

# Biological Resources Assessment

Green Tree Farms  
Assessor's Parcel Number 210-221-001  
Dinsmore, California

**Prepared for:**

Troy Kuhlman

**April 2021**

**017162.300**



**Phone:** (707) 822-5785 **Email:** [info@shn-engr.com](mailto:info@shn-engr.com)  
**Web:** [shn-engr.com](http://shn-engr.com) • 1062 G Street, Ste. I, Arcata, CA 95521-5800



Phone: (707) 822-5785 Email: info@shn-engr.com Web: shn-engr.com  
1062 G Street, Suite I, Arcata, CA 95521-5800

Reference: 017162.300

April 26, 2021

Troy Kuhlman  
Humboldt Green Tree Farms, LLC  
1632 Broadway PMB 316  
Eureka, CA 95501

**Subject: Biological Resources Assessment**

Dear Troy Kuhlman:

Enclosed is the Biological Resources Assessment for your project site at Assessor's parcel number (APN) 210-221-001, near the unincorporated community of Dinsmore, Humboldt County, California. This is an update to the preliminary assessment dated May 2019 and includes two seasonally-appropriate floristic surveys and the wildlife habitat assessment.

Feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns at 707-822-5785 or email me at gobrien@shn-engr.com.

Respectfully submitted,

**SHN**

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gretchen O'Brien".

Gretchen O'Brien  
Senior Wildlife Biologist

GAO:cet

Enclosure: Biological Resources Assessment

\\eureka\Projects\2017\017162-PavlichCanabs\300-GreenTree Farm - Dinsmore\PUBS\Rpts\20210426-BRA.doc



# Biological Resources Assessment

## Green Tree Farms

Assessor's Parcel Number 210-221-001

Dinsmore, California

Prepared for:

**Troy Kuhlman**

Prepared by:



1062 G St., Suite I  
Arcata, CA 95521-5800  
707-822-5785

April 2021

QA/QC:GAO

Reference: 017162.300

# Table of Contents

	<b>Page</b>
List of Illustrations .....	ii
Abbreviations and Acronyms .....	iii
1.0 Introduction .....	1
1.1 Project Location .....	1
2.0 Project Description .....	1
2.1 Site Description .....	1
3.0 Methodology .....	2
3.1 Literature Review .....	2
3.2 Coordination with Permitting and Regulatory Agencies .....	2
3.3 Field Observations and Studies .....	2
4.0 Regulatory Setting .....	2
4.1 Federal Laws .....	3
4.1.1 Clean Water Act Sections 404 and 401 .....	3
4.1.2 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act .....	3
4.1.3 Federal Endangered Species Act .....	4
4.1.4 Migratory Bird Treaty Act .....	4
4.2 State Laws .....	5
4.2.1 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act .....	5
4.2.2 California Endangered Species Act .....	5
4.2.3 California Environmental Quality Act .....	5
4.2.4 California Fish and Game Code Section 1600 .....	6
4.2.5 California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3513 .....	7
4.2.6 Fully Protected Species and Species of Special Concern .....	7
4.2.7 Native Plant Protection Act of 1973 .....	8
4.2.8 Natural Community Conservation Planning Act .....	8
4.3 Other Statutes, Codes, and Policies Affording Limited Species Protection— Humboldt County Streamside Management Area Ordinance .....	8
4.3.1 Humboldt County Commercial Medical Marijuana Land Use Ordinance (CMMLUO) .....	9
5.0 Special-status Biological Resources .....	9
5.1 Special-status Botanical Species .....	10
5.2 Special-status Animal Species .....	11
5.2.1 Amphibians .....	11
5.2.2 Birds .....	12
5.2.3 Fish .....	13
5.2.4 Insects .....	13
5.2.5 Mammals .....	14
5.3 Special-status Natural Communities and Habitats .....	15
6.0 Conclusion .....	15
7.0 Recommendations .....	15
8.0 References .....	16



# Table of Contents (Cont'd)

## Appendices

1. Photos
2. Special-Status Species Lists
3. Observed Species Lists

## List of Illustrations

### Figures

### Follows Page

- |    |                       |   |
|----|-----------------------|---|
| 1. | Project Location..... | 1 |
| 2. | Site Map.....         | 1 |



# Abbreviations and Acronyms

## Units of Measure

ft feet

## Additional Terms

APN Assessor's Parcel Number  
 BIOS Biogeographical Information and Observation System  
 BRA biological resources assessment  
 C candidate species status  
 CCR California Code of Regulations  
 CDFW California Department of Fish and Wildlife  
 CEQA California Environmental Quality Act  
 CESA California Endangered Species Act  
 CFGC California Fish and Game Code  
 CFR Code of Federal Regulations  
 CMMLUO Commercial Medical Marijuana Land Use Ordinance  
 CNDDDB California Natural Diversity Database  
 CNPS California Native Plant Society  
 CNRA California National Resources Agency  
 CRPR California Rare Plant Rank  
 CT candidate threatened species status  
 CWA Clean Water Act  
 D delisted species status  
 DPS Northern California distinct population segment/species status  
 E endangered species status  
 EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
 ESU evolutionarily significant unit/species status  
 FESA Federal Endangered Species Act  
 FP fully protected species status  
 G Global

G1/S1 critically imperiled species  
 heritage rank  
 G2/S2 imperiled species heritage rank  
 G3/S3 vulnerable species heritage rank  
 G4/S4 apparently secure species heritage rank  
 G5/S5 secure species heritage rank  
 IPaC Information for Planning and Conservation  
 MBTA Migratory Bird Treaty Act  
 NCCP Natural Community Conservation Planning  
 NEPA National Environmental Policy Act  
 NMFS National Marine Fisheries Service  
 NPPA Native Plant Protection Act  
 NT nearly threatened  
 PT proposed threatened species status  
 RWQCB Regional Water Quality Control Board  
 S State  
 SAA Streambed Alteration Agreement  
 SMA Streamside Management Area  
 SMAO Streamside Management Area Ordinance  
 SSC species of special concern  
 SWRCB State Water Resources Control Board  
 T threatened species status  
 U.S. United States  
 USACE Army Corps of Engineers  
 USC United States Code  
 USFWS United States Fish and Wildlife Service  
 USGS United States Geological Survey  
 VegCAMP Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program  
 VU vulnerable  
 WDR Waste Discharge Requirement  
 WL watch list species status



# 1.0 Introduction

SHN has conducted site investigations including literature reviews and database query to determine biological resources potentially present in your project location near Dinsmore, California (Figure 1). This Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) will serve as a tool to identify potential sensitive biological resources that may occur onsite and help with identifying environmental constraints in relation to project activities.

## 1.1 Project Location

The project is located on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Larabee Valley 7.5-minute Quadrangle, Township 1 North, Range 5 East, Section 8, Humboldt Meridian (Figure 1). The project is located on a 40-acre parcel (Assessor's parcel number [APN] 210-221-001) with a central location latitude and longitude of 40.485487° and -123.639802°, respectively. For the purpose of this BRA, the study area focused on project-related areas of potential disturbance (Figure 2).

## 2.0 Project Description

The project includes two (2) on-going agricultural cultivation sites, a storage building, drying tents, storage tent, and water storage tanks and bladders. The project is expected to remain within the current footprint.

### 2.1 Site Description

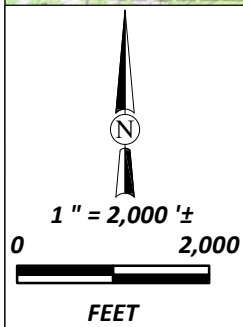
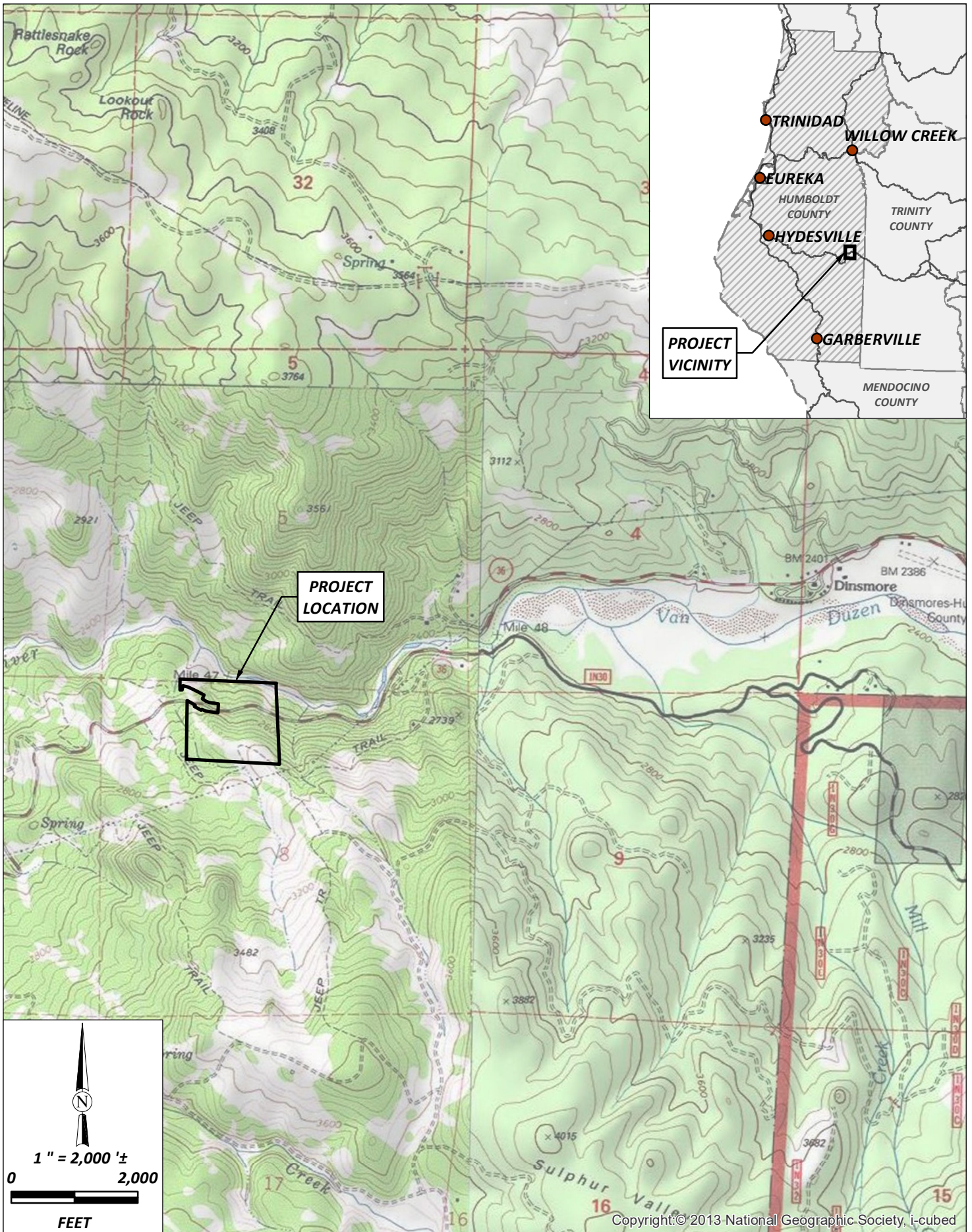
The project area consists of several greenhouses, outdoor cultivation, water diversions and storage tanks, associated storage buildings, and a residential cabin. A majority of the property is forested with mature Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) stands with small amounts of tanoak (*Notholithocarpus densiflorus*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), and other hardwoods. The parcel also contains approximately 7 acres of natural grassland lined with oak woodland in the southern portion of the property. Segments of Class II and Class III streams run through the property and drain into the Van Duzen River to the north (Figure 2).

The study area is on a well-drained 9- to 75-percent sloped gravelly substrate that has been disturbed and eroded over time. Consequently, many non-native species are present within the study area, especially within the sloping grassland (Appendix 1, Photo 1). In addition, the majority of the botanical species within the study area have upland status, reflecting the dry upland conditions found throughout the majority of the study area (SHN, 2020). Dominant species within the study area included annual dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*) and soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*) within the upland grassland areas. There were areas with isolated spreading rush (*Juncus patens*) on convex slopes and within erosional features in the upland grassland areas. The seasonal drainage and wetter portions of the study area support plants with a higher wetland ranking (Appendix 1, Photo 2) such as spreading rush, creeping bent grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*), and tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*). The site is mostly grassland with one drainageway adjacent to the study area. The drainage adjacent to the study area primarily consists of riparian vegetation with trees and shrubs.

The lower terrace is composed of ruderal and non-native species on a substrate of historic fill material. This area no longer supports agricultural activities (Appendix 1, Photo 3).



Path: \\eureka\Projects\2017\017162\_Pavlich Canabs\300-GreenTree Farm - Dinsmore\GIS\PROJ\_MXD\BRA\_Figure1\_ProjectLocation.mxd User Name: pixid DATE: 4/22/21, 1:07PM



Humboldt Green Tree Farms  
 Biological Resources Assessment  
 Dinsmore, California

April 2021

Project Location Map

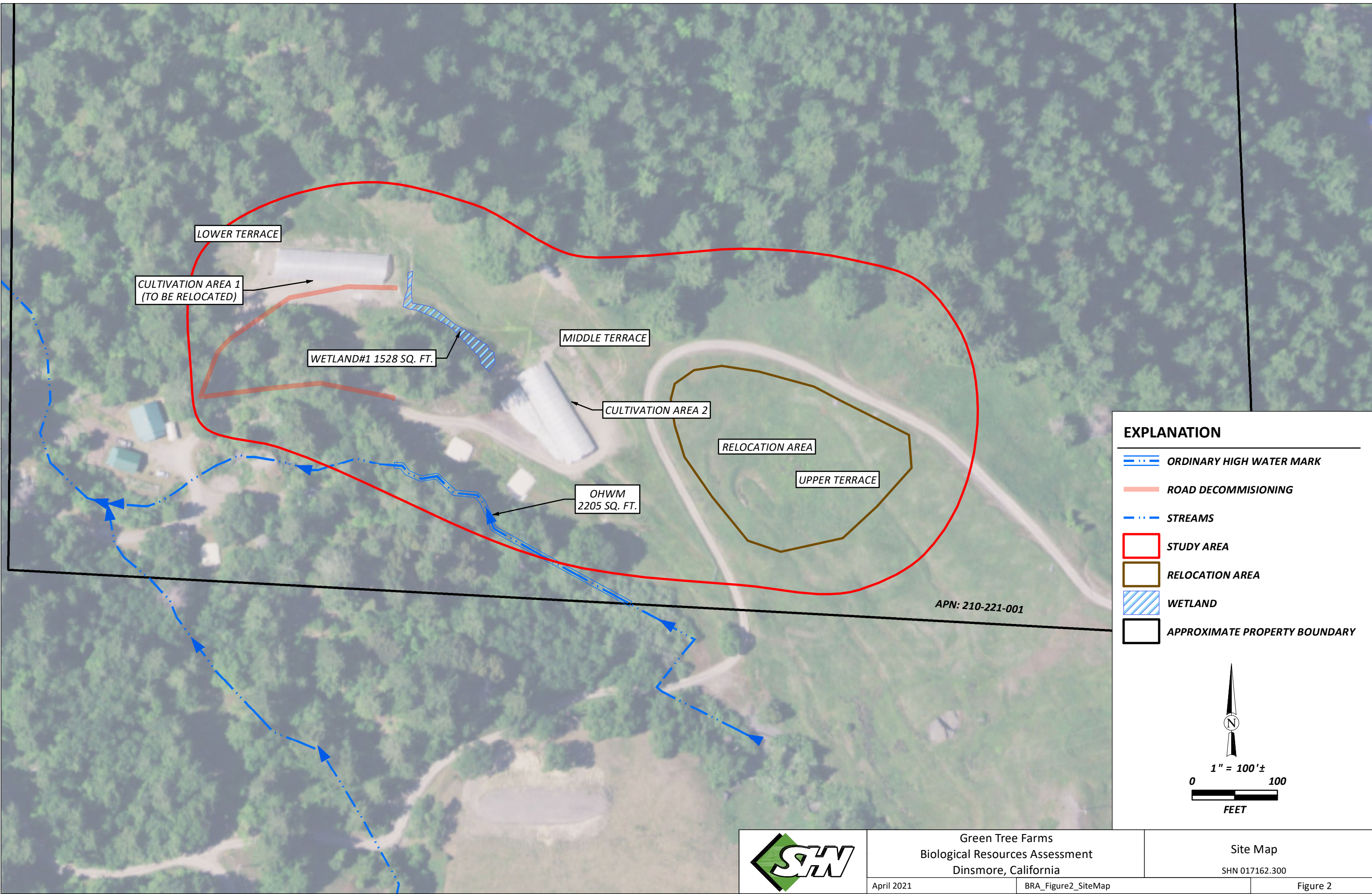
SHN 017162.300

Figure 1








Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

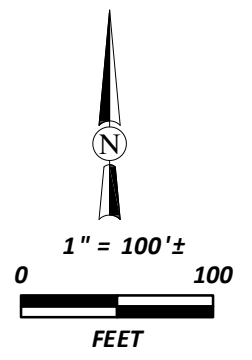


\\ureka\Projects\2017\017162-PavlichCanabs\300-GreenTree Farm - Dinsmore\GIS\PROJ\_MXD\BRA\_Figure2\_SiteMap.mxd;User:pix4d;Printed:4/22/2021



**EXPLANATION**

-  ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK
-  ROAD DECOMMISSIONING
-  STREAMS
-  STUDY AREA
-  RELOCATION AREA
-  WETLAND
-  APPROXIMATE PROPERTY BOUNDARY



## 3.0 Methodology

### 3.1 Literature Review

This BRA includes a review of pertinent literature on habitat characteristics of the site and a review of information related to special-status species of plants and animals that could potentially use the described habitats. The findings for this report are a result of several sources. Resources for this determination included:

- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) query for the Larabee Valley and surrounding USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (Showers Mountain, Blake Mountain, Dinsmore, Black Lassic, Blocksburg, Myers Flat, Bridgeville, and Yager Junction; California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW], 2021a)
- Biogeographical Information and Observation System (BIOS; CDFW, 2021b)
- Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (California Native Plant Society [CNPS], 2021; CDFW, 2021c) query for a list of all plant species reported for the Larabee Valley and surrounding USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles
- Special Animals of California List (CDFW, 2021d)
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) was queried for threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of the proposed project and/or may be affected by the proposed project (USFWS, 2021).

From the database queries, a list of potential target special-status species for the study area was compiled. Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix 2 include species reported by the CNDDDB and USFWS, and species listed in the CNPS inventory of rare plants.

### 3.2 Coordination with Permitting and Regulatory Agencies

SHN staff will subsequently coordinate with CDFW staff on biological resources concerns as needed.

### 3.3 Field Observations and Studies

Site visits were conducted for habitat availability assessment for biological resources presence during the typical wildlife breeding season and blooming period for plants. Special-status botanical surveys were conducted on May 20 and July 28, 2020. A habitat assessment and special-status wildlife survey was conducted on July 28, 2020. Table 1 in Appendix 3 lists the observed plants on site and Table 2 in Appendix 3 lists the observed animals on site.

## 4.0 Regulatory Setting

Regulatory authority over biological resources is shared by federal, State, and local authorities under a variety of legislative acts. The following section summarizes the federal, State, and local regulations for special-status species, jurisdiction waters of the U.S. and State of California, and other sensitive biological resources. This section provides a listing and overview of these federal and State laws.



## **4.1 Federal Laws**

### **4.1.1 Clean Water Act Sections 404 and 401**

Under Section 404 (33 U.S. Code (USC) 1344) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) retains primary responsibility for permits to discharge dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. All discharges of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional waters of the U.S. that result in permanent or temporary losses of waters of the U.S. are regulated by the USACE. A permit from the USACE must be obtained before placing fill or grading in wetlands or other waters of the U.S., unless the activity is exempt from CWA Section 404 regulation (for example, certain farming and forestry activities).

The USACE defines wetlands as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions" (Environmental Laboratory, 1987). In other words, the USACE defines wetlands by the presence of all three wetland indicators: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetlands hydrology.

Waters of the U.S. are defined at 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 328. They include traditional navigable waters; relatively permanent, non-navigable tributaries of traditional navigable waters; and certain wetlands. Following recent court cases, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and USACE published a memorandum entitled Clean Water Act Jurisdiction (USACE/EPA, 2008) to guide the determination of jurisdiction over waters of the U.S., especially for wetlands. The applicability of Section 404 permitting over discharges to wetlands is, therefore, a two-step process: 1) determining the areas that are wetlands, and 2) where a wetland is present, assessing the wetland's connection to traditional navigable waters and non-navigable tributaries to determine whether the wetland is jurisdictional under the CWA. A wetland is considered jurisdictional if it meets certain specified criteria.

The USACE is required to consult with the USFWS and/or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under Section 7 of the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) if the action subject to CWA permitting could result in "Take" of federally listed species or an adverse effect to designated critical habitat. The project is within the jurisdiction of the Sacramento District of the USACE.

Section 401 of the CWA (33 USC 1341; EPA, 1977) requires any applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge of a pollutant into waters of the U.S. to obtain a certification from the state in which the discharge originates or would originate, or, if appropriate, from the interstate water pollution control agency having jurisdiction over the affected waters at the point where the discharge originates or would originate, that the discharge will comply with the applicable effluent limitations and water quality standards. A certification obtained for the construction of any facility must also pertain to the subsequent operation of the facility. The responsibility for the protection of water quality in California rests with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and its nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs). The project is within the jurisdiction of the North coast RWQCB.

### **4.1.2 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act**

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 USC Sections 661-667e, March 10, 1994, as amended 1946, 1958, 1978, and 1995; USFWS, 1934) requires that whenever waters or channel of a stream or other body of water are proposed or authorized to be modified by a public or private agency under a federal license or permit, the federal agency must first consult with the USFWS and/or NMFS and with the head of the agency exercising administration over the wildlife resources of the state where construction will occur (in this case the CDFW), with a view to conservation of birds, fish, mammals, and all other classes of wild animals, and all types of aquatic and land vegetation upon which wildlife is dependent.



If direct permanent impacts occur to waters of the U.S. from a proposed project, then a permit from USACE under CWA Section 404 is required for the construction of the proposed project. USACE is required to consult with USFWS and/or NMFS as appropriate regarding potential impacts to federally-listed species under FESA. Such action may prompt consultation with CDFW, which would review the project pursuant to California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and issue a consistency letter with USFWS and/or NMFS, if required.

### **4.1.3 Federal Endangered Species Act**

The United States Congress passed the FESA in 1973 to protect species that are endangered or threatened with extinction (USFWS, 1973). The FESA is intended to operate in conjunction with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to help protect the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend and within which they live. The USFWS and the NMFS are the designated federal agencies responsible for administering the FESA.

The FESA prohibits the "Take" of endangered or threatened wildlife species. A "Take" is defined as harassing, harming (including significantly modifying or degrading habitat), pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting wildlife species, or any attempt to engage in such conduct (16 USC 1531, 50 CFR 17.3). An activity can be defined as a "Take" even if it is unintentional or accidental. Taking can result in civil or criminal penalties. Activities that could result in "Take" of a federally-listed species require an incidental "Take" authorization resulting from FESA Section 7 consultation or FESA Section 10 consultation. Plants are legally protected under the FESA only if "Take" occurs on federal land or from federal actions, such as issuing a wetland fill permit.

A federal endangered species is one that is considered in danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range. A federal threatened species is one that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future. The USFWS also maintains a list of species proposed for listing as threatened or endangered. Proposed species are those for which a proposed rule to list as endangered or threatened has been published in the Federal Register. In addition to endangered, threatened, and proposed species, the USFWS maintains a list of candidate species. Candidate species are those for which the USFWS has on file sufficient information to support issuance of a proposed listing rule.

Pursuant to the requirements of the FESA, an agency reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any federally-listed endangered or threatened species may be present in the project area and determine whether the proposed project will have a potentially significant impact on such a species. In addition, the agency is required to determine whether the project is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species proposed to be listed under the FESA or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat designated or proposed to be designated for such species (16 USC 1536[3], [4]). Project-related impacts to species on the FESA endangered or threatened list would be considered significant and would require mitigation.

### **4.1.4 Migratory Bird Treaty Act**

The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 makes it unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed in CFR Part 10, including feather or other parts, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21; USFWS, 1918). The MBTA also prohibits disturbance and harassment of nesting migratory birds at any time during their breeding season. The USFWS is responsible for enforcing the MBTA (16 U.S.C. 703). The migratory bird nesting season is generally considered to be between March 15 and August 15 within the study region.



## 4.2 State Laws

### 4.2.1 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The State and RWQCB also maintain independent regulatory authority over the placement of waste, including fill, into waters of the State under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (SWRCB, 1969). Waters of the State are defined by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act as “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.” The SWRCB protects all waters in its regulatory scope, but has special responsibility for isolated wetlands and headwaters. These water bodies might not be regulated by other programs, such as Section 404 of the CWA. Waters of the State are regulated by the RWQCBs under the State Water Quality Certification Program, which regulates discharges of dredged and fill material under Section 401 of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Projects that require an USACE permit, or fall under other federal jurisdiction, and have the potential to impact waters of the State are required to comply with the terms of the Water Quality Certification Program. If a proposed project does not require a federal license or permit, but does involve activities that may result in a discharge of harmful substances to waters of the State, the RWQCBs have the option to regulate such activities under their State authority in the form of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) or certification of WDRs.

### 4.2.2 California Endangered Species Act

The State of California enacted the CESA in 1984 (CDFW, 1984). The CESA is similar to the FESA but pertains to State-listed endangered and threatened species. Under the CESA, the CDFW has the responsibility for maintaining a list of threatened and endangered species designated under State law (California Fish and Game Code [CFGC]

2070). Section 2080 of the CFGC prohibits “Take” of any species that the commission determines to be an endangered or threatened species. “Take” is defined in Section 86 of the CFGC as “to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.”

The State and federal lists of threatened and endangered species are generally similar; however, a species present on one list may be absent from the other. CESA regulations are also somewhat different from the FESA in that the State regulations included threatened, endangered, and candidate plants on non-federal lands within the definition of “Take.” CESA allows for “Take” incidental to otherwise lawful development projects.

Pursuant to the requirements of the CESA, an agency reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any State-listed endangered or threatened species may be present in the project area and determine whether the proposed project will have a potentially significant impact on such species. Project-related impacts to species on the CESA endangered or threatened list (or, in addition, designated by the CDFW as a “Species of Special Concern,” which is a level below threatened or endangered status) would be considered significant and would require mitigation.

### 4.2.3 California Environmental Quality Act

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Sections 15125(c) and 15380(d) provide that a species not listed on the federal or State list of protected species may be considered rare or endangered if the species can be shown to meet certain specified criteria (California National Resources Agency [CNRA], 1970). Thus, CEQA provides the ability to protect a species from potential project impacts until the respective government agencies have an opportunity to designate the species as protected, if warranted.

The CNPS maintains a list of plant species native to California whose populations that are significantly reduced from historical levels, occur in limited distribution, or are otherwise rare or threatened with extinction. This



information is published in the Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS, 2021). Taxa with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, and 3 in the CNPS inventory consist of plants that meet the definitions of the CESA of the CFGC, are eligible for State listing, and meet the definition of Rare or Endangered under CEQA Guidelines Sections 15125(c) and 15380(d). Some taxa with a CRPR 4 may meet the definitions of the CESA of the CFGC. CRPR 4 populations may qualify for consideration under CEQA if they are peripheral or disjunct populations; represent the type locality of the species; or exhibit unusual morphology and/or occur on unusual substrates.

Additionally, CDFW maintains lists of special animals and plants. These lists include a species conservation ranking status from multiple sources, including FESA, CESA, federal departments with unique jurisdictions, CNPS, and other non-governmental organizations. Based on these sources, CDFW assigns a heritage rank to each species according to their degree of imperilment (as measured by rarity, trends, and threats). These ranks follow NatureServe's Heritage Methodology, in which all species are listed with a G (global) and S (state) rank. Species with State Ranks of S1-S3 are also considered highly imperiled.

CEQA Guidelines checklist IV(b) calls for the consideration of riparian habitats and sensitive natural communities. Sensitive vegetation communities are natural communities and habitats that are either unique, of relatively limited distribution in the region, or of particularly high wildlife value. However, these communities may or may not necessarily contain special-status species. Sensitive natural communities are usually identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW (i.e., the CNDDDB program and Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program [VegCAMP]; CDFW, 2021e) or the USFWS. Impacts to sensitive natural communities and habitats must be considered and evaluated under the CEQA (California Code of Regulations [CCR]: Title 14, Div. 6, Chap. 3, Appendix G).

Although sensitive natural communities do not (at present) have legal protection, CEQA calls for an assessment of whether any such resources would be affected, and requires a finding of significance if there will be substantial losses. High-quality occurrences of natural communities with heritage ranks of 3 or lower are considered by CDFW to be significant resources and fall under the CEQA Guidelines for addressing impacts. Local planning documents (such as general plans) often identify these resources as well. Avoidance, minimizations, or mitigation measures should be implemented if project-affected stands of rare vegetation types or natural communities are considered high-quality occurrences of the given community.

As a trustee agency under CEQA, CDFW reviews potential project impacts to biological resources, including wetlands. In accordance with the CEQA thresholds of significance for biological resources, areas that meet the State criteria of wetlands and could be impacted by a project must be analyzed. Pursuant to CFGC Section 2785, CDFW defines wet areas as "lands which may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and which include saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish water marshes, swamps, mudflats, fens, and vernal pools."

#### **4.2.4 California Fish and Game Code Section 1600**

Streams, lakes, and riparian vegetation as habitat for fish and other wildlife species are subject to jurisdiction by the CDFW under Sections 1600-1616 of the CFGC. Any activity that will do one or more of the following: 1) substantially obstruct or divert the natural flow of a river, stream, or lake; 2) substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of a river, stream, or lake; or 3) deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it can pass into a river, stream, or lake will generally require a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA).



The term "stream," which includes creeks and rivers, is defined in the CCR as follows: "a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life." This includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation (14 CCR 1.72).

In addition, the term "stream" can include ephemeral streams, dry washes, watercourses with subsurface flows, canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other means of water conveyance if they support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife. Riparian is defined as "on, or pertaining to, the banks of a stream"; therefore, riparian vegetation is defined as, "vegetation which occurs in and/or adjacent to a stream and is dependent on, and occurs because of, the stream itself" (CDFW, 1994). Removal of riparian vegetation also requires an SAA from the CDFW.

#### **4.2.5 California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3513**

According to Section 3503 of the CFGC it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird (except English sparrows [*Passer domesticus*] and European starlings [*Sturnus vulgaris*]). Section 3503.5 specifically protects birds in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes (birds-of-prey). Section 3513 essentially overlaps with the MBTA, prohibiting the "Take" or possession of any migratory non-game bird. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered "Take" by the CDFW.

#### **4.2.6 Fully Protected Species and Species of Special Concern**

The classification of "fully protected" was the CDFW's initial effort to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced with possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, amphibian and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most of the species on these lists have subsequently been listed under CESA and/or FESA. The CFGC sections (fish at Section 5515, amphibian and reptiles at Section 5050, birds at Section 3511, and mammals at Section 4700) dealing with "fully protected" species states 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," (CDFW, 1998) although "Take" may be authorized for necessary scientific research. This language 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 CDFW to authorize "Take" resulting from recovery activities for State-listed species.

Species of special concern (SSC) are broadly defined as animals not listed under the CESA, but that are nonetheless of concern to the CDFW because they are declining at a rate that could result in listing or historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist. This designation is intended to result in special consideration for these animals by the CDFW, land managers, consulting biologists, and others, and is intended to focus attention on the species to help avert the need for costly listing under CESA and cumbersome recovery efforts that might ultimately be required. This designation also is intended to stimulate collection of additional information on the biology, distribution, and status of poorly known at-risk species, and focus research and management attention on them. Although the SSC designation provides no special legal status, they are given special consideration under CEQA during project review.

Table 2 in Appendix 2 includes potentially-occurring federal- and State-listed species and other special-status animals that may occur in the project area.



#### **4.2.7 Native Plant Protection Act of 1973**

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) of 1973 (Section 1900-1913 of the CFGC) includes provisions that prohibit the taking of endangered or rare native plants from the wild and a salvage requirement for landowners. The CDFW administers the NPPA and generally regards as “rare” many plant species included on Lists 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3, and 4 of the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS, 2021).

Table 1 in Appendix 2 includes potentially-occurring endangered or rare native plants that may occur in the project area (including CNPS lists).

#### **4.2.8 Natural Community Conservation Planning Act**

The Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) Act of 1991 is an effort by the State of California, and numerous private and public partners that is broader in its orientation and objectives than the CESA and FESA (refer to discussions above). The primary objective of the NCCP Act is to conserve natural communities at the ecosystem scale while accommodating compatible land use (CDFW, 1991). The NCCP Act seeks to anticipate and prevent the controversies and gridlock caused by species listings by focusing on the long-term stability of wildlife and plant communities and including key interests in the process.

### **4.3 Other Statutes, Codes, and Policies Affording Limited Species Protection—Humboldt County Streamside Management Area Ordinance**

Riparian and wetland habitats receive protection under Humboldt County’s Streamside Management Area Ordinance (SMAO); as defined in Title 3, Section 314-61.1 of the Humboldt County Code. Development and work within Streamside Management Area (SMAs) requires a special permit from the County, if those activities are not exempt.

The purpose of the SMAO is to provide oversight in the use and development of land located within wet areas such as rivers, creeks, springs, and other wetland types. This includes natural resource areas along both sides of streams containing the channel and adjacent land. In areas outside of urban development and expansion areas, SMAs are identified as a 100-foot setback from the stream transition line of perennial streams and 50-foot setback for streams with seasonal intermittent flow. In areas inside of urban development and expansion areas, SMAs are identified as a 50-foot setback from perennial streams and 25-foot setback for streams with seasonal intermittent flow. The stream transition line is defined in the Humboldt County General Plan as, “that line closest to a stream where riparian vegetation is permanently established,” which is typically interpreted in riparian areas as the closest rooted tree to the water course.

Routine maintenance activities are permitted under the SMAO, if trees that are more than 12 inches in diameter are not cut, and that no more than 6,000 cumulative square feet of woody vegetation is removed. Additionally, activities are not considered routine maintenance if they could result in a significant environmental impact. Significance with regard to environmental impact can be difficult to qualify on a case-by-case level. However, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife generally considers the removal of riparian woody vegetation greater than 4 inches in diameter as an activity that requires compensatory mitigation. Mitigation measures for projects within SMAs can include retaining snags and trees that support nesting birds, replanting of disturbed areas equal to the development area, and other potential site-specific habitat improvements.





### 4.3.1 Humboldt County Commercial Medical Marijuana Land Use Ordinance (CMMLUO)

On September 13, 2016, the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors adopted Ordinance Number 2559, amending provisions of Title III of the Humboldt County Code relating to the commercial cultivation, processing, manufacturing, distribution, testing, and sale of cannabis for medicinal or adult use for the areas outside the coastal zone. The ordinance established land use regulations concerning commercial cultivation, processing, manufacturing, and distribution of cannabis for medical use within the County of Humboldt in order to limit and control such cannabis activities in coordination with the State of California.

Section 55.4.11 establishes performance standards for biological resource protection for all cannabis cultivation and processing operations. Section 55.4.11(o) specifies performance standards for project-related noise produced by a generator used for commercial cannabis cultivation. The noise effects on wildlife are focused on avoiding impacts to the marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) and northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*). Project-related noise impacts are assumed to be less than significant if noise levels are 50 decibels or less at 100 feet distance or the edge of the nearest habitat, whichever is closer.

Section 55.4.11(v) and (w) specifies performance standards for mixed-light cultivation.

## 5.0 Special-status Biological Resources

An evaluation was conducted for the potential presence or absence of habitat for special-status botanical and animal species based on habitat availability in the vicinity of the study area. CNDDDB RareFind (CDFW, 2021a), BIOS (CDFW, 2021b), and CNPS (CNPS, 2021) searches were completed for the Larabee Valley 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle and all adjacent quadrangles. The aforementioned databases were queried for historical and existing occurrences of state- and federally-listed threatened, endangered, and candidate botanical and animal species, species proposed for listing, and all special-status plants listed by the CNPS. In addition, a list of all federally-listed species that are known to occur or may occur in the vicinity was obtained from the USFWS' Information for Planning and Conservation database (USFWS, 2021).

Table 1 in Appendix 1 includes all botanical species reported from the queries, their preferred habitat, and whether there is suitable habitat present within the study area for the species. Table 2 includes all animal species reported from the queries, their preferred habitat, and whether there is suitable habitat present within the study area for the species. The potential for occurrence of those species included on the list were then evaluated based on the habitat requirements of each species relative to the conditions observed during field visits.

Each species was evaluated for its potential to occur in the study area according to the following criteria:

- **None.** Species listed as having "none" are those species for which:
  - there is no suitable habitat present in the study area (that is, habitats in the study area are unsuitable for the species requirements [for example, elevation, hydrology, plant community, disturbance regime, etc.]).
- **Low.** Species listed as having a "low" potential to occur in the study area are those species for which:
  - there is no known record of occurrence in the vicinity, and
  - there is marginal or very limited suitable habitat present within the study area.
- **Moderate.** Species listed as having a "moderate" potential to occur in the study area are those species for which:



- there are known records of occurrence in the vicinity, and
- there is suitable habitat present in the study area.
- **High.** Species listed as having a “high” potential to occur in the study area are those species for which:
  - there are known records of occurrence in the vicinity (there are many records and/or records in close proximity), and
  - there is highly suitable habitat present in the study area.

## 5.1 Special-status Botanical Species

Based on a review for special-status botanical species, 56 special-status botanical species have been reported from the region consisting of the site’s quadrangle and their surrounding quadrangles. Of the special-status botanical species reported in the region, 45 botanical species are considered to have a low or no potential to occur at the project site and 11 species have a moderate or high potential (Table 1 in Appendix 2). Species with a moderate potential for occurrence within the study area are described below:

*Coptis laciniata* is a perennial herb in the Ranunculaceae family. Within its range State-wide, its blooming period is reported as March through April. This species is reported from meadows, seeps, and North coast coniferous forest streambanks. It often occurs on mesic sites. Habitat for this species exists adjacent to the study area, however it was not detected.

*Erythronium oregonum* is a perennial herb in the Liliaceae family. Within its range State-wide, its blooming period is reported as March through July. This species is reported from cismontane woodland, meadows, and seeps. Habitat for this species exists adjacent to the study area, however it was not detected.

*Erythronium revolutum* is a perennial herb in the Liliaceae family. Its elevation range is reported from 0 to 1,600 meters above sea level. Within its range State-wide, its blooming period is reported as March through July. This species is reported from bogs, fens, broadleaved upland forests, and North coast coniferous forests. Habitat for this species exists adjacent to the study area, however it was not detected.

*Listera cordata* is a perennial herb in the Orchidaceae family. Its elevation range is reported from 5 to 1,370 meters above sea level. Within its range State-wide, its blooming period is reported as February through July. This species is reported from bogs, fens, lower montane coniferous forests, and North coast coniferous forests. Habitat for this species exists adjacent to the study area, however it was not detected.

*Lycopodium clavatum* is a fern in the Lycopodiaceae family. Within its range State-wide, its blooming period is reported as June through September. This species is reported from lower montane coniferous forests, marshes, swamps, and North coast coniferous forests. Habitat for this species exists adjacent to the study area, however it was not detected.

*Mitellastrum caulescens* is a perennial herb in the Saxifragaceae family. Within its range State-wide, its blooming period is reported as March through October. This species is reported from broadleaved upland forests, lower montane coniferous forests, meadows, seeps, and North coast coniferous forests. It is also found on mesic sites and roadsides. Habitat for this species exists adjacent to the study area, however it was not detected.



*Montia howellii* is an annual herb in the Montiaceae family. Within its range State-wide, its blooming period is reported as February through May. This species is reported from meadows, seeps, North coast coniferous forests, and vernal pools. Habitat for this species exists adjacent to the study area, however it was not detected.

*Pleuropogon refractus* is a perennial grass in the Poaceae family. Within its range State-wide, its blooming period is reported as April through August. This species is reported from lower montane coniferous forests, meadows, seeps, and riparian forests. Habitat for this species exists adjacent to the study area, however it was not detected.

*Ribes laxiflorum* is a perennial shrub in the Grossulariaceae family. Within its range State-wide, its blooming period is reported as March through July. This species is reported from North coast coniferous forests and sometimes on roadsides. Habitat for this species exists adjacent to the study area, however it was not detected.

*Sanicula tracyi* is a perennial herb in the Apiaceae family. Within its range State-wide, its blooming period is reported as April through July. This species is reported from cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forests, and upper montane coniferous forests. Habitat for this species exists adjacent to the study area, however it was not detected.

*Sidalcea malviflora* ssp. *patula* is a perennial herb in the Malvaceae family. Within its range State-wide, its blooming period is reported as May through August. This species is reported from coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, and North coast coniferous forests. It is often reported in roadcuts. Habitat for this species exists adjacent to the study area, however it was not detected.

## 5.2 Special-status Animal Species

Based on a review of special-status animal species, 39 special-status animal species have been reported with the potential to occur in the project region. Of the special-status animal species potentially occurring in the region, 17 animal species are considered to have a no or low potential to occur at the project site and 22 species have a moderate to high potential (Table 2 in Appendix 2). Species with a moderate or high potential for occurrence within the study area are described below.

Additionally, USFWS's Critical Habitat Portal query for habitat designated as critical for species listed under the FESA reported that the closest designated critical habitat is for the northern spotted owl, 1.6 miles to the east of the study area. The nearest known historical Activity Center of this species is approximately 0.6 miles to the northeast (HUM0155). Project-related activities are not likely to impact this species or its habitat.

### 5.2.1 Amphibians

The northern red-legged frog (*Rana aurora*) occupies humid forest, woodlands, and grasslands, usually near water.

Status: Federal None, State None, Species of Special Concern, Global Rank Apparently Secure, State Rank Vulnerable. Potential dispersal habitat exists for this species within portions of the study area. Project activities are not anticipated to impact this species.

The Foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylei*) frequents rocky streams and rivers with rocky substrate and open, sunny banks, in forests, chaparral, and woodlands. They are sometimes found in isolated pools; vegetated backwaters; and deep, shaded, spring-fed pools.



Status: Federal None, State None, Species of Special Concern, Global Rank Vulnerable, State Rank Vulnerable. Habitat does exist for this species in the study area. With existing setbacks from waterways, project activities are not expected to impact this species.

## 5.2.2 Birds

The Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) occurs in woodlands, riparian forest, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river floodplains; also, live oaks. This species builds stick platform nests lined with bark in crotches of riparian deciduous trees and second-growth conifers near streams.

Status: Federal None, State None, Watchlist, Global Rank Secure, State Rank Apparently Secure.

Foraging and nesting habitat for this species exists in and adjacent to the study area. Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to nesting birds are included in Section 7.0 Recommendations.

The northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentils*) occupies coniferous forests, uses old nests and often near water, usually on north slopes.

Status: Federal None, State None, Species of Special Concern, Global Rank Secure, State Rank Vulnerable.

Foraging and potential nesting habitat for this species exists in and adjacent to the study area. Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to nesting birds are included in Section 7.0 Recommendations.

The golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) forages along rolling foothills, desert, and mountain areas. Nests are built on a cliff face with outcroppings or large mature trees.

Status: Federal None, State None, Sensitive, Global Rank Secure, State Rank Vulnerable.

Suitable foraging habitat exists for this species within portions of the study area, although this species tends to use larger open grassland prairies for foraging. Project-related activities are not anticipated to impact this species.

The yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*) inhabits thickets and other dense, regrowing areas such as bramble bushes, powerline corridors, and shrubs along streams.

Status: Federal none, State none, Species of Special Concern, Global Rank Secure, State Rank Vulnerable.

Suitable habitat exists along the streams adjacent to the study area. With existing setbacks from waterways, project-related activities are not anticipated to impact this species. However, measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to nesting birds are included in Section 7.0 Recommendations.

The yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*) occupies thickets and other disturbed or regrowing habitats, particularly along streams and wetlands.

Status: Federal none, State none, Species of Special Concern, Global Rank Secure, State Rank Vulnerable/Apparently Secure. Suitable habitat exists along the streams adjacent to the study area. With existing setbacks from waterways, project-related activities are not anticipated to impact this species. However, measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to nesting birds are included in Section 7.0 Recommendations.

The northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) generally inhabit older forests that contain multi-layered vegetation and a dense, closed canopy. Open space for movement is required within and below the upper canopy.

Status: Federal Threatened, State Threatened, Species of Special Concern, Global Rank Vulnerable, State Rank Imperiled/Vulnerable.

Suitable habitat exists for this species within the study area, although higher quality habitat exists to the east. The nearest Designated Critical Habitat for this species is approximately 1.6 miles to the east of the project



site. With light and noise standards in place under the CMMLUO, project-related activities are not anticipated to impact this species. However, additional measures to avoid and minimize indirect impacts to raptors are included in Section 7.0 Recommendations.

The American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) occupies a broad range of habitat types, often along coastlines, mountain ranges, and riparian forest. Nests are built on cliffs and perches are often high structures including trees and power poles.

Status: Federal Delisted, State Delisted, Global Rank Apparently Secure, State Rank Vulnerable/Apparently Secure.

Suitable foraging habitat exists for this species within the study area. Project activities are not anticipated to impact this species. However, additional measures to avoid and minimize indirect impacts to raptors are included in Section 7.0 Recommendations.

The osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) are most common around estuaries, salt marshes, lakes and rivers. Nests are built on broken-top trees or tall human-made structures.

Status: Federal None, State None, Global Rank Secure, State Rank Apparently Secure.

Suitable nesting habitat exists for this species in the northern portion of the study area, closer to the Van Duzen River. Project activities are not anticipated to impact this species.

### 5.2.3 Fish

Steelhead – Northern California distinctive population segment (DPS) (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 16) occur in rivers and streams from Redwood Creek in Del Norte County to the Gualala River in Sonoma County. They spawn in gravel substrates upriver and travel to the ocean as juveniles.

Status: Federal Threatened, State None, Global Rank Imperiled/Vulnerable (subspecies), State Rank Imperiled/Vulnerable.

Potential suitable habitat exists for this species in the streams within the study area. With existing setbacks from waterways, project-related activities are not anticipated to impact this species.

Chinook salmon – California coastal evolutionary significant unit (ESU) (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* pop. 17) migrate upstream to spawn and juveniles migrate downstream to mature in the ocean.

Status: Federal Threatened, State None, Global Rank Secure, State Rank Critically Imperiled.

Potential suitable habitat exists for this species in the streams within the study area. With existing setbacks from waterways, project-related activities are not anticipated to impact this species.

### 5.2.4 Insects

The Wawona riffle beetle (*Atractelmis wawona*) is found primarily in streams, sometimes in lakes, and sometimes associated with submerged wood.

Status: Federal None, State None, Global Rank Critically Imperiled/Vulnerable, State Rank Critically Imperiled/Imperiled.

Suitable habitat exists for this species within the study area. With existing setbacks from waterways, project-related activities are not anticipated to impact this species.

The obscure bumblebee (*Bombus caliginosus*) nest either underground or in abandoned bird nests.

Status: Federal None, State None, Vulnerable, Global Rank Apparently Secure, State Rank Critically Imperiled/Imperiled.

Suitable habitat exists for this species within the study area, however this species tends to occupy coastal areas. Project-related activities are not anticipated to impact this species.



The western bumblebee (*Bombus occidentalis*) nests underground and forages on a variety of flowering plants. Status: Federal None, State None, Sensitive, Global Rank Imperiled/Vulnerable, State Rank Critically Imperiled. Suitable habitat exists for this species within the study area. With existing State pesticide regulations, project-related activities are not anticipated to impact this species.

### 5.2.5 Mammals

The silver-haired bat (*Lasiurus noctivagans*) is primarily a forest dweller, feeds on insects near water and open brushy areas. They roost in hollow trees, snags, buildings, rock crevices, caves, and under bark. Status: Federal None, State None, Global Rank Secure, State Rank Vulnerable/Apparently Secure. Suitable habitat exists for this species within the study area. No tree removal is proposed, project-related activities are not anticipated to impact this species.

The fisher (*Pekania pennanti*) West Coast DPS uses mature conifer forests and deciduous riparian areas with heavy canopy closure. They make their dens in cavities, snags, logs, and rocky areas. Status: Federal None, State Threatened, Species of Special Concern, Global Rank (subspecies) Imperiled/Vulnerable, State Rank Imperiled/Vulnerable. Potential habitat exists for this species within the study area, although they tend to occupy more mature forest stands. Project-related activities are not anticipated to impact this species.

The North American porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*) occurs in upland forests and coniferous woodlands, spending much of their time in trees. It makes its den in hollow trees or rocky areas. They have also adapted to harsh environments such as shrublands, tundra, and deserts. Some porcupines eat bark and stems. They also eat nuts, tubers, seeds, grass, leaves, fruit, and buds. Porcupines are also known to eat bugs and small lizards. Status: Federal None, State None, Global Rank Secure, State Rank Vulnerable. Suitable habitat for this species exists within the study area. No tree removal is proposed, project-related activities are not anticipated to impact this species.

The long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*) roosts singly or in small groups in buildings, crevices, spaces under bark, and snags. It eats a variety of insects and beetles. Status: Federal None, State None, Sensitive, Global Rank Secure, State Rank Vulnerable. Suitable foraging habitat for this species exists within the study area. No tree removal or building demolition is proposed, project-related activities are not anticipated to impact this species.

Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*) usually feeds on insects over water and roosts in buildings, mines, caves, crevices, and under bridges. Status: Federal None, State None, Sensitive, Global Rank Secure, State Rank Apparently Secure. Suitable foraging habitat for this species exists within the study area. No structure demolition is proposed, project-related activities are not anticipated to impact this species.

Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) occupies coniferous forest, riparian forest, chaparral, and foothill grasslands, most common in mesic sites. Status: Federal None, State None, Species of Special Concern, Global Rank Vulnerable/Apparently Secure, State Rank Imperiled. Suitable habitat for this species exists within the study area. No tree removal is proposed and existing activities may already detour this species from the site as they are highly sensitive to disturbance. Further project-related activities are not anticipated to impact this species.



American badger (*Taxidea taxus*) prefers open area and grassland prairies. They sleep and birth their young in burrowed underground dens.

Status: Federal None, State None, Species of Special Concern, Global Rank Secure, State Rank Vulnerable.

Suitable habitat for this species exists within the study area. Project-related activities are not anticipated to impact this species.

### 5.3 Special-status Natural Communities and Habitats

Sensitive natural communities are habitats that are generally defined by vegetation type and geographical location and are increasingly restricted in abundance and distribution. Recognition of natural communities is an ecosystem-based approach to maintaining biodiversity in California. Holland-type CNDDDB natural communities are habitat for numerous special-status botanical and animal species. CDFW no longer updates their tracking of Holland-type CNDDDB natural communities and has since standardized alliance and association-level vegetation nomenclature for California to comply with the National Vegetation Classification System. High-quality occurrences of natural communities with heritage ranks of 3 or lower are considered by CDFW to be significant resources and fall under the CEQA Guidelines for addressing impacts.

California oat grass prairie (*Danthonia californica* Herbaceous Alliance [G3S2]) was observed in the adjacent grassland area, however it was not detected within the study area and the project is not expected to impact any of these natural communities. The California oat grass prairie is also protected by a fence surrounding the cultivation area (Appendix 1, Photo 4).

## 6.0 Conclusion

This Biological Resources Assessment outlines information related to biological resources that have the potential to occur within the project area. No special-status species were observed during field visits, although habitat does exist onsite for several animals that may move into the area. Compliance with all applicable permit conditions, existing laws and regulations, and following recommendations listed below in Section 7.0 are expected to avoid and minimize impacts on special-status species.

## 7.0 Recommendations

- **Nesting Bird Surveys:** If construction activities begin during the bird nesting season (generally March 15 to August 15), a qualified biologist should conduct surveys no more than seven days prior to activities, within the construction limits and within 100 feet (200 feet for raptors) of the construction limits.
  - If an active nest is located during the survey, a no-disturbance buffer should be established around the nest by the qualified biologist, in consultation with CDFW and USFWS.
  - Protective buffers (no-disturbance area around the nest) should be established at a distance determined by the biologist based on the nesting species, its sensitivity to disturbance, and type of and duration of disturbance expected. Protective buffers should remain in place until the young have fledged.
  - Construction activities outside buffers may proceed while active nests are being monitored, at the discretion of the qualified biologist. If active nests are found to be at risk due to construction activities, construction activities should be delayed until the qualified biologist determines that the young have fledged.



- **Relocation/Old Site Restoration:** Remove all materials from the “lower terrace” where cultivation has been abandoned.
- **Integrated Pest Management:** Sanitation, structural exclusion, and non-toxic rodent deterrents are recommended to minimize indirect impacts on raptors which prey on rodents.

## 8.0 References

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife. (1984). *California Endangered Species Act*. CFGC Sections 2070, 2080. Sacramento, CA:CDFW.
- . (1991). Natural Community Conservation Planning Act. *Fish and Game Code Section 2800*. Sacramento, CA:CDFW.
- . (1994) *A Field Guide to Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements, Sections 1600-1607, California Fish and Game Code*. Sacramento, CA:CDFW.
- . (1998). *Fish and Game Code*. Sacramento, CA:CDFW.
- . (2021a). *California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB)*. Accessed April 2021 at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/>. Sacramento, CA:CDFW.
- . (2021b). *Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS), Version 5.1*. Sacramento, CA:CDFW. Accessed April 2021 at: <http://bios.dfg.ca.gov/>.
- . (2021c). *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List*. Sacramento, CA:CDFW.
- . (2021d). *Special Animals List*. Sacramento, CA:CDFW.
- . (2021e). Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program (VegCAMP), *Natural Communities List*. Sacramento, CA:CDFW. Accessed April 2021 at: [http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/vegcamp/natural\\_communities.asp](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/vegcamp/natural_communities.asp).
- California Native Plant Society. (2021). *CNPS Rare Plant Program, Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v8-02)*. Sacramento, CA:CNPS. Accessed April 2021 at: <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org>.
- California Natural Resources Agency. (1970). *California Environmental Quality Act*. CCR: Title 14, Div. 6, Chap. 3, Appendix G; Sections 15125(c) and 15380(d).
- County of Humboldt. (2005). *Streamside Management Area Ordinance*. Title 3, Section 314-61.1 of the Humboldt County Code. Eureka, CA.
- Environmental Laboratory. (1987). *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual*. Technical Report Y-87-1 (online edition). U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, US:USACE Accessed May 2019 at: [www.nrcs.usda.gov/internet/FSE\\_DOCUMENTS/16/nrcs143\\_020653.pdf](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/16/nrcs143_020653.pdf).
- Environmental Protection Agency. (1977). *Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, 33 USC § 1341*. Washington, D.C.
- SHN. (2020). Wetland and Other Waters Delineation Report. Green Tree Farms. Arcata. CA. January.
- State Water Resource Control Board. (1969.) *Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act*. CWC Section 7. Sacramento, CA.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers/Environmental Protection Agency. (2008). *Clean Water Act Jurisdiction*. Washington, D.C.:USACE/EPA.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (1918). *Migratory Bird Treaty Act*. 50 CFR 21, 16 USC 703. Washington, D.C.





- . (1934). *The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 USC Sections 661-667e, March 10, 1994, as amended 1946, 1958, 1978, and 1995)*. Washington, D.C.
- . (1973). *Endangered Species Act. 16 USC 1532, 16 U.S.C. 1536, 50 CFR 17.3*. Washington, D.C.
- . (2021). *Information, Planning and Conservation System (IPAC), Trust Resources List*. Washington D.C.:USFWS. Accessed April 2021 at: <https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/?tool=cnddbQuick>.



# Photos 1



Photo 1. Typical vegetation adjacent to the study area.



Photo 2. Typical vegetation in wetland areas.



Photo 3. Disturbed vegetation on lower terrace.



Photo 4. Boundary of cultivation.



# **Special-Status Species Scoping Lists 2**

**Table 1**  
**Regionally Occurring Special-status Botanical Species Scoping List CNDDDB, CNPS, IPaC**  
**Green Tree Farm, April 2021**

**Larabee Valley and Surrounding 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangles**

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>FedList</b>	<b>CalList</b>	<b>GRank</b>	<b>SRank</b>	<b>RPlant Rank</b>	<b>Bloom Period</b>	<b>General Habitat</b>	<b>Micro Habitat</b>	<b>Potential of Occurrence</b>
<i>Allium hoffmanii</i>	Beegum onion	Alliaceae	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Jun-Jul	Lower montane coniferous forest (serpentinite)	1100 - 1800 meters	None
<i>Anisocarpus scabridus</i>	scabrid alpine tarplant	Asteraceae	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	Jul-Aug (Sep)	Upper montane coniferous forest (metamorphic, rocky)	1650 - 2300 meters	Low
<i>Arctostaphylos hispidula</i>	Howell's manzanita	Ericaceae	None	None	G4	S3	4.2	Mar-Apr	Chaparral (serpentinite or sandstone)	120 - 1250 meters	Low
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita ssp. elegans</i>	Konocti manzanita	Ericaceae	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.3	(Jan) Mar-May (Jul)	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest	volcanic	Low
<i>Arnica spathulata</i>	Klamath arnica	Asteraceae	None	None	G3?	S3	4.3	May-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest (serpentinite)	640 - 1800 meters	Low
<i>Astragalus agnicidus</i>	Humboldt County milk-vetch	Fabaceae	CE	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Apr-Sep	Broadleaved upland forest, North coast coniferous forest	openings, disturbed areas, sometimes roadsides	Low
<i>Astragalus rattanii var. rattanii</i>	Rattan's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	None	None	G4T4	S4	4.3	Apr-Jul	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest	gravelly streambanks	Low



**Table 1**  
**Regionally Occurring Special-status Botanical Species Scoping List CNDDDB, CNPS, IPaC**  
**Green Tree Farm, April 2021**  
**Larabee Valley and Surrounding 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangles**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	RPlant Rank	Bloom Period	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Potential of Occurrence
<i>Astragalus umbraticus</i>	Bald Mountain milk-vetch	Fabaceae	None	None	G4	S2	2B.3	May-Aug	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest	sometimes roadside	Low
<i>Calycadenia micrantha</i>	small-flowered calycadenia	Asteraceae	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Jun-Sep	Chaparral, Meadows and seeps (volcanic), Valley and foothill grassland	Roadsides, rocky, talus, scree, sometimes serpentinite, sparsely vegetated areas	Low
<i>Carex praticola</i>	northern meadow sedge	Cyperaceae	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2	May-Jul	Meadows and seeps (mesic)	0 - 3200 meters	Low
<i>Carex scabriuscula</i>	Siskiyou sedge	Cyperaceae	None	None	G4G5	S4	4.3	May-Jul	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest	mesic, sometimes serpentinite seeps	Low
<i>Collomia tracyi</i>	Tracy's collomia	Polemoniaceae	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Jun-Jul	Broadleaved upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest	rocky, sometimes serpentinite	Low
<i>Coptis laciniata</i>	Oregon goldthread	Ranunculaceae	None	None	G4?	S3?	4.2	(Feb) Mar-May (Sep-Nov)	Meadows and seeps, North coast coniferous forest (streambanks)	Mesic	High



**Table 1**  
**Regionally Occurring Special-status Botanical Species Scoping List CNDDDB, CNPS, IPaC**  
**Green Tree Farm, April 2021**  
**Larabee Valley and Surrounding 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangles**

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>FedList</b>	<b>CalList</b>	<b>GRank</b>	<b>SRank</b>	<b>RPlant Rank</b>	<b>Bloom Period</b>	<b>General Habitat</b>	<b>Micro Habitat</b>	<b>Potential of Occurrence</b>
<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i>	clustered lady's-slipper	Orchidaceae	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Mar-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest, North coast coniferous forest	usually serpentinite seeps and streambanks	Low
<i>Cypripedium montanum</i>	mountain lady's-slipper	Orchidaceae	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Mar-Aug	Broadleaved upland forest, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, North coast coniferous forest	185 - 2225 meters	Low
<i>Epilobium oregonum</i>	Oregon fireweed	Onagraceae	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Jun-Sep	Bogs and fens, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest	mesic	Low
<i>Epilobium septentrionale</i>	Humboldt County fuchsia	Onagraceae	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Jul-Sep	Broadleaved upland forest, North coast coniferous forest	sandy or rocky	Low
<i>Erigeron maniopotamicus</i>	Mad River fleabane daisy	Asteraceae	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2	May-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps (open, dry)	open, disturbed areas (road cuts); rocky	Low
<i>Erythronium oregonum</i>	giant fawn lily	Liliaceae	None	None	G4G5	S2	2B.2	Mar-Jun (Jul)	Cismontane woodland, Meadows and seeps	sometimes serpentinite, rocky, openings	Moderate



**Table 1**  
**Regionally Occurring Special-status Botanical Species Scoping List CNDDDB, CNPS, IPaC**  
**Green Tree Farm, April 2021**  
**Larabee Valley and Surrounding 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangles**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	RPlant Rank	Bloom Period	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Potential of Occurrence
<i>Erythronium revolutum</i>	coast fawn lily	Liliaceae	None	None	G4G5	S3	2B.2	Mar-Jul (Aug)	Bogs and fens, Broadleaved upland forest, North coast coniferous forest	Mesic, streambanks	Moderate
<i>Fritillaria glauca</i>	Siskiyou fritillaria	Liliaceae	None	None	G3G4	S3	4.2	(Apr-May) Jun-Jul	Alpine boulder and rock field, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	serpentinite, talus slopes	Low
<i>Fritillaria purdyi</i>	Purdy's fritillary	Liliaceae	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Mar-Jun	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest	175 - 2255 meters, usually serpentine	Low
<i>Gilia capitata ssp. pacifica</i>	Pacific gilia	Polemoniaceae	None	None	G5T3	S2	1B.2	Apr-Aug	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral (openings), Coastal prairie, Valley and foothill grassland	5 - 1665 meters	Low
<i>Hemizonia congesta ssp. tracyi</i>	Tracy's tarplant	Asteraceae	None	None	-		4.3	May-Oct	Coastal prairie, lower montane coniferous forest	120 - 1200 meters, openings, sometimes serpentinite	Low
<i>Hosackia yollaboliensis</i>	Yolla Bolly Mtns. bird's-foot trefoil	Fabaceae	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Jun-Aug	Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest (openings)	dry barren exposed slopes, often gravelly	Low
<i>Howellia aquatilis</i>	water howellia	Campanulaceae	None	FT	G3	S2	2B.2	Jun	Marshes and swamps (freshwater)	1085 - 1290 meters	Low





**Table 1**  
**Regionally Occurring Special-status Botanical Species Scoping List CNDDDB, CNPS, IPaC**  
**Green Tree Farm, April 2021**  
**Larabee Valley and Surrounding 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangles**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	RPlant Rank	Bloom Period	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Potential of Occurrence
<i>Iliamna latibracteata</i>	California globe mallow	Malvaceae	None	None	G2G3	S2	1B.2	Jun-Aug	Montane chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian scrub	60 - 2000 meters, often in burned areas	Low
<i>Kopsiopsis hookeri</i>	small groundcone	Orobanchaceae	None	None	G4?	S1S2	2B.3	Apr-Aug	North coast coniferous forest	90 - 885 meters	None
<i>Lathyrus biflorus</i>	two-flowered pea	Fabaceae	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1	Jun-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest (serpentinite)	1370 - 1385 meters	Low
<i>Lathyrus glandulosus</i>	sticky pea	Fabaceae	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Apr-Jun	Cismontane woodland	300 - 800 meters	None
<i>Leptosiphon acicularis</i>	bristly leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	None	None	G4?	S4?	4.2	Apr-Jul	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, valley & foothill grassland	55 - 1500 meters	Low
<i>Lilium rubescens</i>	redwood lily	Liliaceae	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Apr-Aug (Sep)	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, North coast and Upper montane coniferous forest	Sometimes serpentinite, sometimes roadsides	Low
<i>Listera cordata</i>	heart-leaved twayblade	Orchidaceae	None	None	G5	S4	4.2	Feb-Jul	Bogs and fens, Lower montane coniferous forest, North coast coniferous forest	5 - 1370 meters	Moderate



**Table 1**  
**Regionally Occurring Special-status Botanical Species Scoping List CNDDDB, CNPS, IPaC**  
**Green Tree Farm, April 2021**

**Larabee Valley and Surrounding 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangles**

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>FedList</b>	<b>CalList</b>	<b>GRank</b>	<b>SRank</b>	<b>RPlant Rank</b>	<b>Bloom Period</b>	<b>General Habitat</b>	<b>Micro Habitat</b>	<b>Potential of Occurrence</b>
<i>Lupinus constancei</i>	The Lassics lupine	Fabaceae	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1	Jul	Lower montane coniferous forest (serpentinite)	1500 - 2000 meters	None
<i>Lupinus elmeri</i>	South Fork Mountain lupine	Fabaceae	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Jun-Jul (Aug)	Lower montane coniferous forest	1218 - 2000 meters	None
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	running-pine	Lycopodiaceae	None	None	G5	S3	4.1	Jun-Aug (Sep)	Lower montane coniferous forest (mesic), Marshes and swamps, North coast coniferous forest (mesic)	often edges, openings, and roadsides	Moderate
<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	northern bugleweed	Lamiaceae	None	None	G5	S4	4.3	Jul-Sept	Bogs & fens, marshes & swamps	5 - 2000 meters	Low
<i>Meesia triquetra</i>	three-ranked hump moss	Meesiaceae	None	None	G5	S4	4.2	Jul	Bogs and fens, Meadows and seeps, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest (mesic)	soil	Low
<i>Mitellastruca caulescens</i>	leafy-stemmed mitrewort	Saxifragaceae	None	None	G5	S4	4.2	(Mar) Apr-Oct	Broadleaved upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, North coast coniferous forest	mesic, sometimes roadsides	Moderate



**Table 1**  
**Regionally Occurring Special-status Botanical Species Scoping List CNDDDB, CNPS, IPaC**  
**Green Tree Farm, April 2021**  
**Larabee Valley and Surrounding 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangles**

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>FedList</b>	<b>CalList</b>	<b>GRank</b>	<b>SRank</b>	<b>RPlant Rank</b>	<b>Bloom Period</b>	<b>General Habitat</b>	<b>Micro Habitat</b>	<b>Potential of Occurrence</b>
<i>Montia howellii</i>	Howell's montia	Montiaceae	None	None	G3G4	S2	2B.2	(Feb) Mar-May	Meadows and seeps, North coast coniferous forest, Vernal pools	vernally mesic, sometimes roadsides	Moderate
<i>Packera bolanderi</i> var. <i>bolanderi</i>	seacoast ragwort	Asteraceae	None	None	G4T4	S2S3	2B.2	(Jan-Apr) May-Jul (Aug)	Coastal scrub, North coast coniferous forest	Sometimes roadsides	None
<i>Piperia candida</i>	white-flowered rein orchid	Orchidaceae	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	(Mar) May-Sep	Broadleaved upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest, North coast coniferous forest	sometimes serpentinite	Low
<i>Pityopus californicus</i>	California pinefoot	Ericaceae	None	None	G4G5	S4	4.2	(Mar-Apr) May-Aug	Broadleaved upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest, North coast coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	mesic	Low
<i>Platanthera stricta</i>	slender bog-orchid	Orchidaceae	None	None	G5	S3	4.2	May-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps	mesic	Low
<i>Pleuropogon refractus</i>	nodding semaphore grass	Poaceae	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	(Mar) Apr-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows & seeps, riparian forest		Moderate



**Table 1**  
**Regionally Occurring Special-status Botanical Species Scoping List CNDDDB, CNPS, IPaC**  
**Green Tree Farm, April 2021**

**Larabee Valley and Surrounding 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangles**

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>FedList</b>	<b>CalList</b>	<b>GRank</b>	<b>SRank</b>	<b>RPlant Rank</b>	<b>Bloom Period</b>	<b>General Habitat</b>	<b>Micro Habitat</b>	<b>Potential of Occurrence</b>
<i>Ptilidium californicum</i>	Pacific fuzz wort	Ptilidiaceae	None	None	G4G5	S3S4	4.3	May-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	Usually epiphytic on trees, fallen and decaying logs, and stumps; rarely on humus over boulders	Low
<i>Ribes laxiflorum</i>	trailing black currant	Grossulariaceae	None	None	G5	S4	4.3	Mar-Jul (Aug)	North coast coniferous forest	sometimes roadside	Moderate
<i>Sabulina decumbens</i>	The Lassics sandwort	Caryophyllaceae	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	Jul	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	serpentinite	Low
<i>Sanicula tracyi</i>	Tracy's sanicle	Apiaceae	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Apr-Jul	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	openings	Moderate
<i>Sedum laxum ssp. flavidum</i>	pale yellow stonecrop	Crassulaceae	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	4.3	May-Jul	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane and Upper montane coniferous forest	Serpentinite or volcanic	Low



**Table 1**  
**Regionally Occurring Special-status Botanical Species Scoping List CNDDDB, CNPS, IPaC**  
**Green Tree Farm, April 2021**  
**Larabee Valley and Surrounding 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangles**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	RPlant Rank	Bloom Period	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Potential of Occurrence
<i>Sidalcea malachroides</i>	maple-leaved checkerbloom	Malvaceae	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	(Mar) Apr-Aug	Broadleaved upland forest, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, North coast coniferous forest, Riparian woodland	Often in disturbed areas	Low
<i>Sidalcea malviflora ssp. patula</i>	Siskiyou checkerbloom	Malvaceae	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	May-Aug	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie, North coast coniferous forest	often roadcuts	Moderate
<i>Thermopsis robusta</i>	robust false lupine	Fabaceae	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	May-Jul	Broadleaved upland forest, North coast coniferous forest		Low
<i>Usnea longissima</i>	Methuselah's beard lichen	Parmeliaceae	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	N/A	Broadleaved upland forest, North coast coniferous forest	On tree branches; usually on old-growth hardwoods and conifers	Low
<i>Veratrum insolitum</i>	Siskiyou false-hellebore	Melanthiaceae	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Jun-Aug	Chaparral & lower montane coniferous forest	clay, 45 - 1635 meters	Low
<i>Wyethia longicaulis</i>	Humboldt County wyethia	Asteraceae	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	May-Jul	Broadleaved upland forest, Coastal prairie, Lower montane coniferous forest	sometimes roadsides	Low





**Table 2**  
**Regionally Occurring Special-status Animal Species Scoping List BIOS, RareFind (CNDDDB) and IPaC**  
**Green Tree Farm, April 2021**  
**Larabee Valley and Surrounding 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles**

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other status	GRank	SRank	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
<b>Amphibians</b>								
<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	Pacific tailed frog	None	None	SSC	G4	S3S4	Inhabits cold, clear, rocky streams in wet forests. They do not inhabit ponds or lakes.	None
<i>Rana aurora</i>	northern red-legged frog	None	None	SSC	G4	S3	Humid forests, woodlands, grasslands, & streamsides in NW CA, near dense riparian cover, can be found far from water, in damp woods and meadows during non-breeding season.	Moderate
<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	Endangered (except North coast Clade)	S, SSC	G3	S3	Frequents rocky streams and rivers with rocky substrate and open, sunny banks, forests, chaparral, & woodlands. Sometimes in isolated pools, vegetated backwaters, and deep, shaded, spring-fed pools.	High
<i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i>	southern torrent salamander	None	None	S, SSC	G3G4	S2S3	Found in shallow, cold, clear, well-shaded rocky streams with year-round flow in addition to waterfalls and seepages. Occasionally found in riparian vegetation adjacent to water, but usually found in contact with water.	Low
<b>Birds</b>								
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	None	None	WL	G5	S4	Stick platform nests in crotches of riparian deciduous trees and second-growth conifers near streams. Nest is lined with bark.	High
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	northern goshawk	None	None	SSC	G5	S3	Nest in predominantly interior mountain mature and old-growth forest stands with dense canopy cover and open understories. Forages in mature and forests as well as meadow edges and open brush.	Moderate
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	None	None	FP, WL	G5	S3	Needs open terrain for hunting. Builds large platform nests in rugged, open habitats; cliffs and large trees in open areas.	Moderate
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	Western snowy plover	T	None	SSC	G3T3	S2	Breeds above the high tide line on coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely-vegetated dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries.	None



**Table 2**  
**Regionally Occurring Special-status Animal Species Scoping List BIOS, RareFind (CNDDDB) and IPaC**  
**Green Tree Farm, April 2021**  
**Larabee Valley and Surrounding 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles**

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>FESA</b>	<b>CESA</b>	<b>Other status</b>	<b>GRank</b>	<b>SRank</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Western yellow-billed Cuckoo	T	E	S, BCC	G5T2T3	S1	Use a variety of riparian habitats. Cottonwood and willow trees are an important foraging habitat in areas where the species has been studied in California.	None
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	None	None	SSC	G5	S3	Thickets and other dense, regrowing areas such as bramble bushes, clearcuts, powerline corridors, and shrubs along streams.	Moderate
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	yellow warbler	None	None	SSC	G5	S3S4	Thickets and other disturbed or regrowing habitats, particularly along streams and wetlands.	Moderate
<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	northern spotted owl	T	T	SSC	G3T3	S2S3	Generally, inhabit older forests that contain multi-layered, multi-species, closed canopy structure but may occur in younger forest with large snags, tree cavities, and large woody debris. Requires open space within and below the upper canopy.	Moderate
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	D	D	FP, S	G4T4	S3S4	Occupies a broad range of ecological communities. Perches on cliffs, power poles, and other tall structures.	Moderate
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow flycatcher	None	E	BCC	G5T3T4	S1S2	Occupies areas with willows or other shrubs near standing or running water. They may also breed in drier scrubby areas.	Low
<i>Psiloscops flammeolus</i>	flamulated owl	None	None	BCC	G4	S2S4	Breeds in open pine forest, in mountains, and especially ponderosa pine forest. Feeds nocturnally on insects. Nests in tree cavities.	Low
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	None	None	WL, S	G5	S4	Rivers, lakes, and coast where large numbers of fish are present. May be most common around major coastal estuaries and salt marshes.	Moderate
<b>Fish</b>								
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 2</i>	coho salmon - southern Oregon / northern California ESU	T	T	None	G4T2Q	S2?	Anadromous; spend first half of life rearing and feeding in streams and tributaries. Spawning habitat is small streams with stable gravel substrates.	Low





**Table 2**  
**Regionally Occurring Special-status Animal Species Scoping List BIOS, RareFind (CNDDDB) and IPaC**  
**Green Tree Farm, April 2021**  
**Larabee Valley and Surrounding 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles**

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other status	GRank	SRank	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 16	steelhead - northern California DPS	T	None	None	G5T2T3Q	S2S3	Anadromous; capable of surviving in a wide range of temperature conditions. Spawning habitat consists of gravel substrates free of excessive silt. DSP has springtime entry into the Klamath River.	Moderate
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 36	summer-run steelhead trout	None	None	SSC	G5T4Q	S2	No. Calif coastal streams south to Middle Fork Eel River. Cool, swift, shallow water & clean loose gravel for spawning, & suitably large pools in which to spend the summer.	None
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> pop. 17	chinook salmon - California coastal ESU	T	None	None	G5	S1	Anadromous fish, migrating upstream as adults to spawn in freshwater streams, and migrating as juveniles downstream to grow and mature in the ocean.	Moderate
<b>Insects</b>								
<i>Atractelmis wawona</i>	Wawona riffle beetle	None	None	None	G1G3	S1S2	Found primarily in streams, although sometimes found in lake margins, some species associated with submerged wood.	Moderate
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	obscure bumble bee	None	None	VU	G4?	S1S2	Coastal areas from Santa Barbara County north to Washington state. Nests underground or above ground in abandoned bird nests.	Moderate
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	western bumble bee	None	None	S	G2G3	S1	Typically nests underground in abandoned rodent burrows or other cavities. Generalist forager visiting a wide variety of flowering plants.	Moderate
<b>Mammals</b>								
<i>Arborimus pomo</i>	Sonoma tree vole	None	None	SSC	G3	S3	Specialized feeder of needles of Douglas fir and grand fir. Nest frequently in trees and in shallow burrows at the base of fir trees. Humid, coastal, mature conifer forest.	Low



**Table 2**  
**Regionally Occurring Special-status Animal Species Scoping List BIOS, RareFind (CNDDDB) and IPaC**  
**Green Tree Farm, April 2021**  
**Larabee Valley and Surrounding 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles**

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other status	GRank	SRank	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	silver-haired bat	None	None	None	G5	S3S4	Primarily a forest dweller; feeds mainly on moths and other insects close to forest streams, ponds, and open brushy areas. Roosts in hollow trees, snags, buildings, rock crevices, caves, and under bark.	High
<i>Martes caurina humboldtensis</i>	Humboldt marten	T	E	SSC	G5T1	S1	Late-successional coniferous forests, but may occur in earlier seral stages with large logs and stumps; generally avoid nonforested areas including prairies and clearcuts that lack overhead cover.	None
<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	fisher - West Coast DPS	None	None	S, SSC	G5T2T3Q	S2S3	Large areas of dense mature coniferous or mixed forest, Hollow trees, logs, rock crevices, and dens of other animals.	Moderate
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	North American porcupine	None	None	None	G5	S3	Upland or lower montane coniferous forests, spending much of the time in trees.	Moderate
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	long-eared myotis	None	None	S	G5	S3	Feeds on a variety of arthropods including moths, flies, spiders, and especially beetles. Roosts singly, or in small groups in buildings, crevices, spaces under bark, and snags. Caves are used primarily as night roosts.	Moderate
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None	None	SSC	G5	S3	Grassland prairies, prefer open areas, and sleep and birth young in burrowed underground dens.	Moderate
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	fringed myotis	None	None	S	G4	S3	Uses open habitats, early successional stages, streams, lakes, and ponds as foraging areas. Feeds mostly on insects and other arthropods. Roosts in colonies located in caves, mines, buildings, or crevices. Generally, at elevations 4,000 ft and higher.	Low
<i>Myotis volans</i>	long-legged myotis	None	None	None	G5	S3	Common in woodland and forest habitats above 4,000 ft. Forages on flying insects (primarily moths) in chaparral, coastal scrub, and in early successional stages of woodlands and forests. Roosts in rock crevices, buildings, under tree bark, mines, and caves.	Low



**Table 2**  
**Regionally Occurring Special-status Animal Species Scoping List BIOS, RareFind (CNDDDB) and IPaC**  
**Green Tree Farm, April 2021**  
**Larabee Valley and Surrounding 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles**

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other status	GRank	SRank	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	None	None	S	G5	S4	This species usually feeds on small flying insects over water sources such as ponds, streams, and stock tanks. Roosts in buildings, mines, caves, crevices, and under bridges.	Moderate
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	None	None	SSC	G3G4	S2	Coniferous forests, riparian forests, chaparral, and foothill grasslands. Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites.	Moderate
<b>Mollusks</b>								
<i>Monadenia infumata setosa</i>	Trinity bristle snail	None	T	VU	G2T2	S2	Riparian corridors and uplands within Klamath mixed-conifer forests having a deciduous hardwood understory. The snail is primarily found in moist but well-drained, well-shaded canyons or streamside benches covered with a layer of leaf mold at least four inches deep.	None
<i>Ancotrema voyanum</i>	hooded lancetooth	None	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	Seems to be limited to the vicinity of perennial and intermittent streams, in old coarse woody debris, leaf mold of riparian hardwoods.	Low
<i>Noyo intersessa</i>	Ten Mile shoulderband	None	None	None	G2	S2	Terrestrial, moisture is required for respiration and often hatching of eggs.	Low
<i>Anodonta californiensis</i>	California floater	None	None	S	G3Q	S2	Shallow areas of clean, clear lakes, ponds and large rivers. They prefer lower elevations and a soft, silty substrate to burrow into.	None
<b>Reptiles</b>								
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	None	None	S, SSC, VU	G3G4	S3	Associated with permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitat types. Omnivorous; consuming aquatic plant material & invertebrates as well as fishes and frogs. Require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, mats of floating vegetation, or open mud banks. Hibernation in colder areas is passed underwater in bottom mud.	Low



**Table 2**  
**Regionally Occurring Special-status Animal Species Scoping List BIOS, RareFind (CNDDDB) and IPaC**  
**Green Tree Farm, April 2021**  
**Larabee Valley and Surrounding 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles**

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other status	GRank	SRank	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence																		
<p>1. Species indicator status as assigned by Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW):</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">C: candidate</td> <td style="width: 33%;">FP: fully protected</td> <td style="width: 33%;">VU: vulnerable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CT: candidate threatened</td> <td>NT: nearly threatened</td> <td>WL: watch list</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D: delisted</td> <td>PT: proposed threatened</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DPS: distinct population segment</td> <td>S: sensitive</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E: endangered</td> <td>SSC: species of special concern</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ESU: evolutionarily significant unit</td> <td>T: threatened</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>2. Species Heritage rank as assigned by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>G1/S1: critically imperiled</li> <li>G2/S2: imperiled</li> <li>G3/S3: vulnerable</li> <li>G4/S4: apparently secure</li> <li>G5/S5: secure</li> </ul>									C: candidate	FP: fully protected	VU: vulnerable	CT: candidate threatened	NT: nearly threatened	WL: watch list	D: delisted	PT: proposed threatened		DPS: distinct population segment	S: sensitive		E: endangered	SSC: species of special concern		ESU: evolutionarily significant unit	T: threatened	
C: candidate	FP: fully protected	VU: vulnerable																								
CT: candidate threatened	NT: nearly threatened	WL: watch list																								
D: delisted	PT: proposed threatened																									
DPS: distinct population segment	S: sensitive																									
E: endangered	SSC: species of special concern																									
ESU: evolutionarily significant unit	T: threatened																									



**Observed Species  
Lists 3**

**Table 3**  
**Botanical Species Observed 5/20/2020 and 7/28/2020**  
**Green Trees Farm, Dinsmore, CA**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<b>Trees</b>		
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	big leaf maple	Sapindaceae
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	red alder	Betulaceae
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	madrone	Ericaceae
<i>Notholithocarpus densiflorus</i>	tanoak	Fagaceae
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	Pinaceae
<i>Quercus garryana</i> var. <i>garryana</i>	Oregon white oak	Fagaceae
<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	interior live oak	Fagaceae
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California bay tree	Lauraceae
<b>Shrubs</b>		
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> ssp. <i>consanguinea</i>	coyote brush	Asteraceae
<i>Berberis nervosa</i>	Oregon grape	Berberidaceae
<i>Ceanothus integerrimus</i> var. <i>integerrimus</i>	deer brush	Rhamnaceae
<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i>	blue blossom	Rhamnaceae
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	Fabaceae
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	ocean spray	Rosaceae
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	wood rose	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	thimbleberry	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry	Rosaceae
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow	Salicaceae
<b>Ferns and Allies</b>		
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	lady fern	Woodsiaceae
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	deer fern	Blechnaceae
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	horsetail	Equisetaceae
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	sword fern	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken fern	Dennstaedtiaceae
<b>Sedges and Rushes</b>		
<i>Carex densa</i>	dense flowered sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex unilateralis</i>	lateral sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	three cornered sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	toad rush	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus occidentalis</i>	slender juncus	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus patens</i>	spreading rush	Juncaceae
<b>Grasses</b>		
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	silver hairgrass	Poaceae
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal grass	Poaceae
<i>Avena barbata</i>	slender wild oat	Poaceae
<i>Briza maxima</i>	large quaking grass	Poaceae
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California brome	Poaceae
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	soft chess	Poaceae
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	red brome	Poaceae
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	orchard grass	Poaceae
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	orchard grass	Poaceae
<i>Danthonia californica</i>	California oat grass	Poaceae



**Table 3**  
**Botanical Species Observed 5/20/2020 and 7/28/2020**  
**Green Trees Farm, Dinsmore, CA**

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Family</b>
<i>Deschampsia danthonoides</i>	annual hairgrass	Poaceae
<i>Elymus glaucus ssp. glaucus</i>	blue wild rye	Poaceae
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	tall fescue	Poaceae
<i>Festuca bromoides</i>	brome fescue	Poaceae
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	velvet grass	Poaceae
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	foxtail barley	Poaceae
<i>Trisetum canescens</i>	nodding trisetum	Poaceae
<b>Herbs</b>		
<i>Anapholis margaritacea</i>	pearly everlasting	Asteraceae
<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>	bur chervil	Apiaceae
<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	western columbine	Ranunculaceae
<i>Bellis perenne</i>	English daisy	Asteraceae
<i>Calochortus amabilis</i>	golden fairy lantern	Liliaceae
<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>	bittercress	Brassicaceae
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	Asteraceae
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus ssp. pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	Asteraceae
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple star thistle	Asteraceae
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	mouse-ear chickweed	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Chlorogalum pomerideanum</i>	wavyleaf soap plant	Agavaceae
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle	Asteraceae
<i>Clarkia amoena ssp. amoena</i>	farewell to spring	Onagraceae
<i>Clarkia rhomboidea</i>	diamond clarkia	Onagraceae
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce	Montiaceae
<i>Collomia heterophylla</i>	varied leaved collomia	Polemoniaceae
<i>Cryptantha affinis</i>	common cryptantha	Boraginaceae
<i>Cynoglossum grande</i>	western hounds tongue	Boraginaceae
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen Anne's lace	Apiaceae
<i>Dichelostemma ida-maia</i>	firecracker flower	Themidaceae
<i>Epilobium densiflorum</i>	willow herb	Onagraceae
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	big heron bill	Geraniaceae
<i>Eurhynchium oreganum</i>	Oregon eurhynchium moss	Brachytheciaceae
<i>Galium aparine</i>	cleaver plant	Rubiaceae
<i>Galium parisiense</i>	wall bedstraw	Rubiaceae
<i>Galium trifidum</i>	trifid bedstraw	Rubiaceae
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	cutleaf geranium	Geraniaceae
<i>Heracleum maximum</i>	common cowparsnip	Apiaceae
<i>Hieracium albiflorum</i>	white flowered hawkweed	Asteraceae
<i>Hydrophyllum tenuipes</i>	pacific water leaf	Boraginaceae
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	smooth cats ear	Asteraceae
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	hairy cats ear	Asteraceae
<i>Iris purdyi</i>	Purdy's iris	Iridaceae
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	everlasting pea	Fabaceae
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	oxeye daisy	Asteraceae
<i>Linum bienne</i>	flax	Linaceae
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	annual lupine	Fabaceae
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	scarlet pimpernel	Myrsinaceae



**Table 3**  
**Botanical Species Observed 5/20/2020 and 7/28/2020**  
**Green Trees Farm, Dinsmore, CA**

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Family</b>
<i>Lysimachia latifolia</i>	pacific star flower	Myrsinaceae
<i>Madia exigua</i>	small tarweed	Asteraceae
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed mallow	Malvaceae
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	pineapple weed	Asteraceae
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	bur clover	Fabaceae
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	pennyroyal	Lamiaceae
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	forget me not	Boraginaceae
<i>Osmorhiza berteroi</i>	mountain sweet cicely	Apiaceae
<i>Petasites frigidus</i> var. <i>palmatus</i>	western coltsfoot	Asteraceae
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain	Plantaginaceae
<i>Plantago major</i>	broadleaf plantain	Plantaginaceae
<i>Ranunculus californicus</i>	California buttercup	Ranunculaceae
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	creeping buttercup	Ranunculaceae
<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	jointed charlock	Brassicaceae
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	pink flowered currant	Grossulariaceae
<i>Rumex acetocella</i>	sheep sorrel	Polygonaceae
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock	Polygonaceae
<i>Sagina apetala</i>	dwarf pearlwort	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	pacific sanicle	Apiaceae
<i>Saxifraga mertensiana</i>	wood saxifrage	Saxifragaceae
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	coast burnweed	Asteraceae
<i>Senecio sylvaticus</i>	woodland groundsel	Asteraceae
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	field madder	Rubiaceae
<i>Silene laciniata</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	California Indian pink	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	common sowthistle	Asteraceae
<i>Stachys ajugoides</i>	bugle hedge nettle	Lamiaceae
<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion	Asteraceae
<i>Tillima grandiflorus</i>	fringe cups	Saxifragaceae
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	hedge parsley	Apiaceae
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	little hop clover	Fabaceae
<i>Trifolium fucatum</i>	bull clover	Fabaceae
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover	Fabaceae
<i>Trifolium subterranean</i>	subterranean clover	Fabaceae
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	subterranean clover	Fabaceae
<i>Trifolium variegatum</i> var. <i>major</i>	large variegated clover	Fabaceae
<i>Triteleia hyacinthine</i>	wild hyacinth	Themidaceae
<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	inside out flower	Berberidaceae
<i>Vicia ludoviciana</i> ssp. <i>ludoviciana</i>	Louisiana vetch	Fabaceae
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	spring vetch	Fabaceae
<i>Whipplea modesta</i>	modesty	Hydrangeaceae
<b>Vines</b>		
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	pink honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	poison oak	Anacardiaceae
<b>134 Species</b>		





**Table 4**  
**Animals Observed 7/28/2020**  
**Green Tree Farms, Dinsmore, CA**

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Nesting Habit</b>	<b>Listed?</b>
<b>Birds</b>				
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California towhee	Passerellidae	California Towhees typically build their nests in a low fork (3-12 feet high) in a shrub or small tree.	No
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture	Cathartidae	Turkey Vultures nest in rock crevices, caves, ledges, thickets, mammal burrows and hollow logs, fallen trees, abandoned hawk or heron nests, and abandoned buildings	No
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven	Corvidae	Common Ravens build their nests on cliffs, in trees, and on structures such as power-line towers, telephone poles, billboards, and bridges	No
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	acorn woodpecker	Picidae	Acorn Woodpeckers excavate multiple cavities, any one of which may be used for nesting (the rest are used for nocturnal roosting). They dig cavities in dead or living limbs, large or small, either in the granary (storage) tree or any other large tree. The woodpeckers reuse nest holes for many years.	No
<i>Spinus tristis</i>	American Goldfinch	Fringillidae	The nest is often built high in a shrub, where two or three vertical branches join; usually shaded by clusters of leaves or needles from above, but often open and visible from below.	No
<b>Insects</b>				
<i>Vanessa virginiensis</i>	American lady	Nymphalidae	Prefers open areas with low vegetation, weedy fields, and woodland clearings.	No
<i>Papilio zelicaon</i>	Anise swallowtail	Papilionidae	Bare hills and mountains, humanmade gardens, vacant fields and lots, as well as roadsides.	No



Eureka, CA | Arcata, CA | Redding, CA | Willits, CA | Fort Bragg, CA | Coos Bay, OR | Klamath Falls, OR

