PLANNING COMMISSION SEPTEMBER 4, 2025
STAFF REPORT- USE PERMIT MODIFICATION UM_2021-0005

PROJECT PLANNER CONTACT
Mark Cliser
860 N Bush St
Ukiah, CA 95482
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cliserm@mendocinocounty.gov

PROJECT SUMMARY

OWNER/APPLICANT:	Inn at Newport Ranch Jackson Grube Trust 31901 Bruhel Point Road Fort Bragg, CA 95437
AGENT:	Blair Foster, General Manager 33201 N. HWY 1 Westport, CA 95488
REQUEST:	After-the-fact Coastal Development Use Permit Modification to relocate a multi-use recreational trail. Construction of trail utilized existing road.
LOCATION:	In the Coastal Zone, 2.7± miles south of Westport town center, on the east side of State Route 1, 0.5± miles south of Bruhel Point parking, located at 33051 N Hwy 1, Westport (APN 015-070-41).
TOTAL ACREAGE:	96± Acres
GENERAL PLAN:	Range Lands (RL) / Forest Lands (FL)
ZONING:	Range Lands (RL:160) / Forest Lands (FL:160)
CODE REFERENCE:	Commercial Recreation: Outdoor Sports and Recreation Mendocino County Code (MCC) Section 20.324.045(D)
APPEALABLE	Yes
SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT:	4th Supervisorial District (Norvell)
ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION:	Negative Declaration
RECOMMENDATION:	By resolution, adopt the Addendum to the Negative Declaration and grant Coastal Development Use Permit Modification UM_2021-0005 for the Project, as proposed by the applicant, based on the facts and findings and subject to the conditions of approval.

PROJECT BACKGROUND & INFORMATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Coastal Development Use Permit to relocate a multi-use recreational trail approved under Coastal Development Use Permit U_2015-0018. Prior to vesting the approved use permit, the applicant relocated the trail, utilizing an existing road on parcel number 015-070-41 (see Attachment 4 – Site Plan). The proposed project is considered a Commercial Recreation: Outdoor Sports and Recreation Use Type as defined by Mendocino County Code (MCC) Section 20.324.045(D), which is a conditionally permitted use for the Range Lands zoning district per MCC 20.368.015(C). The existing road, which will be utilized for the trail, is approximately 2,600 feet in length and 3 to 6 feet in width. The trail will be for non-vehicular use only. No ATV, motor bikes, etc. will be allowed. The trail will only be used by guests of the Inn at Newport Ranch, who will walk to the trailhead from the inn. Parking, if required, will be along the side of the access road in designated areas. This use permit will allow for use of the trail, as well as improvements required to meet building and grading codes, and for trail maintenance.

SITE CHARACTERISTICS: The subject parcel (APNs: 015-070-41) is located in the coastal zone, accessed off State Route 1, roughly 3 miles south of Westport. The parcels are within CAL FIRE responsibility. Electricity is provided by PG&E, though the proposed project will not require any utilities. The proposed new trailhead is situated approximately 0.4 miles north of the intersection of State Route 1 and the easement that accesses Kibesillah Rock. Accessed on the west side of the easement at an elevation of 190± feet above mean sea level (amsl), the trail winds westward up the hill then to the north along the ridge at an elevation of 465± feet amsl to its terminus.

Kibesillah Creek, flows south through the subject parcel which is identified as an environmentally sensitive habitat area and hosts willow riparian vegetation. The trailhead is situated adjacent to the creek. The eastern slopes of the ridge, along which the trail will climb, are covered with northern coastal scrub and emergent Douglas fir trees, while the ridgetop consists mostly of non-native grasses and emergent coyote brush. The trail will be using a previously disturbed road. No new grading will be required, other than that required to shore up the existing road.

Public Services:
Access: State Route 1
Water District: CAL FIRE
Sewer District: None
Fire District: None
School District: Fort Bragg Unified School District

RELATED APPLICATIONS:

- The proposed project is located adjacent to the Kibesillah – Wilsey Ranch Mine operation, which was recently renewed to continue operations by permit **CDUR_2015-0001**.

- The previously approved project was originally submitted as a Standard Coastal Development Permit (**CDP_2015-0010**) before it was determined the project use type is a conditionally permitted use within the Rangeland zoning district (**U_2015-0018**). U_2015-0018 was not vested.

AGENCY COMMENTS: On September 7, 2023 project referrals were sent to the following responsible or trustee agencies with jurisdiction over the Project. Their submitted recommended conditions are discussed in this staff report and contained in Conditions of Approval. A summary of the submitted agency comments are listed below. Additionally, a site visit was conducted on April 15, 2025 with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the California Coastal Commission. Comments from both agencies made at the site visit have been included below.

TABLE 1: Referral Agency Responses

REFERRAL AGENCIES	COMMENT
Planning – Fort Bragg	Comments
Environmental Health – Fort Bragg	Comments

Building Inspection – Fort Bragg	Comments
Archaeological Commission	Comments
Sonoma State University	Comments
Native Plant Society	No Response
Caltrans	No Response
Department of Forestry / CAL FIRE – Land Use	No Response
CDFW	Comments
CA Coastal Commission	Comments
Westport Municipal Advisory Council	Comments
Cloverdale Rancheria	No Response
Redwood Valley Rancheria	No Response
Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians	No Response

Building Inspection – Fort Bragg: Applicant shall meet requirements for 11b for accessibility, which requires trails, or portions of them, to be constructed with gradients permitting at least partial use by wheelchair occupants.

Archaeological Commission: Discovery Clause applies during all trail work and maintenance

CDFW: Applicant shall get a Lake and Streambed Agreement (LSAA) if culvert at trailhead fails. No motorized vehicles, bikes, or horses shall be allowed on trail. Only foot traffic should be allowed. Only hand tools shall be allowed for trail repairs. Applicant shall contact Planning and Building Services if future work to repair damage to trail is required in order to determine if CDP is necessary.

CA Coastal Commission: concurs with recommendations of CDFW

Westport MAC: *"Initial review of proposed UM 2021-0005 indicates that it: a) does not specify any actions to address/mitigate significant impacts to resources caused by the prior illegal trail construction as required by the code enforcement letter; b) fails to specify how the terrain and environment where a trail was previously graded will be restored/stabilized; c) lacks grading plans with supporting engineering plans, geotechnical analysis, and storm water control measures for the newly proposed trail and parking; and d) does not offer details about how motorized vehicles will be prevented from using this new and extremely steep private pedestrian trail."*

- Staff notes that the previously approved trail under U_2015-0018 was never vested as construction was never initiated. Conditions of Approval require the applicant submit all plans for grading for approval to Mendocino County Building Department. Condition of Approval 15 requires the applicant post signage stating the trail cannot be used by motorized vehicles.

PROJECT ANALYSIS

LOCAL COASTAL PROGRAM CONSISTENCY: The proposed trail is consistent with the goals and policies of the Local Coastal Program, General Plan, and Zoning Codes as detailed below:

Land Use: The General Plan Land Use Designation of the subject parcel is Rangeland (RL) which:

> *"is intended to be applied to lands which are suited for and are appropriately retained for the grazing of livestock and which may also contain some timber producing areas. The classification includes land eligible for incorporation into Type II Agricultural Preserves, other lands generally in range use, intermixed smaller parcels and other contiguous lands, the inclusion of which is necessary for the protection and efficient management of range lands."*

The proposed project, which would establish a recreation trail, is consistent with the Rangeland designation. The subject parcel is under Williamson Act contract, meant to reserve the land for grazing purposes. As the trail requires minimum land dedication, the project would not create any detriment or obstacle in the protection and efficient management of the subject range lands. Arguably, the trail would provide better

access to the land which would enable efficient management. The subject parcel is partially located in the Forest Lands General Plan Land Use Designation, but the proposed project is not located within this designation as the designation is located outside the coastal zone boundary, which runs through the subject parcel.

Zoning: The proposed project is located within the Range Lands zoning district, which:

> *"is intended to be applied to encompass lands within the Coastal Zone which are suited for and are appropriately retained for the grazing of livestock and which may also contain some timber producing areas."*

The proposed project, which entails the establishment of a recreational trail, is a conditionally permitted use within the Range Lands zoning district, pursuant to MCC Section 20.368, as a form of *Commercial Recreation: Outdoor Sports and Recreation* Use Type as defined by (MCC) Section 20.324.045(D). Parcel 015-070-41 is partially located in the Forest Lands zoning district, but the proposed project is located outside this zone.

The project is subject to minimum front, side, and rear yard setback requirements of 50 feet for a Range Lands zoning district parcel of this size. The maximum building height allowed in Range Lands zoning district is 28 feet above natural grade when east of State Route 1. The proposed project is consistent with these standards as there are no proposed structures, and the trail will maintain a setback greater than 200 feet from all parcel boundaries. The project, as proposed, would not result in any additional structures, thus height limits will be adhered.

The proposed coastal development use permit is consistent with use permit findings set forth in the MCC Section 20.196.020. While not required to meet these findings, since the project is located in the coastal zone, staff has included a discussion of each finding and how the use permit meets those requirements.

A. *That the establishment, maintenance or operation of a use or building applied for is in conformity to the General Plan;*

As shown in the previous section, the proposed project is in conformity with the General Plan.

B. *That adequate utilities, access roads, drainage and other necessary facilities have been or are being provided;*

The subject parcel has connections to PG&E for electricity and utilizes an on-site well for water supply, though the project does not entail the use of either utility. With regards to access, the subject parcel gains access from State Route 1, with the access road following the drainage of the Kibesillah Creek. Thus, the subject parcels maintain all necessary facilities for the proposed project.

C. *That such use will not, under the circumstances of that particular case, constitute a nuisance or be detrimental to the health, safety, peace, morals, comfort or general welfare of persons residing or working in or passing through the neighborhood of such proposed use, or be detrimental or injurious to property and improvements in the neighborhood or to the general welfare of the county; provided, that if any proposed building or use is necessary for the public health, safety or general welfare, the finding shall be to that effect,*

An Initial Study pursuant to CEQA regulations was completed for the previously approved project (U_2015-0018) and it has been determined that no aspects of the proposed project would have potentially significant impacts on the environment. A Negative Declaration was prepared for U_2015-0018 and includes conditions to ensure that impacts remain less than significant. As the proposed relocation of the trail utilizes an existing road and requires less development and poses less impact on the subject parcel, an Addendum to the Negative Declaration was prepared.

D. *That such use preserves the integrity of the zoning district.*

Similarly to the General Plan conformity, compliance with the MCC zoning district is discussed in the previous section; the proposed project is in conformity with the zoning district through the application of this use permit to allow the *Commercial Recreation: Outdoor Sports and Recreation* Use Type in the Range Lands zoning district.

In addition to the local Coastal Program findings, parcel 015-070-41 is under Williamson Act contract, but is considered non-prime agricultural lands per the *Williamson Act Map* attachment. To ensure compatibility with the Williamson Act, the previously approved project (U_2015-0018) was reviewed by the Resource Lands Protection Committee on December 17, 2015 and was found to be consistent with the Williamson Act Guidelines and Policies. As this compatibility determination indicates, conversion of Williamson Act land to a non-agricultural use is not occurring, therefore the proposed project is not subject to MCC Section 20.532.100(B)(2).

Visual Resources: The proposed project is located in an area designated as 'Highly Scenic' per the Local Coastal Program (LCP). With regards to Highly Scenic Areas, the proposed project is subject to Mendocino County Code (MCC) Section 20.504.015(C)(6)(b) which regulates the alterations to the appearance of natural landforms. On April 15, 2025, County staff conducted a site visit with the California Coastal Commission and determined that the trail would not be visible from State Route 1 except with the potential for the trail terminus on the ridgetop. However, considering the height above State Route 1 and the vegetation, it is very unlikely that the trail itself would be visible, though those accessing the trail might be visible (i.e. hikers) which are of a temporary nature. Furthermore, the dirt road which will be used as the trail already exists along the ridge. Therefore, staff finds no inconsistencies with the findings in MCC Section 20.504.015(C)(6)(b). The project has been conditioned to prevent construction on the ridgetop to limit alterations to the landscape.

Hazards Management: With regards to fire, the subject parcel is located in moderate to high fire hazard areas, per the *Fire Hazard Zones & Responsibility Area Map* Attachment. The subject parcel is under state responsibility for fire responses, though the Westport Fire Protection district is also within close proximity to the subject parcels. The proposed project is not highly exposed to any natural or man-made hazards, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, or hazardous waste. The potential exposure to landslides increases due to cut along a steep slope to provide the multi-use trail, but is limited due to large amounts of vegetation that provide soil stability. Staff finds the project would not result in hazardous impacts. The use of best management practices, in terms of grading, has been included as a condition of the project.

Habitats and Natural Resources: A Biological Scoping and Botanical Survey Report was completed for the proposed project by Spade Natural Resources Consulting (2014) which indicates a riparian environmentally sensitive habitat area (ESHA) on the east side of the existing access road. Pursuant to MCC Section 20.496.050(A)(1), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife has provided approval for the reduction of the ESHA buffer from 100 feet to 50 feet in email correspondence dated June 7, 2019 for the previously approved project (U_2015-0018). The eastern slope of the ridge hosts northern coastal scrub, several Douglas fir trees, poison oak, and some invasive plant species. The existing road cuts through coastal scrub, while the ridgetop hosts invasive grasses and coyote brush, but no aspect of the proposed project would impact the riparian ESHA. Therefore, the proposed trail is consistent with ESHA policies.

Archaeological/Cultural Resources: The previously approved project (U_2015-0018) had an archaeological and cultural survey completed by Thad Van Bueren on July 22, 2014. The results of the survey did not indicate any archaeological resources but identified and recorded the Goodwin Farmstead, a historical resource. As the trailhead is approximately 900 feet from the farmstead, with the trail itself further, the project can avoid impacts to the identified historical resource.

Groundwater Resources: The project site is located within a mapped "Critical Water Resources" area in which the site's density may be increased only upon proof of public water or a positive hydrological report. The subject parcel currently utilizes an on-site well, though the area in which the trail will be established does not have any water provision infrastructure. Since no new parcels or building sites are proposed, additional water studies are not required per MCC Section 20.516.015(B). Furthermore, the proposed project does not include the use of water. As such, staff finds the proposed project would not adversely affect groundwater resources.

Grading, Erosion, and Run-Off: The proposed project would not require additional grading or cut as it will utilize an existing road. A trail maintenance plan shall also be submitted to provide a guide to managing the trail and includes soil erosion measures. Additionally, best management practices for grading must be acknowledged and utilized by the applicant during any occurrence of maintenance and repair. Conditions have been included to ensure that adherence to the recommendations of SHN Engineers, as proposed for the previously approved project, be applied to the currently proposed trail. As conditioned, the proposed project would not impact erosion or run-off.

Transportation/Circulation: The project would contribute minimal new sources of traffic on local and regional roadways. The cumulative effects of traffic resulting from development on this site were considered when the Coastal Element land use designations were assigned. The project was referred to the Mendocino County Department of Transportation (DoT) and CalTrans for review and comment. As of this date, no response has been provided. As conditioned, Staff finds the project would not impact transportation or circulation and would be provided with adequate access. Parking, when required, is provided on-site in a designated location at the trailhead on an existing access road.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION: Staff completed an Initial Study for the previously approved project (U_2015-0018) and determined that the project could have some impacts on the environment, but can be considered less than significant. The modified project continues to adequately mitigate potential project effects so that no significant adverse environmental impacts will result from this project; therefore, adopting an addendum to the Negative Declaration is recommended (See Exhibit B). The proposed project modifications do not alter the recommendations presented in the August 1, 2019 Initial Study and Negative Declaration for U_2015-0018. A Notice of Determination for U_2015-0018 and associated fee of $3018.75 shall be posted with the Mendocino County Clerk.

August 8, 2025
DATE

MARK CLISER
SENIOR PLANNER

Appeal Period: 10 Days
Appeal Fee: $2,354.00

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Location Map
2. Aerial Map
3. Topo Map
4. Site Plan
5. Zoning Map
6. General Plan
7. LCP Land Use Map
8. LCP Land Capabilities Map
9. LCP Habitats & Resources
10. Appeals Map
11. Adjacent Map
12. Fire Hazard Zone
13. Wildland Urban Interface
14. Flood Map
15. Wetlands Map
16. Critical Groundwater Resources
17. Highly Scenic Map
18. Slope
19. Soils Map
20. Williamson Act
21. Important Farmland
22. Municipal Advisory Committee
23. Biological Survey
24. SHN Trail Design Recommendations

RESOLUTION AND CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL (EXHIBIT A):

ADDENDUM TO NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND INITIAL STUDY AVAILABLE ONLINE AT:
https://www.mendocinocounty.gov/government/planning-building-services/meeting-agendas



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Major Towns & Places
Highways
Coastal Zone Boundary
Major Roads

0 2,600 5,200 Feet
0 0.5 1 Miles
1:63,360

LOCATION

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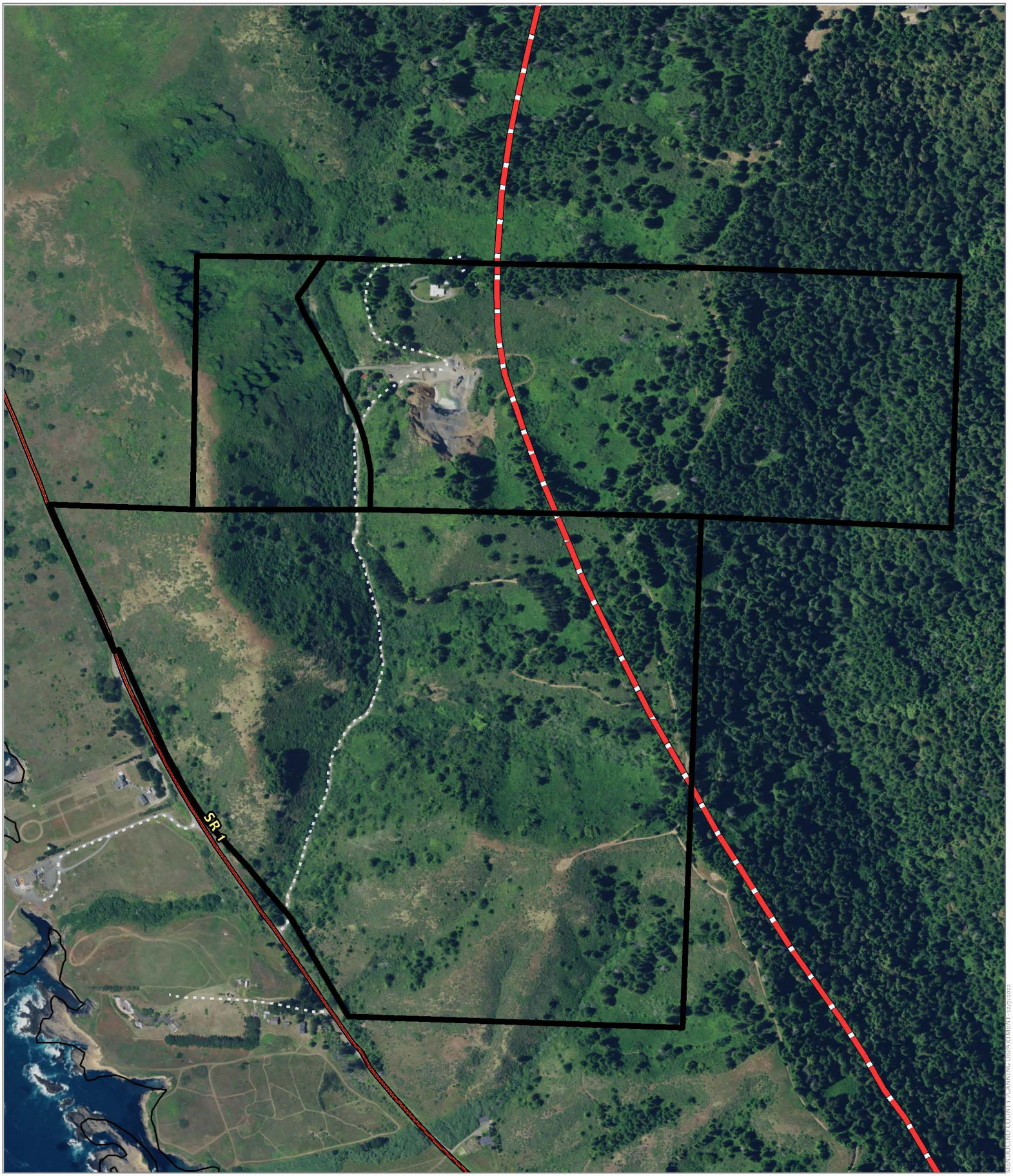
MENDOCINO COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT - 10/7/2022



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Coastal Zone Boundary

Public Roads

0 320 640 Feet

0 0.05 0.1 Miles

1:7,659

AERIAL IMAGERY

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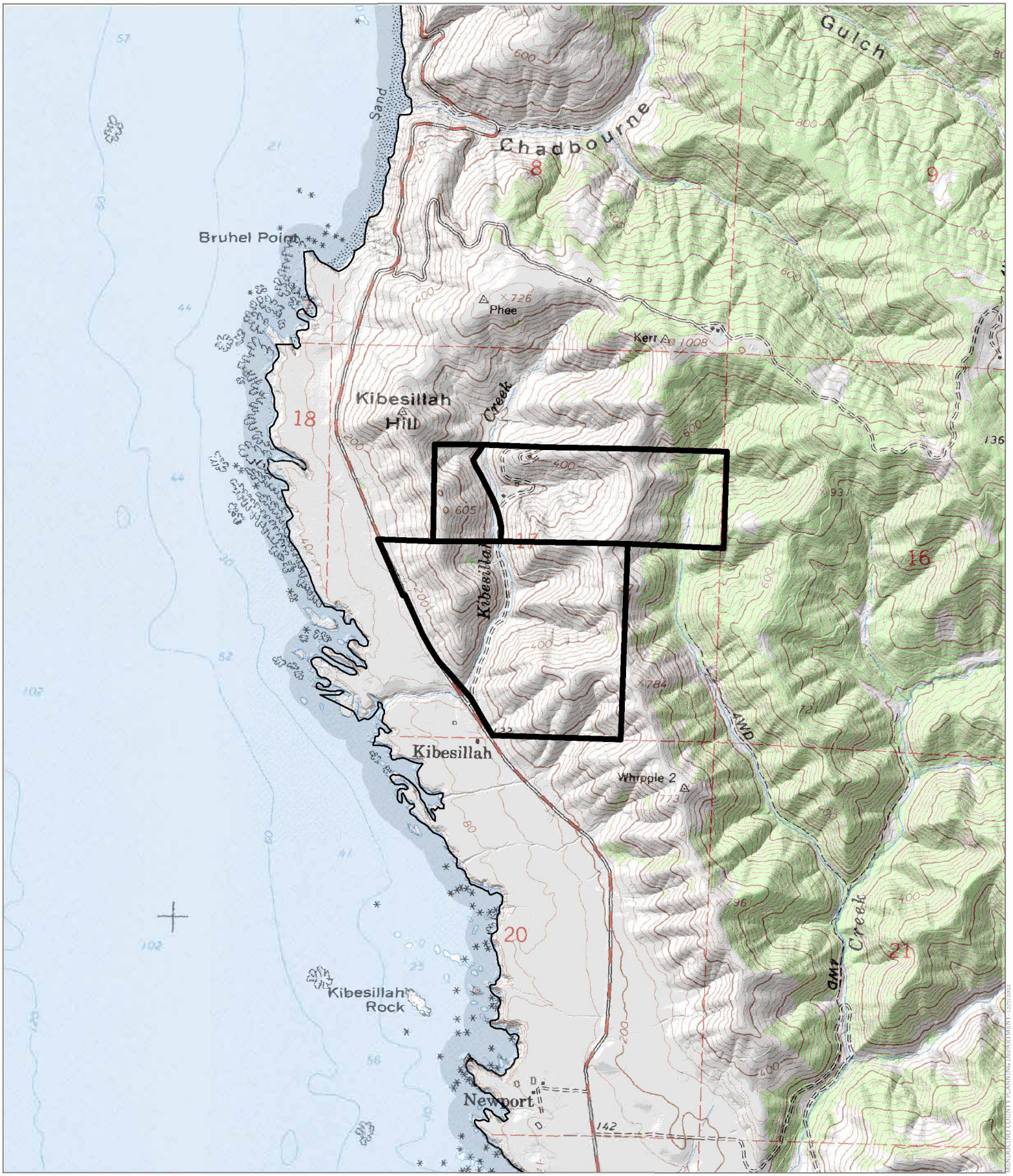

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0 800 1,600 Feet
0 0.15 0.3 Miles
1:20,000

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 40 FEET

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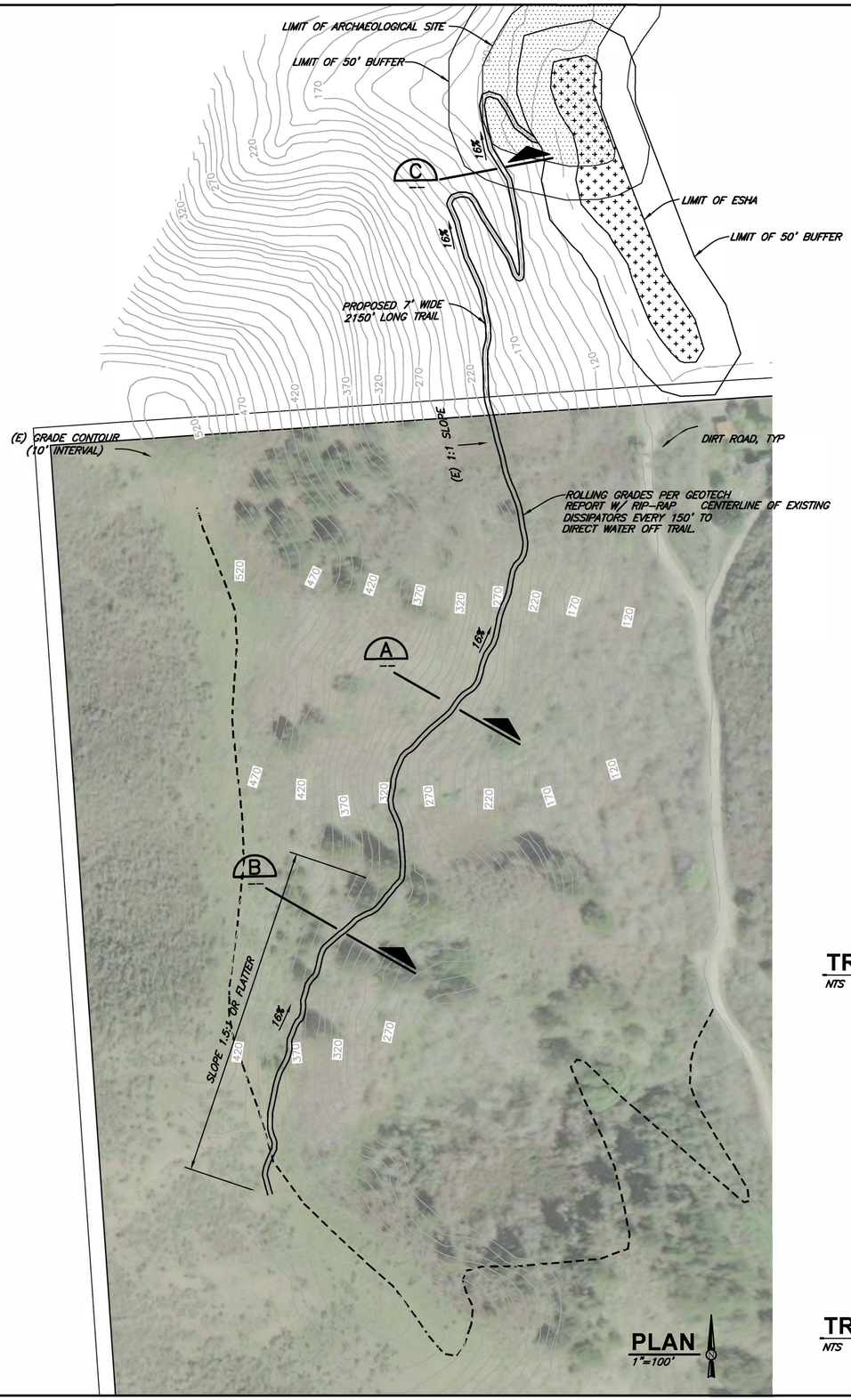
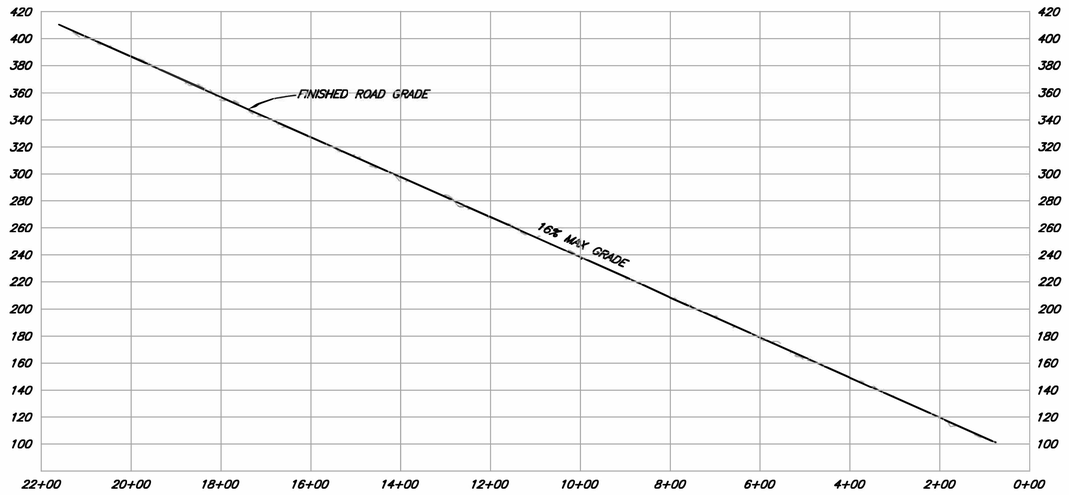
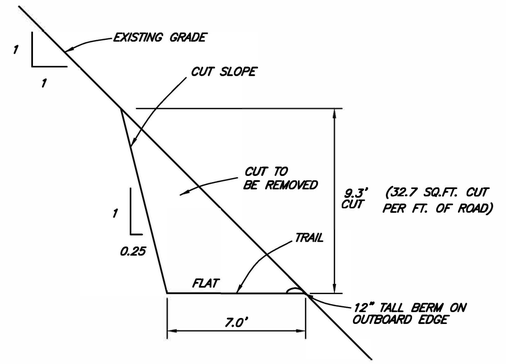




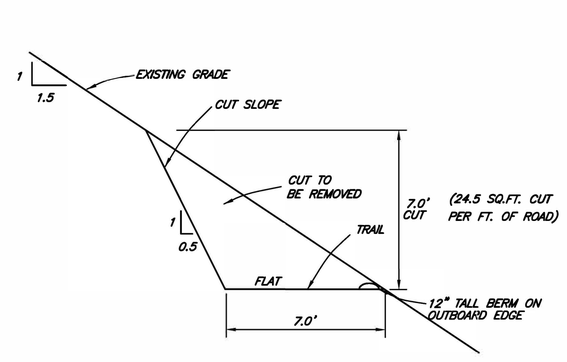
TRAIL CL PROFILE

SCALE: 1"=60' H
1"=20' V



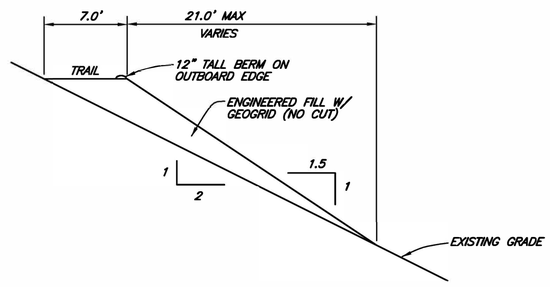
TRAIL SECTION (1:1 CROSS-SLOPE) A

NTS



TRAIL SECTION (1.5:1 CROSS-SLOPE) B

NTS



TRAIL SECTION (2:1 CROSS-SLOPE) C

NTS

NOTES:

1. CONTOURS ARE NOT BASED ON SURVEY DATA AND ARE REPRESENTATIONAL ONLY. PRIOR TO FINAL DESIGN TRAIL DISTANCE AND ELEVATION GAIN TO BE VERIFIED BY SURVEY.
2. DURING CONSTRUCTION MAX GRADES AND CUT SLOPES ARE TO BE VERIFIED.
3. FILL TO BE DELIVERED TO KIBESSILLAN QUARRY FOR PROCESSING AND USE.

TRAIL SUMMARY:

TOTAL DISTANCE	2150	FT
ELEVATION GAIN	305	FT
CUT	2335	CY
NET EXPORT	2335	CY

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
JASON G. ISLAND
NO. 64809
Exp. 06/30/17
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

VERIFY SCALES
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
0 1"
IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

335 S. MAIN ST.
WILLITS, CA. 95490
WWW.SHN-ENGR.COM
707-459-4518

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION

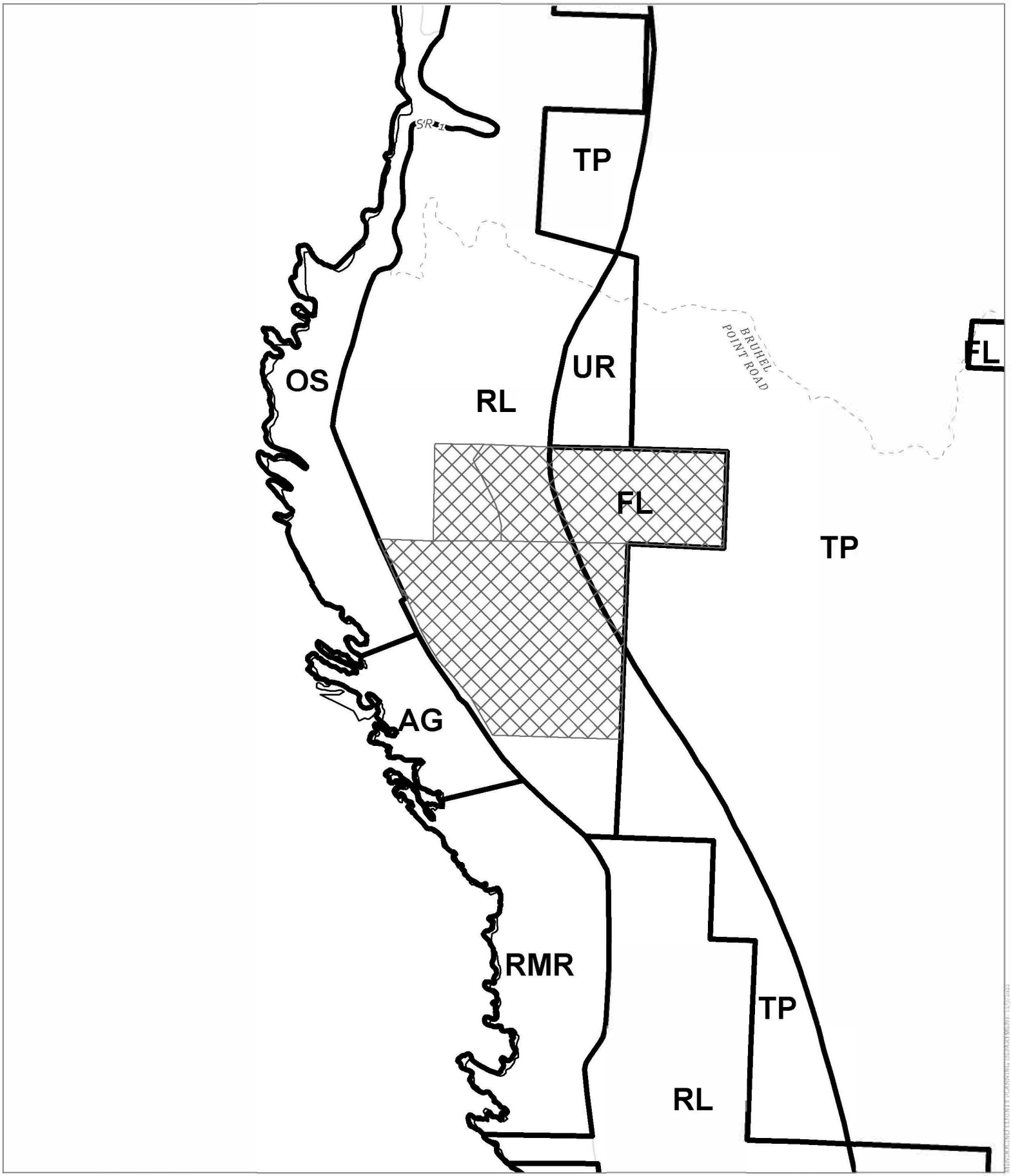
DESIGN JGI
DR DSF
CHK GNH
APVD

LANDS OF JACKSON
33051 NORTH HWY 1
WESTPORT, CA

TRAIL GRADING PLAN

SHEET C-4.1
SEQ 4.1
DATE 11/2015
PROJ. NO. 414037

SAVED: 5/13/2025 3:48 PM JISLAND, PLOTTED: 5/13/2025 3:48 PM ISLAND, JASON
\\Willits\Projects\2014\414037-Newport-Ranch\Dwgs\414037-TRAIL.dwg



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Zoning Districts

Public Roads

0 800 1,600 Feet
0 0.15 0.3 Miles
1:20,000

ZONING

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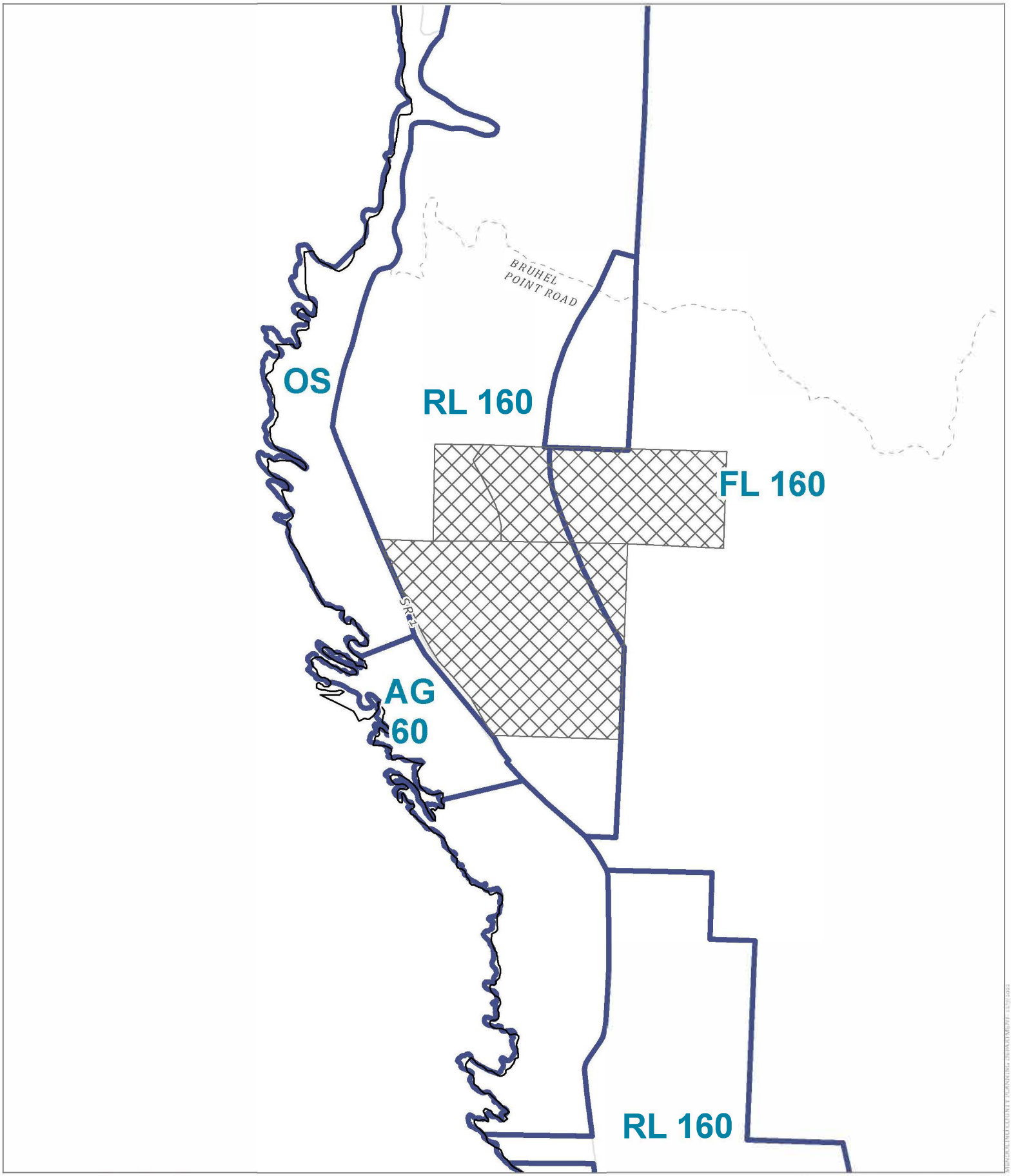

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General Plan Classes

Public Roads

0 800 1,600 Feet
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1:20,000

GENERAL PLAN

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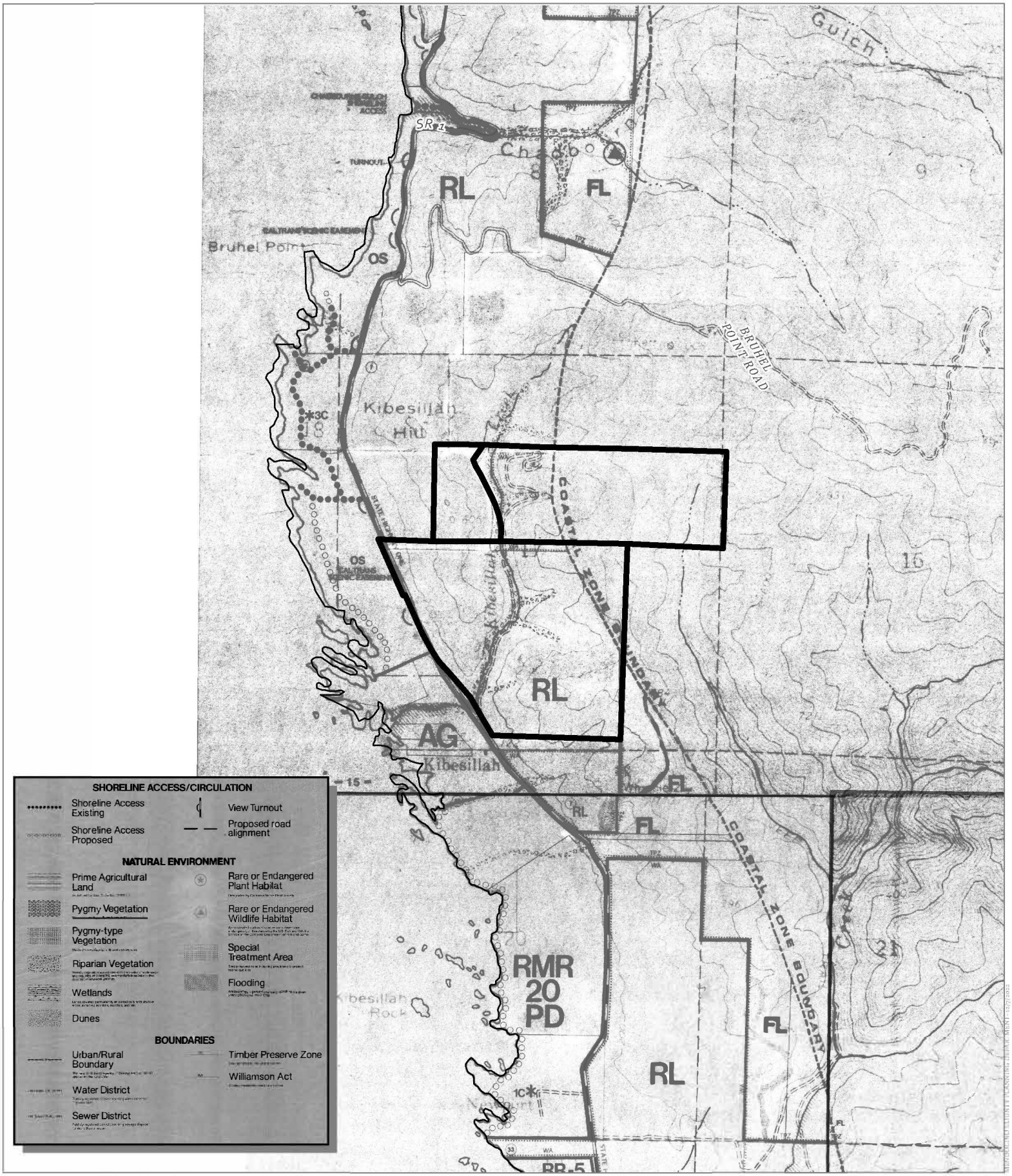

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LCP LAND USE MAP 8: WESTPORT

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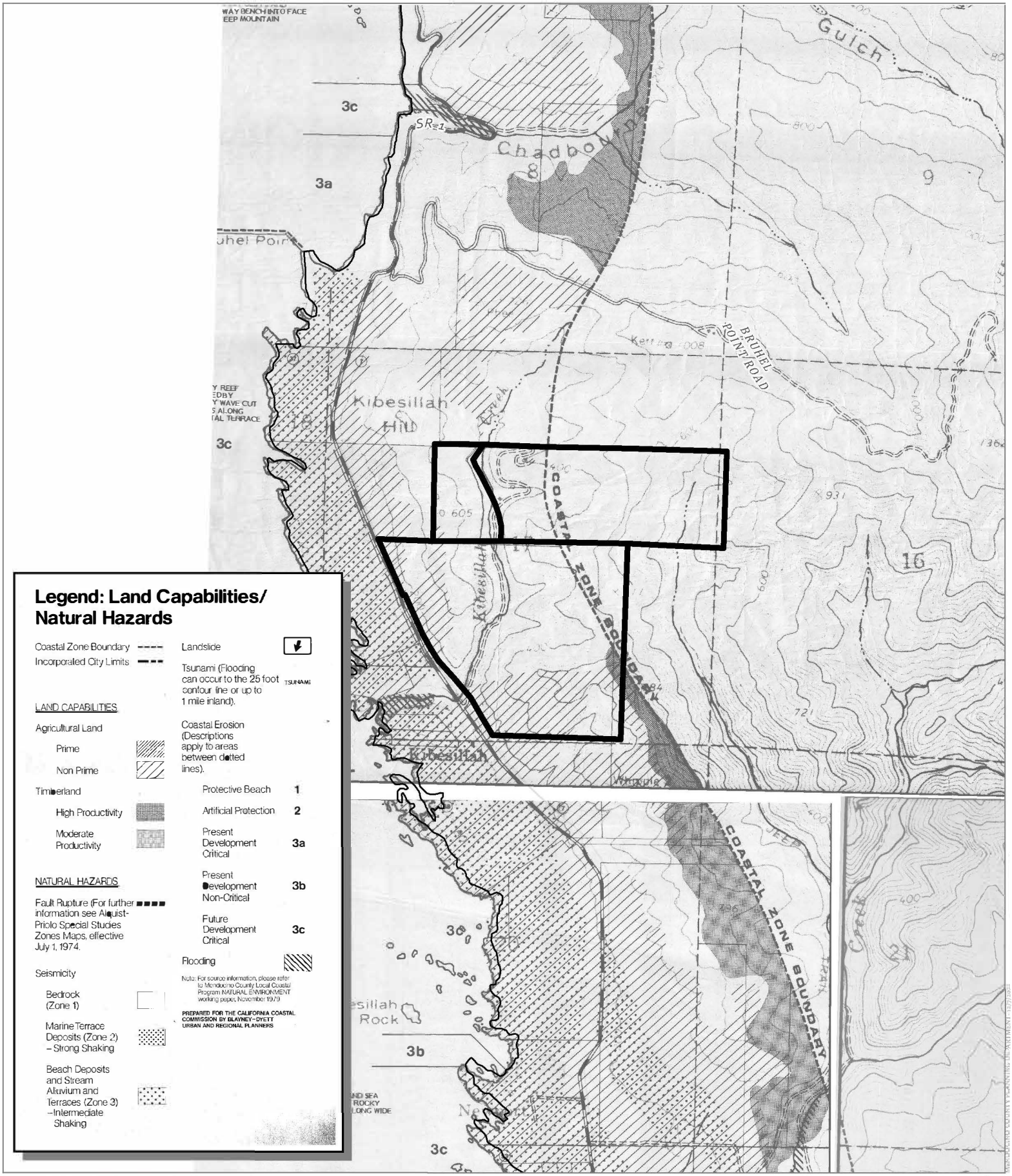

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0 800 1,600 Feet
0 0.15 0.3 Miles
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LCP LAND CAPABILITIES & NATURAL HAZARDS

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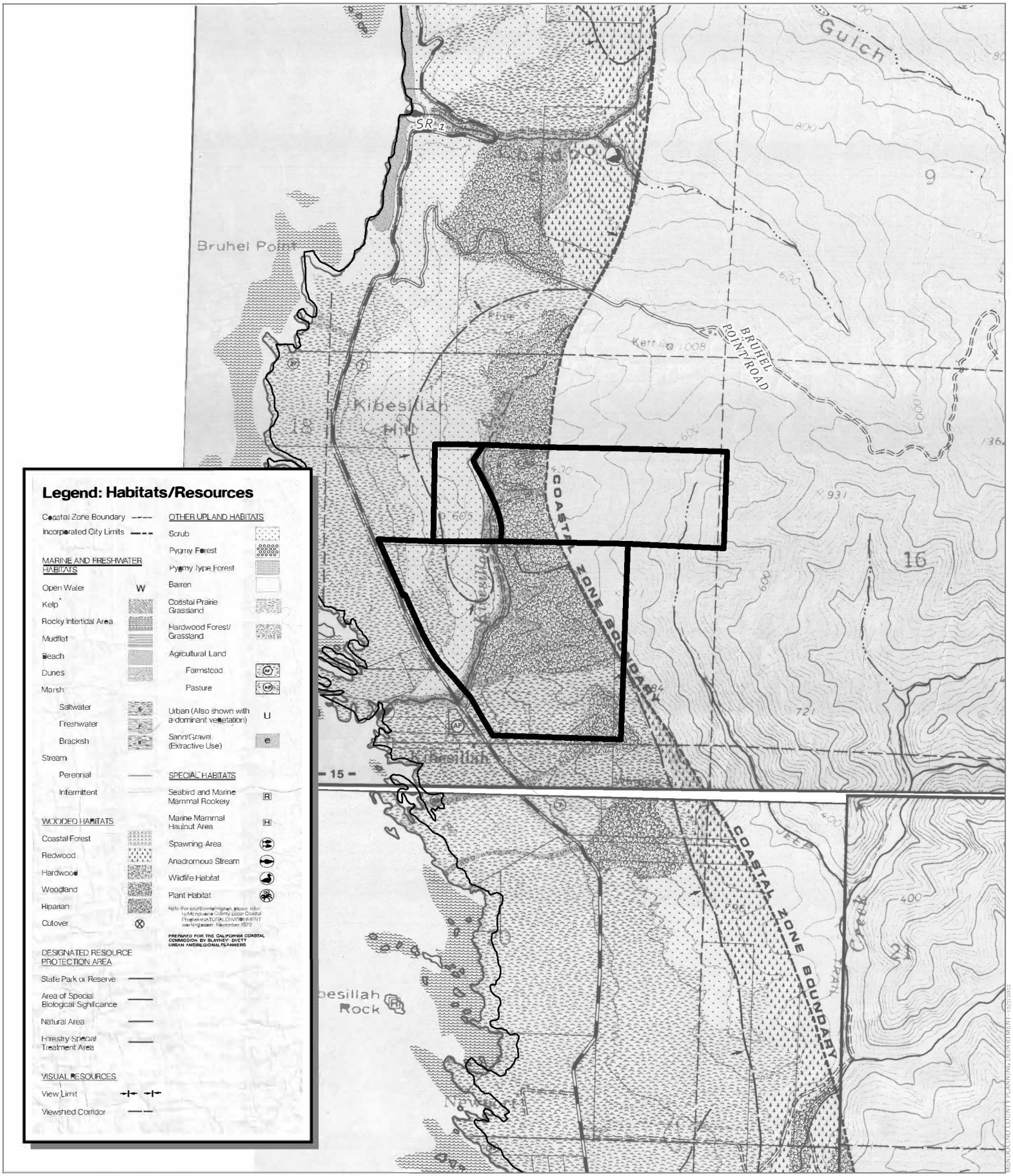

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LCP HABITATS & RESOURCES

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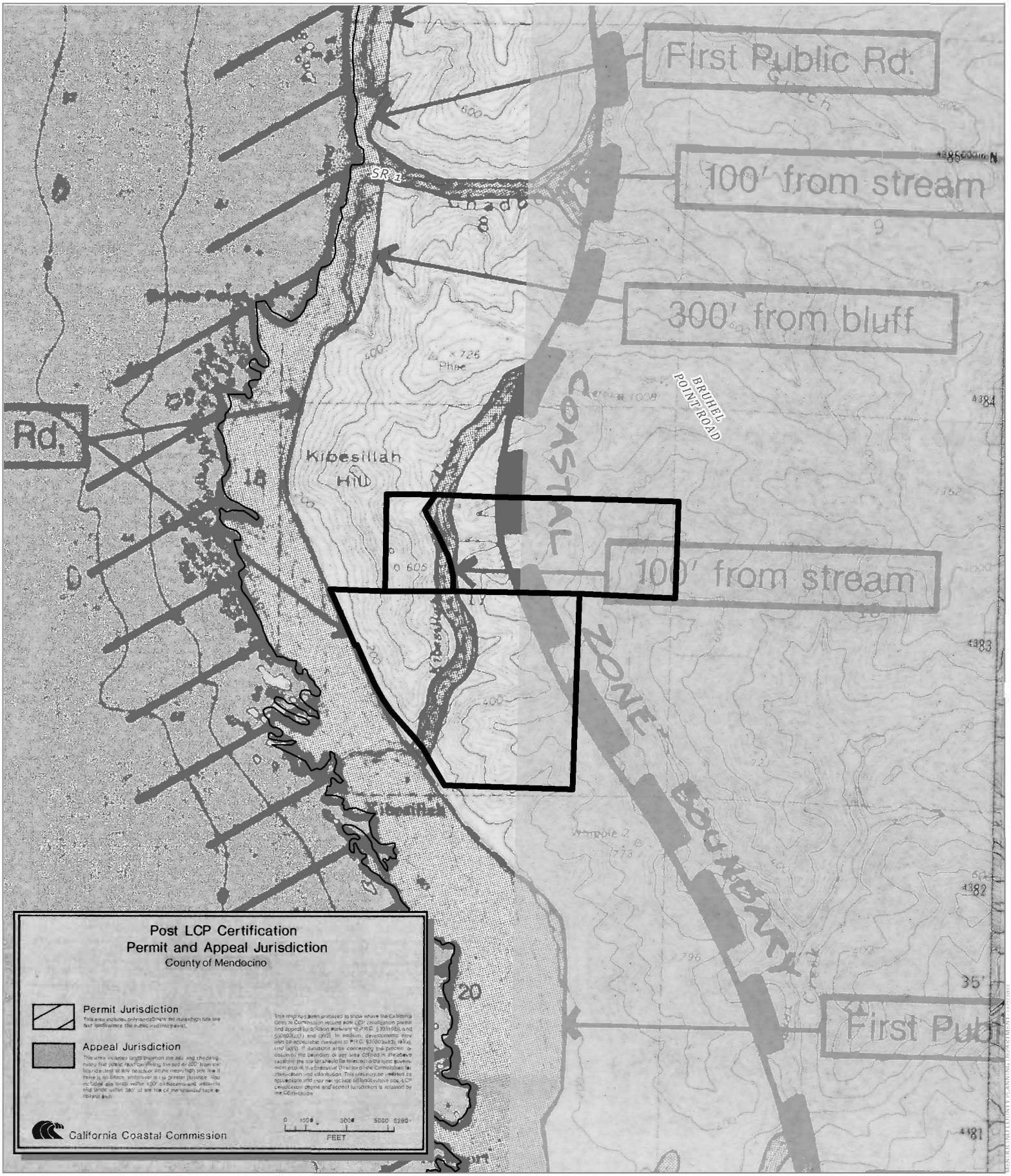

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POST LCP CERTIFICATION & APPEAL JURISDICTION

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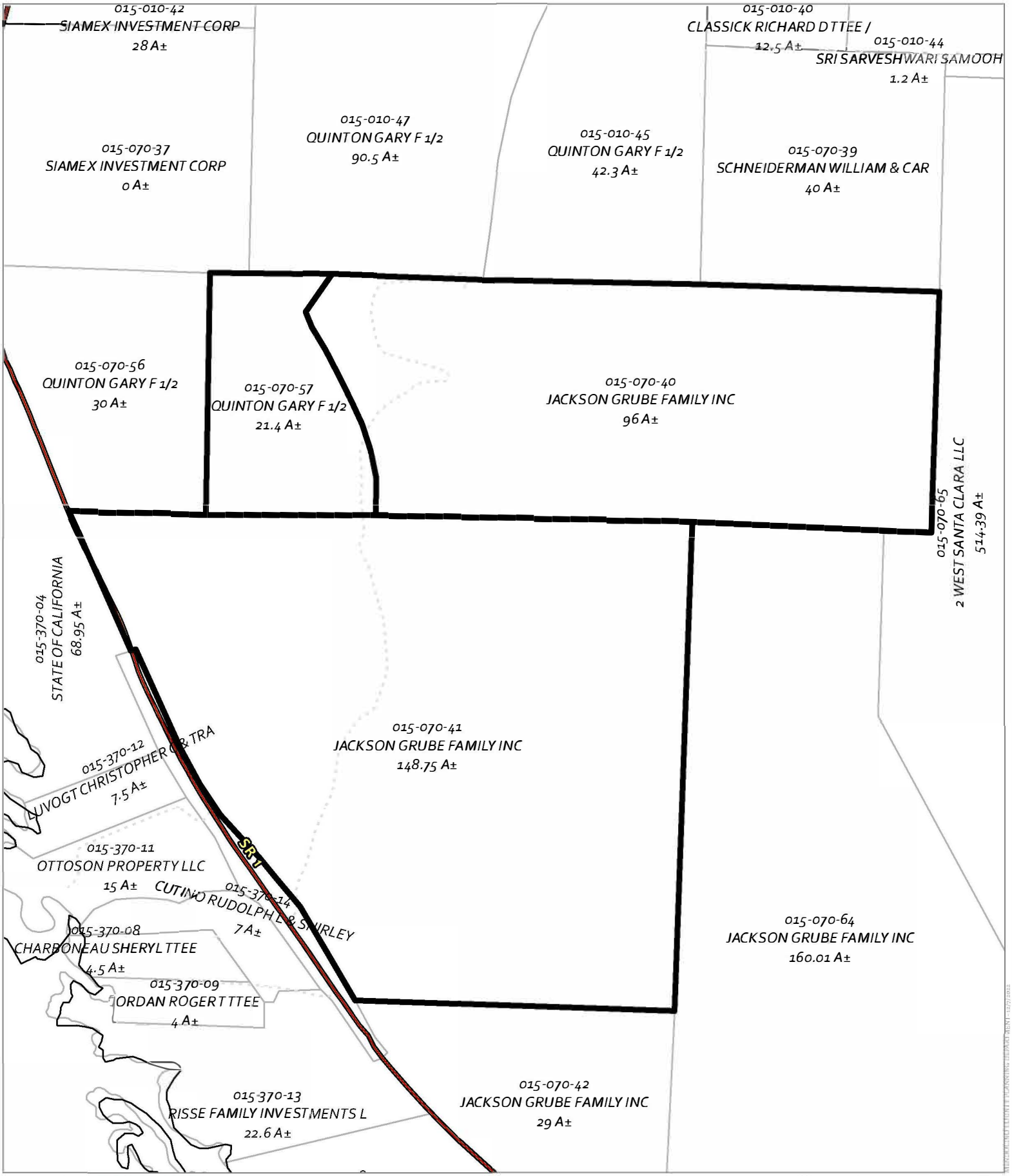

CASE: UM 2021-0005
OWNER: Jackson Grube Family, Inc.
APN: 015-070-40, 41, 015-070-57
APLCT: Colin Wilson
AGENT:
ADDRESS: 33051 N. Hwy 1, Westport

Public Roads

0 335 670 Feet
0 0.05 0.1 Miles
1:8,000

ADJACENT PARCELS

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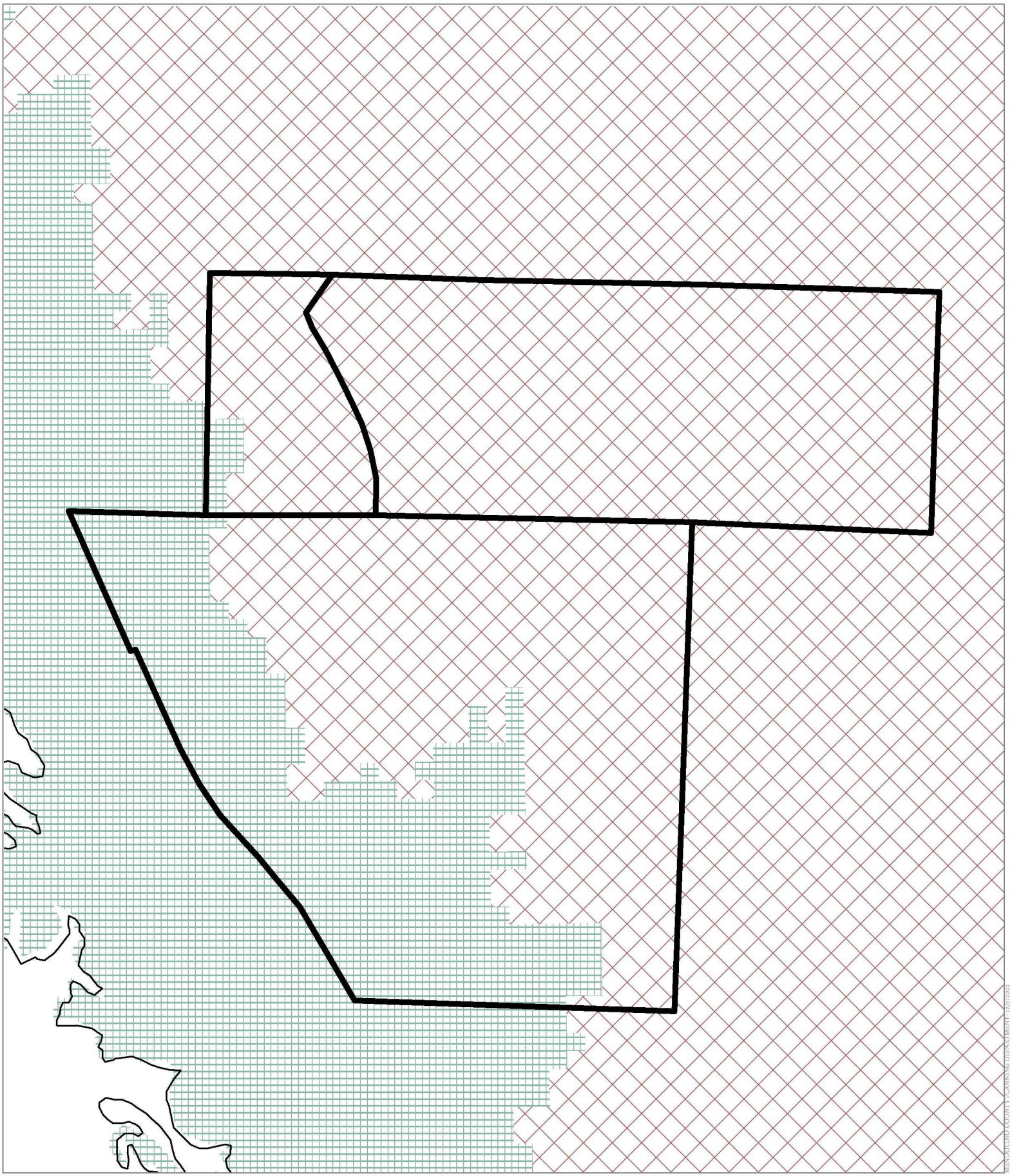

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High Fire Hazard

Moderate Fire Hazard

0 335 670 Feet

0 0.05 0.1 Miles

N W E S

1:8,000

FIRE HAZARD ZONES & RESPONSIBILITY AREAS

STATE RESPONSIBILITY AREA

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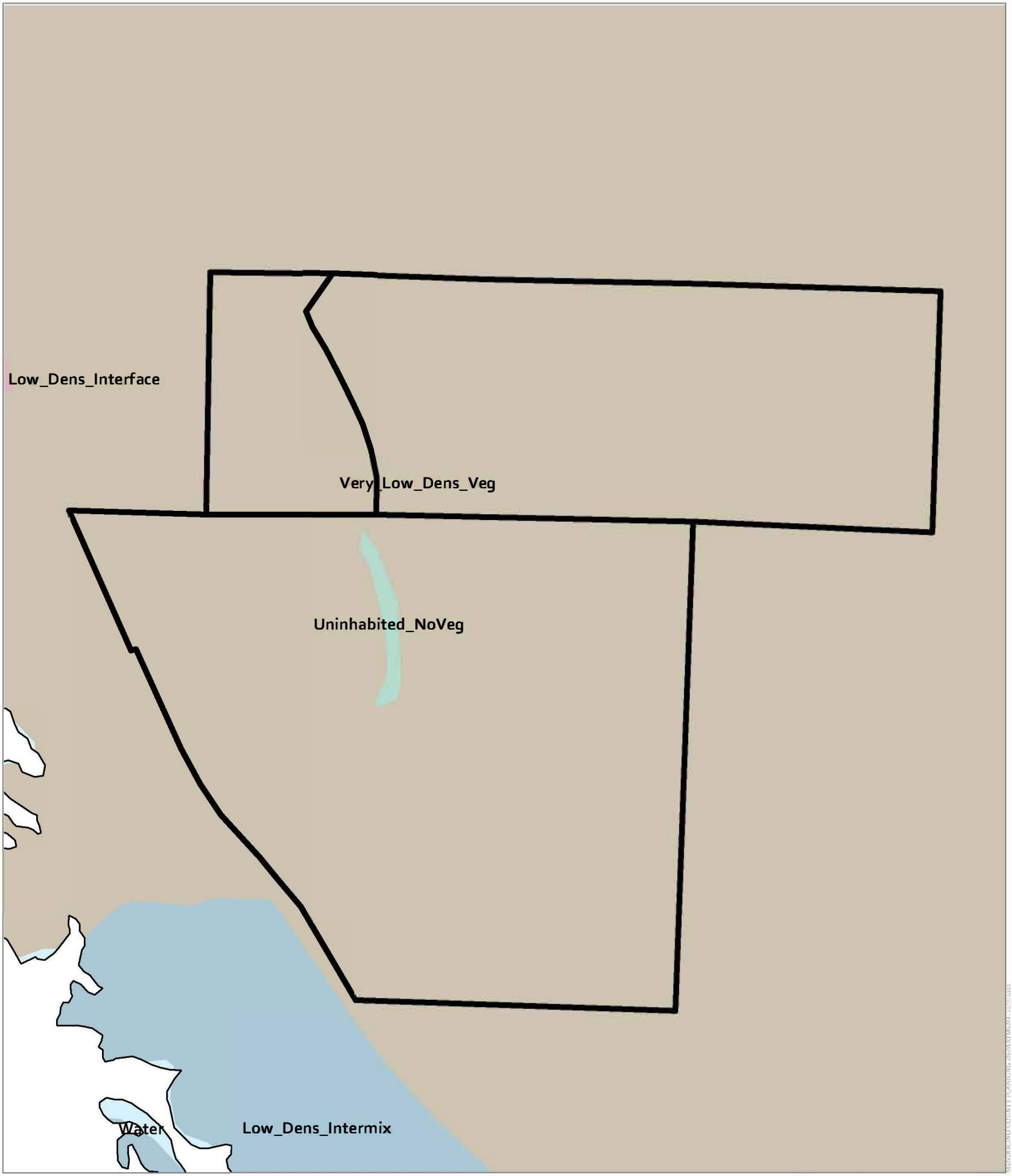
MENDOCINO COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT 4/27/2022



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AGENT:
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0 335 670 Feet
0 0.05 0.1 Miles
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WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE

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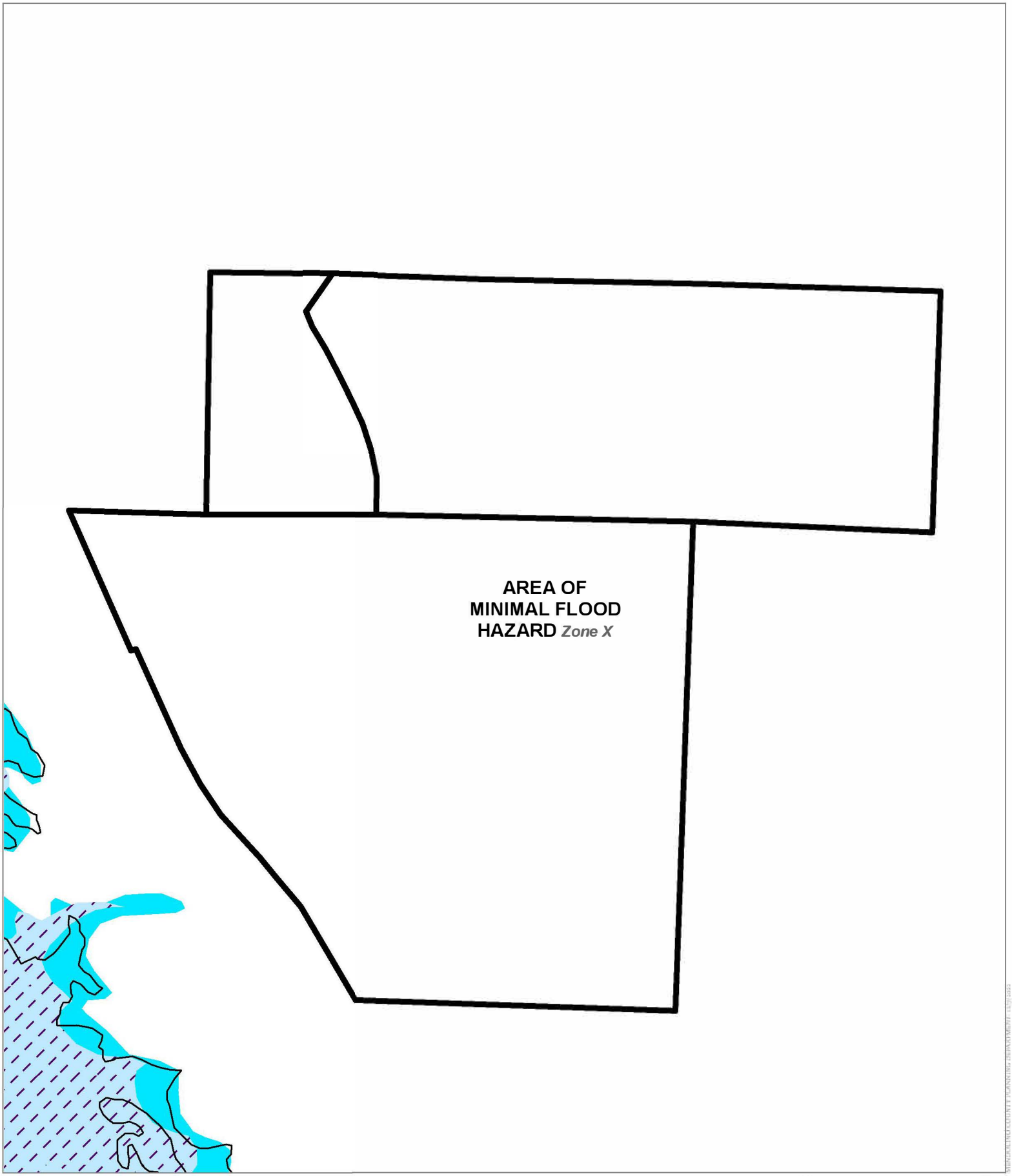

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Tsunami Inundation Zones

0 335 670 Feet
0 0.05 0.1 Miles
1:8,000

FLOOD ZONES

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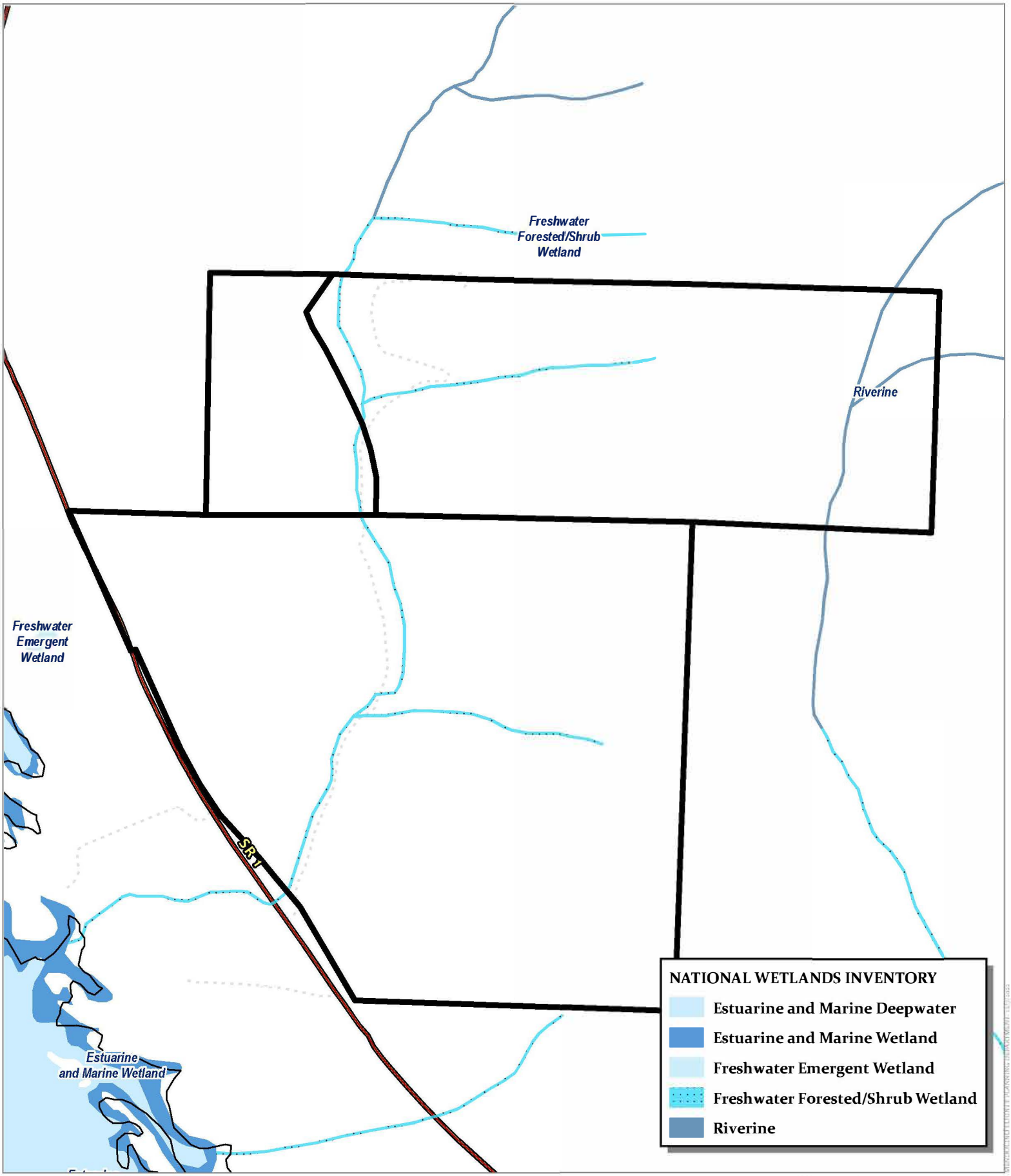

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Public Roads

0 335 670 Feet
0 0.05 0.1 Miles
1:8,000

WETLANDS

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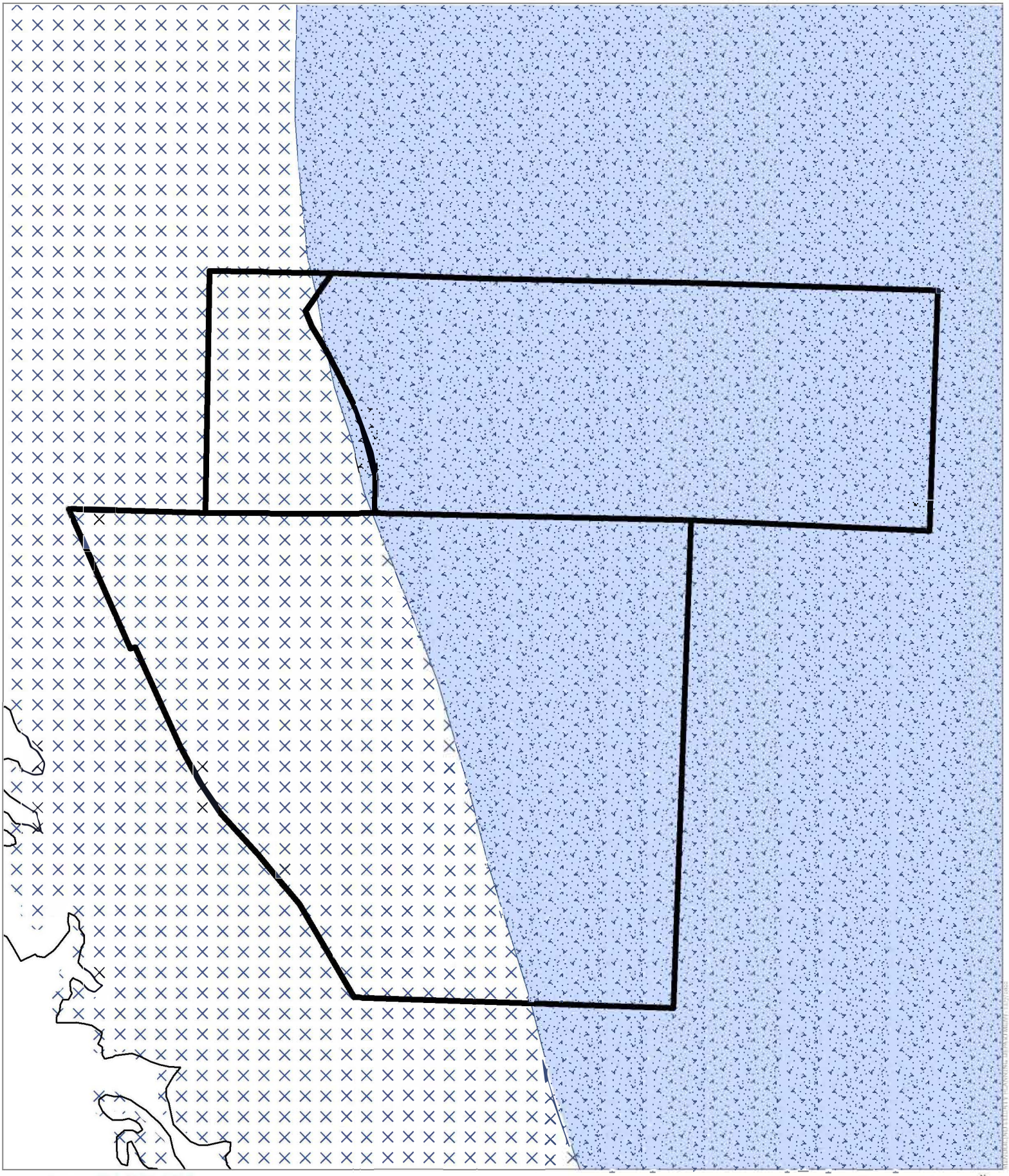

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Critical Water Resources

Critical Water Resources Bedrock

0 335 670 Feet

0 0.05 0.1 Miles

N W E S

1:8,000

COASTAL GROUND WATER RESOURCES

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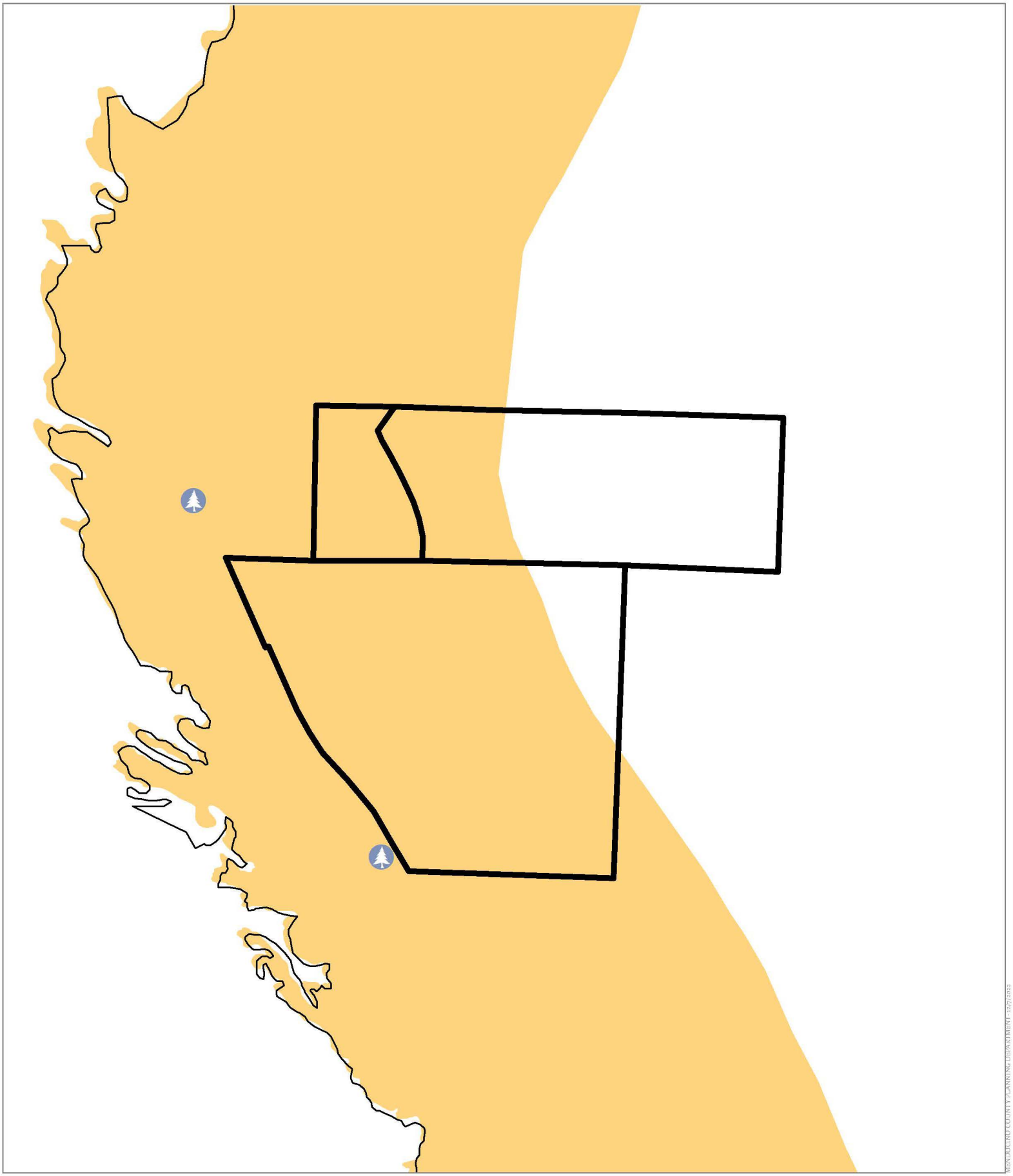

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AGENT:
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Tree Removal Locations

Highly Scenic Area

0 500 1,000 Feet

0 0.075 0.15 Miles

N W E S

1:12,500

HIGHLY SCENIC & TREE REMOVAL AREAS

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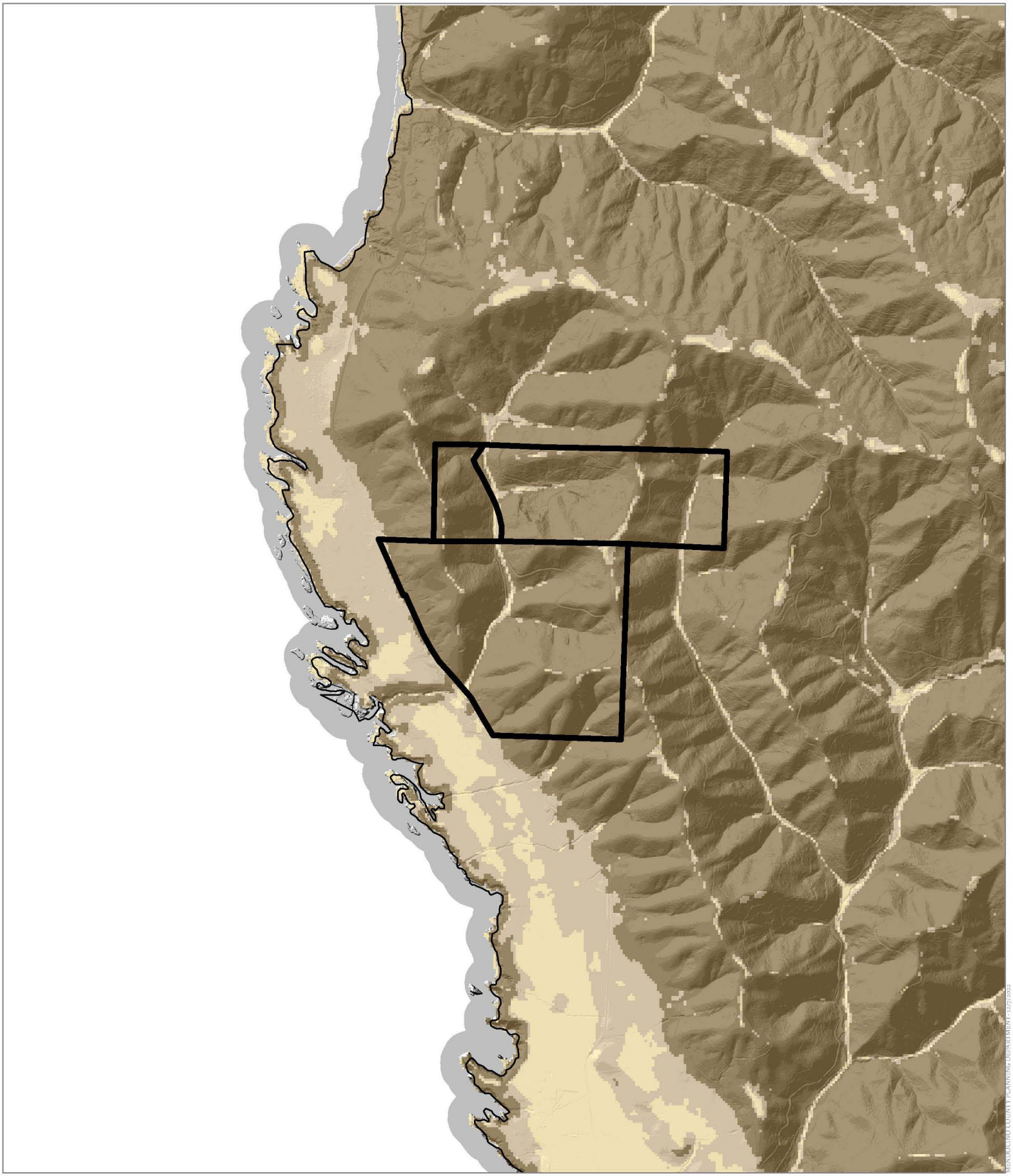

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AGENT:
ADDRESS: 33051 N. Hwy 1, Westport

0° - 14°
15° - 32°
33° - 72°

0 800 1,600 Feet
0 0.15 0.3 Miles
1:20,000

ESTIMATED SLOPE

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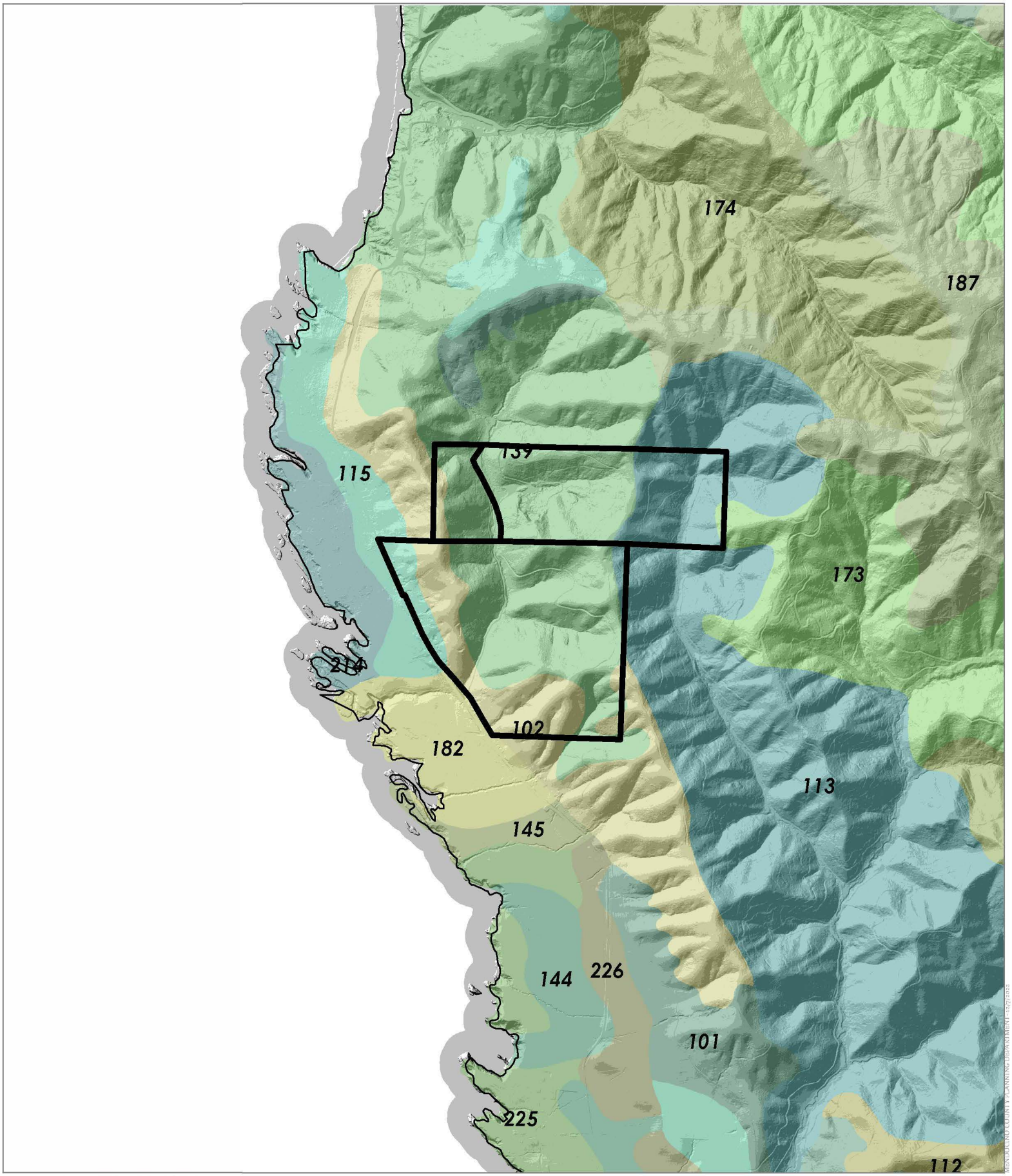

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0 800 1,600 Feet
0 0.15 0.3 Miles
1:20,000

WESTERN SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS

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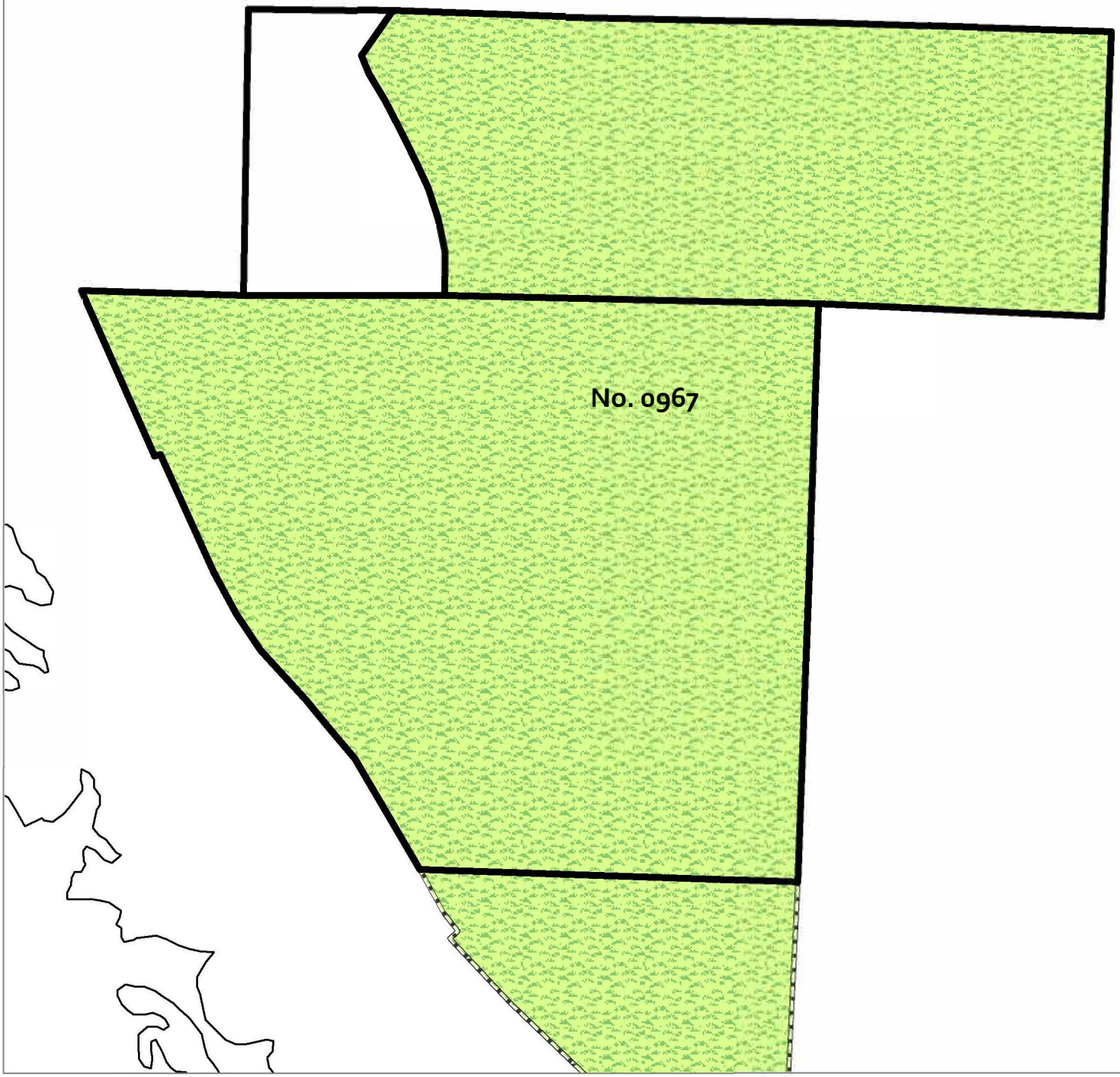

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Contract Boundaries

0 335 670 Feet
0 0.05 0.1 Miles
1:8,000

WILLIAMSON ACT

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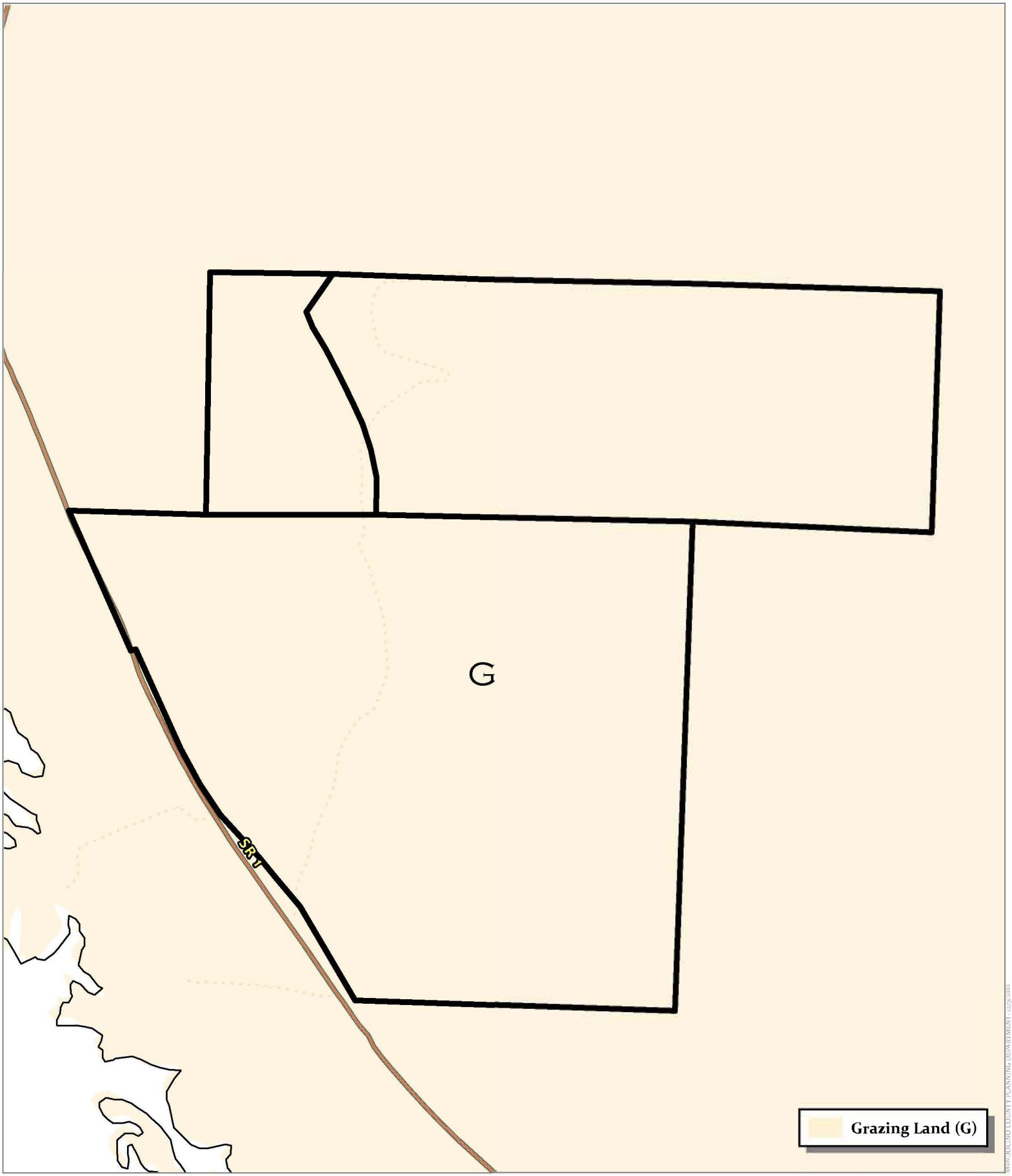

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Public Roads

0 335 670 Feet
0 0.05 0.1 Miles
1:8,000

IMPORTANT FARMLANDS

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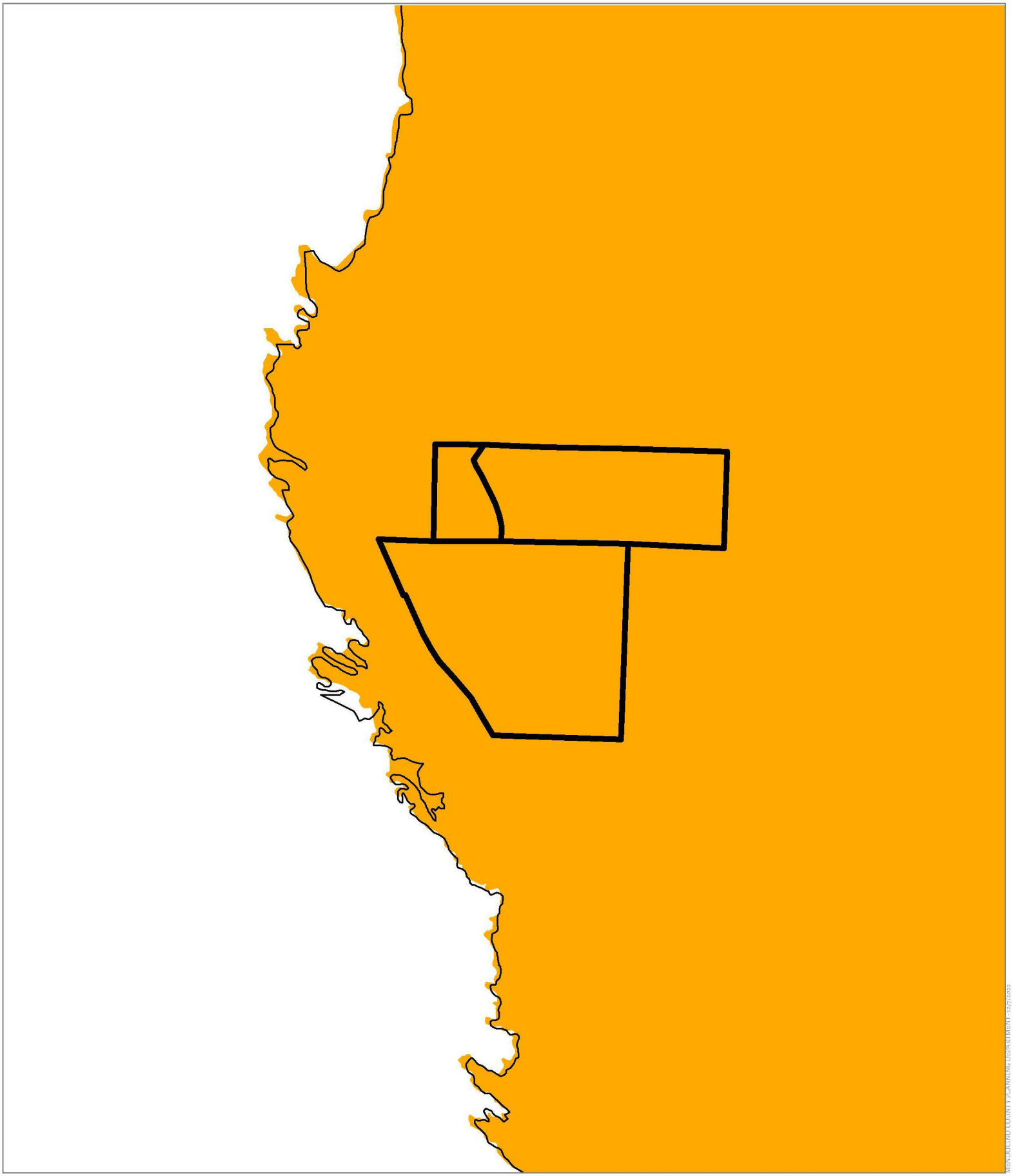

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APLCT: Colin Wilson
AGENT:
ADDRESS: 33051 N. Hwy 1, Westport

Westport MAC

0 800 1,600 Feet
0 0.15 0.3 Miles
1:20,000

WESTPORT MUNICIPAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

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BIOLOGICAL SCOPING AND BOTANICAL SURVEY REPORT

FOR

PROPOSED TRAIL
ORIGINATING AT 33051 NORTH HIGHWAY ONE
(APNs 015-070-40, 015-070-41 & 015-070-57)
KIBESILLAH CA
MENDOCINO COUNTY

prepared for:
Will Jackson

prepared by:
Spade Natural Resources Consulting
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Fort Bragg, CA 95437
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November 20, 2014

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1.0 Summary

A survey of approximately 11 acres on portions of 3 parcels was conducted to locate special-status plants and plant communities, wetland and riparian areas, and special-status animal habitat to determine if they would be directly or potentially impacted by a proposed trail beginning at a flat near Kibesillah creek and running south and southwest up to a hill peak. Other than riparian vegetation around, and Kibesillah creek itself, no special-status elements were observed. The trail originates on an existing road, and three potential points of commencement are considered and analyzed, for the determination of the least impacting alternative. The majority of the trail is proposed on relatively steep east facing slope. The dominant species of the vegetation community varies a bit depending upon the relative north-south aspect of the slope but can be generally described as Northern coastal scrub. Dominant overstory species include coyote brush, thimbleberry, oceanspray, and emergent Douglas fir. No seeps or seasonal drainage channels were observed on the hillside. Best management practices and mitigations outlined at the end of this report will be followed. No impact to special status plants, plant communities or animal habitat is anticipated.

2.0 Background/Project Description

On August 3, & 13, October 25, November 12, 2013 and March 10, June 23, July 29 and September 9, 2014, biological scoping and botanical surveys were conducted on the parcels located at 33051 N. Highway 1 (APN 015-070-40), 33201 N. Highway 1 (015-070-41), and an unaddressed parcel (APN 015-070-57), Kibesillah, California ("Project Site"). The purpose of the study was to describe the existing vegetation communities, survey the parcel for special-status (rare) plants and plant communities and animal habitats, and recommend appropriate mitigation measures that help to avoid or reduce potential or direct impacts to riparian plant communities, which are considered Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA's) under the Mendocino County Local Coastal Plan (Mendocino County, 1991).

The ESHA survey has been conducted to facilitate the issuance of a permit to build within the Coastal Zone in Mendocino County. The applicant is proposing construction of ~2100 linear feet of 6ft wide trail from an existing road, up to the top of the peak of a hill.

3.0 Project Site Description

3.1 General Site Description

The Project Site is a parcel east of Highway 1 and within the Coastal Zone. The beginning of the proposed trail is located at 33051 N. Highway 1, northwest of the Kibesillah Rock Company quarry. From Fort Bragg the driveway for Kibesillah Rock Company is on the right, 11.3 miles north of the Pudding Creek Bridge. The Project Site is ~0.35 miles from the ocean on relatively steep northeast, east, and southeast facing hillsides. In addition to the area within 100ft of the proposed new trail site, the area between the proposed trail and Kibesillah creek, as well the area adjacent to existing trail along the ridgeline were also examined and are addressed in this report (Figure 1). The total area surveyed within the 3 parcels was ~11 acres. Direct access to all portions of the proposed trail was not possible due to accessibility issues (steep slope, dense vegetation, poison oak), but was assessed at enough locations to characterize the area. The elevation at the bottom of the proposed trail is ~190ft and the top is ~465ft above sea level. Soils are mapped as Dystropepts, 30 to 75 percent slopes and AbalobadiahBruhelVizcaino Complex 50 to 75 percent slopes (Natural Resource Conservation Service, 2001).

3.2 Vegetation

Vegetation along the proposed trail (Figure 1) is Northern coastal scrub with emergent Douglas fir trees. Willow riparian occurs along Kibesillah creek across the existing roadway from the beginning of the proposed trail – all three potential commencement points are in the vicinity of the creek. A large patch of invasive periwinkle runs up the gully near the beginning of the trail. The areas along the ridge top and on the southwest facing portion of the hill are vegetated with non-native grassland with emergent coyote brush.

3.3 Existing Development

An existing road runs north for about 500ft from the driveway of the Kibesillah Rock Company. Domestic apple trees and periwinkle groundcover indicates that this area may have been the site of a homestead. An unimproved trail runs roughly north-south along the ridge top.

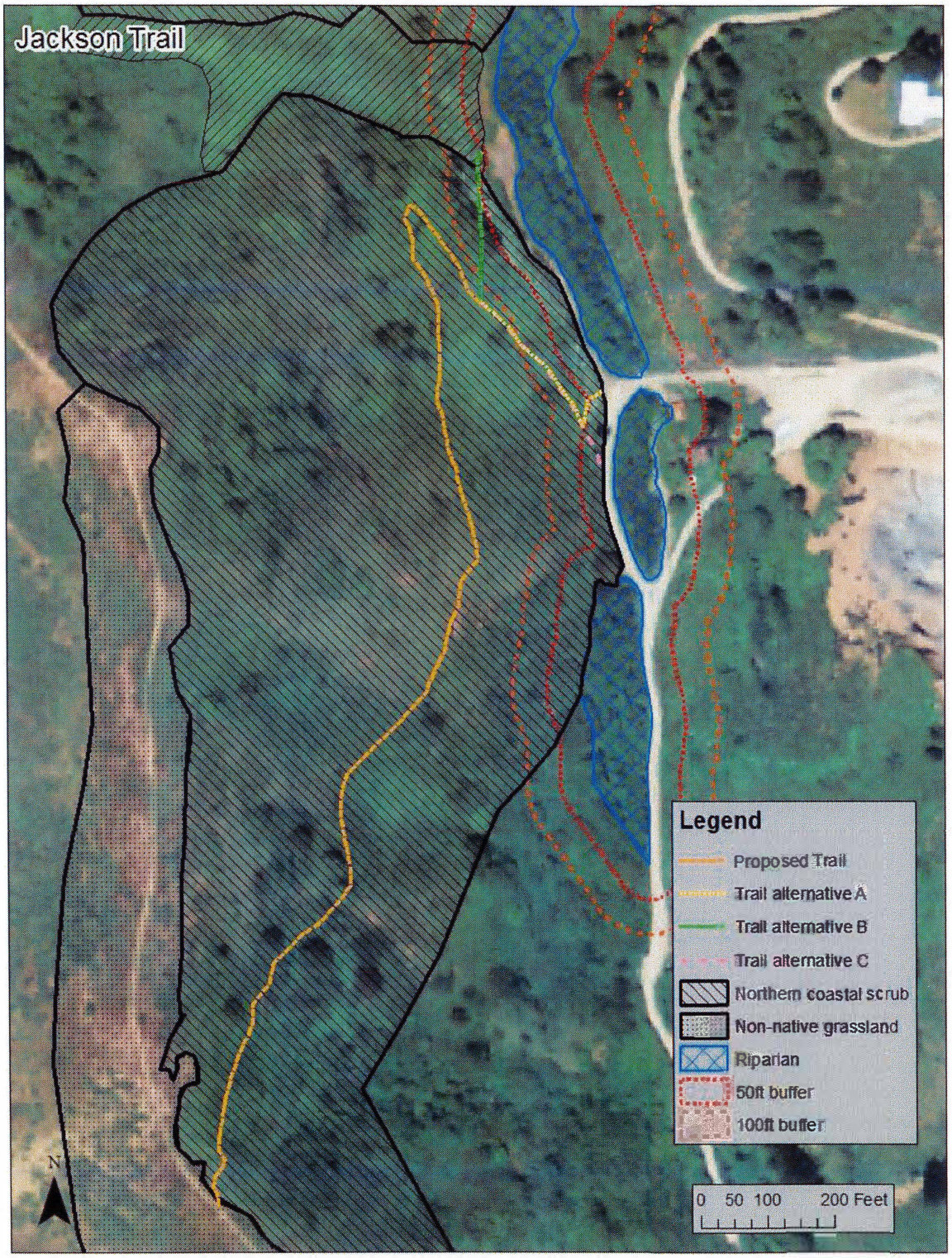

Figure 1. Plant Communities Map.

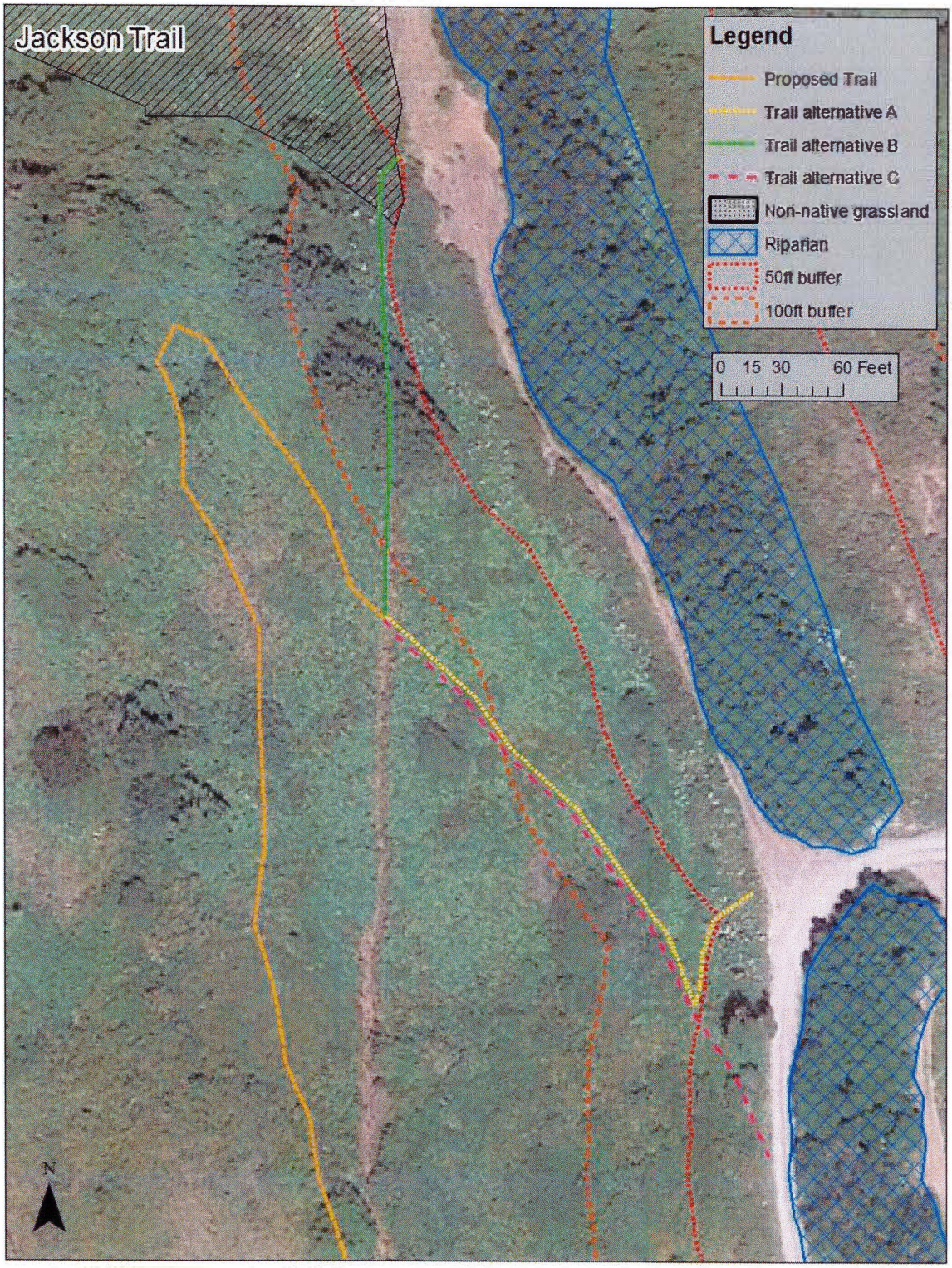

Figure 2. Trail start location alternatives detail.

4.0 Methods

4.1 Scoping Survey

Scoping surveys were based on the scoping lists in Tables 1-3 in Appendix A, and were conducted within 100' of the proposed trail. The investigator, Asa B. Spade, has a Bachelor's Degree in environmental science with an emphasis in landscape ecosystems and a minor in botany.

4.2 Botanical Survey

A field survey for botanical resources was conducted on the Project Site on August 3, August 13, October 25 and November 12, 2013, and March 10, June 23, July 29, and September 9, 2014 (~14 hours on site). The survey protocol was based on *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities* developed by California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG 2009). The special-status plants and plant communities considered in the survey are the native plants of limited abundance in California with known occurrence or distribution in Mendocino County, and were derived from the following lists and definitions used by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW 2013):

- species listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (50 CFR §17.12);
- species listed or candidates for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under CESA (Fish and Game Code §2050 *et seq.)*. A species, subspecies, or variety of plant is endangered when the prospects of its survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, over-exploitation, predation, competition, disease, or other factors (Fish and Game Code §2062). A plant is threatened when it is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future in the absence of special protection and management measures (Fish and Game Code §2067);
- species listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (Fish and Game Code §1900 et seq.). A plant is rare when, although not presently threatened with extinction, the species, subspecies, or variety is found in such small numbers throughout its range that it may be endangered if its environment worsens (Fish and Game Code §1901);
- taxa that meet the definition of rare or endangered under CEQA §15380(b), (c), and (d). Species that may meet the definition of rare or endangered include the following:
    - species considered by CDFW to be "rare, threatened or endangered in California" (Lists 1A, 1B and 2);
    - species that may warrant consideration on the basis of local significance or recent biological information;
    - some species included on the California Natural Diversity Database's (CNDDB) Special Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (CDFW 2013);
    - taxa which meet the criteria for listing, even if not currently included on any list, as described in Section 15380 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines; these taxa may indicate "None" under listing status, but note that all California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1 and 2 and some Rank 3 and 4 plants may fall under Section 15380 of CEQA.
    - taxa listed in the California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California;
    - taxa that are biologically rare, very restricted in distribution, or declining throughout their range but not currently threatened with extirpation;
    - population(s) in California that may be peripheral to the major portion of a taxon's range but are threatened with extirpation in California; and
    - taxa closely associated with a habitat that is declining in California at a significant rate (e.g. wetlands, riparian, vernal pools, old growth forests, desert aquatic systems, native grasslands, valley shrubland habitats, etc.).
    - species considered sensitive species by the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or U.S. Forest Service.

- taxa considered a locally significant species, that is, a species that is not rare from a statewide perspective but is rare or uncommon in a local context such as within a county or region (CEQA §15125 (d)) or is so designated in local or regional plans, policies, or ordinances (CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G). Examples include a species at the outer limits of its known range or a species occurring on an uncommon soil type.
- plants of regional or specific interest not on any list above;

- plant communities listed in the California Natural Diversity Database.

The regional assessment utilized the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) electronic inventory (CNPS 2007) and CDFW's, Natural Diversity Data Base Rare Find (CDFW 2013). These special-status species and all other species derived from the aforementioned lists, their associated habitats, and their potential for occurrence in the project area are listed in Table 2. Vegetation descriptions are based on Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf (1995), Holland (1986), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2010).

A scoping list of plant species, subspecies, or varieties considered to be special status plants and that have the potential for occurrence in the project area was derived from the most recent "Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List" (CDFW 2011a), RareFind (CDFG 2013b), BIOS (CDFW 2013c), and the California Native Plant Society's Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2013), and plants of local or regional significance not on any list (Appendix A, Table 1).

4.2.1 Blooming Period

A floristic and seasonally appropriate survey was conducted in the field at times of year when all rare, threatened, or endangered species were both evident and identifiable for species expected to occur in the Study Area.

Reference populations of Bolander's reedgrass (*Calamagrostis bolanderi*), swamp harebell (*Campanula californica*), California sedge (*Carex californica*), coast lily (*Lilium maritimum*), coastal lotus (*Lotus formosissimus*), North coast semaphore grass (*Pleuropogopn hooverianus*), great burnet (*Sanguisorba officianalis*), and western dog violet (*Viola adunca*) were visited prior to project site visits to ensure that visits were made at a time when these plants were evident and identifiable.

5.0 Survey Results

5.1 Potential Occurrences

Plants

The following special status plants have the potential for presence in the project area: Bolander's reedgrass (*Calamagrostis bolanderi*), leafy reedgrass (*Calamagrostis foliosa*), swamp harebell (*Campanula californica*), glory bush (*Ceanothus gloriosus var. exaltatus*), Point Reyes Ceanothus (*Ceanothus gloriosus var. gloriosus*), Whitney's farewell-to-spring (*Clarkia amoena ssp. whitneyi*), Oregon goldthread (*Coptis laciniata*), coast fawn lily (*Erythronium revolutum*), Roderick's fritillary (*Fritillaria roderickii*), blue coast gilia (*Gilia capitata ssp. chamissonis*), Pacific gilia (*Gilia capitata ssp. pacifica*), wooly-headed gilia (Gilia capitata ssp. tomentosa), seaside tarplant (*Hemizonia congesta ssp. congesta*) Point Reyes horkelia (*Horkelia marinensis*), small groundcone (*Kopsiopsis hookeri*), perennial goldfields (*Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha*), coast lily (Lilium maritimum), coast lotus (Lotus formosissimus), seacoast ragwort (*Packera bolanderi var. bolanderi*), maple-leaved checkerbloom (*Sidalcea malachroides*), purple-stemmed checkerbloom (Sidalcea malviflora ssp. purpurea), coast triquetrella (*Triquetrella californica*) and western dog-violet (*Viola adunca*).

Invertebrates

Western bumble bee – No bumblebees were observed during the survey. No further surveys warranted.

Amphibians
Frogs – Pacific tailed frog, Northern red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog –No amphibians were documented. Movement and breeding of these species along the riparian corridor is possible. The likelihood of these species using the project site as upland habitat is low. Steep topography would likely preclude them from the majority of the Project Site. No further surveys warranted.

Birds
Raptors - Cooper's hawk, Northern goshawk, sharp-shinned hawk, golden eagle, ferruginous hawk, Northern harrier white-tailed kite, osprey, merlin, American peregrine falcon – No nests were documented from the Project Site during the surveys. Cooper's and sharp-shinned hawk were the two raptors with a greater potential habitat, but no nests or calls were documented.

Owls – Burrowing owl – Potential nesting habitat exists in grassland areas. No excavated burrows were found.

Other birds –Rufous hummingbird, Allen's hummingbird, olive-sided flycatcher, grasshopper sparrow – No nests were documented during site investigations. Allen's hummingbird, olive-sided flycatcher and grasshopper sparrow were the two birds with a greater potential for occurrence but none were documented.

Bats
Pallid bat, silver-haired bat, hoary bat, long-eared myotis – These species roost in crevices in bark or rocks and/or in the foliage of trees and have the potential to occur wherever trees are present. Because these species are nocturnal they may be present during the non-survey timing of the Project Site. No further surveys are warranted.

Other Mammals
Sonoma tree vole – Douglas fir was present, and is the most common food and nesting tree species for this rodent. Douglas fir trees were emergent in shrubland; occurring in patches in small numbers. Sonoma tree voles stay in the tree canopy when moving from tree to tree, therefore dispersal to isolated trees and patches of trees is unlikely. Tree canopies were scanned for nests of all kinds, including those of the Sonoma tree vole, and no nests were observed. No further surveys are warranted.

5.2 Documented occurrences

5.2.1 Arroyo Willow Riparian Thicket (*Salix lasiolepis* Shrubland Alliance) G4 S3
Arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) shrubs (Figure 3) are the characterizing dominant overstory plant along the portion of Kibesillah Creek adjacent to the Project Site. Vegetation along road and creek at the proposed beginning of the trail includes coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), horsetail (*Equisetum hyemale*), Harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*), orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), common cowparsnip (*Heracleum maximum*), bird's foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), periwinkle (*Vinca major*), colts foot (*Petasites frigidus*), stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*), cascara buckthorn (*Frangula purshiana*), oxe-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), pampas grass (*Cortaderia jubata*), hedge nettle (*Stachys chamissonis*), and hedgehog dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*).



Figure 3. Arroyo Willow Riparian Habitat. Arroyo willow along Kibesillah Creek.

5.2.2 Periwinkle Patch (Invasive *Vinca major*)

Within the flat adjacent to the creek, at the end of the existing road, is an area that appears to have once been an apple orchard and is now overrun by invasive periwinkle plants (Figure 4). Other vegetation in this area includes apple trees (*Malus sylvestris*), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), common velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*), milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), hairy oat grass (*Rytidosperma penicillatum*), and common cowparsnip (*Heracleum maximum*).



Figure 4. Extensive Patch of Periwinkle. Invasive periwinkle is the lighter green plant that can be seen in the lower half of this photo, as well as extending up gully as seen on aerial photos of the area.

5.2.3 Northern Coastal Scrub (*Baccharis pilularis* Shrubland Alliance) G5 S5

The relatively steep northeast, east and southeast facing hillsides where the trail is proposed is vegetated with a mosaic of shrub species (Figures 5 & 6) characteristic of Northern coastal scrub, with some patches of emergent Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). This area is on the protected side of the hill, and far enough inland from the ocean, that salt spray likely does not have a major effect on vegetation. Characteristic shrub species present include coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), and oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*) with occasional golden chinquapin (*Chrysolepis chrysophylla*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), coast silk tassel (*Garrya elliptica*), coast wax myrtle (*Morella californica*), and California coffeeberry (*Frangula californica*). Other vegetation in these plant communities include coast manroot (*Marah oregana*), sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), and many of the grasses and forbs found in adjacent upland areas.



Figure 5. Northern Coastal Scrub. Looking southwest toward the project site. The existing road and willow along Kibesillah Creek can be seen in the lower left hand corner.

5.2.4 Non-Native Grassland with Emergent Coyote Brush

The ridge top and upper west facing portions of the hill area vegetated with non-native grassland with emergent coyote brush. Major grass species present were wild oats (*Avena fatua*), hairy oatgrass (*Rytidosperma penicillatum*), rattlesnake grass (*Briza maxima*), orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), common velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*), and colonial bentgrass (*Agrostis capillaris*). Other species present were California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), Douglas iris (*Iris douglasiana*), common cowparsnip (*Heracleum maximum*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), sheep sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*), English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), rough hedge nettle (*Stachys rigida*), and pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*). This area has been grazed and is currently accessible by cattle.



Figure 6. Northern Coastal Scrub. With periwinkle in the gully bottom seen in the center left of the photo.

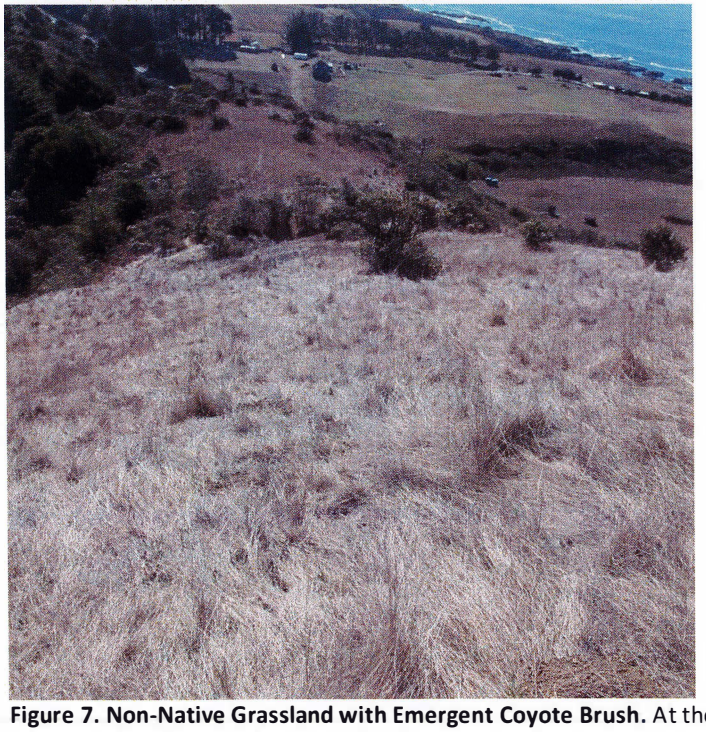

Figure 7. Non-Native Grassland with Emergent Coyote Brush. At the ridge top looking down and southwest.

6.0 Discussion

The trail is proposed within upland Northern coastal scrub plant community with patches of emergent Douglas fir trees. Both coyote brush scrub (state ranks of S5 - Demonstrably secure to ineradicable in California) and Douglas fir forest (S4 -Apparently secure within California) are relatively common plant communities within California.

The trail commencement point is along an existing gravel road that runs adjacent to Kibesillah Creek and associated riparian vegetation. The existing access road runs parallel and adjacent to Kibesillah Creek for a significant distance, and for this reason it is not possible to locate the commencement point of the trail off of the existing access road, without coming within 100 feet of the creek and riparian area. Use of the road to haul out materials cut from the slope in order to construct the trail should not cause a negative impact to the creek, and is consistent with the current use of the gravel access road, which is hauling loads of gravel from the Kibesillah Rock Company quarry.

Three separate trail commencement alternatives are considered in order to find the least impacting trail commencement site. In each scenario, trail commencement would take place on the side of the existing road away from the creek and riparian zone, and in no case would riparian vegetation or the creek be directly impacted by the proposed trail construction. Each of the three trail commencement alternatives are discussed in detail in the reduced buffer analysis, included as Appendix D of this report.

6.1 Potential Impacts

The proposed development is not likely to impact any special status species or natural communities. Mitigations outlined in section 6.2 of this report should be followed to assure no detrimental impacts occur to Kibesillah Creek and the associated riparian area.

6.2 Mitigations

- The least impacting trail location feasible should be utilized as the commencement point, as discussed in the reduced buffer analysis.
- A protective buffer zone should be established around the riparian habitat. The buffer zone distance should be adequate to protect the creek and associated riparian vegetation from development and disturbance during construction activities.
- Silt fencing or bales of weed-free straw should be placed along the edge of the riparian area during construction to prevent any sediment from washing into the creek.
- Materials removed from the hillside for the construction of the trail should not be stockpiled within 50ft of the creek, nor should they be stockpiled for longer than is necessary for the construction process. Any piles of soil and/or rock stockpiled for more than a few days with any chance of rain should be covered with tarps and surrounded with straw wattles. Ultimately, all materials cut from the hillside should be removed to a location outside the coastal zone.
- 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 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
- Any bare soil created by the construction phase of the project should be stabilized and re-vegetated with native vegetation appropriate to the habitat in the surrounding area as soon as possible after construction.

Appendix A. Scoping Tables

Table 1. Special-Status Plants of Potential Occurrence on the Project Site. This table is derived from federal, state, and CNPS–listed plant species, including plants of regional significance. Explanation of column headings:

FED: federal status includes federally rare (FR), threatened (FT), or endangered (FE)
STATE: California state status includes rare (CR), threatened (CT), or endangered (CE)
CNPS: California Native Plant Society ranked inventory of native California plants thought to be at risk,
List 1A (1A) Presumed extinct in California.
List 1B (1B) Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
List 2 (2) Rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.
List 3 (3) More information needed, a review list.
List 4 (4) Species of limited distribution, a watch list.

A Threat Code extension has been added following the CNPS List (e.g. 1B.1, 2.2 etc.)
Threat Code extensions and their meanings:
.1 - Seriously endangered in California
.2 – Fairly endangered in California
.3 – Not very endangered in California

CNDDB ELEMENT RANK

G-RANK: Global Ranking - The global rank (G-rank) is a reflection of the overall condition of an element throughout its global range.
SPECIES OR NATURAL COMMUNITY LEVEL
G1 = Less than 6 viable element occurrences (Eos) OR less than 1,000 individuals OR less than 2,000 acres.
G2 = 6-20 Eos OR 1,000-3,000 individuals OR 2,000-10,000 acres.
G3 = 21-80 Eos OR 3,000-10,000 individuals OR 10,000-50,000 acres.
G4 = Apparently secure; this rank is clearly lower than G3 but factors exist to cause some concern; i.e., there is some threat, or somewhat narrow habitat.
G5 = Population or stand demonstrably secure to ineradicable due to being commonly found in the world.

SUBSPECIES LEVEL
Subspecies receive a T-rank attached to the G-rank. With the subspecies, the G-rank reflects the condition of the entire species, whereas the T-rank reflects the global situation of just the subspecies or variety. For example: *Chorizanthe robusta* var. *hartwegii*. This plant is ranked G2T1. The G-rank refers to the whole species range i.e., *Chorizanthe robusta*. The T-rank refers only to the global condition of var. hartwegii.

S-RANK: STATE RANKING - The state rank (S-rank) is assigned much the same way as the global rank, except state ranks in California often also contain a threat designation attached to the S-rank.
S1 = Less than 6 viable Eos OR less than 1,000 individuals OR less than 2,000 acres
S1.1 = very threatened
S1.2 = threatened
S1.3 = not very threatened OR no current threats known
S2 = 6-20 Eos OR 1,000-3,000 individuals OR 2,000-10,000 acres
S2.1 = very threatened
S2.2 = threatened
S2.3 = not very threatened OR no current threats known
S3 = 21-80 Eos or 3,000-10,000 individuals OR 10,000-50,000 acres
S3.1 = very threatened
S3.2 = threatened
S3.3 = not very threatened OR no current threats known
S4 = Apparently secure within California; this rank is clearly lower than S3 but factors exist to cause some concern; i.e. there is some threat, or somewhat narrow habitat.
S5 = Demonstrably secure to ineradicable in California. NO THREAT RANK.

Notes:
1. Other considerations used when ranking a species or natural community include the pattern of distribution of the element on the landscape, fragmentation of the population/stands, and historical extent as compared to its modern range. It is important to take a bird's eye or aerial view when ranking sensitive elements rather than simply counting Eos.
2. Uncertainty about the rank of an element is expressed in two major ways:
   By expressing the rank as a range of values: e.g., S2S3 means the rank is somewhere between S2 and S3.
   By adding a ? to the rank: e.g., S2? This represents more certainty than S2S3, but less than S2.
3. Other symbols
   GH - All sites are historical; the element has not been seen for at least 20 years, but suitable habitat still exists (SH = All California sites are historical).
   GX - All sites are extirpated; this element is extinct in the wild (SX = All California sites are extirpated).
   GXC - Extinct in the wild; exists in cultivation.
   G1Q - The element is very rare, but there are taxonomic questions associated with it.
   T - Rank applies to a subspecies or variety.

Scientific Name	Common Name	CRPR	Federal	State	G-Rank	S-Rank	Life Form	Elevation	Detailed	Blooming Period	Habitat Suitability within Project Site
Abronia umbellata var. *breviflora*	pink sand-verbena	1B.1	N	N	G4G5T2	S2.1	perennial herb	0-12 m.	Coastal dunes and coastal strand with sparse cover. Often the plant growing closest to the ocean.	June - October	None
Agrostis blasdalei	Blasdale's bent grass	1B.2	N	N	G2	S2.2	perennial rhizomatous herb	5-150 m.	Coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie. Sandy or gravelly soil close to rocks; often in nutrient-poor soil with sparse vegetation.	May - July	None
Angelica lucida	sea-watch	4.2	N	N	G5	S2S3	perennial herb	0-150 m.	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, coastal marshes and swamps, and coastal dunes. Bluff faces and rocky areas near the ocean. Fields and thickets along the coast.	May - September	None
Arctostaphylos nummularia ssp. *mendocinoensis*	pygmy manzanita	1B.2	N	N	G3?T1	S1	perennial evergreen shrub	90-200 m.	Closed-cone coniferous forest. Acidic sandy-clay soils in dwarfed coniferous forest. Only known location 2 miles east of Mendocino.	January	None
Astragalus agnicidus	Humboldt milk-vetch	1B.1	N	SE	G2	S2.1	perennial herb	575-750 m.	Broadleafed upland forests, North Coast coniferous forests, redwood forests. Disturbed openings in partially timbered forest lands; also along ridgelines; south aspects.	April - September	None
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. *pycnostachyus*	coastal marsh milk-vetch	1B.2	N	N	G2T2	S2.2	perennial herb	0-30 m.	Coastal scrub, coastal salt marshes and swamps, mesic sites in coastal dunes, and along streams.	April - October	None
Blennosperma nanum var. *robustum*	Point Reyes blennosperma	1B.2	N	SR	G4T1	S1.2	annual herb	10-145 m.	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub. On open hills in sandy soil. From Pt. Reyes and Glass Beach, Fort Bragg.	February - April	None
Calamagrostis bolanderi	Bolander's reed grass	4.2	N	N	G3	S3.2	perennial rhizomatous herb	0-455 m.	Often mesic sites. Bogs and fens, broadleafed upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub, wet meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (freshwater), North Coast coniferous forest.	May - August	Low
Calamagrostis crassiglumis	Thurber's reed grass	2.1	N	N	G3Q	S1.2	perennial rhizomatous herb	10-45 m.	Coastal scrub (mesic), freshwater marshes and swamps. Usually in marshy swales surrounded by grassland or coastal scrub. Sporadic in marshes from Crescent City to Marin.	May - July	None
Calamagrostis foliosa	leafy reed grass	4.2	N	SR	G3	S3.2	perennial herb	0-1220 m.	Coastal bluff scrub, rocky cliffs and ocean-facing bluffs, clumps in rock crevices of bluff bank of river. North Coast coniferous forests, often on steep wooded cliffs. Many occurrences located in the King Range, HUM Co.	May - September	Low
Calystegia purpurata ssp. *saxicola*	coastal bluff morning-glory	1B.2	N	N	G4T2	S2.2	perennial herb	15-105 m.	Coastal scrub, road edges and ruderal sites, coastal dunes, North Coast coniferous forest (openings and edges in forests near the coast). Intermediate with subsp. *purpurata*. Occurs in central Mendocino County and southward.	May - September	None
Campanula californica	swamp harebell	1B.2	N	N	G3	S3	perennial rhizomatous herb	1-405 m.	Bogs and fens, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, freshwater marshes and swamps, and North Coast coniferous forests. Many occurrences have few plants; uncommon where it occurs.	June - October	Low
Carex californica	California sedge	2.3	N	N	G5	S2?	perennial rhizomatous herb	90-250 m.	Bogs and fens, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (often on margins or drier areas).	May - August	None
Carex lenticularis var. *limnophila*	lagoon sedge	2.2	N	N	G5T5	S1S2.2	perennial herb	0-6 m.	Lakeshores, beaches (often gravelly), bogs and fens, marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest. Known from north road to Glen Blair.	June - August	None
Carex livida	livid sedge	1A	N	N	G5	SH	perennial rhizomatous herb	-	Sphagnum bogs in California. Possibly extirpated from the state.	June	None
Carex lyngbyei	Lyngbye's sedge	2.2	N	N	G5	S2.2	perennial rhizomatous herb	-	Brackish or freshwater marshes and swamps, in water in mucky soil, soughs. May be growing near *Scirpus pungens* and *Triglochin maritima*. From Marin to Del Norte Cos.	May-August	None
Carex saliniformis	deceiving sedge	1B.2	N	N	G2	S2.2	perennial rhizomatous herb	3-230 m.	Mesic sites of coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and meadows; seeps, marshes and swamps (coastal salt) ; boggy ground. Often growing with *Panicum acuminatum* in Mendocino County. Known to grown with *Arenaria paludicola*.	June - July	None
Carex viridula var. *viridula*	green yellow sedge	2.3	N	N	G5T5	S1.3	perennial herb	0-1600 m.	Freshwater marshes and swamps; bogs and fens; mesic sites of North Coast coniferous forest. Known from Inglenook Fen.	June - November	None

Scientific Name	Common Name	CRPR	Federal	State	G-Rank	S-Rank	Life Form	Elevation	Detailed	Blooming Period	Habitat Suitability within Project Site
Castilleja affinis ssp. *litoralis*	Oregon coast paintbrush	2.2	N	N	G4G5T4	S2.2	perennial herb (hemiparasitic)	15-100 m.	Sandy sites in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub; coastal dunes. Grassy coastal bluffs. Cliffs above shore. In understory of mixed conifer forest with *Maianthemum* sp. Known from the bank of the Ten Mile River.	June	None
Castilleja ambigua ssp. *humboldtiensis*	Humboldt Bay owl's-clover	1B.2	N	N	G4T2	S2.2	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	0-3 m.	Coastal salt marsh, sometimes with *Spartina*, *Distichlis*, *Salicornia*, Jaumea. Clay-peat soil with above species.	April - August	None
Castilleja mendocinensis	Mendocino Coast paintbrush	1B.2	N	N	G2	S2.2	perennial herb (hemiparasitic)	-	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal dunes, coastal prairie.	April - August	None
Ceanothus gloriosus var. *exaltatus*	glory brush	4.3	N	N	G3G4T3	S3.3	perennial evergreen shrub	30-610 m.	Chaparral	March - June	Low
Ceanothus gloriosus var. *gloriosus*	Point Reyes ceanothus	4.3	N	N	G3G4T3	S3.3	perennial evergreen shrub	5-520 m.	Sandy, coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal dunes, coastal scrub.	March - May	Low
Chorizanthe howellii	Howell's spineflower	1B.2	FE	ST	G1	S1.2	annual herb	0-35 m.	Sandy, often disturbed, areas of coastal prairie and coastal scrub. Coastal dunes, sandy slopes.	May - July	None
Clarkia amoena ssp. *whitneyi*	Whitney's farewell-to-spring	1B.1	N	N	G5T2	S2.1	annual herb	-	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Coastal bluffs; often in rocky clay soil; in sun on slopes of road cuts. Known from the vicinity of the Ten Mile River mouth.	June - August	Medium
Collinsia corymbosa	round-headed Chinese-houses	1B.2	N	N	G1	S1.2	annual herb	-	Coastal dunes, coastal prairie.	April - June	None
Coptis laciniata	Oregon goldthread	2.2	N	N	G4G5	S3.2	perennial rhizomatous herb	0-100 m.	Meadows and seeps; North Coast coniferous forest moist streambanks and other mesic sites. Banks and floodplains of rivers in North Coast coniferous forests. Cutbanks of old skid roads.	March - April	Low
Comus canadensis	bunchberry	2B.2	N	N	G5	S5	perennial herb	60-1920 m.	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest. Several populations at the southern end of its distribution in CA are extirpated. Many collections old; need field surveys.	May – July	None
Cordylanthus tenuis ssp. *brunneus*	serpentine bird's beak	4.3	N	N	G4G5T3	S3.3	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	475-915 m.	Usually serpentinite. Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, along edge of a dirt road, non-serpentine, rocky (serpentine) summit Locally common annual herb to 75 cm in open areas on serpentine w/ *Madia elegans*, *Bromus carinatus*, *Lotus purshianus* & *Elymus glaucus*. Flowers cream white with yellow	July - August	None
Cuscuta pacifica var. papillata	Mendocino dodder	1B.2	N	N	G5T1	S1	annual vine (parasitic)	0-50 m.	Coastal dunes (interdune depressions). Rediscovered at Point Arena in 2011. Many historical occurrences may be extirpated; need field surveys. Known to occur on *Gnaphalium*, *Silene*, and *Lupinus* spp. in Mendocino Co.; and on *Polycarpon tetraphyllum* and *Calystegia purpurata* ssp. *saxicola* with *Sanicula arctopoides* nearby in Sonoma Co.	July - October	None
Erigeron supplex	supple daisy	1B.2	N	N	G1	S1.1	perennial herb	5-50 m.	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie. Usually in open rocky areas in grassy sites with short grasses.	May - July	None
Erysimum concinnum	headland wallflower	1B.2	N	N	G3	S3	perennial herb	0-185 m.	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie. Largest occurrence known from Pt. Reyes NS; possibly of hybrid origin. Some occurrences from Del Norte and Mendocino Counties are also of possible hybrid origin; further study is ongoing.	March – May	None
Erysimum menziesii	Menzies' wallflower	1B.1	FE	SE	G1	S1	perennial herb	0-35 m.	Localized on coastal dunes and coastal strand. In remnant, open, partially stabilized dune habitat. Plants treated as ssp.; not validly published.	March - June	None
Erythronium revolutum	coast fawn lily	2.2	N	N	G4	S2S3	perennial bulbiferous herb	0-1065 m.	Bogs and fens; broadleafed upland forests; North Coast coniferous forest. On timbered and brushy hillside; wet soil under redwoods. Shady and mesic glens. Sometimes associated with *Arbutus menziesii*, *Lithocarpus densiflorus*, *Quercus chrysolepis*, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*. On rock outcrops and slopes in forests.	March - August	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	CRPR	Federal	State	G-Rank	S-Rank	Life Form	Elevation	Detailed	Blooming Period	Habitat Suitability within Project Site
Fritillaria roderickii	Roderick's fritillary	1B.1	N	SE	G1Q	S1.1	perennial bulbiferous herb	15-610 m.	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. Grassy slopes, mesas.	March - May	Low
Gilia capitata ssp. *chamissonis*	blue coast gilia	1B.1	N	N	G5T2	S2.1	annual herb	2-200 m.	Coastal dunes; coastal scrub. On disturbed Franciscan sage scrub on loose sandy soils. Growing with *Ericameria ericoides, Lupinus chamissonis, Erysimum franciscanum, Croton californicus, Camissonia cheiranthifolia, Phacelia distans.*	April - July	Low
Gilia capitata ssp. *pacifica*	Pacific gilia	1B.2	N	N	G5T3T4	S2.2?	annual herb	5-300 m.	Coastal bluff scrub, openings in chaparral, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. Steep cliffs, fields, and dry banks.	April - August	Low
Gilia capitata ssp. *tomentosa*	woolly-headed gilia	1B.1	N	N	G5T1	S1.1	annual herb	15-155 m.	Coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland, rocky outcrops on the coast. Locally abundant on serpentine outcrop and serpentine-derived loam on west-facing slopes in grassland/pastureland. Grows with *Linum perenne, Lupinus* spp. and *Avena barbata.*	May - July	Low
Gilia millefoliata	dark-eyed gilia	1B.2	N	N	G2	S2.2	annual herb	2-20 m.	Coastal dunes. Sandy, stabilized dune habitat. Sandy grassland between *Lupinus arboreus* shrubs dominated by nonnative grasses.	April - July	None
Glyceria grandis	American manna grass	2.3	N	N	G5	S1.3?	perennial rhizomatous herb	15-1980 m.	Bogs and fens, wet meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (streambanks and lake margins). Ditches streams and ponds in valleys and lower elevations in the mountains. Sometimes standing in water; margins of rivers.	June - August	None
Hemizonia congesta ssp. *congesta*	seaside tarplant	1B.2	N	N	G5T2T3	S2S3	annual herb	25-200 m.	Coastal scrub; valley and foothill grasslands, grassy valleys and hills, sometimes on grassy slopes with thin clayish soils; often in fallow fields. Sometimes on roadsides. Known from Glen Blair, Comptche, and Pudding Creek.	April - November	Medium
Hesperevax sparsiflora var. *brevifolia*	short-leaved evax	1B.2	N	N	G4T2T3	S2S3	annual herb	0-200 m.	Sandy coastal bluffs; coastal dunes, coastal dune mat, and sandy openings in wet dune meadows. Coastal bluff scrub. Rocky, grassy slopes. In areas of sparse vegetation cover in sandy substrate.	March - June	None
Hesperocyparis pygmaea	pygmy cypress	1B.2	N	N	G2	S2	perennial evergreen tree	35-305 m.	Closed-cone coniferous forests, usually podzol-like soils or Blacklock soils in Mendocino cypress pygmy forests.	-	None
Horkelia marinensis	Point Reyes horkelia	1B.2	N	N	G2	S2.2	perennial herb	5-30 m.	Sandy sites in coastal dunes, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub.	May - September	Low
Horkelia tenuiloba	thin-lobed horkelia	1B.2	N	N	G2	S2.2	perennial herb	45-500 m.	Mesic openings or sandy sites in broadleafed upland forests, chaparral, and valley and foothill grassland. Wet meadows and marshy areas surrounded by *Pseudotsuga menziesii, Rhamnus californica, Baccharis pilularis.* Growing on sandy loam in coastal scrub. On sandstone in "pine barrens."	May - July	None
Juncus supiniformis	hair-leaved rush	2.2	N	N	G5	S2.2?	perennial rhizomatous herb	20-100 m.	Bogs and fens; freshwater marshes and swamps near the coast. Around pools, in ruts and ditches in podzol soils.	April - June	None
Kopsiopsis hookeri	small groundcone	2.3	N	N	G5	S1S2	perennial rhizomatous herb (parasitic)	-	North Coast coniferous forest. Open woods, shrubby places. Pygmy forest intergrading with redwood and Douglas-fir forests with sandy soils and flat aspect. Generally on *Gaultheria shallon.* Plants concentrated around the base and/or drip line of *Arctostaphylos columbiana,* but also in close proximity with other ericaceous species. May be parasitic on *Arctostaphylos.*	April - August	Low
Lasthenia californica ssp. *bakeri*	Baker's goldfields	1B.2	N	N	G3TH	SH	perennial herb	60-520 m.	Openings in closed-cone coniferous forest; coastal scrub; meadows and seeps; marshes and swamps. On windswept grassy hills; grazed areas. Early in the life of a plant the leaves may be wide and the plant prostrate; later the leaves become narrow and the plants' flowering stems turn upright.	April - October	None
Lasthenia californica ssp. *macrantha*	perennial goldfields	1B.2	N	N	G3T2	S2.2	perennial herb	5-520 m.	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub. In clay soil on wind-swept ocean bluffs and coastal terraces, and in grassy patches and dried vernal pool beds. On sea bluffs and grassy plateaus back from the ocean. Coastal bluffs in heavy adobe; sandy soil of ocean headlands.	January - November	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	CRPR	Federal	State	G-Rank	S-Rank	Life Form	Elevation	Detailed	Blooming Period	Habitat Suitability within Project Site
Lasthenia conjugens	Contra Costa goldfields	1B.1	FE	N	G1	S1.1	annual herb	1-445 m.	Mesic sites in cismontane woodlands; alkaline playas; valley and foothill grasslands; vernal pools, swales, and low depressions. Extirpated from most of its range. Only one coastal location in Point Arena.	March - June	None
Lathyrus palustris	marsh pea	2.2	N	N	G5	S2S3	perennial herb	1-100 m.	Bogs and fens; mesic sites of coastal prairies, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, and North Coast coniferous forests, seasonal seeps surrounded by redwood/Douglas-fir/tanoak forests; marshes and swamps, including swamps adjacent to tidewater. Sometimes at the edge of wet *Carex* marshes in transition to scrub and spruce forests. Only one Mendocino occurrence.	March - August	None
Lilium maritimum	coast lily	1B.1	N	N	G2	S2	perennial bulbiferous herb	-	Broadleafed upland forests, closed-cone coniferous forests, coastal prairies, coastal scrub, freshwater marshes and swamps. Historically in sandy soil, often on raised hummocks or bogs; today mostly on roadsides or roadside ditches. Sometimes growing with *Veratrum fimbriatum*, *Lithocarpus*, *Pinus muricata*, *Vaccinium*, Gaultheria *shallon*, *Pteridium*, and *Morella*.	May - August	Low
Lotus formosissimus	coast lotus	4.2	N	N	G4	S3.2	perennial rhizomatous herb	0-150 m.	Wetlands, roadsides, broadleafed upland forest, coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland.	March - July	Medium
Lycopodium clavatum	running-pine	4.1	N	N	G5	S4.1	perennial rhizomatous herb	45-1640 m.	Marshes & swamps, North Coast coniferous forests (mesic)	June - August	None
Microseris borealis	northern microseris	2.1	N	N	G4?	S1.1	perennial herb	915-1830 m.	Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps/mesic.	June - September	None
Microseris paludosa	marsh microseris; marsh silverpuffs	1B.2	N	N	G2	S2.2	perennial herb	5-300 m.	Closed-cone coniferous forests, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands. A 1968 collection from Point Arena (3.2 km to N, between Hwy. 1 and beach) is the northernmost occurrence and is disjunct from southern populations.	April - July	None
Mitellastra caulescens	leafy-stemmed mitrewort	4.2	N	N	G5	S4.2	perennial rhizomatous herb	6-1710 m.	Mesic sites in broadleafed upland forests, lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forests. Moist alluvial soil under alder; mesic streamside and streambank habitat. Sides of roads in floodplains.	April - October	None
Oenothera wolfii	Wolf's evening-primrose	1B.1	N	N	G1	S1.1	perennial herb	3-800 m.	Sandy, usually mesic sites in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, and lower montane coniferous forests. Along roads on vertical cutbanks and in grassy median. On disturbed sterile soil; upper stabilized dunes; rocky slopes protected above strand; vertical cliffs above the ocean.	May - October	None
Packera bolanderi var. *bolanderi*	seacoast ragwort	2.2	N	N	G4T4	S1.2	perennial rhizomatous herb	30-650 m.	Coastal scrub, North Coast coniferous forests. In loose, rocky, poorly consolidated siltstone and mudstone. Associated with old growth redwood, Douglas-fir, tanoak, maple, dogwood, wild ginger, salal. Steep slopes in dry, sunny woods. Sandy stream banks, roadsides, rocky banks, old quarries.	February - July	Medium
Phacelia insularis var. *continentis*	North Coast phacelia	1B.2	N	N	G2T1	S1.2	annual herb	10-160 m.	Sandy, sometimes rocky, sites in coastal bluff scrub; open maritime bluffs; coastal dunes. Rocky, thin soil with native and non-native grasses and forbs. Sandy pastureland and grazed coastal prairie.	March - May	None
Pinus contorta ssp. *bolanderi*	Bolander's beach pine	1B.2	N	N	G5T2	S2	perennial evergreen tree	35-250 m.	Closed-cone coniferous forests with podzol-like soils. Associated with Mendocino cypress and bishop pine, and Mendocino pygmy cypress forests.	-	None
Pleuropogon hooverianus	North Coast semaphore grass	1B.1	N	ST	G1	S1.1	perennial rhizomatous herb	10-1150 m.	Open and mesic areas of North Coast coniferous and broadleafed upland forests (oak/madrone); grassy flats in the shade of redwoods. Meadows and seeps. Wet grassy, usually shady areas, sometimes in freshwater marshes and often associated with forest environments. In stagnant water of highway ditches.	April - June	None
Potamogeton epihydrus	ribbonleaf pondweed	2B.2	N	N	G5	S2.2?	perennial herb (rhizomatous)	369 – 2172 m.	Marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater)	June - September	None

Scientific Name	Common Name	CRPR	Federal	State	G-Rank	S-Rank	Life Form	Elevation	Detailed	Blooming Period	Habitat Suitability within Project Site
Puccinellia pumila	dwarf alkali grass	2.2	N	N	G4?	S1.1?	perennial herb	1-10 m.	Coastal salt marshes and swamps; meadows and seeps, mineral spring meadows. Two known occurrences in Mendocino County.	July	None
Rhynchospora alba	white beaked-rush	2.2	N	N	G5	S2	perennial rhizomatous herb	60-2000 m.	Sphagnum bogs and fens (sometimes in Mendocino pygmy forests); meadows and seeps; marshes and swamps (freshwater). Sometimes in low, wet swales immediately surrounding grasslands. Known from Inglenook Fen and bog east of Fort Bragg.	July - August	None
Sanguisorba officinalis	great burnet	2.2	N	N	G5?	S2.2	perennial rhizomatous herb	60-1400 m.	Bogs and fens; broadleafed upland forests; meadows and seeps; marshes and swamps (marshy streams); North Coast coniferous forests; riparian forests. Serpentine seepage areas and along stream borders.	July - October	None
Sidalcea calycosa ssp. *rhizomata*	Point Reyes checkerbloom	1B.2	N	N	G5T2	S2.2	perennial rhizomatous herb	5-75 (245) m.	Freshwater marshes and swamps near the coast. Moist slopes from seeps and ephemeral streams, most areas quite marshy.	April - September	None
Sidalcea malachroides	maple-leaved checkerbloom	4.2	N	N	G3G4	S3S4.2	perennial herb	-	Broadleafed upland forests; coastal prairie, coastal scrub, North Coast coniferous forest, riparian woodland. Woodlands and clearings near the coast, often in disturbed areas. Sometimes along floodplains.	March - August	Medium
Sidalcea malviflora ssp. *patula*	Siskiyou checkerbloom	1B.2	N	N	G5T2	S2	perennial rhizomatous herb	15-65 m.	Coastal bluff scrub; coastal prairie; broadleafed upland forests, open areas of North Coast coniferous forest. Pastures, grassy landings, and roadsides. Only 1 Mendocino occurrence.	May - August	Low
Sidalcea malviflora ssp. *purpurea*	purple-stemmed checkerbloom	1B.2	N	N	G5T2	S2.2	perennial rhizomatous herb	15-65 m.	Broadleafed upland forests; coastal prairie; grassy hills.	May - June	Medium
Trifolium buckwestiorum	Santa Cruz clover	1B.1	N	N	G1	S1.1	annual herb	60-545 m.	Broadleafed upland forests, cismontane woodlands, coastal prairie. Moist grasslands. Disturbed sites on roadbed in redwood forest; Sparsely vegetated, gravelly, hardpacked, somewhat barren flats or gentle inclines, roadbeds or former roadbeds. Flat open areas with sun exposure, seasonal moisture, and gravelly, poor soils. Shallow depressions that collect water in rain. Common associates include *Juncus bufonius*, *Soliva sessilis*, *Danthonia californica*, and *Bromus hordeaceus*. In Mendocino Co., most collectionsfrom ~5 miles up Garcia River.	April - October	None
Trifolium trichocalyx	Monterey clover	1B.1	FE	CE	G1	S1	annual herb	30-240 m.	Closed-cone coniferous forest (sandy, openings, burned areas). Discovered in Big River Forest in 2011. Previously known from only two occurrences from the central portion of the Monterey Peninsula.	April - June	None
Triquetrella californica	coastal triquetrella	1B.2	N	N	G1	S1	moss	10-100 m.	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands. In open gravels or on thin soil over rocky outcrops. On roadsides, hillsides, rocky slopes, and fields. On beach sands with *Alnus* and *Gaultheria*. Only one Mendocino occurrence.	-	Medium
Usnea longissima	long-beard lichen	not ranked	N	N	G4	S4.2	lichen	-	In old-growth and late-successional conifer stands, hardwood stands, and riparian areas, particularly in coastal climates or on fog-swept mountains where humidity is high.	-	None
Veratrum fimbriatum	corn-lily	4.3	N	N	G3	S3.3	perennial herb	3-183 m.	Wet areas in coastal scrub and North Coast coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, bogs and fens. Restricted to coastal Sonoma and Mendocino Counties.	July - September	None
Viola adunca	Western dog violet	Not ranked	N	N	?	?	perennial herb	15-2200 m.	Yellow pine forest, red fir forest, lodgepole forest, redwood forest, mixed evergreen forest, subalpine forest, alpine fell-fields, wetland-riparian. Common and widespread on open sea bluffs to red fir forest.	April-August	Medium
Viola palustris	marsh violet	2.2	N	N	G5	S1S2	perennial rhizomatous herb	0-15 m.	Coastal bogs and fens; mesic coastal scrub. Swampy, shrubby places in coastal scrub or coastal bogs. Carpeting the ground in shady wet places but flowering rarely. Sometimes growing among Carex, or among brush at edges of swamps. Freshwater marsh on deep peat substrate (4-5').	March - August	None

Table 2. Plant Communities Occurring in Coastal Mendocino County. A partial list of vegetation alliances occurring in coastal Mendocino County is derived from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's "List of Vegetation Alliances and Associations," (2010) (http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/vegcamp/natural_communities.asp). See Table 1 for an explanation of the Global and State Ranking.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global & State Rank
Woodland and Forest Alliances and Stands		
Abies grandis Alliance	Grand fir forest	G4 S2
Acer macrophyllum Alliance	Bigleaf maple forest	G4 S3
Alnus rubra Alliance	Red alder forest	G5 S4
Arbutus menziesii Alliance	Madrone forest	G4 S3
Callitropsis pigmaea Alliance	Mendocino pygmy cypress woodland	G2 S2
Chrysolepis chrysophylla Alliance	Golden chinquapin thickets	G2 S2
Lithocarpus densiflorus Alliance	Tanoak forest	G4 S3
Picea sitchensis Alliance	Sitka spruce forest	G5 S2
Pinus contorta ssp. *contorta* Alliance	Beach pine forest	G5 S3
Pinus muricata Alliance	Bishop pine forest	G3 S3
Pseudotsuga menziesii Alliance	Douglas fir forest	G5 S4
Pseudotsuga menziesii - Lithocarpus densiflorus Alliance	Douglas fir - tanoak forest	G4 S4
Sequoia sempervirens Alliance	Redwood forest	G3 S3
Tsuga heterophylla Alliance	Western hemlock forest	G5 S2
Umbellularia californica Alliance	California bay forest	G4 S3
Shrubland Alliances and Stands		
Arctostaphylos glandulosa Alliance	Eastwood manzanita chaparral	G4 S4
Arctostaphylos (nummularia, sensitiva) Alliance	Glossy leaf manzanita chaparral	G2 S2
Baccharis pilularis Alliance	Coyote brush scrub	G5 S5
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus Alliance	Blue blossom chaparral	G4 S4
Corylus cornuta var. *californica* Alliance	Hazelnut scrub	G3 S2?
Frangula californica Alliance	California coffee berry scrub	G4 S4
Garrya elliptica Provisional Alliance	Coastal silk tassel scrub	G3? S3?
Diplacas aurantiacus Alliance	Bush monkeyflower scrub	G3 S3?
Holodiscus discolor Alliance	Ocean spray brush	G4 S3
Morella californica Alliance	Wax myrtle scrub	G3 S3
Rhododendron neoglandulosum Alliance	Western Labrador-tea thickets	G4 S2?
Rhododendron occidentale Provisional Alliance	Western azalea patches	G3 S2?
Rosa californica Alliance	California rose briar patches	G3 S3
Rubus (parviflorus, spectabilis, ursinus) Alliance	Coastal brambles	G4 S3
Salix hookeriana Alliance	Coastal dune willow thickets	G4 S3
Sphagnum Bog	Sphagnum bog	G3 S1.2
Salix sitchensis Provisional Alliance	Sitka willow thickets	G4 S3?
Salix lasiolepis Alliance	Arroyo willow thickets	G4 S4
Toxicodendron diversilobum Alliance	Poison oak scrub	G4 S4
Herbaceous Alliances and Stands		
Abronia latifolia–Ambrosia chamissonis Alliance	Dune mat	G3 S3
Argentina egedii Alliance	Pacific silverweed marshes	G4 S2
Bulboschoenus maritimus Alliance	Salt marsh bulrush marshes	G4 S3
Calamagrostis nutkaensis Alliance	Pacific reed grass meadows	G4 S2
Camassia quamash Alliance	Small camas meadows	G4? S3?
Carex obnupta Alliance	Slough sedge swards	G4 S3
Carex pansa Alliance	Sand dune sedge swaths	G4? S3?
Danthonia californica Alliance	California oat grass prairie	G4 S3
Deschampsia caespitosa Alliance	Tufted hair grass meadows	G5 S4?
Distichlis spicata Alliance	Salt grass flats	G5 S4
Eleocharis macrostachya Alliance	Pale spike rush marshes	G4 S4
Elymus glaucus Alliance	Blue wild rye meadows	G3? S3?
Festuca rubra Alliance	Red fescue grassland	G4 S3?
Festuca idahoensis Alliance	Idaho fescue grassland	G4 S3?

Glyceria occidentalis	Northwest manna grass marshes	G3? S3?
Grindelia (stricta) Provisional Alliance	Gum plant patches	G3? S3?
Hordeum brachyantherum Alliance	Meadow barley patches	G4 S3?
Juncus articus (var. *balticus, mexicanus*)	Baltic and Mexican rush marshes	G5 S4
Juncus effusus Alliance	Soft rush marshes	G4 S4?
Juncus (oxymeris, xiphioides) Provisional Alliance	Iris-leaf rush seeps	G2? S2?
Juncus lescurii Alliance	Salt rush swales	G3 S2?
Juncus patens Provisional Alliance	Western rush marshes	G4? S4?
Leymus mollis Alliance	Sea lyme grass patches	G4 S2
Leymus triticoides Alliance	Creeping rye grass turfs	G4 S3
Mimulus (guttatus) Alliance	Common monkey flower seeps	G4? S3?
Poa secunda Alliance	Curley bluegrass grassland	G4 S3?
Schoenoplectus acutus Alliance	Hardstem bulrush marsh	G5 S4
Schoenoplectus californicus Alliance	California bulrush marsh	G5 S4?
Scirpus microcarpus Alliance	Small-fruited bulrush marsh	G4 S2
Solidago canadensis Provisional Alliance	Canada goldenrod patches	G4? S4?
Woodwardia fimbriata	Woodwardia thicket	G3 S3.2
Aquatic Vegetation		
Azolla (*filiculoides, mexicana*) Provisional Alliance	Mosquito fern mats	G4 S4
Hydrocotyle (*ranunculoides, umbellata*) Alliance	Mats of floating pennywort	G4 S3?
Lemna (*minor*) and Relatives Provisional Alliance	Duckweed blooms	G5 S4?
Nuphar lutea Provisional Alliance	Yellow pond-lily mats	G5 S3?
Oenanthe sarmentosa Alliance	Water-parsley marsh	G4 S2?
Sarcocornia pacifica (*Salicornia depressa*) Alliance	Pickleweed mats	G4 S3
Sparganium (*angustifolium*) Alliance	Mats of bur-reed leaves	G4 S3?
Typha (*angustifolia, domingensis, latifolia*) Alliance	Cattail marshes	G5 S5

Table 3. Special-Status Animal with Potential for Occurrence in Coastal Mendocino County. Species gleaned from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's list, "Special Animals," (CDFW 2011). See Table 1 for an explanation of global and state rankings. An explanation of the field "Organization: Code" is at the end of the table.

Scientific name Common name	Federal Status	State Status	G Rank	S Rank	Organization: Code	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence on Project Site
INVERTEBRATES							
Snails, Slugs, and Abalone (*GASTROPODA*)							
Helminthoglypta arrosa pomoensis Pomo bronze shoulderband	None	None	G2G3T1	S1	IUCN:DD	Found near the coast in heavily-timbered redwood canyons of Mendocino County, from Big River and Russian Gulch watersheds. Found under redwoods. Generally, in somewhat moist duff. Found in scrub in forest opening under a power line in Russian Gulch.	No. No redwood forest.
Noyo interessa Ten Mile shoulderband	None	None	G2	S2	None	Known from a few locations in Mendocino County with limited habitat information. Known from Ten Mile Dunes.	No. No dune habitat.
Beetles (*INSECTA, Coleoptera*)							
Coelus globosus Globose dune beetle	None	None	G1	S1	IUCN:VU	Subterranean beetle that tunnels through sand under dune vegetation. Since coastal dune habitat in California is diminishing, the beetle is a special-status species.	None. No coastal dunes.
Butterflies & Moths (*INSECTA, Hymenoptera*)							
Lycaeides argyrognomon lotis lotis blue butterfly	Endangered	None	G5TH	SH	XERCES:CI	Not seen since 1983, it is primarily from Mendocino County but historically from northern Sonoma and possibly Marin Counties. Inhabits wet meadows, damp coastal prairie, and potentially bogs or poorly-drained sphagnum-willow bogs where soils are waterlogged and acidic. Presumed host plant is *Lotus formosissimus*.	No good habitat. No host plants found.
Speyeria zerene behrensii Behren's silverspot butterfly	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	XERCES:CI	Historically from near the City of Mendocino, Mendocino County, south to the area of Salt Point State Park, Sonoma County. Now presumed to be from Manchester south to Salt Point area. Inhabits coastal terrace prairie with caterpillar host plants: violet (*Viola adunca*) and adult nectar sources: thistles, asters, etc.	No. No coastal terrace prairie habitat. No host plants found.
Ants, Bees, & Wasps (*INSECTA, Hymenoptera*)							
Bombus occidentalis Western bumble bee	None	None	GU	S1	XERCES:IM	Populations in central California have declined since the 1990's. It visits flowers in a variety of habitats. Identified by a white patch on its abdomen hind tip. None recorded from coastal Mendocino County at http://www.xerces.org/bumblebees/	Potential habitat based on limited information.
FISH							
Lampreys (*PETROMYZONTIDAE*)							
Entosphenus tridentatus Pacific lamprey	None	None	G5	S4	AFS:VU	Anadromous lamprey found in freshwater rivers around the Pacific Rim, from Japan to Baja California. Adult Pacific Lamprey spawn in habitat similar to salmon: low gradient stream reaches, in gravel, often at the tailouts of pools and riffles.	No suitable watercourses.
Lampetra ayresii river lamprey	None	None	G4	S4	AFS:VU DFG:SSC	Anadromous lamprey that uses riffle and side channel habitats for spawning and for ammocoete rearing where good water quality is essential. Adult Pacific Lamprey spawn in habitat similar to salmon: low gradient stream reaches, in gravel, often at the tailouts of pools and riffles.	No suitable watercourses.
Trout & Salmon (*SALMONIDAE*)							
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha pink salmon	None	None	G5	S1	DFG:SSC	Most spawn in intertidal or lower reaches of streams and rivers in Sept and Oct. and move further upstream in Sacramento River. Optimal temp = 5.6 to 14.4° C. Embryos and alevins require fast-flowing well oxygenated water for development and survival.	No sufficient aquatic habitat.
Oncorhynchus kisutch Coho salmon - central California coast ESU	Endangered	Endangered	G4	S2?	AFS:EN	Require beds of loose, silt-free, coarse gravel for spawning. Also need cover, cool water and sufficient dissolved oxygen.	No sufficient aquatic habitat.
Oncorhynchus kisutch Coho salmon - southern Oregon / northern California ESU	Threatened	Threatened	G4T2Q	S2?	AFS:TH DFG:SSC	Require beds of loose, silt-free, coarse gravel for spawning. Also need cover, cool water and sufficient dissolved oxygen.	No sufficient aquatic habitat.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus summer-run steelhead trout	None	None	G5T4Q	S2	DFG:SSC	Cool, swift, shallow water and clean loose gravel for spawning, and suitably large pools in which to spend the summer.	No sufficient aquatic habitat.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus steelhead - central California coast DPS	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	AFS:TH	Adult steelhead require high flows with water at least 18 cm deep for passage. They may leap up to ~3 m. For spawning, sufficient streamflow over clean gravel, cool water temperature, depth, and cover for escape (usually a deep pool with cover).	No sufficient aquatic habitat.

Scientific name Common name	Federal Status	State Status	G Rank	S Rank	Organization: Code	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence on Project Site
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus steelhead-northern California DPS	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	AFS:TH DFG:SSC	Cool, swift, shallow water and clean loose gravel for spawning.	No sufficient aquatic habitat.
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha chinook salmon – California coastal ESU	Threatened	None	G5	S2	AFS:TH	Adults depend on pool depth and volume, amount of cover, and proximity to gravel. Water temps >27° C lethal to adults.	No sufficient aquatic habitat.
Minnows & Carp (*CYPRINIDAE*)							
Lavinia symmetricus navarroensis Navarro roach	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	DFG:SSC	Habitat generalists. Found in warm intermittent streams as well as cold, well-aerated streams. Found in the lower, warmer reaches of streams in the Russian and Navarro River drainages.	Not found this far north.
Lavinia symmetricus parvipinnis Gualala roach	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	DFG:SSC	Habitat generalists. Found in warm intermittent streams as well as cold, well-aerated streams.	Not found this far north.
Gobies (*GOBIIDAE*)							
Eucyclogobius newberryi tidewater goby	Endangered	None	G3	S2S3	AFS:EN DFG:SSC IUCN:VU	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda lagoon, San Diego Co. to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	No sufficient aquatic habitat.
AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES							
Olympic salamanders (RHYACOTRITONIDAE)							
Rhyacotriton variegatus southern torrent (=seep) salamander	None	None	G3G4	S2S3	DFG:SSC IUCN:LC USFS:S	Found in Coastal redwood, Douglas fir, mixed conifer, montane riparian, and montane hardwood-conifer forests from northern California south to Point Arena. Aquatic habitat includes permanent cold creeks, steams and seepages with low water flow; associated with moss-covered rocks within trickling water and the splash zone of waterfalls; old-growth coniferous forests with closed canopy; <50% cobble in creeks, remainder mixture of pebble, gravel and sand.	Not found this far north.
Tailed frogs (ASCAPHIDAE)							
Ascaphus truei Pacific tailed frog	None	None	G4	S2S3	DFG:SSC IUCN:LC	Occurs in montane hardwood-conifer, redwood, Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine habitats. Coastal from Anchor Bay, Mendocino Co. to Oregon border. Cold, clear, rocky streams in wet forests. They do not inhabit ponds or lakes. A rocky streambed is necessary for cover for adults, eggs, and larvae. After heavy rains, adults may be found in the woods away from the stream.	Possible around Kibesillah creek.
Frogs (RANIDAE)							
Rana aurora aurora Northern red-legged frog	None	None	G4T4	S2?	DFG:SSC USFS:S	Found in humid forests, woodlands, grasslands, and streamsides in northwestern California. Generally near permanent water, but can be found far from water, in damp woods and meadows, during non-breeding season. Integration zone between northern and California species is between Manchester and Elk.	Potential upland habitat. Potential habitat around Kibesillah creek. Unlikely on steep hillsides.
Rana aurora draytonii California red-legged frog	Threatened	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	DFG:SSC IUCN:VU	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	Not found this far north.
Rana boylii foothill yellow-legged frog	None	None	G3	S2S3	BLM:S DFG:SSC IUCN:NT USFS:S	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Need at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying.	Potential breeding habitat in Kibesillah creek.
Box & Water Turtles (EMYDIDAE)							
Emys marmorata marmorata western pond turtle	None	None	G3G4	S3	BLM:S DFG:SSC IUCN:VU USFS:S	Former scientific name: *Clemmys marmorata marmorata.* Associated with permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitats. Requires basking sites. Nests sites may be found up to 0.5 km from water.	No sufficient aquatic habitat.
BIRDS							
Pelicans (*PELECANIDAE*)							
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus California brown pelican (nesting colony & communal roosts)	Delisted	Delisted	G4T3	S1S2	DFG:FP	Nest colonies are on offshore islands free of mammalian predators and human disturbance, are of sufficient elevation to prevent flooding of nests, and are associated with an adequate and consistent food supply. Brown pelicans roost communally, generally in areas that are near adequate food supplies, have some type of physical barrier to predation and disturbance, and provide some protection from environmental stresses such as wind and high surf.	No marine island habitat.

Scientific name Common name	Federal Status	State Status	G Rank	S Rank	Organization: Code	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence on Project Site
Cormorants (*PHALACROCORACIDAE*)							
Phalacrocorax auritus double-crested cormorant (nesting colony)	None	None	G5	S3	DFG:WL IUCN:LC	Rookery site: colonial nester on coastal cliffs, offshore islands, and along lake margins in the interior of the state. Nests along coast on sequestered islets, usually on ground with sloping surface, or in tall trees along lake margins.	No coastal cliffs.
Herons, Egrets, and Bitterns (*ARDEIDAE*)							
Ardea alba great egret (nesting colony)	None	None	G5	S4	CDF:S IUCN:LC	Rookery: colonial nester in large trees. Rookery sites located near marshes, tide-flats, irrigated pastures, and margins of rivers and lakes. Breeding territory is limited to the immediate vicinity of nest, and is used for courtship and copulation as well as nesting. A monogamous, colonial nester.	No occurrence of wetland or aquatic habitat appropriate for nesting sites.
Ardea herodias great blue heron (nesting colony)	None	None	G5	S4	CDF:S IUCN:LC	Rookery: colonial nester in tall trees, cliffsides, and sequestered spots on marshes. Rookery sites in close proximity to foraging areas: marshes, lake margins, tide-flats, rivers and streams, wet meadows.	No occurrence of wetland or aquatic habitat appropriate for nesting sites.
Egretta thula snowy egret (nesting colony)	None	None	G5	S4	CDF:S IUCN:LC	Rookery: colonial nester, with nest sites situated in protected beds of dense tules. Rookery sites situated close to foraging areas: marshes, tidal-flats, streams, wet meadows, and borders of lakes.	No occurrence of aquatic habitat appropriate for nesting sites.
Hawks, Kites, Harriers, & Eagles (*ACCIPITRIDAE*)							
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk (nesting)	None	None	G5	S3	DFG:WL IUCN:LC	Nesting: woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	Potential nesting habitat.
Accipiter gentilis Northern goshawk (nesting)	None	None	G5	S3	BLM:S CDF:S DFG:SSC IUCN:LC USFS:S	Nesting: within and in vicinity of coniferous forest. Uses old nests, and maintains alternate sites. Usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodge pole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest trees. Northern goshawks typically nest in conifer forests containing large trees and an open understory on the west slope of the Sierra. There is historic nesting in Big River and Pudding Creek. Winter migrant on the coast.	Low potential for nesting habitat.
Accipiter striatus sharp-shinned hawk (nesting)	None	None	G5	S3	DFG:WL	Nesting: ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer and Jeffrey pine habitats. Prefers riparian areas. North-facing slopes, with plucking perches are critical requirements. Nests usually within 275 ft. of water. Nests in dense, even-aged, single-layered forest canopy, usually nests in dense, pole and small-tree stands of conifers, which are cool, moist, well shaded, with little ground-cover, near water. Foraging: Uses dense stands in close proximity to open areas.	Potential habitat.
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle (nesting & wintering)	None	None	G5	S3	CDF:S DFG:FP DFG:WL IUCN:LC USFWS:BCC	Nesting and wintering: rolling foothills mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas. Nests on cliffs of all heights and in large trees in open areas. Alternative nest sites are maintained, and old nests are reused. Builds large platform nest, often 10 ft. across and 3 ft. high, of sticks, twigs, and greenery. Rugged, open habitats with canyons and escarpments used most frequently for nesting.	Potential habitat.
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk (wintering)	None	None	G4	S3S4	DFG:WL IUCN:LC USFWS:BCC	Usually east of the coastal belt, uncommon migrant in coastal Mendocino County seen in open areas such as Bald Hill and Manchester. Feeding habitat in open, treeless areas. Does not breed in California.	Potential wintering habitat.
Circus cyaneus Northern harrier (nesting)	None	None	G5	S3	DFG:SSC IUCN:LC	Northern harriers prefer sloughs, wet meadows, marshlands, swamps, prairies, plains, grasslands, and shrublands and perch on structures such as fence posts. Nesting habitat: nest on the ground, usually near water, or in tall grass, open fields, clearings, or on the water on a stick foundation; willow clump, or sedge tussock. Most nests built within patches of dense, often tall, vegetation (e.g., cattails) in undisturbed areas. They usually nest near hunting grounds. Foraging: They need open, low woody or herbaceous vegetation for nesting and hunting.	Potential nesting and foraging habitat.
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite (nesting)	None	None	G5	S3	DFG:FP IUCN:LC	Nesting: rolling foothills/valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland, open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching. Winter congregation of at least 20 birds seen at Manchester State Park in early 2000's. One nest known from a THP in Albion ~2006; nest was at the edge of conifer forest with no pasture immediately adjacent.	Potential habitat.

Scientific name Common name	Federal Status	State Status	G Rank	S Rank	Organization: Code	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence on Project Site
Haliaeetus leucocephalus bald eagle (nesting & wintering)	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S2	CDF:S DFG:FP IUCN:LC USFS:S USFWS:BCC	Nesting and wintering: ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter. Known from winter in Lake Cleone, MacKerricher State Park and Little River.	Breeding sites not known from coastal Mendocino.
Pandion haliaetus Osprey (nesting)	None	None	G5	S3	CDF:S DFG:WL IUCN:LC	Nesting: ocean shore, bays, fresh-water lakes, and larger streams. Large nests built in tree-tops within 6-7 to 15 miles of good fish-producing body of water. Flattened portions of partially broken off snags, trees, rocks, dirt pinnacles, cacti, and numerous man-made structures such as utility poles and duck blinds are used for nests. **Furthest nest inland may be McGuire's Pond.**	Potential nesting habitat in tall trees.
Falcons (*FALCONIDAE*)							
Falco columbarius Merlin (wintering)	None	None	G5	S3	DFG:WL IUCN:LC	General wintering habitat: Uncommon winter migrants on the coast. Habitat apparently similar to breeding habitat, (open forest and grasslands). Regularly hunts prey (e.g., shorebirds) concentrated on tidal flats. Often winters in cities throughout its range, where frequently perches on buildings, power poles, and tall trees. Also winters in open woodland, grasslands, open cultivated fields, marshes, estuaries, and seacoasts. Frequents open habitats at low elevation near water and tree stands.	Some potential for wintering habitat.
Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon (nesting)	Delisted	Delisted	G4T3	S2	CDF:S DFG:FP USFWS:BCC	Nesting: near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape on a depression or ledge in an open site.	Potential nesting habitat.
Plovers & Relatives (CHARADRIIDAE)							
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus western snowy plover (nesting)	Threatened	None	G4T3	S2	ABC:WLBCC DFG:SSC USFWS:BCC	Nesting: federal listing applies only to the pacific coastal population. Sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting. Sand spits, dune-backed beaches, unvegetated beach strands, open areas around estuaries, and beaches at river mouths are the preferred coastal habitats for nesting. Less common nesting habitat includes salt pans, coastal dredged spoil disposal sites, dry salt ponds, and salt pond levees and islands.	No coastal strand, open dune, or open river gravel bar habitat.
Oystercatchers (HAEMATOPODIDAE)							
Haematopus bachmani Black oystercatcher (nesting)	None	None	G5	S2	IUCN:LC USFWS:BCC	From the Aleutian Islands to Baja California, the forage on intertidal macroinvertebrates along gravel or rocky shores and in the southern part of their range nest primarily on rocky headlands and offshore rocks.	No rocky headlands or offshore rocks.
Gulls & Terns (LARIDAE)							
Larus californicus California gull (nesting)	None	None	G5	S2	DFG:WL IUCN:LC	Colony nesters and usually occurring on an island or vegetated offshore rock.	No coastal island habitat.
Auklets, Puffins, & Relatives (ALCIDAE)							
Brachyramphus marmoratus marbled murrelet (nesting)	Threatened	Endangered	G3G4	S1	ABC:WLBCC CDF:S IUCN:EN	Nesting: feeds near-shore; nests inland along coast, from Eureka to Oregon border and from Half Moon Bay to Santa Cruz. Nests in old-growth redwood-dominated forests, up to six miles inland, often in Douglas-fir. Presence of platforms (flat surface at least four inches in diameter) appears to be the most important stand characteristic for predicting murrelet presence. Stands can be: 1) mature (with or without an old-growth component); 2) old-growth; 3) young coniferous forests with platforms; and 4) include large residual trees in low densities sometimes less than one tree per acre.	No large trees for nesting.
Fratercula cirrhata tufted puffin (nesting colony)	None	None	G5	S2	DFG:SSC IUCN:LC	Nesting colony: open-ocean bird; nests along the coast on islands, islets, or (rarely) mainland cliffs free of human disturbance and mammalian predators. Nests in burrows or rock crevices when sod or earth in unavailable for burrowing. Occurs year-road offshore near breeding colonies in northern California, but more common in winter. Breeding records from Goat Rock, Mendocino Headlands State Park.	No coastal island habitat.
Owls (*STRIGIDAE*)							
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl (burrow sites and some winter sites)	None	None	G4	S2	BLM:S DFG:SSC IUCN:LC USFWS:BCC	Burrow sites: open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands, and dunes characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	Potential nesting habitat.

Scientific name Common name	Federal Status	State Status	G Rank	S Rank	Organization: Code	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence on Project Site
Strix occidentalis caurina northern spotted owl	Threatened	None	G3T3	S2S3	ABC:WLBCC CDF:S DFG:SSC IUCN:NT	Old-growth forests or mixed stands of old-growth and mature trees. Occasionally in younger forests w/patches of big trees. High, multistory canopy dominated by big trees, many trees w/cavities or broken tops, woody debris, and space under canopy.	No forested nesting habitat.
Swifts (*APODIDAE*)							
Chaetura vauxi **Vaux's swift (nesting)**	None	None	G5	S3	DFG:SSC IUCN:LC	Nesting: redwood, Douglas fir, and other coniferous forests. Nests in large hollow trees and snags. Often nests in flocks. Forages over most terrains and habitats but shows a preference for foraging over rivers and lakes. The most important habitat requirement appears to be an appropriate nest-site in a large, hollow tree. Forages over most terrains and habitats, often high in the air. Shows an apparent preference for foraging over rivers and lakes.	No large snags.
Hummingbirds (*TROCHILIDAE*)							
Selasphorus rufus rufous hummingbird (nesting)	None	None	G5	S1S2	IUCN:LC USFWS:BCC	Breeds in open or shrubby areas, forest openings, yards and parks, and sometimes in forests, thickets, and meadows. Late winter and spring migrant on the California coast. Breeding range from southeast Alaska and as far south as northwestern California.	Potential habitat.
Selasphorus sasin Allen's hummingbird (nesting)	None	None			ABC:WLBCC IUCN:LC USFWS:BCC	Breeds only along a narrow strip of coastal California and southern Oregon. Nests in densely vegetated areas and forests. An early migrant compared with most North American birds, arriving in summer breeding grounds as early as January. Breeds in moist coastal areas, scrub, chaparral, and forests. Winters in forest edge and scrub clearings with flowers.	Potential nesting site.
Woodpeckers (*PICIDAE*)							
Picoides nuttallii **Nuttall's woodpecker (nesting)**	None	None	G5	SNR	ABC:WLBCC IUCN:LC	Ranging from west of the Cascade mountains and in the Sierra Nevada from southern Oregon to Northern Baja California. Nests are excavated in dead branches or snags of various trees, usually in close association with oak woodlands and riparian zone, habitat vulnerable to development. At least one Mendocino Coast record from 2011 Audubon Christmas Bird Count.	No nesting habitat, which is associated with oak woodlands inland from coast.
Sphyrapicus ruber red-breasted sapsucker	None	None	G5	SNR	None	Breeds primarily in coniferous forests, but also uses deciduous and riparian habitat, as well as orchards and power line corridors. The nest is a hole usually dug in a live deciduous tree (e.g. alder, willow, madrone) with possible preference for larger trees showing decay-softened wood.	No large deciduous trees.
Tyrant Flycatchers (*TYRANNIDAE*)							
Contopus cooperi olive-sided flycatcher (nesting)	None	None	G4	S4	ABC:WLBCC DFG:SSC IUCN:NT USFWS:BCC	Breeds in montane and northern coniferous forests, at forest edges and openings, such as meadows and ponds. Tall standing dead trees are used as perch trees for catching flying insects. Accordingly, an open canopy is a key components of suitable habitat. Nest is an open cup of twigs, rootlets, and lichens, placed out near tip of horizontal branch of a tree.	Potential nesting habitat.
Swallows (*HIRUNDINIDAE*)							
Progne subis purple martin	None	None	G5	S3	DFG:SSC IUCN:LC	Nesting: inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas fir, Ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine. Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly, also in human-made structures such as weep holes in bridges. Nest often located in tall, isolated trees and snags. Nesting on the Mendocino Coast known, in part, from Juan Creek, Ten Mile, Noyo, and Big River, and snags from Ten Mile River to Pudding Creek. Need open foraging habitats.	Potential nesting habitat.
Wood-warblers (*PARULIDAE*)							
Dendroica occidentalis hermit warbler (nesting)	None	None	G4G5	S3?	ABC:WLBCC IUCN:LC	Breeding range is relatively limited to the Pacific Coast and the Cascade and Sierra Nevada mountain ranges of Washington, Oregon, and California. Some winter along the coastal central and southern California, but most winter primarily in the mountains of western Mexico and Central America. Nesting habitats in Pacific northwestern are coniferous forests with a high canopy volume, generally preferring mature stands of pine and Douglas fir. Avoids areas with a high deciduous volume; absent from riparian areas and clearcuts. Birds of coniferous forests; they prefer cool, wet fir forests at elevation, and moist forests of Douglas-fir, hemlock, and western red cedar closer to sea level. Major threat to this species appears to be the degradation of breeding habitat. Not know as frequently nesting on the coast, perhaps more common inland.	No forested habitat.

Scientific name Common name	Federal Status	State Status	G Rank	S Rank	Organization: Code	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence on Project Site
Sparrows, Buntings, Warblers, & Relatives (*EMBERIZIDAE*)							
Ammodramus savannarum grasshopper sparrow (nesting)	None	None	G5	S2	DFG:SSC IUCN:LC	Nesting: dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes. Favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs and scattered shrubs. Loosely colonial when nesting. Summer (breeding) resident in Mendocino County known from north of Ten Mile River.	Potential nesting habitat.
Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus Bryant's savannah sparrow (nesting)	None	None	G5T2T3	S2S3	DFG:SSC	California endemic from near Humboldt Bay, Humboldt Co. to Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo Co. Breeds in low tidally influenced habitats in higher parts of pickleweed/saltgrass marshes, adjacent ruderal areas, moist grasslands within and just above the fog belt, bottomlands and dairy pastures in the taller grasses and rushes along roads and fences, and infrequently, drier grasslands. In moist upland grasslands, it occurs where herbaceous vegetation is relatively short, with no or little woody plant cover. Open areas, whether provided by tidal mudflats or upland interstitial areas between clumps of vegetation, appears to be an important component of occupied habitat.	No nesting habitat.
Blackbirds (*ICTERIDAE*)							
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird (nesting colony)	None	None	G2G3	S2	ABC:WLBCC BLM:S DFG:SSC IUCN:EN USFWS:BCC	Nesting colony: highly colonial species, most numerous in central valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, such as cattails and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony. Known inland from McGuire's Pond.	No occurrence of open freshwater habitat.
Mammals							
Evening Bats (*VESPERTILIONIDAE*)							
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	None	None	G5	S3	BLM:S DFG:SSC IUCN:LC USFS:S WBWG:H	A wide variety of habitats deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. A yearlong resident in most of the range. Day roosts are in caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally in hollow trees and buildings where there is protection from high temperatures.	Potential habitat.
Corynorhinus townsendi Townsend's big-eared bat	None	None	G4	S2S3	BLM:S DFG:SSC IUCN:LC USFS:S WBWG:H	Generally found in the dry uplands throughout the West, but also occur in mesic coniferous and deciduous forest habitats along the Pacific coast. Unequivocally associated with areas containing caves and cave-analogs for roosting habitat. Requires spacious cavern-like structures for roosting during all stages of its life cycle. Typically, they use caves and mines, but have been noted roosting in large hollows of redwood trees, attics and abandoned buildings, lava tubes, and under bridges. Extremely sensitive to disturbance.	No caves-analogs for roosting.
Lasionycteris noctivagans silver-haired bat	None	None	G5	S3S4	IUCN:LC WBWG:M	Ranges throughout California in coastal and montane forests. May be found anywhere in California during spring and fall migrations. Primarily a forest (tree-roosting) bat associated with north temperate zone conifer and mixed conifer/hardwood forests. Prefers forested (frequently coniferous) areas adjacent to lakes, ponds, and streams. During migration, sometimes occurs in xeric areas. Roosts in dead or dying trees with exfoliating bark, extensive vertical cracks, or cavities, rock crevices, and occasionally under wood piles, in leaf litter, under foundations, and in buildings, mines and caves. The primary threat is likely loss of roosting habitat due to logging practices that fail to accommodate the roosting needs of this species (e.g., clusters of large snags).	Potential roosting sites.
Lasiurus blossevillii western red bat	None	None	G5	S3?	DFG:SSC IUCN:LC	Locally common in some areas of California from Shasta County south to the Mexican border. California Central Valley is the species' primary breeding region. Species appears to be strongly associated with riparian habitats for roosting and foraging, particularly mature stands/large diameter of cottonwood/sycamore. Roosts in woodland borders, rivers, agricultural areas, and urban areas with mature trees in the foliage of large shrubs and trees, usually sheltering on the underside of overhanging leaves. It often hangs from one foot on the leaf petiole and may resemble a fruit or dead leaf. Rarely observed roosting in mines.	Not good potential habitat, usually further inland.
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	None	None	G5	S4?	IUCN:LC WBWG:M	Most widespread North American bat. Solitary species that winters along the coast and in southern California. Roosts in foliage of trees near ends of branches. Blends with the bark of trees. Highly associated with forested habitats but can be found in suburbs with old, large trees.	Potential winter roosting sites.

Scientific name Common name	Federal Status	State Status	G Rank	S Rank	Organization: Code	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence on Project Site
Myotis evotis long-eared myotis	None	None	G5	S4?	BLM:S IUCN:LC WBWG:M	Widespread in California, but generally is believed to be uncommon in most of its range. It avoids the arid Central Valley and hot deserts, occurring along the entire coast and interior mountains. Found in nearly all brush, woodland, and forest habitats, from sea level to at least 9,000 ft., but coniferous woodlands and forests seem to be preferred. Roosts in loose bark in tall, open-canopied snags; stumps in south-facing clear-cuts with minimal vegetation overgrowth in younger forests, and conifer snags in older forests, rocks, caves, bridges and abandoned mines.	Potential roosting habitat.
Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	None	None	G5	S4?	BLM:S IUCN:LC WBWG:LM	Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed. Distribution is closely tied to bodies of water. Maternity colonies in caves, mines, buildings or crevices.	No feeding areas over water or cave-analogs for roosting.
Mountain Beavers (*PLODONTIDAE*)							
Aplodontia rufa nigra Point Arena mountain beaver	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	DFG:SSC IUCN:LC	Generally known from 2 miles north of Bridgeport Landing to 5 miles south of the town of Point Arena. Coastal areas often near springs or seepages; mesic coastal scrub, northern dune scrub, edges of conifer forests, and riparian plant communities. North facing slopes of ridges and gullies with friable soils and thickets of undergrowth.	Out of range. Not found this far north.
Mice, Rats, & Voles (*MURIDAE*)							
Arborimus pomo Sonoma tree vole	None	None	G3	S3	DFG:SSC IUCN:NT	Species split into red tree vole and Sonoma tree vole; approximate boundary between two species is Klamath River. Inhabits north coast fog belt from Oregon border to Somona Co. in old-growth and other forests, mainly Douglas-fir, redwood, and montane hardwood-conifer habitats. Feeds almost exclusively on Douglas-fir needles. Will occasionally take needles of grand fir, hemlock or spruce.	Unlikely due to low density of trees.
Weasels & Relatives (*MUSTELIDAE*)							
Martes americana humboldtensis Humboldt marten	None	None	G5T2T3	S2S3	DFG:SSC USFS:S	Endemic to the coastal forests of northwestern California with a historical range **described as "the narrow northwest humid coast strip, chiefly within the redwood belt" from the Oregon border to northern Sonoma county.** However, the one known remnant Humboldt marten population occurs in the north-central portion of the described range in an area dominated by Douglas-fir and tanoak. Typically associated with closed-canopy, late-successional, mesic coniferous forests with complex physical structure near the ground. Very rare on the Mendocino coast.	No contiguous dense forest.
Martes pennanti (pacifica) DPS Pacific fisher	Candidate	None	G5	S2S3	BLM:S DFG:SSC USFS:S	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Use cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Need large areas of mature, dense forest. Very rare on the Mendocino coast.	No contiguous dense forest.
Sea Lions & Fur Seals (*OTARIIDAE*)							
Arctocephalus townsendi Guadalupe fur-seal	Threatened	Threatened	G1	S1	DFG:FP IUCN:NT	Solitary, non-social **"eared" seals breed in the tropical waters off southern** California/Mexico region but have been seen on rare occasion off Mendocino.	None.
Callorhinus ursinus northern fur-seal	None	None	G3	S1	IUCN:VU	Mostly pelagic seal ranging throughout the Pacific Rim, from Japan to the Channel Islands. Pacific rookeries in the Channel and Farallon Islands. Infrequent visitor to the Mendocino Coast. One was stranded on Albion flat in 2013 and rescued by the Marine Mammal Center.	None.
Eumetopias jubatus Steller (=northern) sea-lion	Threatened	None	G3	S2	IUCN:EN MMC:SSC	Range throughout the North Pacific Rim from Japan to central California. Unlike California sea lions, Stellers tend to remain off shore or haul out in unpopulated areas. Breeding rookery on Año Nuevo Island.	None.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USFWS: United States Fish and Wildlife Service – The goal of the Birds of Conservation Concern 2008 report is to accurately identify the migratory and nonmigratory bird species (beyond those already designated as Federally threatened or endangered) that

represent our highest conservation priorities and draw attention to species in need of conservation action. We hope that by focusing attention on these highest priorityspecies, this report will promote greaterstudy and protection ofthe habitats and ecological communities upon which these species depend, thereby ensuring the future of healthy avian populations and communities. This report is available at: http://library.fws.gov/Bird_Publications/BCC2008.pdf
BCC - Birds of Conservation Concern

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

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

Appendix B. References

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Appendix C. List of all Plant Species Documented in the Study Area

GROUP	FAMILY	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	NATIVE
FERNS AND ALLIES				
	Dennstaedtiaceae			
		Pteridium aquilinum var. pubescens	western bracken; hairy bracken fern	Y
	Dryopteridaceae			
		Polystichum munitum	western sword fern	Y
	Equisetaceae			
		Equisetum hyemale ssp. affine	common or western scouring rush	Y
GYMNOSPERMS				
	Pinaceae			
		Pseudotsuga menziesii var. menziesii	Douglas fir	Y
		Tsuga heterophylla	western hemlock	Y
DICOTS				
	Anacardiaceae			
		Toxicodendron diversilobum	poison oak	Y
	Apiaceae			
		Angelica hendersonii	Henderson's angelica	Y
		Heracleum maximum	common cow parsnip	Y
	Apocynaceae			
		Vinca major	greater periwinkle, periwinkle	N
	Asteraceae			
		Achillea millefolium	yarrow	Y
		Anaphalis margaritacea	pearly everlasting	Y
		Baccharis pilularis	coyote brush	Y
		Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle	N
		Eriophyllum staechadifolium	seaside golden yarrow, seaside wooly sunflower, lizard tail	Y
		Hypochaeris radicata	rough cat's ear, hairy cat's ear	N
		Leucanthemum vulgare	oxe-eye daisy	N
		Petasites frigidus var. palmatus	coltsfoot, sweet coltsfoot	Y
		Silybum marianum	milk thistle	N
	Brassicaceae			
		Brassica rapa	field mustard, turnip	N
		Raphanus sativus	wild radish	N
	Caprifoliaceae			
		Lonicera hispidula var. vacillans	hairy honeysuckle	Y
	Convolvulaceae			
		Calystegia purpurata ssp. purpurata		Y
		Convolvulus arvensis	field bindweed, field morning-glory	N
	Cucurbitaceae			
		Marah oregana	coast wild-cucumber; wild cucumber	Y
	Ericaceae			
		Arbutus menziesii	madrone	Y
	Fabaceae			
		Lotus corniculatus	bird's-foot trefoil	N
	Fagaceae			
		Chrysolepis chrysophylla var. chrysophylla	giant chinquapin	Y
		Lithocarpus densiflorus var. densiflorus	tanoak	Y
	Garryaceae			
		Garrya elliptica	coast silk tassel	Y

GROUP	FAMILY	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	NATIVE
	Lamiaceae			
		Satureja douglasii	yerba buena	Y
		Stachys rigida	rigid hedge-nettle	Y
	Linaceae			
		Linum bienne	pale flax	N
	Myricaceae			
		Morella californica	wax myrtle	Y
	Orobanchaceae			
		Castilleja affinis ssp. affinis	coast Indian paintbrush, Wight's Indian Paint brush	Y
	Oxalidaceae			
		Oxalis rubra	Saint-Hilaire, windowbox sorrel	N
	Papaveraceae			
		Eschscholzia californica	California poppy	Y
	Phrymaceae			
		Mimulus aurantiacus	sticky monkeyflower	Y
	Plantaginaceae			
		Plantago lanceolata	English plantain, ribwort, narrow leaved plantain, ribgrass	N
	Polemoniaceae			
		Navarretia squarrosa	skunkweed	Y
	Polygonaceae			
		Rumex acetosella	common sheep sorrel	N
	Primulaceae			
		Anagallis arvensis	scarlet pimpernel, poor man's weathervane	N
	Ranunculaceae			
		Actaea rubra	baneberry, bearberry	Y
		Aquilegia formosa	western columbine	Y
	Rhamnaceae			
		Frangula californica	California coffeeberry	Y
		Frangula purshiana	cascara sagrada, cascara buckthorn	Y
	Rosaceae			
		Cotoneaster pannosa	woolly cotoneaster	N
		Fragaria chiloensis	beach strawberry	Y
		Holodiscus discolor	ocean spray	Y
		Malus sylvestris	domestic apple	N
		Rubus parviflorus	thimbleberry	Y
		Rubus ursinus	California blackberry	Y
		Sanguisorba minor	small burnet	N
	Rubiaceae			
		Galium californicum ssp. californicum	California bestraw	Y
	Salicaceae			
		Salix lasiolepis	arroyo willow	Y
	Saxifragaceae			
		Heuchera micrantha	crevice alumroot	Y
	Scrophulariaceae			
		Scrophularia californica	California figwort, California bee plant	Y
	Urticaceae			
		Urtica dioica ssp. gracilis	American stinging nettle	Y
	Iridaceae			
		Iris douglasiana	Douglas' iris	Y
	Liliaceae			
		Disporum smithii	large-flowered fairy bell; fairy bells	Y

GROUP	FAMILY	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	NATIVE
	Poaceae			
		Agrostis capillaris	colonial bentgrass	N
		Anthoxanthum odoratum	sweet vernal grass	N
		Avena fatua	wild oats	N
		Briza maxima	big quaking grass; rattlesnake grass	N
		Cortaderia jubata	Andes grass	N
		Cynosurus echinatus	hedgehog dogtail-grass; annual dogtail-grass	N
		Dactylis glomerata	orchard-grass	N
		Elymus glaucus ssp. glaucus	blue wildrye; blue wild rye	Y
		Holcus lanatus	common velvetgrass	N
		Phalaris aquatica	Harding grass	N
		Phalaris californica	California Canary grass	Y
		Rytidosperma penicillatum	Purple awned wallaby grass; hairy oat grass	N

APPENDIX D. Reduced Buffer Analysis

Table 4. Sec. 20.496.020 ESHA -- Development Criteria.

As discussed below, due to the presence of an existing access road closer to the stream and riparian zone than the proposed trail, a minimum buffer area of 50 feet is recommended as this is the smallest buffer the code allows, and more than adequate to protect the stream and riparian resource area. Three alternative locations are proposed so that the least environmentally damaging location compatible with other requirements such as slope and soils engineering, and protection of archaeological resources, can be selected from the alternatives.

The three alternatives are shown in Figures 1 and 2 and are described as follows:

Trail Alternative A is shown in figures 1 and 2 as a yellow dashed line which commences from the existing gravel road at a Y-point in the existing roadway. The trail would be 35 feet from the riparian zone at the closest point, and 25 linear feet of trail would be constructed within 50 feet of the riparian area.

Trail Alternative B is shown in Figures 1 and 2 as a green dashed line. The commencement point would start approximately 400 feet north of Trail Alternative A, The area proposed for construction nearest the arroyo willow riparian area is of relatively low gradient and is vegetated with invasive periwinkle plants. Neither the existing road, nor the periwinkle patch contribute to the functionality of the riparian area. The trail would be 50 feet from the riparian area at the closest point, and no trail construction would occur within 50 feet of the riparian area. Due to the distance between trail commencement and the ESHA, and the lowest amount of trail construction within 100 feet of the ESHA, Trail Alternative B is considered the least impacting option.

Trail Alternative C is shown in Figures 1 and 2 as a pink dashed line. The trail commencement point for Trail Alternative C starts approximately 80 feet south of Trail Alternative A. The trail would be 10 feet from the riparian area at the closest point, and approximately 76 linear feet of trail construction would occur within 50 feet of the riparian area. Trail Alternative C would commence at a point that would most minimize heavy equipment traversal along the existing access road, however Trail Alternative C is inferior to the other options in that significantly more trail construction would occur within 100 feet of the ESHA (~2254 square feet of improved trail surface area or roughly 325 cubic yards of cut material).

Table D1 summarizes each trail alternative relative to linear feet of trail construction that would occur within 100 feet and 50 feet of the riparian area, and distance from the trail commencement point to the riparian area at the closest point.

Table D1. Comparison of trail options relative to ESHA.

Trail Option	w/in 100' of ESHA	W/in 50 ' of ESHA	Distance from ESHA
Trail A	312 LF	25 LF	35'
Trail B	193 LF	0 LF	50'
Trail C	322 LF	76 LF	10'

(1a) Biological Significance of Adjacent Lands.
Lands adjacent to a wetland, stream, or riparian habitat area vary in the degree to which they are functionally related to these habitat areas. Functional relationships may exist if species associated with such areas spend a significant portion of their life cycle on adjacent lands. The degree of significance depends upon the habitat requirements of the species in the habitat area (e.g., nesting, feeding, breeding, or resting).
Where a significant functional relationship exists, the land supporting this relationship shall also be considered to be part of the ESHA, and the buffer zone shall be measured from the edge of these lands and be sufficiently wide to protect these functional relationships. Where no significant functional relationships exist, the buffer shall be measured from the edge of the wetland, stream, or riparian habitat that is adjacent to the proposed development.

The buffer zone is measured from the edge of the riparian vegetation surrounding the creek, and this area is physically separated from the project area by the presence of an existing gravel access road approximately 20 feet in width.

(1b) Sensitivity of Species to Disturbance. *The width of the buffer zone shall be based, in part, on the distance necessary to ensure that the most sensitive species of plants and animals will not be disturbed significantly by the permitted development. Such a determination shall be based on the following after consultation with the Department of Fish and Game or others with similar expertise:*
(1b-i) Nesting, feeding, breeding, resting, or other habitat requirements of both resident and migratory fish and wildlife species;
(1b-ii) An assessment of the short-term and long-term adaptability of various species to human disturbance;
(1b-iii) An assessment of the impact and activity levels of the proposed development on the resource.

No wildlife species of concern were identified in or near the project area. No nests were observed in or near the project area. No plant species of concern were observed in or near the project area.

(1c) Susceptibility of Parcel to Erosion. *The width of the buffer zone shall be based, in part, on an assessment of the slope, soils, impervious surface coverage, runoff characteristics, and vegetative cover of the parcel and to what degree the development will change the potential for erosion. A sufficient buffer to allow for the interception of any additional material eroded as a result of the proposed development should be provided.*

Approximately 2150 feet of 7 foot wide cut and fill slope is proposed. Approximately 2335 cubic yards of cut material would be graded to construct the trail. The proposed trail grade will be 16% maximum. As recommended by the geotechnical report, rolling grades will be used with rip rap dissipaters every 150 feet for runoff. The trail design is professionally engineered with the geotechnical assistance to ensure that stormwater runoff is treated in an appropriate manner to prevent detrimental erosion. Additionally, the trail is located on the opposite side of an existing ~20 foot wide gravel road from the creek and riparian area, providing an added buffer from any potential erosion issues. With measures implemented to protect the creek and riparian zone from erosion during construction, the trail is not expected to result in detrimental impacts to the downslope stream and riparian zone should any of the three alternative trail commencement locations be utilized.

(1d) Use of Natural Topographic Features to Locate Development. *Hills and bluffs adjacent to ESHA's shall be used, where feasible, to buffer habitat areas. Where otherwise permitted, development should be located on the sides of hills away from ESHA's. Similarly, bluff faces should not be developed, but shall be included in the buffer zone.*

The existing flat gravel roadway separates the trail from the creek and its riparian zone.

(1e) Use of Existing Cultural Features to Locate Buffer Zones. *Cultural features (e.g., roads and dikes) shall be used, where feasible, to buffer habitat areas. Where feasible, development shall be located on the side of roads, dikes, irrigation canals, flood control channels, etc., away from the ESHA.*

The existing gravel roadway separates the trail from the creek and its riparian zone.

(1f) Lot Configuration and Location of Existing Development. *Where an existing subdivision or other development is largely built-out and the buildings are a uniform distance from a habitat area, at least that same distance shall be required as a buffer zone for any new development permitted. However, if that distance is less than one hundred (100) feet, additional mitigation measures (e.g., planting of native vegetation) shall be provided to ensure additional protection. Where development is proposed in an area that is largely undeveloped, the widest and most protective buffer zone feasible shall be required.*

This criterion does not apply as there are no nearby largely built out subdivisions.

(1g) Type and Scale of Development Proposed. *The type and scale of the proposed development will, to a large degree, determine the size of the buffer zone necessary to protect the ESHA. Such evaluations shall be made on a case-by-case basis depending upon the resources involved, the degree to which adjacent lands are already developed, and the type of development already existing in the area.*

The proposed trail is to be seven feet wide and approximately 2150 linear feet long. The trail will be located on the opposite side of an existing gravel road actively used for hauling materials to and from a gravel pit.

(2) Configuration. *The buffer area shall be measured from the nearest outside edge of the ESHA (e.g., for a wetland from the landward edge of the wetland; for a stream from the landward edge of riparian vegetation or the top of the bluff).*

The edge of the ESHA is measured from the edge of the riparian vegetation or dripline of riparian trees, whichever is wider.

(3) Land Division. *New subdivisions or boundary line adjustments shall not be allowed which will create or provide for new parcels entirely within a buffer area.*

No new subdivisions or boundary line adjustments are proposed.

(4) Permitted Development. *Development permitted within the buffer area shall comply at a minimum with the following standards:*

(4a) Development shall be compatible with the continuance of the adjacent habitat area by maintaining the functional capacity, their ability to be self-sustaining and maintain natural species diversity.

The proposed trail will be approximately 7 feet wide and no potential for impacts to the surrounding habitat functional capacity have been identified.

(4b) Structures will be allowed within the buffer area only if there is no other feasible site available on the parcel.

Access from the existing roadway is the least impacting location for these improvements. Three alternatives have been considered and the least impacting alternative feasible should be utilized.

(4c) Development shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts which would degrade adjacent habitat areas. The determination of the best site shall include consideration of drainage, access, soil type, vegetation, hydrological characteristics, elevation, topography, and distance from natural stream channels. The term "best site" shall be defined as the site having the least impact on the maintenance of the biological and physical integrity of the buffer strip or critical habitat protection area and on the maintenance of the hydrologic capacity of these areas to pass a one hundred (100) year flood without increased damage to the coastal zone natural environment or human systems. The project has been carefully considered and the proposed alternatives were found to be the most likely "best sites."
(4d) Development shall be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas by maintaining their functional capacity and their ability to be self-sustaining and to maintain natural species diversity. Species diversity and functional capacity of the stream and riparian zone will not be impacted so long as measures are taken to protect the habitat area during construction of the trail as recommended.
(4e) Structures will be allowed within the buffer area only if there is no other feasible site available on the parcel. Mitigation measures, such as planting riparian vegetation, shall be required to replace the protective values of the buffer area on the parcel, at a minimum ratio of 1:1, which are lost as a result of development under this solution. There is no other feasible location as discussed above. Protective measures are included as discussed in Section 6.2 of this report, in order to protect resources during development activities.
(4f) Development shall minimize the following: impervious surfaces, removal of vegetation, amount of bare soil, noise, dust, artificial light, nutrient runoff, air pollution, and human intrusion into the wetland and minimize alteration of natural landforms. Protective measures are included to stabilized soil and minimize runoff during construction.
(4g) Where riparian vegetation is lost due to development, such vegetation shall be replaced at a minimum ratio of one to one (1:1) to restore the protective values of the buffer area. No riparian vegetation will be lost.
(4h) Aboveground structures shall allow peak surface water flows from a one hundred (100) year flood to pass with no significant impediment. No structures will be placed in a 100 year flood zone.
(4i) Hydraulic capacity, subsurface flow patterns, biological diversity, and or biological or hydrological processes, either terrestrial or aquatic, shall be protected. All hydrology and biologic processes will be protected and maintained.
(4j) Priority for drainage conveyance from a development site shall be through the natural stream environment zones, if any exist, in the development area. In the drainage system design report or development plan, the capacity of natural stream environment zones to convey runoff from the completed development shall be evaluated and integrated with the drainage system wherever possible. No structure shall interrupt the flow of groundwater within a buffer strip. Foundations shall be situated with the long axis of interrupted impermeable vertical surfaces oriented parallel to the groundwater flow direction. Piers may be allowed on a case by case basis. Drainage is not expected to be significantly changed and will still continue to flow in an unobstructed fashion towards the natural stream environment zone.

(4k) If findings are made that the effects of developing an ESHA buffer area may result in significant adverse impacts to the ESHA, mitigation measures will be required as a condition of project approval. Noise barriers, buffer areas in permanent open space, land dedication for erosion control, and wetland restoration, including off-site drainage improvements, may be required as mitigation measures for developments adjacent to environmentally sensitive habitats. (Ord. No. 3785 (part), adopted 1991)

Mitigation measures are included to assure the project as a whole will not result in impacts to sensitive resources. Those measures are included in Section 6.2 of this report.

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Reference: 414037

August 6, 2014

Mr. Will Jackson
P.O. Box 430
Middlebury, VT 05753

Subject: Trail Design Recommendations for the Lands of Jackson, 31502 and 33051 Highway 1, Westport, Mendocino County, California; APNs 015-380-05 and 015-070-40

Dear Mr. Jackson:

This report provides preliminary design recommendations for a proposed trail on Lands of Jackson in northern Mendocino County, approximately 4 miles south of the town of Westport. We understand that you are in the preliminary design stages for a proposed multi-use trail.. The following recommendations are intended to provide guidance for the design and construction of the road prism including grading and earthwork, surface drainage, and maximum cut slope heights and gradients. Our recommendations are based on the general design principles outlined in the handbook for forest and ranch roads construction manual (Pacific Watershed Associates, 1994).

Project Description

The proposed trail is to be located east of Highway 1 on the east side of a prominent north-south trending ridgeline. The trail will, therefore, be out of view from the coastal highway. Access to the trail head will be from an existing gravel road that accesses the Kibesillah rock quarry operated by Big River Rock Company. The trail head will begin at an elevation of about 100 feet and ascend the eastern side slope of the ridge to an elevation of about 420 feet. The total length of the proposed trail is approximately 2,100 feet with an average centerline gradient of about 15 percent and maximum centerline gradient of 16 percent. The maximum trail width is 7 feet. No watercourses or wet areas are to be crossed by the trail. The road prism will be constructed as a full bench cut where the full width of the tread is cut from the hillside. No sidecasting of spoils or the construction of outboard fill slopes is to occur. All spoils generated by cutting into the hillside will require being end-hauled to a stable storage site where this is no risk of the spoils entering a watercourse.

Two switchbacks will be located at the beginning of the trail where the existing slope gradients are less than about 5:1 (horizontal to vertical). The trail will traverse side slope gradients that are moderately steep. Existing side slope gradients typically average 1.5:1 for most of the proposed trail's length. The maximum slope gradients are upward of 1:1 for an approximate 200-foot long section. The side slope gradients generally diminish as the proposed trail alignment ascends toward the ridgeline. At the ridgeline, the proposed trail alignment will connect to an existing ridge top jeep trail.

Site Geology

The project site and vicinity is underlain by Tertiary to Cretaceous age marine clastic sedimentary rocks of the Coastal Belt Franciscan Complex. Localized bedrock exposures indicate the sediments to be composed predominantly of fine- to medium-grained sandstone with lesser amounts of shale and conglomerate. Sediments are typically strongly cemented, thinly to thickly bedded, and commonly exhibit zones of densely spaced discontinuities such as fracture and joints. Isolated exposures of very dense greenstone are also common and comprise the bedrock currently being quarried at the site for aggregate.

Bedrock exposures in the general vicinity indicate bedding and the bedrock's structural fabric to be oriented along a northwest-southeast trend and dipping to the northeast at about 30 degrees to 60 degrees. As currently proposed, the cut slopes and trail surface along the alignment will, in plan view, intersect the bedding and structural grain orientation at about a 45 degree or greater angle such that the potential for creating adverse dips will be minimized.

Recommendations

Due to the relatively steep side slopes on which the trail will be constructed, we recommend that the entire length of road prism be constructed as a full bench cut as is currently proposed. Under no circumstances should sidecasting of spoils to create outboard fill slopes occur. Full benching will result in a compact trail surface and mitigate the potential for fill failures associated with sidecasting and outboard fill prisms. A full bench cut will also result in a durable trail surface that will require little, if any aggregate base rock surfacing. All excess material generating by cutting into the hillside shall be end-hauled to an approved disposal site where it shall be contained with no risk of entering a watercourse.

The trail width should be designed no wider than necessary to accommodate the anticipated use. Minimizing the trail width will minimize the cut the slope heights required to construct the full bench cut. A 7-foot trail width as is currently proposed appears reasonable given the existing side slope gradients. Wider trail widths of up to 10 feet may be incorporated where the existing side slope gradients are less than 1.5:1. All vegetation shall be maintained outside the limits of the cuts.

Cutbank slopes should be designed to achieve maximum stability as well as to minimize exposure of bare soils. On balance, cutbanks should be as steep as the bedrock will permit without becoming unstable. We recommend that cutbanks be sloped at 0.5:1 where the existing side slopes have a gradient of 1.5:1. Cutbanks may be sloped at a maximum of 0.25:1 where the existing side slopes have a gradient of 1:1. The recommended cutbank slopes will help in maintaining the existing cross slope gradient while providing a 7-foot wide trail surface.

For safety reasons, the trail surface should be constructed with a relatively flat cross-section. To prevent surface erosion, we recommend that water be diverted off the trail surface with rolling grades (i.e. critical dips). A rolling grade divides the trail into narrow watersheds with undulating crests and dips where surface runoff will drain off at the dips. Outslope the bottom of each dip and make the outlet wide enough to drain off water without clogging. Place dips at natural swales

where the existing slope geometry is concave in plan view and at other locations as needed. Waterbars are not recommended, because horse and foot traffic will quickly break down and/or breach the waterbars.

Limitations

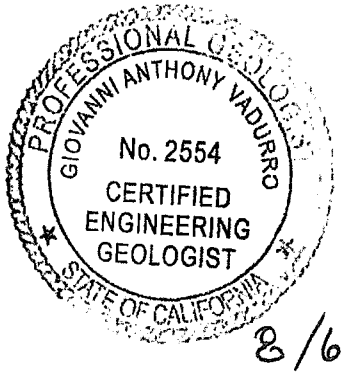
The conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are professional opinions derived in accordance with current standards of professional practice. Our recommendations are tendered on the assumption that the site work will conform to their intent. No representation, express or implied, of warranty or guarantee is included or intended.

The above assessment was conducted to investigate the site characteristics specifically addressed by this report. Assumptions about other site characteristics, such as environmentally sensitive or culturally significant areas, should not be made from this report.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 707-459-4518.

Sincerely,

SHN Consulting Engineers & Geologists, Inc.



8/6/14

Giovanni A. Vadurro, CEG
Senior Engineering Geologist

GAV:lms

Reference Cited

Pacific Watershed Associates. (1994). *Handbook for Forest and Ranch Roads: A Guide for Planning, Designing, Constructing, Reconstructing. Maintaining and Closing Wildland Roads.* Arcata, CA:PWA.

Resolution Number _____

County of Mendocino
Ukiah, California

SEPTEMBER 4, 2025

UM_2021-0005 - INN AT NEWPORT RANCH

RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION, COUNTY OF MENDOCINO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING AN ADDENDUM TO A PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND GRANTING A COASTAL DEVELOPMENT USE PERMIT MODIFICATION FOR A RECREATIONAL TRAIL

WHEREAS, the applicant, INN AT NEWPORT RANCH, filed an application for a coastal development use permit modification with the Mendocino County Department of Planning and Building Services to allow for the establishment of a recreational trail, located in the Coastal Zone, 2.7± miles south of Westport town center, on the east side of State Route 1, 0.5± miles south of Bruhel Point parking, located at 33051 N Hwy 1, Westport (APN 015-070-41).; General Plan RL:160/FL:160; Zoning FL 160/RL 160; Supervisorial District 4; (the "Project"); and

WHEREAS, an addendum to a previously adopted Negative Declaration was prepared for the Project and noticed and made available for agency and public review on August 21, 2025 in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the State and County CEQA Guidelines; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable provisions of law, the Planning Commission held a public hearing on September 4, 2025, at which time the Planning Commission heard and received all relevant testimony and evidence presented orally or in writing regarding the Addendum and the Project. All interested persons were given an opportunity to hear and be heard regarding the Addendum and the Project; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission has had an opportunity to review this Resolution and finds that it accurately sets forth the intentions of the Planning Commission regarding the Negative Declaration and the Project.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Planning Commission makes the following findings;

1. Pursuant to MCC Section 20.532.095(A)(1), the proposed development is in conformity with the certified local coastal program. The proposed trail is in conformity with the certified Local Coastal Program as a conditionally allowed use in the Rangeland zoning district per Title 20, Division II of the Mendocino County Zoning Code, Section 20.368.015(E), as Commercial Recreation: Outdoor Sports and Recreation Use Type as defined by MCC Section 20.324.045(D). Furthermore, various other sections of the staff report demonstrated LCP Consistency; and

2. Pursuant to MCC Section 20.532.095(A)(2), the proposed development will be provided with adequate utilities, access roads, drainage and other necessary facilities. Access is provided from State Route 1 and all necessary utilities exist on the subject parcel, though the project does not entail the use of electricity, water, wastewater drainage, or other facilities; and

3. Pursuant to MCC Section 20.532.095(A)(3), the proposed development is consistent with the purpose and intent of the zoning district applicable to the property, as well as the provisions of this Division and preserves the integrity of the zoning district. As noted in Finding #1, the proposed project adheres to all sections of Title 20, Division II of the Mendocino County Code, which includes preserving the integrity of the Range Lands zoning district; and

4. Pursuant to MCC Section 20.532.095(A)(4), proposed development will not have any significant adverse impacts on the environment within the meaning of the California Environmental Quality Act. This can be demonstrated through the Initial Study and proposed Negative Declaration prepared for U_2015-0008 and, as the proposed modification requires less development as it will

utilize an existing road for the trail, the Addendum to the Negative Declaration for UM_2021-0005 which concludes that the project will not have any significant adverse impacts on the environment; and

5. Pursuant to MCC Section 20.532.095(A)(5), the proposed development will not have any adverse impacts on any known archaeological or paleontological resource. An archaeological survey for the subject location was conducted and determined the old Goodwin Homestead to be of historical importance, but the project is located outside the buffer of the historical resource. The proposed project will not have any adverse impact on any known archaeological or paleontological resources, and the project has been conditioned for when archaeological sites or artifacts are discovered; and

6. Pursuant to MCC Section 20.532.095(A)(6), other public services, including but not limited to, solid waste and public roadway capacity have been considered and shall be adequate to serve the site. The site is currently developed with a small mine and residence and the proposed trail would not affect demands on public services; and

7. Pursuant to MCC Section 20.532.100(A)(1), no development shall be allowed in an ESHA unless the resource as identified will not be significantly degraded by the proposed trail, there is no feasible less environmentally damaging alternative, and all feasible mitigation measures capable of reducing or eliminating project related impacts have been adopted. The proposed trail does not entail any development in the ESHA as it utilizes an existing road. As conditioned, the proposed development will not significantly degrade the resources as identified; and

8. Pursuant to MCC Section 20.532.100(A)(2), no development shall be allowed in the Range Lands zoning district unless the proposed use is compatible with the long-term protection of resource lands. The proposed project is not only compatible with resource land uses, but the project would arguably make the resources (grazing land) more accessible to livestock; and

9. Pursuant to MCC Section 20.532.100(B)(2), conversion of prime land and/or land under Williamson Act Contract to non-agricultural uses shall be prohibited, unless all of the appropriate findings are made. On December 17, 2015, the Resource Land Protection Committee determined the proposed project was consistent with the Williamson Act and is located in non-prime soils, thus conversion of prime land is not occurring and further findings do not need to be made.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Planning Commission hereby adopts the Addendum to a previously adopted Negative Declaration (Exhibit B) set forth in the Conditions of Approval. The Planning Commission certifies that the Negative Declaration has been completed, reviewed, and considered, together with the comments received during the public review process, in compliance with CEQA and State and County CEQA Guidelines, and finds that the Addendum reflects the independent judgment and analysis of the Planning Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Planning Commission hereby grants the requested Use Permit Modification, subject to the Conditions of Approval in Exhibit "A", attached hereto.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Planning Commission designates the Secretary as the custodian of the document and other material which constitutes the record of proceedings upon which the decision herein is based. These documents may be found at the office of the County of Mendocino Planning and Building Services, 860 North Bush Street, Ukiah, CA 95482.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Planning Commission action shall be final on the 11th day after the date of the Resolution unless an appeal is filed pursuant to Section 20.544.015 of the Mendocino County Code. The permit shall become effective after the ten working day appeal period to the Coastal Commission has expired and no appeal has been filed with the Coastal Commission.

I hereby certify that according to the Provisions of Government Code Section 25103 delivery of this document has been made.

ATTEST: JOCELYN GONZALEZT-THIES
Acting, Commission Services Supervisor

By:_____

BY JULIA KROG
Director

ELORA BABBINI, Chair
Mendocino County Planning Commission

EXHIBIT A
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL
UM_2021-0005 – INN AT NEWPORT RANCH

SEPTEMBER 4, 2025

APPROVED PROJECT DESCRIPTION: After-the-fact Coastal Development Use Permit Modification to relocate a multi-use recreational trail. Construction of trail utilized existing road.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL:

1. This action shall become final on the 11th day following the decision unless an appeal is filed pursuant to Section 20.544.015 of the Mendocino County Code. The permit shall become effective after the ten working day appeal period to the Coastal Commission has expired and no appeal has been filed with the Coastal Commission. The permit shall expire and become null and void at the expiration of two years after the effective date except where construction and use of the property in reliance on such permit has been initiated prior to its expiration.

2. To remain valid, progress towards completion of the project must be continuous. The Applicants have sole responsibility for renewing this application before the expiration date. The County will not provide a notice prior to the expiration date.

3. The application, along with supplemental exhibits and related material, shall be considered elements of this permit, and that compliance therewith is mandatory, unless an amendment has been approved by the Planning Commission.

4. This permit shall be subject to the securing of all necessary permits for the proposed development from County, State and Federal agencies having jurisdiction.

5. The Applicants shall secure all required building permits as required by the Building Inspection Division of the Department of Planning and Building Services.

6. This permit shall be subject to revocation or modification upon a finding of any one or more of the following:

    a. The permit was obtained or extended by fraud.

    b. One or more of the conditions upon which the permit was granted have been violated.

    c. The use for which the permit was granted is conducted so as to be detrimental to the public health, welfare or safety, or to be a nuisance.

    d. A final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction has declared one or more conditions to be void or ineffective, or has enjoined or otherwise prohibited the enforcement or operation of one or more such conditions.

7. This permit is issued without a legal determination having been made upon the number, size or shape of parcels encompassed within the permit described boundaries. Should, at any time, a legal determination be made that the number, size or shape of parcels within the permit described boundaries are different than that which is legally required by this permit, this permit shall become null and void.

8. Development, as defined by Chapter 20, Title II of the Mendocino County Code, that is visible from State Route 1 shall be prohibited on the ridgetop, with exception of trail use and maintenance. This permit does not provide rights of development beyond the project description.

9. An archaeological monitor shall be present during the initial trail development. The monitor shall ensure the trailhead begins in the buffer for the identified historical resource (Goodwin Homestead) and not within the provisional site boundary, as depicted in Attachment O.

10. No grading for the trail shall commence until the appropriate grading permits are obtained from the Mendocino County Department of Planning and Building Services.

11. The recommendations regarding trail construction and soil management outlined in the SHN letter dated August 6, 2014, shall be considered conditions to this permit and shall be adhered to.

12. The applicant shall **acknowledge in writing** to the Department of Planning and Buildings Services that all grading activities and site preparation, at a minimum, shall adhere to the following "Best Management Practices". The applicant shall submit to the Department of Planning and Building Services an acknowledgement of these grading and site preparation standards.

    a. That adequate drainage controls be constructed and maintained in such a manner as to prevent contamination of surface and/or ground water, and to prevent erosion.

    b. The applicant shall endeavor to protect and maintain as much vegetation on the site as possible, removing only as much as required to conduct the operation.

    c. All concentrated water flows, shall be discharged into a functioning storm drain system or into a natural drainage area well away from the top of banks.

    d. Temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be established and maintained until permanent protection is established.

    e. Erosion control measures shall include, but are not limited to, seeding and mulching exposed soil on hill slopes, strategic placement of hay bales below areas subject to sheet and rill erosion, and installation of bioengineering materials where necessary. Erosion control measures shall be in place prior to October 1st.

    f. All earth-moving activities shall be conducted between May 15th and October 15th of any given calendar year unless wet weather grading protocols are approved by the Department of Planning and Building Services or other agencies having jurisdiction.

    g. Pursuant to the California Building Code and Mendocino County Building Regulations a grading permit will be required unless exempted by the Building Official or exempt by one of the following:

        - An excavation that (1) is less than 2 feet (610 mm) in depth or (2) does not create a cut slope greater than 5 feet (1524 mm) in height and steeper than 1 unit vertical in 1½ units horizontal (66.7% slope).

        - A fill less than 1 foot (305 mm) in depth and placed on natural terrain with a slope flatter than 1 unit vertical in 5 units horizontal (20% slope), or less than 3 feet (914 mm) in depth, not intended to support structures, that does not exceed 50 cubic yards (38.3 m^3) on any one lot and does not obstruct a drainage.

13. Those "Recommendations" outlined in the Biological Scoping and Botanical Survey Report dated November, 20, 2014, prepared by Spade Natural Resources Consulting, shall be adhered to.

14. A trail maintenance plan shall be provided to the Department of Planning and Building Services indicating practices and methods of maintaining the trail and shall include preventative and

reactive soil erosion control measures.

15. No motorized vehicles shall be allowed on the trail. The Applicant shall post a sign at the trailhead alerting trail users of this.

16. This entitlement does not become effective or operative and no work shall be commenced under this entitlement until the California Department of Fish and Game filing fees required or authorized by Section 711.4 of the Fish and Game Code are submitted to the Mendocino County Department of Planning and Building Services. Said fee of $3018.75 OR CURRENT FEE shall be made payable to the Mendocino County Clerk and submitted to the Department of Planning and Building Services prior to September 14, 2025 (within 5 days of the end of any action taken). Any waiver of the fee shall be on a form issued by the Department of Fish and Game upon their finding that the project has *"no effect"* on the environment. If the project is appealed, the payment will be held by the Department of Planning and Building Services until the appeal is decided. Depending on the outcome of the appeal, the payment will either be filed with the County Clerk (if the project is approved) or returned to the payer (if the project is denied). Failure to pay this fee by the specified deadline shall result in the entitlement becoming null and void. The applicant has the sole responsibility to ensure timely compliance with this condition.