

**Addendum and Notice of Intent to Use NPS  
Environmental Assessment/Finding of No Significant  
Impact in Lieu of a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the  
Point Reyes Hostel Expansion**

**August 1, 2008**

**State of California**

**The Resources Agency**



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### **Appendix A. Special Status Species Lists**

**Attachment A. Environmental Assessment (National Park Service 1999)**

**Attachment B. Mitigation and Monitoring Plan**

**Attachment C. Finding of No Significant Impact (National Park Service 1999)**

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## **PURPOSE**

The State Coastal Conservancy (SCC) has prepared this document as an addendum to the 1999 Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Point Reyes Hostel Expansion (“Project”), included as Attachment A, and as a Notice of Intent to use the EA, as supplemented by this addendum, in lieu of a Mitigated Negative Declaration in order to comply with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The EA was released in February 1999 by the National Park Service (NPS) in order to comply with the requirements of the federal National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”). The EA evaluated and described the following alternatives: A) no action, and B) construct new guest/staff housing unit and upgrade sewage disposal system. The EA includes mitigation measures designed to avoid or minimize adverse impacts from the Project. These mitigation measures, which this addendum clarifies and defines more precisely, are summarized in a Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Attachment B). At the May 15, 1999 public meeting of the Citizens Advisory Commission for Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore, the project was unanimously approved. Based on the EA, NPS issued a Finding of No Significant Impact (“FONSI”) on June 18, 1999 (Attachment C).

This document describes changes in the project that have occurred since 1999, and includes clarification of and adds detail to the environmental analysis in the 1999 EA, on which the NPS FONSI was approved.

## **CHANGES TO THE PROJECT**

The 1999 EA describes the project as the construction of additional family (four bedrooms) and staff accommodations (three bedrooms), and bringing the Hostel into compliance with state, federal, and Marin County regulations. The Project remains essentially the same, but minor changes in the Project design have occurred, as detailed in Table 1. Even though the number of guest beds has increased under the revised project, the square footage of the housing unit in which those guest beds will be located has decreased.

**Table 1. Changes to Proposed Project**

<b>Project Described in 1999 EA</b>	<b>Proposed Project in 2008</b>
Construct 2,800 square foot single story staff and guest housing unit	Construct 1,800 square foot single story staff and guest housing unit
Install new, larger septic system	Septic system already installed, not part of Conservancy-funded project
No increase in hostel staff	Add one new hostel staff person
Add eight new guest beds in four bedrooms	Add twelve new guest beds in four bedrooms

## **ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS**

### **Biological Resources**

In order to ensure that potential impacts to special status species are evaluated as required by CEQA, the biological resources analysis conducted in connection with the EA was reviewed. Regarding the potential presence of special status species, the EA states that:

No special status species, including threatened or endangered plant species, are known to occur or are residents in the specific project area. The Point Reyes mountain beaver, peregrine falcon, red-legged frog, steelhead trout, and northern spotted owl are known to occur in the direct vicinity of the project area. (Pg. 9)

Because 9 years have passed since the EA was written, the potential for special status species to occur in the project area was reevaluated, to allow for the possibility that such species may have moved into the project area. A search of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Threatened and Endangered Species database was conducted for the Inverness 7.5 minute quadrangle (USFWS 2008). Similar searches were conducted of the California Natural Diversity Database (CDFG 2008) and the California Native Plant Society's Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2008) (Appendix A). The 2008 database searches indicated that 30 special status plant species have the potential to occur in the vicinity (Table 2). Of these 30 plant species, 17 species have habitat requirements that are not met in the project area (*e.g.*, they occur in salt marsh), and therefore are extremely unlikely to occur there. The 2008 database searches indicated that 20 special status wildlife species and four special status fish species have the potential to occur in the vicinity (Table 3). Of these 24 species, there is no potential for 18 species to occur because the project site does not provide suitable habitat. Of the six remaining wildlife species, the two bat species were not found to be roosting in the vicinity of the project area during recent surveys (Gary Fellers, pers.comm.) While it is extremely unlikely that the remaining four wildlife species and 13 plant species have colonized the project area since 1999, the measures below will determine whether they are present and avoid or minimize any potential impacts to them if they are present.

### **Potential Impacts to Special Status Plant Species and Native Plant Communities**

The project will result in the loss of a small area of coastal scrub vegetation. The EA identifies this potential impact. In light of the large extent of coastal scrub in the area, and the fact that coastal scrub that would be lost is a portion of a small patch located between a parking area and a road, this loss is considered less than significant. The project could result in the loss of special status plant occurrences if any are located on the project site. The EA indicates that no special status species are known to occur in the specific project area and NPS staff confirms that this remains the case.

Table 2. Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Species Name	life form	blooming	Communities	elevation	CNPS	Potential to Occur in Project Area
<b>Species with habitat present in the Project Area</b>						
<i>Ceanothus gloriosus var. porrectus</i>	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Closed-cone coniferous forest</li> <li>•Coastal prairie</li> <li>•Coastal scrub</li> <li>•Valley and foothill grassland</li> </ul>	25 - 305 meters	List 1B.3	Possible, coastal scrub is present. Not noted during 1999 survey.
<i>Cirsium andrewsii</i>	perennial herb	Mar-Jul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Broadleaved upland forest</li> <li>•Coastal bluff scrub</li> <li>•Coastal prairie</li> <li>•Coastal scrub /mesic, sometimes serpentinite</li> </ul>	0 - 150 meters	List 1B.2	Possible, coastal scrub is present. Not noted during 1999 survey.
<i>Fritillaria lanceolata var. tristulis</i>	perennial bulbiferous herb	Feb-May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Coastal bluff scrub</li> <li>•Coastal prairie</li> <li>•Coastal scrub</li> </ul>	15 - 150 meters	List 1B.1	Possible, coastal scrub is present. Not noted during 1999 survey.
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	perennial bulbiferous herb	Feb-Apr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Cismontane woodland</li> <li>•Coastal prairie</li> <li>•Coastal scrub</li> <li>•Valley and foothill grassland /often serpentinite</li> </ul>	3 - 410 meters	List 1B.2	Possible, coastal scrub is present. Not noted during 1999 survey.

Species Name	life form	blooming	Communities	elevation	CNPS	Potential to Occur in Project Area
<i>Gilia capitata ssp. chamissonis</i>	annual herb	Apr-Jul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Coastal dunes</li> <li>•Coastal scrub</li> </ul>	2 - 200 meters	List 1B.1	Possible, coastal scrub is present. Not noted during 1999 survey.
<i>Grindelia hirsutula var. maritima</i>	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Coastal bluff scrub</li> <li>•Coastal scrub</li> <li>•Valley and foothill grassland /sandy or serpentinite</li> </ul>	15 - 400 meters	List 1B.2	Possible, coastal scrub is present. Not noted during 1999 survey.
<i>Hemizonia congesta ssp. leucocephala</i>	annual herb	Apr-Oct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Coastal scrub</li> <li>•Valley and foothill grassland /sometimes roadsides</li> </ul>	25 - 455 meters	List 3	Possible, coastal scrub is present. Not noted during 1999 survey.
<i>Horkelia marinensis</i>	perennial herb	May-Sep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Coastal dunes</li> <li>•Coastal prairie</li> <li>•Coastal scrub /sandy</li> </ul>	5 - 350 meters	List 1B.2	Possible, coastal scrub is present. Not noted during 1999 survey.
<i>Layia carnosa</i>	annual herb	Mar-Jul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Coastal dunes</li> <li>•Coastal scrub (sandy)</li> </ul>	0 - 60 meters	List 1B.1	Possible, coastal scrub is present. Not noted during 1999 survey.
<i>Lilium maritimum</i>	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Aug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Broadleafed upland forest</li> <li>•Closed-cone coniferous forest</li> <li>•Coastal prairie</li> <li>•Coastal scrub</li> </ul>	5 - 475 meters	List 1B.1	Possible, coastal scrub is present. Not noted during 1999 survey.

Species Name	life form	blooming	Communities	elevation	CNPS	Potential to Occur in Project Area
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Marshes and swamps (freshwater)</li> <li>•North Coast coniferous forest /sometimes roadside</li> </ul>			
<i>Microseris paludosa</i>	perennial herb	Apr-Jun(Jul) Months in parentheses are uncommon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Closed-cone coniferous forest</li> <li>•Cismontane woodland</li> <li>•Coastal scrub</li> <li>•Valley and foothill grassland</li> </ul>	5 - 300 meters	List 1B.2	Possible, coastal scrub is present. Not noted during 1999 survey.
<i>Triphysaria floribunda</i>	annual herb	Apr-Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Coastal prairie</li> <li>•Coastal scrub</li> <li>•Valley and foothill grassland /usually serpentine</li> </ul>	10 - 160 meters	List 1B.2	Possible, coastal scrub is present. Not noted during 1999 survey.
<i>Triquetrella californica</i>	moss		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Coastal bluff scrub</li> <li>•Coastal scrub /soil</li> </ul>	10 - 100 meters	List 1B.2	Possible, coastal scrub is present. Not noted during 1999 survey.
<b>Species without Habitat Present in the Project Area</b>						
<i>Abronia umbellata ssp. breviflora</i>	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Coastal dunes</li> </ul>	0 - 10 meters	List 1B.1	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Alopecurus aequalis var. sonomensis</i>	perennial herb	May-Jul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Marshes and swamps (freshwater)</li> </ul>	5 - 365 meters	List 1B.1	None, habitat is not present.

Species Name	life form	blooming	Communities	elevation	CNPS	Potential to Occur in Project Area
			•Riparian scrub			
<i>Arctostaphylos virgata</i>	perennial evergreen shrub	Jan-Mar	•Broadleaved upland forest •Closed-cone coniferous forest •Chaparral •North Coast coniferous forest /sandstone or granitic	60 - 700 meters	List 1B.2	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus var. pycnostachyus</i>	perennial herb	Apr-Oct	•Coastal dunes (mesic) •Coastal scrub •Marshes and swamps (coastal salt, streamsides)	0 - 30 meters	List 1B.2	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Campanula californica</i>	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Oct	•Bogs and fens •Closed-cone coniferous forest •Coastal prairie •Meadows and seeps •Marshes and swamps (freshwater) •North Coast coniferous forest /mesic	1 - 405 meters	List 1B.2	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Carex lyngbyei</i>	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Aug	•Marshes and swamps (brackish or freshwater)	0 - 10 meters	List 2.2	None, habitat is not present.

Species Name	life form	blooming	Communities	elevation	CNPS	Potential to Occur in Project Area
<i>Castilleja ambigua ssp. humboldtiensis</i>	annual herb hemiparasitic	Apr-Aug	•Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)	0 - 3 meters	List 1B.2	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. palustris</i>	annual herb hemiparasitic	Jun-Oct	•Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)	0 - 10 meters	List 1B.2	None, habitat is not present.
			•Broadleaved upland forest •Closed-cone coniferous forest •Chaparral  •Cismontane woodland •North Coast coniferous forest •Riparian forest			
<i>Dirca occidentalis</i>	perennial deciduous shrub	Jan-Mar(Apr) Months in parentheses are uncommon.	•Riparian woodland/mesic	50 - 395 meters	List 1B.2	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Gilia capitata ssp. tomentosa</i>	annual herb	May-Jul	•Coastal bluff scrub (rocky, outcrops)	15 - 155 meters	List 1B.1	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Hesperevax sparsiflora var. brevifolia</i>	annual herb	Mar-Jun	•Coastal bluff scrub (sandy) •Coastal dunes	0 - 215 meters	List 2.2	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Lilaeopsis masonii</i>	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Nov	•Marshes and swamps (brackish or freshwater) •Riparian scrub	0 - 10 meters	List 1B.1	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Phacelia insularis var. continentis</i>	annual herb	Mar-May	•Coastal bluff scrub  •Coastal dunes /sandy, sometimes rocky	10 - 170 meters	List 1B.2	None, habitat is not present.

Species Name	life form	blooming	Communities	elevation	CNPS	Potential to Occur in Project Area
<i>Polygonum marinense</i>	annual herb	(Apr)May- Aug(Oct) Months in parentheses are uncommon.	•Marshes and swamps (coastal salt or brackish)	0 - 10 meters	List 3.1	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Sidalcea calycosa ssp. rhizomata</i>	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Sep	•Marshes and swamps (freshwater, near coast)	3 - 75 meters	List 1B.2	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Streptanthus glandulosus ssp. pulchellus</i>	annual herb	May-Jul(Aug) Months in parentheses are uncommon.	•Chaparral  •Valley and foothill grassland /serpentinite	150 - 800 meters	List 1B.2	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Trifolium amoenum</i>	annual herb	Apr-Jun	•Coastal bluff scrub  •Valley and foothill grassland (sometimes serpentinite)	5 - 415 meters	List 1B.1	None, habitat is not present.

Table 3. Special Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur in Project Vicinity.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Project Area
<b>Amphibians</b>					
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	Threatened	Special Concern	Dense, shrubby riparian vegetation associated with deep (0.7 m), still or slow-moving water. The shrubby riparian vegetation that structurally seems to be most suitable is that provided by arroyo willow; cattails and bulrushes also provide suitable habitat.	May be found in Laguna Creek and dispersing through project area during late summer and fall.
<b>Birds</b>					
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	great blue heron	None	None	Colonial nester that nests in tall trees, cliffsides, and sequestered spots on marshes. The rookery site is usually in close proximity to foraging areas, such as marshes, lake margins, tidflats, rivers, streams, and wet meadows.	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret	None	None	Colonial nester. Rookeries are typically found in large trees in riparian habitat.	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	None	None	Nesting in trees associated with water bodies.	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	None	Threatened	Coastal saltmarsh.	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	western snowy plover	Threatened	Special Concern	Nesting along sandy beaches and shorelines	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>	yellow warbler	None	Special Concern	Nesting in willows and riparian cover.	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine falcon	None (delisted 1999)	Endangered	Nest on cliff ledges, skyscraper ledges, tall towers, and bridges.	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	saltmarsh common yellowthroat	None	Special Concern	Found in fresh and salt water marshes. This species requires thick, continuous cover down to water surface for foraging and tall grasses, tule patches, and willows for nesting.	None, habitat is not present.
<b>Fish</b>					
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	coho salmon - central California coast ESU	Endangered	Endangered	Spawns in freshwater streams.	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	steelhead - Central California Coast ESU	Threatened	None	Spawns in freshwater streams.	None, habitat is not present. Present in Laguna Creek, 300 ft from project site.
<i>Lavinia symmetricus ssp. 2</i>	Tomales roach	None	Special Concern	Tributaries of Tomales Bay.	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	tidewater goby	Endangered	Special Concern	Brackish coastal lagoons and coastal creeks.	None, habitat is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Project Area
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### Mammals

<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	silver-haired bat	None	None	Roosts in large diameter snags in forested areas	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat	None	None	Roosts primarily in foliage of both coniferous and deciduous trees, near the ends of branches, 3-12 m above the ground, usually at the edge of a clearing.	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Lasiurus blossevillei</i>	western red bat	None	Special Concern	Roosts primarily in the foliage of trees or shrubs. Day roosts are commonly in edge habitats adjacent to streams or open fields, in orchards, and sometimes in urban areas.	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	None	Special Concern	Roosts in caves and abandoned mines. Also utilizes buildings, bridges, rock crevices and hollow trees as roost sites.	None. Habitat present, but surveys have not identified any roosts in the vicinity.
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	None	Special Concern	Pallid bats roost in rock crevices, tree hollows, mines, caves, and a variety of anthropogenic structures, including vacant and occupied buildings, mines, and natural caves.	None. Habitat present, but surveys have not identified any roosts in the vicinity.
<i>Aplodontia rufa phaea</i>	Point Reyes mountain beaver	None	Special Concern	Found on cool, moist, north-facing slopes in moderately dense coastal scrub. Underground burrows typically dug in dense thickets or in forest openings.	None, coastal scrub in project area is open.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None	Special Concern	Most abundant in dry open areas of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils.	None, habitat is not present.

### Reptiles

<i>Actinemys marmorata marmorata</i>	northwestern pond turtle	None	Special Concern	Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation.	None, habitat is not present.
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### Invertebrates

<i>Syncaris pacifica</i>	California freshwater shrimp	Endangered	Endangered	Pool areas of low-elevation, low gradient streams, among exposed live tree roots (e.g. willows and alders), undercut banks, overhanging debris, or overhanging vegetation.	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Lichnanthe ursina</i>	bumblebee scarab beetle	None	None	Coastal sand dunes	None, habitat is not present.
<i>Ischnura gemina</i>	San Francisco forktail damselfly	None	None	Limited to Bay Area. Found near any unpolluted water body, such as a lake, river, pond, hot springs (up to 120 degrees F), cold glacial streams, swift rapids, or very salty lakes.	Potentially present near Laguna Creek.
<i>Vespericola marinensis</i>	Marin hesperian	None	None	Found in moist spots in coastal brushfield and chaparral vegetation in Marin county. They are found under leaves of cow parsnip ( <i>Heracleum maximum</i> ), around spring seeps, in leafmold along streams, in alder woods and mixed evergreen forest.	Possible.

However, implementation of the mitigation measures below will ensure that this potential impact is avoided.

### **Measures to Protect Plant Life and Prevent the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Plant Species**

Measures to protect coastal scrub vegetation and special status plants during construction will be incorporated into construction activities. They will include, but may not be limited to, the following.

- Temporary construction fencing will delimit work areas. Fencing will be installed before any site preparation work or earthwork begins.
- Foot and vehicle traffic shall be excluded from sensitive areas using temporary construction fencing and flagging tape in a conspicuous color.
- The project site will be surveyed for the below list of rare plants prior to construction actions and flagging placed to mark any locations. The survey will be conducted according to the protocol of the California Department of Fish and Game (2000). If any special status plant species are identified, the area will be fenced off if feasible during construction to protect against disturbance. If it is not feasible to avoid special status plant occurrences during construction, special status plants will be salvaged and replanted in a nearby location with similar characteristics. In addition, the surface sand layer will be stockpiled and spread to nearby areas following construction, allowing for natural regeneration of rare plants from seed the following season. These rare plants include:
  - Mt. Vision Ceanothus (*Ceanothus gloriosus* var. *porrectus*)
  - Franciscan thistle (*Cirsium andrewsii*)
  - fragrant fritillary (*Fritillaria liliacea*)
  - Marin checker lily (*Fritillaria lanceolata* var. *tristulis*)
  - Blue coast gilia (*Gilia capitata* ssp. *chamissonis*)
  - San Francisco gumplant (*Grindelia hirsutula* var. *maritime*)
  - Pale yellow hayfield tarplant (*Hemizonia congesta* ssp. *leucocephala*)
  - Point Reyes horkelia (*Horkelia marinensis*)
  - Beach layia (*Layia carnosa*)
  - Coast lily (*Lilium maritimum*)
  - Marsh microseris (*Microseris paludosa*)
  - San Francisco owl's clover (*Triphysaria floribunda*)
  - Coastal triquetrella moss (*Triquetrella californica*)

### **Potential Impacts to Special Status Wildlife**

The EA indicates that birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act occur in the area, and recognizes that construction activity could result in disturbance of nesting migratory birds. The EA indicates that Point Reyes mountain beaver, peregrine falcon, California red-legged frog, steelhead trout, and northern spotted owl are known to occur in the direct vicinity of the project area. No potential impacts from the project to Point Reyes mountain beaver, peregrine falcon, and northern spotted owl are anticipated. The EA contains measures to protect California red-legged frog, steelhead trout, and northern

spotted owl from potential disturbance or habitat degradation due to the project. Specific measures discussed in the EA to protect these species include the protection of aquatic habitat in Laguna Creek from contamination, and the monitoring of wildlife species “before, during, and after the proposed project to ensure that disturbance is minimal” (NPS, 1999, p. 21). The measures discussed in this addendum below clarify the mitigation measures discussed in the EA, which were intended to mitigate for potential injury or mortality from construction activity to California red-legged frogs and other wildlife species dispersing from Laguna Creek. Measures discussed in the EA are also intended to mitigate the potential for increases in fine sediment or spills of hazardous materials associated with construction to result in the degradation of frog or fish habitat in Laguna Creek.

Implementation of the mitigation measures below, which are clarifications of the measures in the EA, and of additional erosion control measures identified in the EA and the MMP will reduce these potential impacts to a less than significant level.

## **Measures to Protect Wildlife**

### **Measures to Protect Migratory Nesting Birds**

To prevent disturbance of migratory birds—protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, site checks will be conducted to ensure no bird nests are disturbed as part of the project. Work on the site would be projected for June/July 2009, following surveys of the area. The survey for nesting activity must be conducted within one week of the start of project activities.

If preconstruction surveys identify active nests belonging to common migratory bird species, a 100-foot exclusion zone will be established around each nest to minimize disturbance-related impacts on nesting birds. If active nests belonging to special-status migratory birds are identified, a no-activity buffer zone will be established around each nest. The radius of the no-activity zone and the duration of exclusion will be determined in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

### **Measures to Protect California Red-legged Frog**

A pre-construction survey shall be conducted immediately preceding any construction activity that occurs in California red-legged frog habitat or an activity that may result in take of the species. The USFWS-approved biologist shall carefully search all obvious potential hiding spots for California red-legged frogs. In the unlikely event that a California red-legged frog is found during the preconstruction survey, the biologist will contact the USFWS immediately to determine the appropriate course of action.

Tightly woven natural fiber netting or similar material shall be used for erosion control or other purposes at the project site to ensure that California red-legged frogs are not trapped. This limitation will be communicated to the contractor through use of special provisions included in the bid solicitation package. Coconut coir matting is an acceptable erosion control material. No plastic monofilament matting shall be used for erosion control.

Access routes to the construction area and the size of staging and work areas will be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the project goals. Routes and boundaries of the access roads will be clearly marked prior to initiating construction/grading.

A speed limit of 10 mph on dirt roads will be maintained.

### **Measures to Prevent Hazardous Materials Spills Potentially Impacting Laguna Creek, California Red-legged Frog, and Steelhead Trout**

All equipment will be maintained such that there will be no leaks of automotive fluids such as fuels, oils, and solvents. Any fuel or oil leaks will be cleaned up immediately and disposed of properly.

Hazardous materials such as fuels, oils, solvents, etc. will be stored in sealable containers in a designated location that is at least 200 feet from Laguna Creek. All fueling and maintenance of vehicles and other equipment will occur at least 200 feet from Laguna Creek.

NPS will require the construction contractor to prepare a spill prevention and response plan that regulates the use of hazardous and toxic materials, such as fuels and lubricants for construction equipment. NPS would oversee implementation of the spill prevention and response plan. Elements of the plan would ensure that:

- Workers are trained to avoid and manage spills;
- Construction and maintenance materials are prevented from entering surface waters and groundwater;
- All spills are cleaned up immediately and appropriate agencies are notified of any spills and of the cleanup procedures employed;
- Staging and storage areas for equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, solvents, and other possible contaminants are located at least 100 feet away from surface waters;
- No vehicles are fueled, lubricated, or otherwise serviced within the normal high water area of any surface water body; and
- Vehicles are immediately removed from work areas if they are leaking.

### **Cultural Resources**

The project area was historically part of the Laguna Ranch, one of the Point Reyes dairy ranches that were founded by Oscar and James Shafter. The EA states that a “1998 cultural landscape inventory indicates that the area has low historic integrity because landscape features essential to convey historical identity and character have been lost, such as the milking barn, dairy house, and calf/horse barn.” The EA indicates that the converted garage, which is currently providing staff housing but is not in compliance with health and safety codes, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. However, subsequent studies of the Hostel’s buildings have determined that the

garage is not eligible for listing (G.White, pers. comm.). Removal or stabilization of the converted garage is not part of the Conservancy-funded project.

The EA states that the project area does not contain any known archaeological sites. However, as the EA acknowledges, construction activities could impact cultural resources if unidentified archaeological sites are present and, accordingly, the EA provides that if any archaeological material is discovered during construction, construction will be halted and a qualified archeologist will evaluate and propose needed mitigation measures. Consistent with the EA, implementation of the specific avoidance measures below will reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

### **Measures to Protect Cultural Resources**

The NPS will coordinate with the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria to insure that either an NPS or FIGR representative is on site during the construction activities. While the project has been designed to remain away from documented resource areas, the NPS employee will be on site to insure that this is indeed the case. In the case that resources are discovered during the course of construction, the NPS will act immediately and appropriately as documented in 36 CFR 800.13 “Post-review discoveries” (<http://www.achp.gov/regs.html#800.13>).

### **Noise**

The EA states that the project will result in the short-term generation of construction-related noise, which will be intermittent and temporary and, thus not a significant impact. The project could result in some disturbance to hostel visitors and staff and to park visitors and staff from construction noise. Implementation of the measures below will further reduce this impact.

### **Measures to Protect Natural Quiet and Soundscapes**

Seashore staff and NPS contractors will implement the following measures to reduce construction noise and lessen the impacts of noise that cannot be avoided.

Construction equipment will be required to have sound control devices at least as effective as those originally provided by the manufacturer, and no equipment will be operated with an unmuffled exhaust. In general, construction will take place between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

In addition, NPS will post signs at the construction site and on the park website providing the name and contact information for an NPS staff member the public can contact with noise concerns. This person will be responsible for recording and monitoring complaints related to construction noise, and for ensuring that logged complaints are mitigated to the maximum extent possible. Construction times and contact information for noise concerns will also be publicized in the park newsletter.

### **Air Quality**

The EA indicates that project construction activity could potentially result in a short-term impact to air quality through the generation of dust and exhaust. The EA calls for the

implementation of several general mitigation measures, such as watering of disturbed areas and covering of truck beds. Implementation of the more precise minimization measures below will further reduce the impact so that it is less than significant.

### **Measures to Protect Air Quality**

The NPS and its contractors will implement the following measures to control the generation of fugitive dust during site preparation and construction activities. These measures are contained in the Bay Area Air Quality Management District's (BAAQMD's) Feasible Control Measures for PM10 Emissions from Soil Removal Activities (BAAQMD 1999).

- Water unpaved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas as necessary, or stabilize them with nontoxic soil stabilizers approved for use adjacent to surface waters.
- Apply (nontoxic) soil stabilizers to inactive earthwork areas (previously graded areas inactive for 10 days or more).
- Enclose, cover, water, or apply nontoxic soil stabilizers to exposed stockpiles as necessary.
- Maintain properly tuned equipment and limit idling time to 5 minutes.
- Cover trucks hauling soil, sand, or other loose materials, or require them to maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard.
- Replant vegetation or topsoil disturbed areas as quickly as possible.
- Limit traffic speeds on unpaved roads to 10 mph.

### **Traffic**

Temporary traffic impacts during construction were not specifically addressed by the EA. Even though construction traffic associated with the project has the potential to temporarily impact traffic safety within PRNS, implementation of the measures below will reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

### **Measures to Protect Traffic Safety**

As part of the construction project, the NPS will require the construction contractor to prepare and implement a traffic safety plan. The traffic safety plan will address appropriate vehicle size and speed, travel routes, closure plans, detour plans (if any), flagperson requirements (if any), locations of turnouts to be constructed (if any), coordination with law enforcement and fire control agencies, measures ensuring emergency access, and additional need for traffic or speed limit signs. Delivery and haulage access, including contractor mobilization and demobilization, will be scheduled to minimize impacts on traffic on area roadways, including US-101. Construction worker parking and access will be managed to avoid impeding access for park visitors and emergency vehicles.

## **Water Quality**

The EA states that the project may have minor impacts on water quality due to ground disturbance and grading associated with construction. To address these possible impacts, the EA proposes mitigation measures, such as silt fencing and soil/straw berms, to prevent sediment and runoff from the construction site from entering Laguna Creek. Implementation of the more precise measures below would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

### **Measures to Protect Water Quality**

Seashore staff and NPS contractors will implement the following measures in order to protect water quality in Laguna Creek, in the vicinity of the project site:

- Minimize removal of and damage to native vegetation.
- Install temporary construction fencing to identify areas that require clearing, grading, revegetation, or recontouring, and minimize the extent of areas to be cleared, graded, recontoured, or otherwise disturbed.
- Grade and stabilize spoils sites to minimize erosion and sediment input to surface waters and generation of fugitive dust (see discussions under Measures to Protect Air Quality below).
- As appropriate, implement erosion control measures to prevent sediment from entering surface waters, including the use of silt fencing or fiber rolls to trap sediments and erosion control blankets on slopes and channel banks (See discussion under “Soils” in EA, included as Attachment A).

## **Growth-inducing impacts**

No analysis of growth-inducing impacts is required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Therefore, the EA did not include this analysis.

The project is expected to have a minor positive impact to the local economy, but is not expected to trigger significant economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment. The project will not involve the extension of urban services or infrastructure into a previously unserved area, the extension of a transportation corridor, or the removal of obstacles to growth. Construction costs associated with the project are estimated to be between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000. The annual budget of the Hostel is approximately \$180,000. Therefore, the effect of the project and of continued hostel operation on the local economy is less than significant.

## ***USE OF THE EA AS A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION***

Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15221, under certain circumstances lead agencies subject to CEQA are encouraged to use a FONSI prepared under NEPA. Section 15221 provides:

(a) When a project will require compliance with both CEQA and NEPA, state or local agencies should use the EIS or Finding of No Significant Impact rather than preparing an EIR or Negative Declaration if the following two conditions occur:

- (1) An EIS or Finding of No Significant Impact will be prepared before an EIR or Negative Declaration would otherwise be completed for the project; and
- (2) The EIS or Finding of No Significant Impact complies with the provisions of these Guidelines.

The FONSI was prepared well in advance of SCC's involvement as a potential funder and, thus, well in advance of the need for SCC to comply with CEQA with respect to the project it proposes to fund. Moreover, the FONSI, incorporating the underlying EA, as supplemented by this addendum, meets the requirements for a Mitigated Negative Declaration under CEQA.

The EA adequately identifies all potential impacts from the project and proposes mitigation measures where necessary, that avoid or minimize those impacts to a less than significant level. In general, the impacts tend to be short-term, local, minor, and capable of being reduced to less-than-significant levels.

This addendum to the EA identifies the changes in project description and in factual circumstances from those considered by the EA when it was prepared and supplements the EA, by providing detail on mitigation measures proposed by the EA. The addendum does not alter the basic conclusions of the EA, nor does any of the added information suggest that additional environmental review is needed. The addition of four guest beds and one new staff person do not introduce new significant environmental effects, increase previously identified significant environmental effects, or require additional mitigation measures.

## **CONCLUSION**

The FONSI and underlying EA, as supplemented by this addendum, fully complies with the requirements of CEQA Guidelines, Section 15121. The minor changes to the project and the circumstances under which the project is being implemented do not alter the conclusions of the FONSI nor those contained in the EA.

## **REFERENCES**

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). 1999. Feasible Control Measures for PM10 Emissions from Soil Removal Activities. Available at [www.baaqmd.gov](http://www.baaqmd.gov)

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California Department of Fish and Game. 2000. Guidelines for Assessing the Effects of Proposed Projects on Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants and Natural Communities. Available at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/pdfs/guideplt.pdf>

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2008. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v7-08c). California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, CA. Accessed on Thu, Jul. 31, 2008 from <http://www.cnps.org/inventory>.

Fellers, Gary. Research Wildlife Biologist, Point Reyes Field Station, U.S. Geological Survey. 2008. Personal communication via email regarding absence of special status bats at Point Reyes Hostel. July 31, 2008.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2008. Federal Endangered and Threatened Species Database. Updated January 31, 2008. Available at: [http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/spp\\_list.htm](http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/spp_list.htm)

White, Gordon. Chief of Cultural Resources, Point Reyes National Seashore. 2008. Personal communication via email regarding the historic status of the converted garage at Point Reyes Hostel.

**Appendix A. Results of Searches of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Threatened and Endangered Species Database and California Natural Diversity Database**

Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office  
Federal Endangered and Threatened Species  
that Occur in or may be Affected by Projects in the  
INVERNESS (485D)  
U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 Minute Quad  
Database Last Updated: January 31, 2008  
Document Number: 080520024317

**Species of Concern** - The Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office no longer maintains a list of species of concern. However, various other agencies and organizations maintain lists of at-risk species. These lists provide essential information for land management planning and conservation efforts. See [www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/spp\\_concern.htm](http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/spp_concern.htm) for more information and links to these sensitive species lists.

**Red-Legged Frog Critical Habitat** - The Service has designated final critical habitat for the California red-legged frog. The designation became final on May 15, 2006. See our [map index](#).

## Listed Species

### *Invertebrates*

#### *Haliotes sorenseni*

white abalone (E) (NMFS)

#### *Speyeria zerene myrtleae*

Myrtle's silverspot butterfly (E)

#### *Syncaris pacifica*

California freshwater shrimp (E)

### *Fish*

#### *Eucyclogobius newberryi*

critical habitat, tidewater goby (X)

tidewater goby (E)

#### *Oncorhynchus kisutch*

coho salmon - central CA coast (E) (NMFS)

Critical habitat, coho salmon - central CA coast (X) (NMFS)

#### *Oncorhynchus mykiss*

Central California Coastal steelhead (T) (NMFS)

Central Valley steelhead (T) (NMFS)

Critical habitat, Central California coastal steelhead (X) (NMFS)

#### *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*

California coastal chinook salmon (T) (NMFS)

### *Amphibians*

#### *Rana aurora draytonii*

California red-legged frog (T)

Critical habitat, California red-legged frog (X)

### *Birds*

#### *Brachyramphus marmoratus*

Critical habitat, marbled murrelet (X)

marbled murrelet (T)

*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*

western snowy plover (T)

*Diomedea albatrus*

short-tailed albatross (E)

*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*

California brown pelican (E)

*Sternula antillarum (=Sterna, =albifrons) browni*

California least tern (E)

*Strix occidentalis caurina*

northern spotted owl (T)

### **Mammals**

*Arctocephalus townsendi*

Guadalupe fur seal (T) (NMFS)

*Balaenoptera borealis*

sei whale (E) (NMFS)

*Balaenoptera musculus*

blue whale (E) (NMFS)

*Balaenoptera physalus*

finback (=fin) whale (E) (NMFS)

*Eubalaena (=Balaena) glacialis*

right whale (E) (NMFS)

*Physeter catodon (=macrocephalus)*

sperm whale (E) (NMFS)

### **Plants**

*Alopecurus aequalis var. sonomensis*

Sonoma alopecurus (E)

*Layia carnosa*

beach layia (E)

## **Candidate Species**

### **Invertebrates**

*Haliotes cracherodii*

black abalone (C) (NMFS)

### **Key:**

(E) *Endangered* - Listed (in the Federal Register) as being in danger of extinction.

(T) *Threatened* - Listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.

(P) *Proposed* - Officially proposed (in the Federal Register) for listing as endangered or threatened.

(NMFS) Species under the Jurisdiction of the [National Marine Fisheries Service](http://www.nmfs.gov). Consult with them directly

about these species.

*Critical Habitat* - Area essential to the conservation of a species.

(PX) *Proposed Critical Habitat* - The species is already listed. Critical habitat is being proposed for it.

(C) *Candidate* - Candidate to become a proposed species.

(X) *Critical Habitat* designated for this species

## Important Information About Your Species List

### How We Make Species Lists

We store information about endangered and threatened species lists by U.S. Geological Survey [7½ minute quads](#). The United States is divided into these quads, which are about the size of San Francisco.

The animals on your species list are ones that occur within, or may be affected by projects within, the quads covered by the list.

- Fish and other aquatic species appear on your list if they are in the same watershed as your quad or if water use in your quad might affect them.
- Birds are shown regardless of whether they are resident or migratory. Relevant birds on the county list should be considered regard-less of whether they appear on a quad list.

### Plants

Any plants on your list are ones that have actually been observed in the quad or quads covered by the list. Plants may exist in an area without ever having been detected there. You can find out what's in the nine surrounding quads through the California Native Plant Society's online [Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants](#).

### Surveying

Some of the species on your list may not be affected by your project. A trained biologist or botanist, familiar with the habitat requirements of the species on your list, should determine whether they or habitats suitable for them may be affected by your project. We recommend that your surveys include any proposed and candidate species on your list.

For plant surveys, we recommend using the [Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories](#). The results of your surveys should be published in any environmental documents prepared for your project.

### Your Responsibilities Under the Endangered Species Act

All plants and animals identified as listed above are fully protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. Section 9 of the Act and its implementing regulations prohibit the take of a federally listed wildlife species. Take is defined by the Act as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect" any such animal.

Take may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or shelter (50 CFR §17.3).

### Take incidental to an otherwise lawful activity may be authorized by one of two procedures:

- If a Federal agency is involved with the permitting, funding, or carrying out of a project that may result in take, then that agency must engage in a formal [consultation](#) with the Service.

During formal consultation, the Federal agency, the applicant and the Service work together to avoid or minimize the impact on listed species and their habitat. Such consultation would result in a biological opinion by the Service addressing the anticipated effect of the project on listed and proposed species. The opinion may authorize a limited level of incidental take.

- If no Federal agency is involved with the project, and federally listed species may be taken as part of the project, then you, the applicant, should apply for an incidental take permit. The Service may issue such a permit if you submit a satisfactory conservation plan for the species that would be affected by your project. Should your survey determine that federally listed or proposed species occur in the area and are likely to be affected by the project, we recommend that you work with this office and the California Department of Fish

and Game to develop a plan that minimizes the project's direct and indirect impacts to listed species and compensates for project-related loss of habitat. You should include the plan in any environmental documents you file.

### **Critical Habitat**

When a species is listed as endangered or threatened, areas of habitat considered essential to its conservation may be designated as critical habitat. These areas may require special management considerations or protection. They provide needed space for growth and normal behavior; food, water, air, light, other nutritional or physiological requirements; cover or shelter; and sites for breeding, reproduction, rearing of offspring, germination or seed dispersal.

Although critical habitat may be designated on private or State lands, activities on these lands are not restricted unless there is Federal involvement in the activities or direct harm to listed wildlife.

If any species has proposed or designated critical habitat within a quad, there will be a separate line for this on the species list. Boundary descriptions of the critical habitat may be found in the Federal Register. The information is also reprinted in the Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR 17.95). See our [critical habitat page](#) for maps.

### **Candidate Species**

We recommend that you address impacts to candidate species. We put plants and animals on our candidate list when we have enough scientific information to eventually propose them for listing as threatened or endangered. By considering these species early in your planning process you may be able to avoid the problems that could develop if one of these candidates was listed before the end of your project.

### **Wetlands**

If your project will impact wetlands, riparian habitat, or other jurisdictional waters as defined by section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, you will need to obtain a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Impacts to wetland habitats require site specific mitigation and monitoring. For questions regarding wetlands, please contact Mark Littlefield of this office at (916) 414-6580.

### **Updates**

Our database is constantly updated as species are proposed, listed and delisted. If you address proposed and candidate species in your planning, this should not be a problem. However, we recommend that you get an updated list every 90 days. That would be August 18, 2008.

California Department of Fish and Game  
Natural Diversity Database  
Selected Elements by Scientific Name - Portrait

Scientific Name/Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS
1 <i>Abronia umbellata</i> ssp. <i>breviflora</i> pink sand-verbena	PDNYC010N2			G4G5T2	S2.1	1B.1
2 <i>Actinemys marmorata</i> <i>marmorata</i> northwestern pond turtle	ARAAD02031			G3G4T3	S3	SC
3 <i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i> Sonoma alopecurus	PMPOA07012	Endangered		G5T1Q	S1.1	1B.1
4 <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	AMACC10010			G5	S3	SC
5 <i>Aplodontia rufa</i> <i>phaea</i> Point Reyes mountain beaver	AMAF01012			G5T2	S2	SC
6 <i>Arctostaphylos virgata</i> Marin manzanita	PDERI041K0			G2	S2.2	1B.2
7 <i>Ardea alba</i> great egret	ABNGA04040			G5	S4	
8 <i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	ABNGA04010			G5	S4	
9 <i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>pycnostachyus</i> coastal marsh milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7B2			G2T2	S2.2	1B.2
10 <i>Campanula californica</i> swamp harebell	PDCAM02060			G3	S3.2	1B.2
11 <i>Carex lyngbyei</i> Lyngbye's sedge	PMCYP037Y0			G5	S2.2	2.2
12 <i>Castilleja ambigua</i> ssp. <i>humboldtiensis</i> Humboldt Bay owl's-clover	PDSCR0D402			G4T2	S2.2	1B.2
13 <i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> var. <i>porrectus</i> Mt. Vision ceanothus	PDRHA040F7			G3G4T2	S2.2	1B.3
14 <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> <i>nivosus</i> western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened		G4T3	S2	SC
15 <i>Cirsium andrewsii</i> Franciscan thistle	PDAST2E050			G2	S2.2	1B.2
16 <i>Cordylanthus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>palustris</i> Point Reyes bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C3			G4?T2	S2.2	1B.2
17 <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010			G4	S2S3	SC
18 <i>Dendroica petechia</i> <i>brewsteri</i> yellow warbler	ABPBX03018			G5T3?	S2	SC
19 <i>Dirca occidentalis</i> western leatherwood	PDTHY03010			G2G3	S2S3	1B.2
20 <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	Endangered		G3	S2S3	SC
21 <i>Fritillaria lanceolata</i> var. <i>tristulis</i> Marin checker lily	PMLIL0V0P1			G5T1	S1.1	1B.1
22 <i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> fragrant fritillary	PMLIL0V0C0			G2	S2.2	1B.2
23 <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> <i>sinuosa</i> saltmarsh common yellowthroat	ABPBX1201A			G5T2	S2	SC

California Department of Fish and Game  
Natural Diversity Database  
Selected Elements by Scientific Name - Portrait

Scientific Name/Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS
24 <i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>chamissonis</i> blue coast gilia	PDPLM040B3			G5T2	S2.1	1B.1
25 <i>Horkelia marinensis</i> Point Reyes horkelia	PDROS0W0B0			G2	S2.2	1B.2
26 <i>Ischnura gemina</i> San Francisco forktail damselfly	IIDOD72010			G2	S2	
27 <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> silver-haired bat	AMACC02010			G5	S3S4	
28 <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i> western red bat	AMACC05060			G5	S3?	SC
29 <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> hoary bat	AMACC05030			G5	S4?	
30 <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	ABNME03041		Threatened	G4T1	S1	
31 <i>Lavinia symmetricus</i> ssp. 2 Tomales roach	AFCJB19022			G5T2T3	S2S3	SC
32 <i>Lichnanthe ursina</i> bumblebee scarab beetle	IICOL67020			G2	S2	
33 <i>Lilaeopsis masonii</i> Mason's lilaeopsis	PDAPI19030		Rare	G3	S3.1	1B.1
34 <i>Lilium maritimum</i> coast lily	PMLIL1A0C0			G2	S2.1	1B.1
35 <i>Microseris paludosa</i> marsh microseris	PDAST6E0D0			G2	S2.2	1B.2
36 Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52110CA			G3	S3.2	
37 Northern Maritime Chaparral	CTT37C10CA			G1	S1.2	
38 <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> coho salmon - central California coast ESU	AFCHA02034	Endangered	Endangered	G4	S2?	
39 <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> steelhead - Central California Coast ESU	AFCHA0209G	Threatened		G5T2Q	S2	
40 <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> osprey	ABNKC01010			G5	S3	
41 <i>Phacelia insularis</i> var. <i>continentis</i> North Coast phacelia	PDHYD0C2B1			G2T1	S1.2	1B.2
42 <i>Polygonum marinense</i> Marin knotweed	PDPGN0L1C0			G1Q	S1.1	3.1
43 <i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened		G4T2T3	S2S3	SC
44 <i>Rhynchospora californica</i> California beaked-rush	PMCYP0N060			G1	S1.1	1B.1
45 <i>Sidalcea calycosa</i> ssp. <i>rhizomata</i> Point Reyes checkerbloom	PDMAL11012			G5T2	S2.2	1B.2
46 <i>Syncaris pacifica</i> California freshwater shrimp	ICMAL27010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	
47 <i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	AMAJF04010			G5	S4	SC

California Department of Fish and Game  
 Natural Diversity Database  
 Selected Elements by Scientific Name - Portrait

Scientific Name/Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS
48 Trifolium amoenum two-fork clover	PDFAB40040	Endangered		G1	S1.1	1B.1
49 Triquetrella californica coastal triquetrella	NBMUS7S010			G1	S1.2	1B.2
50 Vespericola marinensis Marin hesperian	IMGASA4140			G2G3	S2S3	