

# Coastal Biological Resource Evaluation

Prepared for:  
Tim Walsh  
2027 Irving Drive,  
Eureka, CA 95503  
APN 306-371-017

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## **1.0 Introduction**

The report presents the results of a Biological Resource Evaluation [BRE] performed on APN 306-371-017 outside the city limits of Eureka, California. The purpose of the BRE is to evaluate the presence of biological resources that may merit protections from potential impacts associated with proposed project actions. These resources may include special status plants or wildlife and their associated potential habitats. The Project Parcels do not include any natural plant communities and do not contain any special status plants. The proposed project will not impact special status wildlife.

### **Project Location**

The proposed project occurs within APN 306-371-017 [Project Parcel] and is located at 2027 Irving Drive, Eureka, CA 95503. The Project Parcel is located on the Fields Landing 7.5' USGS quadrangle within Section 17, T4N, R1W, HB&M. A General Location Map has been included with this report as Attachment-1.

### **Project Description**

The Project Parcel is located within the Ocean Spruces Subdivision. The project proposes constructing a new two-bedroom residence with a garage under the living space on the Project Parcel. The footprint of the residence will occupy 1,896-square feet. An approximately 700-square foot driveway will also be constructed. In total, approximately 2,596-square feet of the parcel will be developed. The proposed construction will grade and develop approximately 0.8% of the 7.43 -Acre Project Parcel.

### **Statement of Qualifications**

This report has been prepared by Environmental Scientist and Biologist Evan Henricksen. Mr. Henricksen possesses a Bachelor of Science from California Polytechnic University Humboldt, in Biology with a Marine emphasis. Mr. Henricksen has nine years of experience performing surveys and assessments for threatened and endangered marine, aquatic, and terrestrial species as well as their associated habitat. He has been implementing tree and plant assessments for five and a half years as well as nesting bird surveys. He has been conducting watershed assessments as well as drafting and implementing associated permits for mitigation/remediation for three and a half years.

## **2.0 Regulatory Background**

### **California Coastal Commission – California Coastal Act**

Section 30600(a) of the California Coastal Act [CCA] requires any person proposing development in the coastal zone to obtain a Coastal Development Permit [CDP] from the California Coastal Commission [CCC]. Development is defined under CCA Section 30106 to include “construction, reconstruction, demolition, or alteration of the size of any structure...” Humboldt County has a certified Local Coastal Plan [LCP], allowing the county to act as the lead agency in issuing CDPs. The CCC has retained sole jurisdiction over a portion of the coastal zone in Humboldt County. The Project Parcel overlaps with the boundary between CCC and Humboldt County jurisdiction. The CDP framework is, by statute, equivalent to the environmental review associated with the California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA].

This report focuses solely on ecological resources protected in Chapters 3 and 4 of the CCA. Chapter 3 specifies the protection of marine resources, biological productivity, water quality, and wetlands. Chapter 4 is directed at terrestrial ecological resources such as agricultural land and timberland management.

### **Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas**

The CCA provides protections for Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas [ESHA] as defined in Section 30107.5. This term refers to any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem, and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments. Identified ESHAs in the Humboldt Bay LCP include, but are not limited to:

- Wetlands and estuaries, including Humboldt Bay

- Vegetated dunes along the North Spit to the Mad River and along the South Spit
- Rivers, creeks, gulches, sloughs, and associated riparian habitats
- Critical habitats for rare and endangered species

Sensitive Natural Communities have been defined by CDFW and the California Native Plant Society [CNPS] as vegetation types with a state rank of S1-S3 per standards outlined in the NatureServe Heritage Methodology. This list of sensitive natural communities is equivalent to those identified as ESHA and will be treated as such. This system uses the best and most recent scientific information to assess rarity per a community's range, distribution, and proportion of occurrences that are of good ecological integrity. Threats and trends are also considered in the overall ranking of a community's rarity. The use of marsh and/or wetlands in the names of vegetation alliances does not imply or assert regulatory jurisdiction. Although there are no specific protocols for avoiding and/or mitigating impacts to these communities, they are afforded consideration during environmental review per CEQA Guidelines checklist IVb.

### **Special Status Species**

Sensitive and protected species include those taxa that have been formally listed or are candidates for either listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act [ESA] or California Endangered Species Act [CESA]. These acts afford legal protection to both listed species and species that are candidates for listing. Additionally, CEQA affords special consideration to species ranked as sensitive (S1-3 are considered sensitive), as a CDFW Species of Special Concern, or CDFW Fully Protected. In addition to regulations for special-status species, most birds in the United States, including non-status species, are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act [MBTA] of 1918. Under this legislation, destroying active nests, eggs, and young is illegal.

Wildlife and plant taxa are ranked per standards outlined in the NatureServe Heritage Methodology. All species are given two ranks that consist of a letter and a number. The letter represents whether the rank is a global rank [G] or a state rank [S]. The number corresponds to the subject's rarity. This report only assesses the state rank of taxa.

**1 Critically Imperiled.** At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors

**2 Imperiled.** At risk because of rarity due to the very restricted range, very few populations, (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or state/province

**3 Vulnerable.** At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent widespread declines, or other factors

**4 Apparently Secure.** Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors

**5 Secure** – Common; widespread and abundant

Subspecies receive a T-rank attached to the G-rank and an additional S-rank for state ranking. With subspecies, the initial rank reflects the entire species' risk while the second rank represents just the subspecies' status.

Plant species have an additional ranking system designed by the CNPS. The following alphanumeric codes are the CNPS List, California Rare Plant Ranks [CRPR]:

**1A** – Presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere

**1B** – Rare or Endangered in California and elsewhere

**2A** – Presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere

**2B** – Rare or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

**3** – Plants for which more information is needed – Review List

**4** – Plants of limited distribution – Watch List

The CRPR use a decimal-style threat rank. The threat rank is an extension added onto the CRPR and designates the level of threats by a 1 to 3 ranking, with 1 being the most threatened and 3 being the least threatened. Most CRPRs read as 1B.1, 1B.2, 1B.3, etc. Note that some Rank 3 plants do not have a threat code extension due to difficulty in ascertaining threats. Rank 1A and 2A plants also do not have threat code extensions since there are no known extant populations in California. Threat Code extensions and their meanings are as follows:

- 1) Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
- 2) Moderately threatened in California (20-80% of occurrences threatened / moderate degree and of threat)
- 3) Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

### **3.0 Methods**

#### **Field Observations**

All field data was collected by Environmental Scientist and Biologist Evan Henricksen using direct observations, measurements, and ocular estimations during a site review conducted on September 17<sup>th</sup>, 2025. A 200' Lufkin FE200 HI-VIZ measuring tape and Forestry Pro (Nikon Laser Range Finder) were used for recording distances to the nearest tenth of a foot. Slope percent was measured using a Suunto PM-5/360 PC Clinometer to the nearest degree. The reach of the field observations covered the Project Parcels and parcels directly adjacent.

#### **Review of Scientific Literature**

Scientific literature and data have been sourced from multiple locations. The majority of reference material has been sourced from online journal archives and databases. Some species data is sourced from agency factsheets such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA], U.S. Geological Survey [USGS], U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS], and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW].

### **4.0 Results**

#### **Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas**

The Project Parcel consists primarily of Douglas fir habitat (with Sitka spruce dispersed within), with a small section of grassland existing in the clearing where the house is proposed to be constructed. Nonnative annual grasses dominate a small clearing located within the Project Parcel where the proposed house is to be built. The grassland habitat is surrounded by Douglas-fir habitat to the east, south, and west within the parcel boundaries. The California Wildlife Habitat Relationship System [CWHRS] best characterizes the project parcel as Douglas Fir and Annual Grassland habitat. The grassland habitat type is dominated by sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), quaking grass (*Briza spp.*), and wild oats (*Avena spp.*). The nearest watercourse is approximately 800-feet east of the nearest parcel boundary. The Project Parcel contains no streams, wetlands, or other wet areas which require protection per Humboldt County's Streamside Management Areas and Wetland Ordinance (Humboldt County Code §314-61). The project, as proposed, will not impact any ESHA as none occur on the Project Parcel or within 100 feet of the proposed construction area.

#### **Special Status Plants**

Although the Project Parcel occurs within an existing subdivision, it has yet to be developed and thus hosts low-quality potential habitat for some special status plants. The Project Parcel, in terms of potential plant habitat, may best be characterized as Douglas fir Forest habitat, with the proposed house site being a clearing best characterized as Annual Grassland habitat. The dominance of nonnatives and proximity to roads degrades potential habitat quality. The Project Parcel hosts potential habitat for slender silver moss (*Mobryum julaceum*), seaside bittercress (*Cardamine angulata*), Pacific golden saxifrage (*Chrysosplenium glechomifolium*), coast fawn lily (*Erythronium revolutum*), harlequin lotus (*Hosackia gracilis*), Kellogg's lily (*Lilium kelloggii*), western lily (*Lilium occidentale*), redwood lily (*Lilium rubescens*), ghost-pipe (*Monotropa uniflora*), Howell's montia (*Montia howellii*), seacoast ragwort (*Packera bolanderi var. bolanderi*), trailing black currant (*Ribes laxiflorum*), maple-leaved checkerbloom (*Sidalcea*

*malachroides*), Siskiyou checkerbloom (*Sidalcea malviflora ssp. patula*), coast checkerbloom (*Sidalcea oregana ssp. eximia*). See Attachment 3 for a list of special status plants assessed as part of the CNPS query. No special status plants were observed within the Project Parcels; a list of observed plant species is included in Attachment 4. The project, as proposed, will likely not impact special status plants, as none were observed within the Project Parcels.

### **Special Status Wildlife**


The proposed project occurs in an existing subdivision that provides marginal potential habitat for wildlife, given the amount of anthropogenic activity that occurs in the vicinity. See Attachment 5 for the list of wildlife assessed as part of the 9-quad search. The Project Parcel does not contain any key habitat for any special status vertebrate species. The Project Parcel does provide potential habitat for candidate status bumble bees due to the dominance of herbaceous vegetation, although the quality of this potential habitat is significantly degraded due to the dominance of nonnative grasses that occur on the parcel. No bumblebee nests were observed during the site visit. The development of the Project Parcel will not remove significant amounts of potential habitat from this species' range. The surrounding vegetated parcels provide potential habitat for candidate status bumble bees. Additionally, the planting of native flowering plants as landscaping may enhance the potential habitat relative to current conditions. Given these conditions, the project will not impact potentially present special status bumble bees.

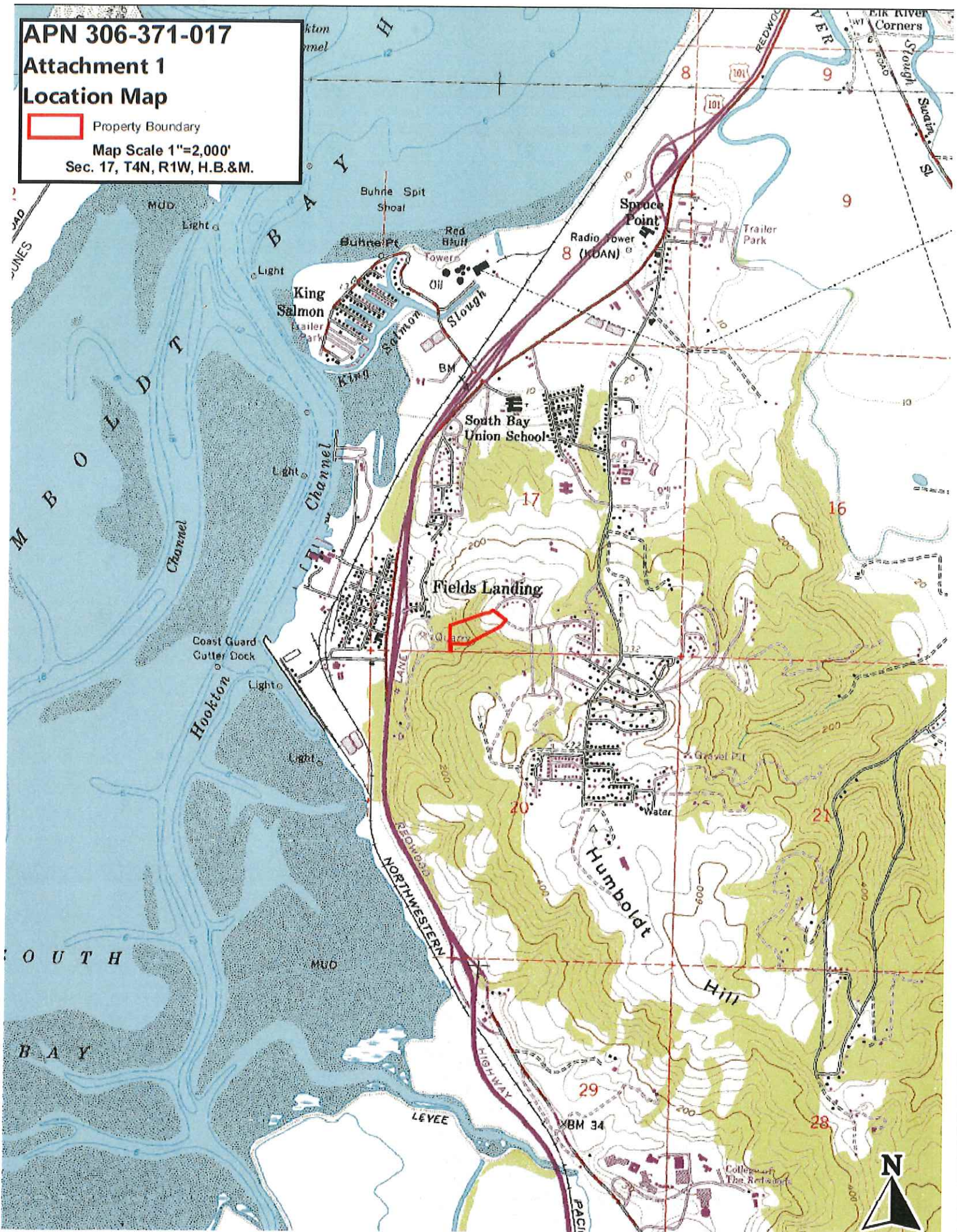
The Project Parcel also provides marginal potential nesting habitat for migratory birds. Trees present within the Project Parcel provide potential nesting habitat, although no nests were found during the site visit. It is recommended that if vegetation removal occurs during nesting season (March 1 – August 31), then nesting bird surveys shall be conducted no more than 7 days prior to initiation of activities. If this mitigation is enacted, the project will not impact nesting migratory birds.

APN 306-371-017

Attachment 1

Location Map

 Property Boundary  
Map Scale 1"=2,000'  
Sec. 17, T4N, R1W, H.B.&M.



**APN 306-371-017**

**Attachment 2**

**2024 DOQ Site Map**

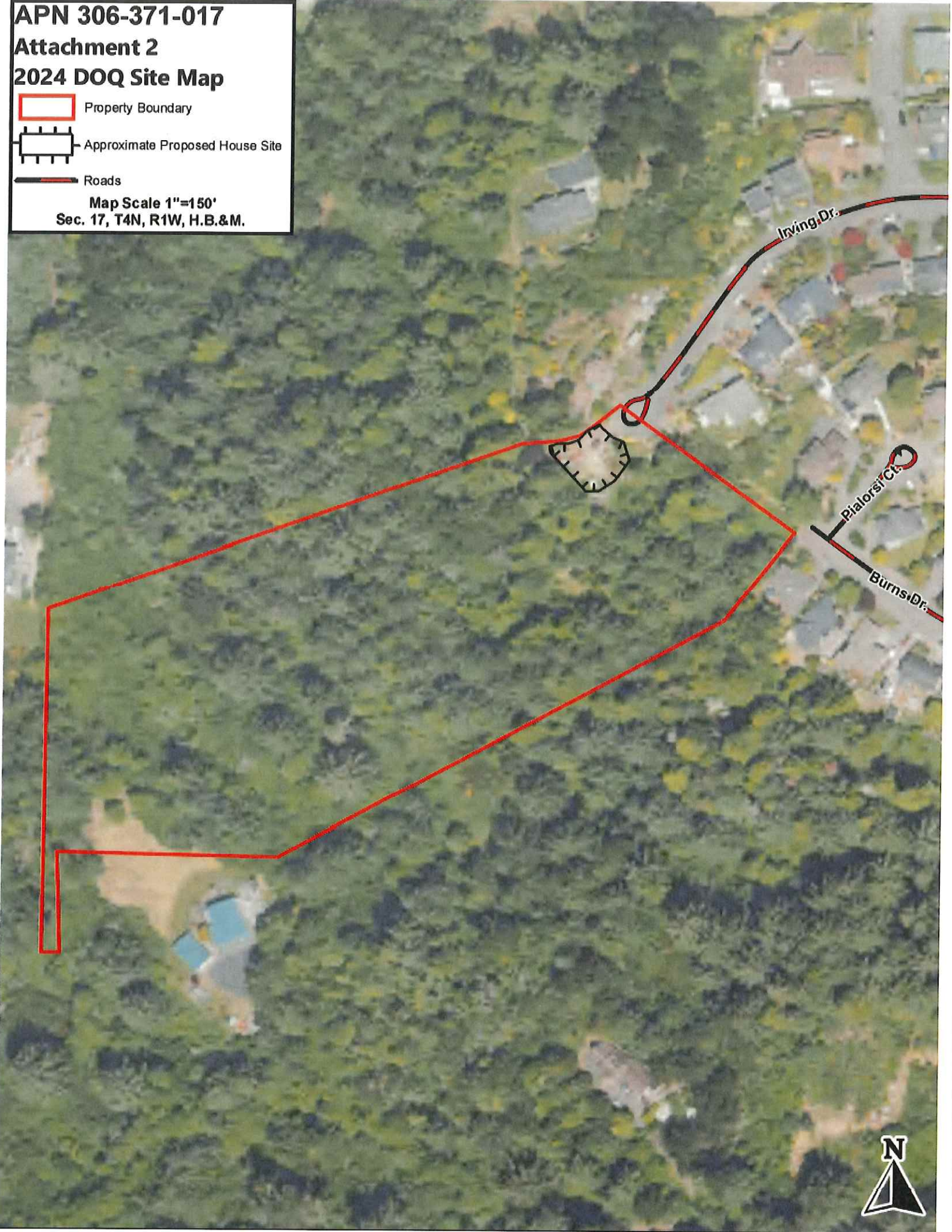
 Property Boundary

 Approximate Proposed House Site

 Roads

**Map Scale 1"=150'**

**Sec. 17, T4N, R1W, H.B.&M.**



### Attachment 3 – Special Status Plants List (Fields Landing 9-Quad Search)

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	State Rank	CRPR	Bloom Period	Habitat	Potential Habitat Present?
<i>Abronia umbellata</i> var. <i>breviflora</i>	pink sand-verbena	None	None	S2	1B.1	Jun-Oct	Coastal dunes	No
<i>Angelica lucida</i>	sea-watch	None	None	S3	4.2	Apr-Sep	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)	No
<i>Anomobryum julaceum</i>	slender silver moss	None	None	S2	4.2	N/A	Broad-leaved upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest damp rock and soil on outcrops, usually on roadcuts, Roadsides (usually)	Yes
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>pycnostachyus</i>	coastal marsh milk-vetch	None	None	S2	1B.2	(Apr-May)Jun-Oct	Coastal dunes (mesic), Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt, streamside's)	No
<i>Cardamine angulata</i>	seaside bittercress	None	None	S3	2B.2	(Jan)Mar-Jul	Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest	Yes
<i>Carex arcta</i>	northern clustered sedge	None	None	S1	2B.2	Jun-Sep	Bogs and fens, North Coast coniferous forest (mesic)	No
<i>Carex leptalea</i>	bristle-stalked sedge	None	None	S1	2B.2	Mar-Jul	Bogs and fens, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps (mesic)	No
<i>Carex lyngbyei</i>	Lyngbye's sedge	None	None	S3	2B.2	Apr-Aug	Marshes and swamps (brackish, freshwater)	No
<i>Carex praticola</i>	northern meadow sedge	None	None	S2	2B.2	May-Jul	Meadows and seeps (mesic)	No
<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> var. <i>humboldtiensis</i>	Humboldt Bay owl's-clover	None	None	S2	1B.2	Apr-Aug	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)	No
<i>Castilleja litoralis</i>	Oregon coast paintbrush	None	None	S3	2B.2	Jun	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub	No
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>palustre</i>	Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	None	None	S2	1B.2	Jun-Oct	Coastal marshes and swamps	No

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	State Rank	CRPR	Bloom Period	Habitat	Potential Habitat Present?
<i>Chrysosplenium glechomifolium</i>	Pacific golden saxifrage	None	None	S3	4.3	Feb-Jun	North Coast coniferous forest, Riparian forest	Yes
<i>Clarkia amoena ssp. whitneyi</i>	Whitney's farewell-to-spring	None	None	S1	1B.1	Jun-Aug	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub	No
<i>Collinsia corymbosa</i>	round-headed collinsia	None	None	S1	1B.2	Apr-Jun	Coastal dunes	No
<i>Downingia willamettensis</i>	Cascade downingia	None	None	S2	2B.2	Jun-Jul(Sep)	Cismontane woodland (lake margins), Valley and foothill grassland (lake margins), Vernal pools	No
<i>Eleocharis parvula</i>	small spikerush	None	None	S3	4.3	(Apr)Jun - Aug(Sep)	Marshes and swamps	No
<i>Erysimum menziesii</i>	Menzies' wallflower	FE	CE	S1	1B.1	Mar-Sep	Coastal dunes	No
<i>Erythronium revolutum</i>	coast fawn lily	None	None	S3	2B.2	Mar-Jul(Aug)	Bogs and fens, Broadleafed upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest	Yes
<i>Fissidens pauperculus</i>	minute pocket moss	None	None	S2	1B.2	N/A	North Coast coniferous forest (damp coastal soil)	No
<i>Gilia capitata ssp. pacifica</i>	Pacific gilia	None	None	S3	1B.2	Apr-Aug	Chaparral, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie, Valley and foothill grassland	No
<i>Gilia millefoliata</i>	dark-eyed gilia	None	None	S2	1B.2	Apr-Jul	Coastal dunes	No
<i>Glehnia littoralis ssp. leiocarpa</i>	American glehnia	None	None	S2S3	4.2	May-Aug	Coastal dunes	No
<i>Hesper-evax sparsiflora var. brevifolia</i>	short-leaved evax	None	None	S3	1B.2	Mar-Jun	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie	No
<i>Hosackia gracilis</i>	harlequin lotus	None	None	S3	4.2	Mar-Jul	Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie, Marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland	Yes

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	State Rank	CRPR	Bloom Period	Habitat	Potential Habitat Present?
<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>macrantha</i>	perennial goldfields	None	None	S2	1B.2	Jan-Nov	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub	No
<i>Lathyrus glandulosus</i>	sticky pea	None	None	S3	4.3	Apr-Jun	Cismontane woodland	No
<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>	seaside pea	None	None	S2	2B.1	May-Aug	Coastal dunes	No
<i>Lathyrus palustris</i>	marsh pea	None	None	S2	2B.2	Mar-Aug	Bogs and fens, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest	No
<i>Layia carnososa</i>	beach layia	FT	CE	S2	1B.1	Mar-Jul	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub (sandy)	No
<i>Lewisia kelloggii</i> ssp. <i>kelloggii</i>	Kellogg's lewisia	None	None	S2S3	3.2	(Apr)May-Aug	Upper montane coniferous forest	No
<i>Lilium kelloggii</i>	Kellogg's lily	None	None	S3	4.3	(Feb)May-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest	Yes
<i>Lilium occidentale</i>	western lily	FE	CE	S1	1B.1	Jun-Jul	Bogs and fens, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (freshwater), North Coast coniferous forest (openings)	yes
<i>Lilium rubescens</i>	redwood lily	None	None	S3	4.2	(Mar)Apr-Aug (Sep)	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Lower montane, coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	Yes
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	running-pine	None	None	S3	4.1	Jun-Aug (Sep)	Lower montane coniferous forest (mesic), Marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest (mesic)	No
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	ghost-pipe	None	None	S2	2B.2	Jun-Aug (Sep)	Broad-leafed upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest	Yes
<i>Montia howellii</i>	Howell's montia	None	None	S2	2B.2	(Feb)Mar-May	Meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest, Vernal pools	Yes
<i>Oenothera wolfii</i>	Wolf's evening-primrose	None	None	S1	1B.1	May-Oct	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie, Lower montane coniferous forest	No

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	State Rank	CRPR	Bloom Period	Habitat	Potential Habitat Present?
<i>Packera bolanderi</i> var. <i>bolanderi</i>	seacoast ragwort	None	None	S2S3	2B.2	(Jan-Apr) May-Jul	Coastal scrub, North Coast coniferous forest	Yes
<i>Polemonium carneum</i>	Oregon polemonium	None	None	S2	2B.2	Apr-Sep	Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest	No
<i>Ribes laxiflorum</i>	trailing black currant	None	None	S2	4.3	Mar-Jul (Aug)	North Coast coniferous forest	Yes
<i>Sidalcea malachroides</i>	maple-leaved checkerbloom	None	None	S3	4.2	(Mar)Apr-Aug	Broad-leaved upland forest, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, North Coast coniferous forest, Riparian woodland	Yes
<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>patula</i>	Siskiyou checkerbloom	None	None	S2	1B.2	(Mar) May-Aug	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie, North Coast coniferous forest	Yes
<i>Sidalcea oregana</i> ssp. <i>eximia</i>	coast checkerbloom	None	None	S1	1B.2	Jun-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest	Yes
<i>Silene scouleri</i> ssp. <i>scouleri</i>	Scouler's catchfly	None	None	S2S3	2B.2	(Mar) Jun-Aug (Sep)	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie, Valley and foothill grassland	No
<i>Spergularia canadensis</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>	western sand-spurrey	None	None	S1	2B.1	Jun-Aug	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)	No
<i>Sulcaria spiralifera</i>	twisted horsehair lichen	None	None	S2	1B.2	N/A	Coastal dunes (SLO Co.), North Coast coniferous forest (immediate coast)	No
<i>Viola palustris</i>	alpine marsh violet	None	None	S1S2	2B.2	Mar-Aug	Bogs and fens (coastal), Coastal scrub (mesic)	No

## Attachment 4 – Plants Observed within the Project Parcel

Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>Tree Stratum</b>	
<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand fir
<i>Picea stichensis</i>	Sitka spruce
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir
<b>Shrub Stratum</b>	
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush
<i>Frangula purshiana</i>	Cascara (dying)
<b>Woody Vine</b>	
None Present	
<b>Herb Stratum</b>	
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	Redtop
<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	Belladonna lily
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Greater quaking grass
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Clematis terniflora</i>	Autumn clematis
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	Jubata Grass
<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>	Franchet's cotoneaster
<i>Cynara cardunculus var. scolymus</i>	Globe artichoke
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Bristly dogtail grass
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen Anne's lace
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Portuguese heath
<i>Gamochaeta cudweed</i>	Purple cudweed
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining crane's-bill
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Bristly oxtongue
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog grass
<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i>	Meadow Barley
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common cats ear
<i>Kickxia elatine</i>	Sharp-leaved fluellen
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial ryegrass
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot trefoil
<i>Lotus tenuis</i>	Narrow-leaf bird's-foot trefoil
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater plantain
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Prostrate knotweed
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Rabbitfoot grass
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Western sword fern

<b>Herb Stratum Continued</b>	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Common bracken
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild radish
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Dwarf rose
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Trailing blackberry
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's sorrel
<i>Salvia rosmarinus</i>	Rosemary
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i>	Cutleaf burnweed
<i>Stachys rigida</i>	Rough hedge nettle
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean clover
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Calla lily
<b>Non-native grasses</b>	The portion of the parcel to be developed is currently covered by a maintained clearing comprised of a variety of non-native grasses

## Attachment 5 – Special Status Wildlife List (Fields Landing 9-Quad Search)

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	State Rank	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Acipenser medirostris pop. 1</i>	Green sturgeon - southern DPS	Threatened	None	S1	Aquatic, Estuary, Marine bay, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters	No
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	None	Threatened	S2	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Swamp, Wetland	No
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	grasshopper sparrow	None	None	S3	Valley & foothill grassland	No
<i>Anarhynchus montanus</i>	mountain plover	None	None	S3	Chenopod scrub, Valley & foothill grassland	No
<i>Anarhynchus nivosus nivosus</i>	western snowy plover	Threatened	None	S3	Great Basin standing waters, Sand shore, Wetland	No
<i>Anodonta californiensis</i>	California floater	None	None	S2?	Aquatic	No
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	None	None	S3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert wash, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Upper montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland	No
<i>Arborimus pomo</i>	Sonoma tree vole	None	None	S3	North coast fog belt from Oregon border to Sonoma County. In Douglas-fir, redwood, and montane hardwood-conifer forests.	No
<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	Pacific tailed frog	None	None	S3S4	Occurs in montane hardwood-conifer, redwood, Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine habitats.	No
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	obscure bumble bee	None	None	S1S2	Coastal areas from Santa Barbara County to north to Washington state.	Yes
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	western bumble bee	None	Candidate Endangered	S1	Once common and widespread, the species has declined precipitously from central CA to southern B.C., perhaps from disease.	Yes
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	marbled murrelet	Threatened	Endangered	S2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Old growth, Redwood	No
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i>	sandy beach tiger beetle	None	None	S2	Coastal Dunes	No
<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	northern harrier	None	None	S3	Coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Marsh & swamp, Riparian scrub, Valley & foothill grassland, Wetland	No

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	State Rank	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Threatened	Endangered	S1	Riparian forest	No
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	None	None	S2	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites.	No
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	yellow rail	None	None	S2	Freshwater marsh, Meadow & seep	No
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	None	None	S3S4	Cismontane woodland, Marsh & swamp, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland, Wetland	No
<i>Entosphenus tridentatus</i>	Pacific lamprey	None	None	S3	Aquatic	No
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	North American porcupine	None	None	S3	Forested habitats in the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Coast ranges, with scattered observations from forested areas in the Transverse Ranges.	No
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	tidewater goby	Endangered	None	S3	Aquatic, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, South coast flowing waters	No
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	Delisted	Delisted	S3S4	ledges of large cliff faces. Nesting and wintering habitats are varied, including wetlands, woodlands, and other forested habitats	No
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	Delisted	Endangered	S3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Old-growth	No
<i>Lampetra richardsoni</i>	western brook lamprey	None	None	S3S4	Aquatic	No
<i>Margaritifera falcata</i>	western pearlshell	None	None	S1S2	Aquatic	No
<i>Martes caurina humboldtensis</i>	Humboldt marten	Threatened	Endangered	S1	North coast coniferous forest, Old growth, Redwood	No
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	long-eared myotis	None	None	S3	Coniferous woodlands and forests. California coastal forests seem to be preferred	No
<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii</i>	coast cutthroat trout	None	None	S3	Aquatic, Klamath/North coast flowing waters	No

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	State Rank	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 48	Steelhead-northern California DPS summer-run	Threatened	Endangered	S2	Aquatic, Northern California	No
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 49	Steelhead-northern California DPS winter-run	Threatened	None	S3	Aquatic, Northern California	No
<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	Fisher	None	None	S2S3	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure.	No
<i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i>	California Ridgway's rail	Endangered	Endangered	S2	Brackish marsh, Marsh & swamp, Salt marsh, Wetland	No
<i>Rana aurora</i>	northern red-legged frog	None	None	S3	Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland	No
<i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i>	southern torrent salamander	None	None	S2S3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Old growth, Redwood, Riparian forest	No
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	bank swallow	None	Threatened	S3	Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland	No
<i>Scaphinotus behrensi</i>	Behrens' snail-eating beetle	None	None	S2S4	North coast coniferous forest	No
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	longfin smelt	None	Threatened	S1	Aquatic, Estuary	No
<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>	eulachon	Threatened	None	S1	Aquatic, Klamath/North coast flowing waters	No

**Attachment 6 – Photo facing northeast, looking across the proposed house site.**

