MARIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

AGENDA

DATE: **Wednesday, February 11, 2026**
PLACE: **Marin Farm Bureau Conference Room, 520 Mesa Road, Point Reyes Station, CA 94956**

REMOTE OPTION: Members of the public may participate remotely by Zoom: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87864206727 or by phone: +16699009128,,87864206727# meeting ID: 878 6420 6727. Please contact Elise Suronen at (415) 663-1170 ext. 314, or sarahs@marinrcd.org if you have concerns about accessibility. ***(Note that we may move agenda items in this meeting to meet time constraints of participants.)***

1. Regular meeting opens at **9:00 a.m.** Roll call, introduction of guests

ACTION ITEMS: 9:15 - 10:30 a.m.

2. **DISTRICT/ADMIN:** (15 min)
   A. Board approval of regular Meeting Minutes. ~ *Cora Richard, Bookkeeper*
   B. Board approval of the Financial Report. ~*Cora Richard, Bookkeeper*

3. PROGRAMS: (45 min)
   A. Request the Board execute Amendment #3 to Professional Services Agreement #C05-2022 (CDW LLC) that adds $75,000 to the contract. These changes are proposed to align with the revised budget and plan for the project. ~ *Chad White, Marin Biomass Project*
   B. Board decision to convene an ad hoc committee in developing a scope of work between Marin RCD and The Nature Conservancy to determine potential roles and/or contractual agreements for services in the Point Reyes National Seashore. ~ *Nancy Scolari, Executive Director and Greg Richardson, The Nature Conservancy*

4. INFORMATIONAL: (10:15-11:30 a.m.)

- COW MILC grant update. Status of the Stemple Creek and Drakes Bay dairy project with a focus on the manure pond decommissioning plans in the seashore. ~*Gerhard Epke, Water Quality Program Manager (30 min)*
- MALT Strategic Framework ~ *Lily Verdone, MALT Executive Director (15 min)*

Partner Updates: 3 min each

- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)– Petaluma Field Office Staff
- Marin Agricultural Land Trust/SAP – MALT Stewardship Staff
- Point Blue & Students & Teachers Restoring a Watershed (STRAW)– Point Blue Staff
- All Hands Ecology/ACR - Jim Jensen, Tomales Bay Land Steward and Preserve Mgr
- Marin Farm Bureau - Farm Bureau Representative

RCD Program Updates (See staff report for details):

- **Water Expansion:** *John Dolcini, Marin RCD Associate Director*

- **Federal Funding:** The new Agricultural Marketing for Producers (AMP) proposal was accepted and the Marin and Sonoma RCDs are expected to amend existing contracts to plan for new work under this funding in the ensuing year.
- **Justice Equity Diversity Inclusion (JEDI):** No report
- **Media/Messaging/Outreach**: Our newsletter was mailed!
- **Biomass Project:** The Marin Biomass Project is finalizing its integrated Study and expects to release it in this month. Upon release of the Study, the team will start undertaking outreach and will emphasize next steps to implement Study's recommendations.
- **Permit Coordination Program (PCP):** Ongoing review of Vegetation Treatment Plan for All Hands Ecology's Cypress Grove and Tom's Point. Exploring options for updating PCP analysis.
- **Urban Streams Program**: Things are moving and grooving in the Program. S. Phillips attended many meetings with partners and carried out the annual Lagunitas TAC field trip. Things are slowly moving forward with County agreements relating to Tomales Bay tire assessment, Zone 10 funds transfer in Inverness, and Tomales Bay Stewardship Network. Phillips went out to scout a potential project site along Pine Gulch Creek as well as scoped a potential site for a restoration workshop. Finally, Sarah is working with Larry Minikes to provide support to the Program and he will serve as the *Volunteer Urban Streams Liaison* for current efforts in need.
- **Carbon Farming Program**: The team is revamping the funding application portal for farmers in preparation for the new federal AMP grant. RCD was awarded a microgrant from CA Native Plant Society for the CF team to conduct a spring field day to build staff skills in native forb and grass identification on rangelands.
- **Walker Creek Watershed:** No report
- **Funding Opportunities:** RCD staff is currently in communications with CalTrans regarding mitigation funds to fix one of the Pine Gulch Creek Instream Flow Enhancement ponds.
- **Finance Committee:** The next FC meeting is scheduled for March 16th. An agenda will be posted this month The February meeting was cancelled as it conflicts with a holiday and staff is gearing up for FY25 audit.
- **District:** Admin staff have been focused on FY25 financial audit. A Draft Strategic Plan was completed. Staff are getting used to new timekeeping and HR services.
- **Landowner Assistance Provided:**

  Urban Streams: 12 individuals requested assistance and were consulted, 47 individuals were educated in the USC Program, and 3 site visits were conducted.

  Conserving Our Watersheds: 2 or 3 consultations

  Carbon Farming: 4

5. PUBLIC COMMENT

Public comment for any matter not listed on this agenda, provided that no Board action is to be taken. All statements that require a response will be referred to staff to be placed on the next agenda.

6. MEETING ADJOURNED

MARIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

MINUTES

DATE: **Wednesday, January 14th, 2026**
PLACE: **Marin Farm Bureau Conference Room, 520 Mesa Road, Point Reyes Station, CA 94956**

1. **A regularly scheduled meeting was called to order by Terry Sawyer, President, at 9 a.m.**
   Roll call of Directors: Terry Sawyer, Gerald Meral, David Sherwood, Melissa Williams and Mike Moretti
   Associate Directors: George Clyde, John Dolcini, Paul Ingle and Guido Frosini
   Staff: Nancy Scolari, Cora Richard, Preston Duncan, Gerhard Epke, Lee Farese, Sarah Skinker, Sarah Phillips
   Additional Attendees: Isaiah Thalmayer (STRAW), Jessie Ditmar (STRAW), Sara Soderberg (STRAW), Chad White (Marin Biomass Project), Scott Dunbar & Lauren Faccinto (MALT), Martha Davis (Nicasio Land Owners Association), Greg Richardson & Rodd Kelsey (The Nature Conservancy), Chase Garcia & Jenna Houts (NRCS), Burr Heneman (Resident), Paul Kaymark (Nigro & Nigro PC), Larry Minikes & Belle Cole & Bill Carney (Marin Biomass Board), Liebe Patterson (Blue DOT), Rick Holland (CA Agroforestry Network) and Sophia Carter (PR Light)

ACTION ITEMS:

2. **DISTRICT:**
   A. Board approval of FY23/24 Marin RCD Audit. ~ *Paul Kaymark, Nigro & Nigro PC*
      MOTION: Jerry; SECOND: Melissa; AYES: Terry, Jerry, Mike, David & Melissa; NOES: None; ABSENT: none; to approve the FY23/24 Marin RCD Audit
   B. Board approval of regular Meeting Minutes. ~ *Cora Richard, Bookkeeper*
      MOTION: David; SECOND: Melissa; AYES: Terry, Jerry, Mike, David & Melissa; NOES: None; ABSENT: none; to approve November 2025 Board Minutes with the addition of one guest who was present but not listed.
   C. Board approval of the Financial Report. ~ *Cora Richard, Bookkeeper*
      MOTION: Melissa; SECOND: Jerry; AYES: Terry, Jerry, Mike, David & Melissa; NOES: None; ABSENT: none; to approve the Financial Report.
   D. Board approval to request $125,000 from the County of Marin to support Marin RCD programs and to partially offset operational costs not covered by state or federal grants. ~ *Nancy Scolari, Executive Director*
      MOTION: Mike; SECOND: David; AYES: Terry, Jerry, Mike, David & Melissa; NOES: None; ABSENT: none; to approve the requesting $125,000 from Marin County.
   E. Board approval to form Ad Hoc Measure A Committee to plan for 2030 Measure A renewal ~ *Nancy Scolari, Executive Director*
      MOTION: Jerry; SECOND: Mike; AYES: Terry, Jerry, Mike, David & Melissa; NOES: None; ABSENT: none; to form a Ad Hoc Measure A Committee. Members so far are: Jerry (director), David (director), Nancy (staff), Cora (staff), Sarah S (staff), & Preston (staff)

F. Board approval of Marin RCD ballot responses in the election of CARCD Board Members, Bylaws and Resolutions ~ *Jerry Meral, Marin RCD Director*
MOTION: Melissa; SECOND: David; AYES: Terry, Jerry, Mike, David & Melissa; NOES: None; ABSENT: none; to approve Marin RCD's responses to CARCD.

3. INFORMATIONAL:

A. Marin Biomass Update/Presentation ~*Chad White, Marin Biomass Project Manager*
Chad gave us an amazing presentation on the details of the Marin Biomass Project, and the major update is that the Marin Biomass Report will be released soon.

Partner Updates:

- **The Nature Conservancy**- Greg shared that The Nature Conservancy put out an Request for Proposals in the selection of a contract grazer in the Seashore and received 15 responses. Of the 15, 5 submitted bids. They are currently reviewing the 5 bids and will select one by the end of the month. TNC has also been meeting with local organizations to understand community concerns and to develop partnerships. They would like to partner with MRCD and plan on attending next month's meeting with a formal request to do so.
- **Marin County Agricultural Commissioner**- Joe Deviney, Marin County Agricultural Commissioner. Joe was not present at this meeting.
- **USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)**– Petaluma Field Office Staff
Chase shared that all NRCS programs (EQIP, CSP & ACEP) share one deadline this year: January 15- close of business day. They currently have 97 EQIP applications, and 41 CSP applications. Chase expects to get roughly 30 more applications in the next 2 days. NRCS Petaluma is currently administering 262 active contracts. Those 262 contracts cover areas of Marin & Sonoma County. Of the 262, 173 are EQIP, and of the 173, 24 of those EQIP contracts are in Marin. There are currently 72 active CSP contracts, of the 72, 19 are in Marin County.
- **Marin Agricultural Land Trust/SAP** – MALT Stewardship Staff
MALT has a new Director of Conservation – Lauren Faccinto! She was attending via Zoom today to introduce herself. Scott told us that MALT will have partner office hours hosted by Cooperative Extension at the end of this month, with the RCD, NRCS and Zerofoodprint. MALT's small grants program is open; they will be doing up to $400,000 that will be awarded in this round. All Marin County agriculturalists are eligible.
- **Point Blue & Students & Teachers Restoring a Watershed (STRAW)**– Point Blue Staff
Jessie gave us an update on where they're at in the restoration season. They are now officially at 99 restoration planting days and had a record 5 in one day! Between Libby and Jessie there are 23 more restoration planting days scheduled this season. This time of year, STRAW starts to look at the next season of implementation and begin planning for that.
- **All Hands Ecology (formerly Audubon Canyon Ranch) –** Jim Jensen
Jim was not present at this meeting.
- **Marin Water Expansion –** John Dulcini (Marin RCD Associate Director)
John let us know that MMWD still has a goal of gaining 8,500-acre feet per year, therefore even though the Nicasio Reservoir modifications are not going forward they are still seeking more water. The plan moving forward is:
The ARC pipeline (still in progress) - construction would be several years out. This pipeline would connect the Russian River to Nicasio Reservoir. Sonoma and Marin Counties did agree to

a 15-year agreement. There is a $12.5 million dollar contract. It commits them to purchase at least 5,300-acre feet, but no more than 14,300-acre feet.
Electrifying the Soulajule Reservoir pump station – MMWD would like to install permanent electric pumps. This would involve installing a pipeline system, from Soulajule to Nicasio Reservoirs.
Kent Lake Expansion – MMWD is still looking at this, they are currently doing a feasibility study.

RCD Program Updates (See staff report for details):

- **Federal Funding Unfrozen**: The County of Sonoma has been provided with a USDA Contract Amendment. The Marin RCD will be a subcontractor to the County. The project funds will be provided directly to producers this year.
- **Biomass Project**: The Marin Biomass Project has completed a draft final report titled "The Marin Biomass Study: Pathways to Improved Biomass Utilization and a More Regenerative Economy." It has been shared with the multi-stakeholder Marin Biomass Collaborative and is undergoing their review. Public release is planned for next month. Upon release of the Study, the team will launch outreach focused on key findings and recommendations.
- **Conserving Our Watersheds Program (COW**): COW MILC is the most recent Nonpoint Source Pollution Water Board grant. Projects at dairies in the Stemple Creek watershed have been ranked by the Technical Advisory Group and design work is underway. The grant also funds practices in Drakes Bay watershed of the National Seashore and those projects are expected to constitute manure pond decommissioning at those outgoing dairies. An application for COW GIRL phase IX was resubmitted to the Water Board in December.
- **Urban Streams Program**: Welcome Back! Sarah Phillips is back as of Dec. 8th. Activities for December, upon return, have included lots of catching up on the USC Prgm with Gerhard, reviewing and responding to six (6) months of emails and calls, coordinating meetings to get back in the flow on various projects and proposed contract agreements (Zone 10 and Tomales Bay). Sarah started to plan the Lagunitas TAC's annual field trip and is providing support to Marin Water in conducting spawner surveys in San Geronimo Creek.
- **Carbon Farming Program**: The team is working on an update to the Project Application Portal on the RCD website to accommodate for upcoming project funding. STRAW Implementation season is underway, and the team is gearing up to visit and support at least 1 restoration day with students this winter.
- **Permit Coordination Program (PCP**): Several projects including the RCD's Conserving Our Watershed Program and Carbon Farming as well as Green Gulch Farm's Streamflow Enhancement projects completed CEQA this fall. Staff is currently reviewing a Vegetation Treatment Plan for Martin Griffin Preserve before a CEQA determination is presented to the board in 2026.
- **Justice Equity Diversity Inclusion (JEDI**): JEDI Committee met 12/2 to discuss updates in JEDI work, the direction of the group, and the inclusion of JEDI focused language in the Strategic Plan. Michelle, Sarah and Nancy then met with Amy Stork to discuss incorporating this feedback into the Plan. The group will continue to meet regularly.
- **Media/Messaging/Outreach:** We are working on a new newsletter for January. The RCD

was also mentioned in the Point Reyes Light both in the Editors Note and in an article entitled, *"Dairy ponds refashioned as ranchers depart park"* - this is referenced on our website.

- **Funding Opportunities**: RCD staff is in communications with CalTrans regarding mitigation funds to fix one of the Pine Gulch Creek Instream Flow Enhancement ponds. RCD staff is also looking into a design proposal to be submitted to CA Dept of Fish and Wildlife for Lagunitas Creek. Gerhard submitted a water quality proposal to the State Water Resources Control Board to continue the Conserving Our Watersheds Program.
- **Finance Committee**: The Committee met in December to review the audit which is presented at this meeting.
- **District:** FY24 financial audit was completed (thank you Cora!). A Draft Strategic Plan was completed but will be delayed due to further editing. A holiday party was hosted (thank you Fiona!). Software migration is in the works for timekeeping and HR services.
- **Landowner Assistance Provided**:
  Urban Streams: 20 individuals requested assistance and were consulted, 5 educated, 0 site visits.
  COW: O
  CF: 2

4. ANNOUNCEMENTS & CORRESPONDANCE

- None

5. PUBLIC COMMENT

No public comment

6. MEETING ADJOURNED at 11:42 a.m.

Marin Resource Conservation District
Monthly Financial Summary

CASH

Wells Fargo Balances as of 12/31/25	December	November
Checking - Operating Account	$ 819,303	$ 803,673
* *Bills & Payroll Paid, through 2/04/26*	$ (137,572)	
* *2025 Employer 401k Match Paid 1/26/26*	$ (62,247)	
* *Payments Received, through 2/04/26*	$ -	
No-till Drill Account	$ 14,985	$ 14,985
Total Wells Fargo	**$ 634,469**	**$ 818,658**

County of Marin Preliminary Trial Balance as of 12/31/25		
Checking	$ 483,316	$ 432,690
* *Bills Paid, through 2/04/26*	$ (48,993)	
* *Payments received, through 2/04/26*	$ 87,877	
Total County	**$ 522,200**	**$ 432,690**
Total Cash	**$ 1,156,669**	**$ 1,251,348**

OTHER WORKING CAPITAL DETAILS

Grants Receivable - Open grant invoices - (see page 3)		$ 245,250	$ 214,034
Retention Receivable - Due from Grantors		$ 16,028	$ 9,456
Prepaid Grant Funds Received:			
* Measure A - 6/30/25 Bal., + funds rec'd this FY, - this FY exp		$ (1,136,962)	$ (1,409,298)
Covid Relief Funds			
Ombudsman Fund		$ (19,793)	$ (19,793)
Unpaid Bills - Pending to be Paid		$ -	$ -
Retention Payable to Vendors		$ -	$ -
* **PTO Liability** as of 1/31/26 (if all staff cashed out PTO at once)		$ (68,277)	
Current Bills To Pay (see page 4):			
Administrative Expenses	**6.60%**	$ (3,331)	$ (22,901)
Grant Expenses, current to be be paid	**93.40%**	$ (47,128)	$ (15,185)
Grant Expenses, to be paid when funded	**0.00%**	$ -	$ -
Net Working Capital		**$ 142,457**	**$ 7,662**

Marin Resource Conservation District
Monthly Financial Summary

Grants Receivable - Money coming in. The RCD submits invoices to our grantors. Our work is paid on a reimbursable basis. The expected turnaround time for reimbursement varies but is usually 60-90

Retention Receivable - Money coming in after grant is finalized. Some funders require a withholding of 5-10% of each invoice until the entire project is completed and approved. Once the funder is satisfied with the overall grant, the project is deemed complete and the remaining 5-10% is paid in full to the RCD.

Prepaid Grant funds - Received money upfront. This funding has been paid in advance of work being completed and is held in our accounts where, upon board approval, it is deducted from the balance.

Current Bills To Pay - Pay these bills now. These are bills where 1) the funder has provided payment, 2) the landowner/contractor cannot wait 60-90 days or 3) they support RCD operating expenses.

MARIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Open Invoices
2/4/2026

Grantor	1 - 30	31 - 60	61 - 90	91 and over	Total
Audubon Canyon Ranch	2,800				2,800
CA OPR Biomass 2025 Contract	19,546				19,546
Carbon Cycle Institute	5,264				5,264
CA SCC Carbon	23,869	7,325	12,570		43,764
CDFA - HSP Block Grant (ZFP)		1,383		262	1,645
COW MILC - SWRCB	73,799				73,799
Marin County Urban Streams	17,052				17,052
MMWD	1,110				1,110
North Coast Resource Conservation Dist. (UCOP)	12,646				12,646
SCC Wildfire	7,467				7,467
SPAWN		1,992			1,992
USDA Climate Smart Commodities (SMACCC)				26,103	26,103
USDA Cooperative Grant 2024	7,962	6,871		17,078	31,911
USDA GLCI (Grazing Lands)				153	153
Wildlife Conservation Board 2022	13,007				
TOTAL OPEN INVOICES	**184,522**	**17,571**	**12,570**	**43,595**	**245,250**
Retainers	2,235	0	4,887	8,907	16,028
TOTAL DUE	**186,756**	**17,571**	**17,457**	**52,502**	**261,278**
	71%	7%	7%	20%	100%

Note: Aging is based upon the date payments are expected.

Total due 91 days and over		**91 and over**
CDFA HSP Block Grant (partial balance open)	9/30/2024	262
USDA CSC (SMACCC)*	4/22/2025	26,103
USDA Cooperative Grant 2024*	6/30/2025	5,848
USDA Cooperative Grant 2024*	3/31/2025	5,108
USDA Cooperative Grant 2024*	12/31/2024	6,122
USDA GLCI (Grazing Lands)* (partial balance open)	9/30/2024	153
Sub-total		**$ 43,595**
Retainers		8,907
TOTAL		**$ 52,502**

* - Payment from the federal government

Note: A number of grants are only invoiced quarterly. The actual amount of the total receivables is not reflected here as we do not use estimates. This reflects only invoices that have been submitted to grantors.

MARIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Bills to Pay
Feb-26

Name	Date	Memo	Aging	Open Balance
Administrative Expenses				
Destination HR	1/30/2026	HR Consulting	5	$ 67
Horizon Cable TV	1/30/2026	Internet	5	$ 134
Pt Reyes 4th Investors, LLC	2/1/2026	January Office Rent	3	$ 1,436
Primo Water	2/2/2026	Office water	2	$ 45
SDRMA	1/30/2026	Additional Insured Certificate	5	$ 48
Smile Business Products	1/20/2026	Copier	15	$ 150
US Bank Corporate	12/24/2025	Fireflies AI- note taking service	42	$ 63
US Bank Corporate	12/24/2025	RingCentral- Staff phone numbers	42	$ 310
US Bank Corporate	1/14/2026	Society for Range Mgmnt- Conference	21	$ 180
US Bank Corporate	1/14/2026	San Anselmo Coffee- BOD meeting coffee	21	$ 12
US Bank Corporate	1/20/2026	UCD- Staff continuing education	15	$ 425
US Bank Corporate	1/5/2026	Costco- Office supplies. Paper, tape, batteries	30	$ 84
US Bank Corporate	1/2/2026	SpringAhead	33	$ 35
US Bank Corporate	1/2/2026	SpringAhead	33	$ 225
US Bank Corporate	1/12/2026	Quickbooks- bookkeeping subscription	23	$ 115
US Bank Corporate	12/18/2025	Microsoft	48	$ 2
Total Administrative Expenses				**$ 3,331**
Grant Expenses				
Dimensions Four Engineering	1/23/2026	COW MILC-Survey/Map/Staking/Site Eval	12	$ 2,518
Evans & DeShazo, Inc	1/14/2026	Arch Review- Measure A: County Carbon	21	$ 6,363
Katuna, Michelle	1/20/2026	Tribal Liason Consulting: SCC Carbon	15	$ 1,223
Pt Reyes 4th Investors, LLC	2/1/2026	February Office Rent, Suite 203, Ombudsman	3	$ 1,009
Point Blue	2/4/2026	Project #05-2024 Measure A & WCB	0	$ 15,862
Point Blue	2/4/2026	Project #05-2024 Measure A & WCB	0	$ 9,991
Point Blue	2/4/2026	Project #05-2024 Measure A & WCB	0	$ 4,473
UC Davis	1/22/2026	Farmer to Farmer Carb Farm Training SCC Task 4	13	$ 1,720
US Bank Corporate	12/18/2025	Ombudsman- SpringAhead	48	$ 70
Yee, Orlena	2/2/2026	MCP Project Manager	2	$ 3,900
Total Grant Expenses				**$ 47,128**
Total Bills to Pay				**$ 50,458**

Marin RCD Grants

	6	SWRCB 319H Water Quality in Lower Lagunitas	$ 30,000	Awarded 05/2021	SPAWN	Assist with 2 road projects on ranches
X	7	GrizzlyCorps Member	TBD	Awarded 04/2021	Marin RCD	Intern to help with outreach, monitoring and DEI
	8	CDFA Technical Assistance	$ 60,000	Awarded 08/2021	Marin RCD	Assist producers in applications to Healthy Soils Program
X	9	NACD TA2021 Regional Soil Health Hub Coordinator	$ 114,000	Awarded 04/2021	Marin RCD	North Bay Soil Health Coordinator for RCDs. Coordinate programs and staffing
X	10	COM Support for Carbon Farm Plans	$ 50,000	Awarded 03/2021	Marin RCD	Development of 5 carbon farm plans plus match for grant #29
X	11	NFWF Monarch Habitat	TBD	Awarded 11/2021	Gold Ridge RCD	Support monarch habitat with landowners
	12	SCC Prop68 Climate Grant	$ 1,000,000	Awarded 12/2021	Marin RCD	Farm plans, implementation, designs, ed workshops, no till drill and FIGR collaboration
	13	Beaver Dam Analogues	TBD	On hold	TBD	Install Beaver Dam Structures at select locations in the Walker Cr watershed
	14	Lagunitas Restoration @ Coast Guard	TBD	On hold	TBD	Potential collaboration to enhance Lagunitas at the Coast Guard reach
X	15	MCF-Kurland Marin Carbon Project Coordinator	$ 50,000	Awarded 05/2021	Marin RCD	coordinate and scale carbon farming in Marin county
X	16	MRCD Internship/Scholarship Fund	$ 3,000	Awarded 07/2021	Marin RCD	support young dissadvantaged interns wishing to learn on-the job-skills
X	17	Edwards Mother Earth Foundation	$ 592,000	Declined	CARCD	[Soil Hub] expand agroforestry component of carbon farm plans in the north coast region
X	18	PRNS Tech Assist for Ranchers	$ 48,285	Awarded 09/2021	Marin RCD	Assistance to seashore ranchers for RDM sampling, conditional waivers, planning
X	19	OPR Marin Biomass Project	$ 500,000	Awarded 06/2022	Marin RCD	Develop recommendations for biomass recovery and utilization processes, infrastructure, and investment
X	20	MALT Carbon Farming	$ 90,000	Awarded 03/2021	Marin RCD	2 carbon farm plans and carbon farming implementation
	21	COM Support for Carbon Farming	$ 125,000	Awarded 12/2021	Marin RCD	support project develoment
X	22	UC Western SARE Soils Training	$ 78,167	Awarded 03/2022	Marin RCD	[Soil Hub] Soil Health Assessment/Management Through California's North Coast Soil Hub
	23	WCB Monarch Pollinator Habitat	$ 250,000	Awarded 09/2022	CARCD	Install and monitor monarch/pollinator plants in riparian or hedgerow areas
X	24	USDA Climate Smart Commodities	$ 3,585,745	Frozen/Resubmitted	Sonoma County	Plan, design, install, monitor GHG reduction and carbon sequestration projects
X	25	NACD TA2022 Regional Soil Health Hub Coordinator	$ 124,000	Awarded 09/2022	Marin RCD	North Coast Soil Health Coordinator for RCDs. Coordinate programs and staffing
X	26	Planning Drought Resiliency	$ 286,239	Declined	Marin RCD	Work with UCCE-MALT on drought resiliency watershed planning for producers
	27	NRCS Grazing Lands	$ 25,000	Awarded 04/2023	Gold Ridge RCD	[Soil Hub] Staff training on prescribed grazing/ grazing mgmt plans, workshops and education for produce
X	28	CDFA Conservation Planning (CAPGP)	$ 182,000	Awarded 02/2023	Marin RCD	Carbon farm plans, grazing management plans, soil health management plans
	29	SWRCB 319h Water Quality on the ranches-dairies	$ 739,872	Awarded 07/2023	Marin RCD	Implement projects on the ranches in PRNS and Stemple watersheds
	30	FHA Anadromous Organism Passage (AOP) grant	TBD	Due 2/6/23	Mill Valley	Support Mill Valley StreamKeepers & City of Mill Valley with proposal for barrier retrofit for fish passage
	31	OPR Marin Biomass Project	$ 250,000	Awarded 05/2023	Marin RCD	Develop recommendations for biomass recovery and utilization processes, infrastructure, and investment
	32	UC SAREP CA Farm Demonstration Network	$ 53,730	Awarded 07/2023	UC SAREP (Conser	[Soil Hub] Development and monitoring of field trials, education and outreach on soil health and climate-
X	33	DOC Capacity Building	$ 681,445	Declined	Marin RCD	[Soil Hub] Tools and technology for program and project management - Salesforce integration; outreach
	34	CDFA Healthy Soils Block Grant w/Zero Foodprint	$ 22,500	Awarded 09/2023	Zero Foodprint	[Soil Hub] CDFA Healthy Soils Program technical assistance and implementation - block grant pilot
X	35	NOAA Fisheries	$ 8,000,000	Declined	Marin RCD	habitat restoration and coastal resilience. Focus on salmon restoration.
	36	MCF-Kurland Marin Carbon Project Coordinator	$ 50,000	Awarded 06/2023	Marin RCD	coordinate and scale carbon farming in Marin county
	37	NACD TA2023 Regional Soil Health Hub Director	$ 73,950	Awarded 01/2024	Marin RCD	[Soil Hub] North Coast Soil Health Coordinator for RCDs. Coordinate programs and staffing
X	38	OPR Enhancing Climate Resilience in North Bay	$ 127,000	Declined	Gold Ridge RCD	Urban rebate program to construct rainwater catchment systems
X	39	OPR Community Economic Resilience Fund	TBD	cancelled	Marin RCD	Feasibility study to build out biomass-related climate jobs (high road jobs)
X	40	MC Measure A FARE PRNS Weed Mgmt	$ 100,000	Declined	Marin RCD	Comparative methods of removal of Scotch Broom on PRNS rangeland
	41	North Coast Wildfire Resilience Block Grant	$ 250,000	Awarded 05/2024	Humboldt RCD	Equipment, fire prevention, training/workforce development, CEQA-NEPA permitting
	42	NRCS Soil Hub Director	$ 75,000	Awarded 06/2024	Marin RCD	[Soil Hub] Continuation of North Coast Soil Hub Director position
	43	NACD TA2024 Regional Soil Health Hub Director	$ 181,540	Awarded 12/2024	Marin RCD	[Soil Hub] North Coast Soil Health Director Coordinate programs and staffing. Also funds time for carbon
	44	COM Tomales Bay Tire Removal	$ 50,000	In Progress	Marin RCD	Possible contract with the county to remove old tires in Tomales Bay
	45	COM Zone 10-Inverness Flood Control	$ 30,000	In Progress	Marin RCD	Possible contract with county to address flood issues in Zone 10
	46	SWRCB COWGIRL	$ 724,000	Resubmitted 12/2025	Marin RCD	Continuation of COW water quality program
	47	Carbon Cycle Institute	$ 24,440	Awarded 03/2025	Marin RCD	[Soil Hub] director involvement in Bay Area Regional Climate Planning and statewide hubs coordination
X	48	WRA Mitigation	$ 250,000	Declined	Marin RCD	Possible funding source for Chileno Creek Restoration Project
X	49	Private Foundation	$ 50,000	Declined	Marin RCD	[Soil Hub] Fill the federal funding gap for Soil Hub Director position

Marin RCD Grants

50	USDA Advancing Markets for Producers	$	2,000,000	**Awarded 01/2026**	Marin RCD	Implementation of soil health practices
51	NFWF Conservation Partners- Western Grazing Lanc	$	85,000	Declined	Sonoma RCD	[Soil Hub] 3 carbon farm plans for rangeland operations
67	Renewable Natural Resources Foundation	$	200,000	Submitted 09/2025	UC Berkeley	Compost applications for a circular carbon and nutrient economy on rangelands
68	Caltrans Mitigation Funds	$	670,928	Submitted 12/2025	Marin RCD	Fresh Run Farm Pond 1A Leak Repair
69	NACD TA2025 Soil Hub Director	$	206,985	Submitted 01/2026	Marin RCD	[Soil Hub] North Coast Soil Health Director Coordinate programs, staffing, and TA.

ACTION: MARIN BIOMASS PROJECT

3A. Request that Board execute an amendment to Professional Services Agreement #C05-2022 (CDW LLC) that adds $75,000 to the contract. These changes are proposed to align with the revised budget and plan for the project.

Urgency: Urgent
The proposed amendments fund professional services and their contracts, as needed to complete revisions to the Marin Biomass Study, to advance the implementation readiness of its findings and recommendations, and to fulfill deliverables in MRCD's contract with the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LCI).

Background:
Driven by a rapidly changing climate, both the wildfire prevention activities overseen by the Marin Wildfire Prevention Authority (MWPA) and the landfill diversion efforts overseen by Zero Waste Marin (ZWM) are generating increasing amounts of biomass in Marin. The Marin Biomass Project (Project) seeks to study and advise on the most economical and most environmentally responsible processing and use of these growing flows of organic material.

The Project is in the process of completing the Marin Biomass Study (Study) that analyzes a range of existing and potential pathways for processing and utilizing biomass. It is doing so in a collaborative manner to build cooperation among the public and private stakeholders that oversee and operate the biomass utilization economy and so that optimal solutions can be quickly implemented. Marketable uses of biomass being explored include, among others, compost, mulches, and biochar as ground cover and soil amendments; biochar for industrial application; green hydrogen for electricity and transportation; renewable natural gas for electricity and pipeline injection; and diversified wood products. The specific objectives and deliverables of the Study include the following:

- Confirmation of expected biomass feedstock amounts and types in Marin.
- Identification of the most promising biomass utilization pathways in Marin.
- Analysis of the economic feasibility and development potential of promising pathways.
- Analysis of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction and carbon sequestration potential of promising pathways.
- Recommendations for pathways, practices, and infrastructure that improve biomass utilization in Marin and that could apply in urbanized coastal regions of California.

Th Study process has been designed to facilitate institutional cooperation among a range of Marin stakeholders, including the following: MWPA and ZWM, two joint powers authorities that oversee the bulk of biomass flows in Marin; their member jurisdictions; private biomass haulers and processors; and the Marin Resource Conservation District (MRCD), which promotes carbon farming on working lands. The Project is an endorsed solution of MarinCAN, a nonprofit working to spur countywide "drawdown" of GHG emissions below zero by 2045. Other public and private organizations are also involved to create conditions for success.

Marin RCD Board Actions:
On June 12, 2024, the Board approved OPR Agreement No. SPPD 23176 for the Marin Biomass Project, which was fully executed by OPR and the Executive Director on June 27, 2024. The total project budget under OPR Agreement No. SPPD 23176 is $150,000.

Today's Actions:
The Board is being asked to amend existing Contract #05-2022 with CDW LLC and increase its funding from $350,000 to $425,000.

This increase in budget funds the following services: (i) previously unbudgeted technical services from April 2025 through March 2026, (ii) stakeholder meeting facilitation, and (iii) production of the final Marin Biomass Study.

Available Budget: Yes, budget is available. The proposed increase of $75,000 in professional services funding is available in the remaining budget of $150,000 under OPR Agreement No. SPPD 23176.

MARIN BIOMASS PROJECT

sponsored by the
MARIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

CDW LLC
MRCD Contract #C05-2022
Contract Amendment No. 3

February 11, 2026

PO BOX 1146 – POINT REYES STATION, CA 94956 – TEL: 415 – 663-1170

Amendment No. 3 to MRCD Contract CO5-2022

This amendment, when signed, shall become an addition to **MRCD Contract #C05-2022**, between the MARIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT, P.O. Box 1146, Point Reyes Station, CA 94956, hereinafter referred to as "MRCD" and CDW LLC, hereinafter referred to as "Contractor."

This amendment will be reincorporated by reference into Contract #C05-2022 as Exhibit C. The effective date of Amendment No. 2 to Contract C05-2022 will be the date thereafter that MRCD's Executive Officer executes it.

Terms and Conditions of Amendment No. 3

1. Contractor's budget shall be modified from $350,00 to $425,000.

2. The original contract creates separate budgets for Personnel and for Materials and Travel. This amendment shall eliminate that distinction and combine all remaining funds into a single Consulting Services budget.

3. For accounting purposes, changes to the budget shall be retroactive back to April 1, 2025.

4. The Contractor's Scope of Work shall be left unchanged.

5. The term of this contract is extended until December 31, 2026.

All other terms and conditions of the Agreement between MRCD and Contractor shall remain in effect, except as modified by this change order.

MRCD:

BY: _____
PRESIDENT, Board of Directors

DATE: _____

CONTRACTOR:

BY: _____
Chad White, Managing Member
CDW LLC

Tax ID No. 88-3487745
Phone: (415) 378-9954

DATE: _____

ACTION: POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE

3B. Board decision to convene an ad hoc committee in developing a scope of work between Marin RCD and The Nature Conservancy to determine potential roles and/or contractual agreements for services in the Point Reyes National Seashore. ~ *Nancy Scolari, Executive Director and Greg Richardson, The Nature Conservancy*

URGENCY:

Somewhat Urgent. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) will need to meet contractual deadlines and therefore have some partnerships in place to begin working on deliverables which require time for public engagement; however, it will be important for the RCD to be thoughtful in determining its role.

BACKGROUND:

The Marin RCD is governed by Division 9 of the California Public Resources Code which authorizes work on federal lands:

- § 9408(a): Empowers directors to cooperate and enter into contracts or agreements with the United States.
- § 9408(c): Explicitly authorizes RCDs to cooperate with federal, state, and local agencies.
- § 9151: Authorizes RCDs to implement programs, projects, and practices on public and private lands to manage resources.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area/Point Reyes National Seashore (GGNRA/PRNS) are federal lands contained within Marin RCD's boundaries. Over the years, Marin RCD has been involved in work with our federal GGNRA/PRNS partners and the ranches bound by lease agreements. The following interactions describe recent activities.

Marin RCD and GGNRA/ PRNS Activities

1. **Conserving Our Watersheds Program**. In the last 15 years the Marin RCD has implemented projects on ranches within the GGNRA/PRNS area: creek restoration, stream crossings, road repairs, gully restoration, fencing and water developments. All previous projects were required to be in watersheds identified on the State's list of "Impaired Waterbodies" which is why only the GGNRA ranches and one ranch in PRNS were enrolled in this program, however in 2024, the Marin RCD received a grant award to extend services to include the Point Reyes Peninsula. After the award was made, the settlement agreement and buy-outs were announced which has led the Marin RCD and SF Regional Water Quality Control Board to redirect funding to the decommissioning of ponds at three vacant dairy sites. This work is now in the design stage.
2. **Carbon Farming Program**. In the years 2015 – 2017 the Marin RCD sent out solicitations to ranches in the county asking applicants to apply to Marin RCD's Carbon Farming Program, a program designed to work with ranchers in the development of plans that improve water quality, soil health, biodiversity and implement climate-smart practices. The Marin RCD received several requests from PRNS ranches who ranked high in the selection process however planning efforts could not be pursued with those ranches due to PRNS simultaneously undertaking the General Management Plan Amendment National Environmental Protection Assessment (NEPA) process at the time.

3. **Marin RCD-DOI/PRNS Cooperative Agreement**. From 2020-2025, the Marin RCD has been providing PRNS staff with technical services which have included conservation planning, water quality monitoring, grassland residual dry matter monitoring and general environmental compliance. The grant agreement is now complete, and it is unknown if it will continue.
4. **Measure A**. In 2025 the Marin RCD pursued the use of Measure A sales tax revenue to provide cost share funding to the remaining ranches to implement conservation practices under the new 20-year lease agreements in GGNRA, however the County-Marin RCD Agreement does not permit the use of this funding on state and national lands.

Marin RCD and Re-located Ranches

Outside of the GGNRA/PRNS, Marin RCD has been in contact with Marin County and USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA NRCS) staff regarding the **$1 million San Francisco North Bay Dairy Community Transition Assistance Project**. The program provides funding to ranches transitioning to locations in Marin and Sonoma Counties for purposes of planning, designing, and implementing conservation practices at new ranch sites.

If any ranches are relocated in Marin County, it is likely they will be eligible for Marin RCD's competitive grant programs with funding coming from sources such as USDA NRCS Advancing Markets for Producers or Measure A's Sustainable Agriculture Program. Staff will be ready to assist those ranches if applications are received.

Marin RCD and The Nature Conservancy

TNC has submitted a request to the Marin RCD entitled, "Exploring a Partnership for Community Engagement and Land Stewardship at PRNS" (See Exhibit A). TNC has received a $2.7 million grant from the CA Wildlife Conservation Board to plan for fencing, water infrastructure, targeted grazing, restoration, research and monitoring in addition to CA Environmental Protection Act (CEQA) compliance.

The Marin RCD has a history of designing, permitting, constructing and monitoring projects with grant funding on rangelands in the district, including lands within GGNRA/PRNS. We have staff skilled in rangeland ecology, water quality and hydrology, biology, soil science, project management (specifically with WCB funding) and CEQA/permitting.

The Marin RCD also has a Mitigated Negative Declaration, which provides programmatic CEQA coverage for 44 USDA NRCS conservation practices, and has the authority to be a CEQA lead agency for any projects that fall under a CEQA Categorical Exemption.

Finally, the Marin RCD has an established relationship with the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria which has entered into a government-to-government partnership with GGNRA/PRNS.

The availability of staff for this effort is yet to be determined and will require further discussion with PRNS and TNC to outline the scope of work necessary in completing TNC's WCB grant obligations.

TODAY'S ACTIONS:
The Board will decide how to support stewardship of PRNS and its relationship with TNC, whether as a partner, subcontractor, committee member or advisor. Staff is recommending Options 3 or 4 found below.

Option 1: Board chooses not to join a coalition of local partners to support stewardship planning of the pastoral zone in the PRNS at this time.

Option 2: Board will join a coalition of local partners to support stewardship of the pastoral zone in the PRNS only as an outside advisor or committee member with no contractual obligations at this time.

Option 3: Board will join a coalition of local partners to support stewardship of the pastoral zone and directs staff to work with PRNS and TNC in drafting up a scope of work to be presented to the Board for further consideration. This option does not ensure a contractual relationship.

Option 4: Board will join a coalition of local partners to support stewardship of the pastoral zone and will convene an ad hoc committee in drafting up a scope of work to be presented to the Board for further consideration. This option does not ensure a contractual relationship.

Option 5: As determined by the Board

IMPACTS: (Describe alliance with RCD strategic plan and grant goals)
The Marin RCD strategic plan supports this action under a few goals and strategies, but the following strategies rise to the top:

Goal 4. Conserve and enhance flora and fauna
Strategies:
1. Conserve coastal prairies, grasslands, croplands, wetlands, upland and riparian forests to enhance biodiversity and economic sustainability.
2. Implement projects that conserve and enhance habitats for threatened, endangered and local species of importance.
3. Support landowners in addressing non-native invasive weed infestations.
4. Improve fish habitat through erosion control, range management, nutrient management, fish passage and riparian restoration.
6. Identify and implement stream enhancement projects in all watersheds. Coordinate with Point Blue Conservation Science and other organizations.

AVAILABLE BUDGET:
There is currently no room in our existing district (County-funded) budget to support any work beyond participating in an ad hoc capacity to develop a scope of work and potential contract.

Gerhard is working on the pond decommissioning; however, his time is isolated only to that work. The PRNS-Marin RCD Agreement which has funded staff time working in the PRNS is now closed. There are no other grants or funding sources to support this work.

Exhibit A

Exploring a Partnership for Community Engagement and Land Stewardship at Point Reyes National Seashore

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The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is inviting the Marin Resource Conservation District (MRCD) to join a coalition of local partners in supporting the stewardship of the pastoral zone within Point Reyes National Seashore. TNC would like to initiate a formal dialogue and joint exploration of what collaboration could look like.

JUSTIFICATION

Transitions taking place in Point Reyes National Seashore are underway. Whereas TNC brings technical, legal and financial capacity to support this work, the Marin RCD brings significant expertise and connection to local conservation priorities and community interests. A partnership presents an opportunity to better serve what comes next on the Point, as a whole.

BACKGROUND

The Nature Conservancy (TNC). The mission of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is to conserve the lands and waters on which all life depends. In all of TNC's work, it serves this mission by working only with willing landowners and partners in voluntary ways. For decades this work has included working closely with the agricultural community in land protection and restoration. In California alone, TNC works across over 400,000 acres of grazed lands and holds 250,000 acres in preserves, which feature grazing as a conservation tool. TNC has a 65-year history in California of working with federal and state agencies, RCDs, non-profit partners, and private landowners, to achieve natural resource objectives.

Settlement Agreement. The Nature Conservancy was invited by all parties of an existing lawsuit that TNC was not party to – challenging the renewal of long-term agricultural leases in Point Reyes National Seashore – to mediate a voluntary settlement. TNC was invited based on its history and experience working collaboratively with public and private partners on complex conservation challenges to reach voluntary solutions. A negotiated agreement was announced in January 2025 that included the buying out of 11 agricultural leases on approximately 17,000 acres of the National Seashore, leaving nine grazing leases on the Seashore and GGNRA intact and subject to long-term lease negotiations with the NPS. It also

included – at TNC's insistence – a transition support plan (funded by TNC) that would provide payments to affected farmworker and tenant households to assist in their own transition off the seashore.

COLLABORATION PARAMETERS

TNC holds a Cooperative Agreement and lease option, both established as part of the Settlement, with the National Park Service (NPS) to support the co-stewardship of the nearly 17,000 acres undergoing transition.

Cooperative Agreement - TNC commits to:

1) *"Collaborate with NPS on development and implementation of a targeted grazing plan,"*
2) *"Support prioritization, removal and modification of infrastructure to facilitate wildlife movement and targeted grazing"*
3) *"Support implementation of grassland restoration,"*
4) *"Engage with NPS staff as they collaborate and consult with the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria under their General Agreement."*

Science and monitoring will be conducted in support of activities #1-3.

Funding -
The Nature Conservancy received a $2.7 million grant for stewardship planning in August 2025. Plans must be developed for:

1) Virtual fence
2) Fencing repair and replacement
3) Water infrastructure
4) Targeted grazing
5) Restoration, and
6) Research and monitoring

This includes permitting. These funds can be used over three years and are the original basis for funding a collaboration. Additional fundraising will continue beyond this timeframe to support implementation of these plans.

Timeline - For exploring potential collaboration, it is desired but not critical to assess options and returning with a proposal in March. The motivation for a decision is to align with grant funding deliverables and including MRCD at the earliest stages.

TNC has a 5-year Cooperative Agreement with the National Park Service (NPS) as well as a 20-year Lease Option that includes the potential for two 10-year extensions. This lease is also assignable by TNC and with approval by NPS to a willing, capable partner in the future.

Stewardship Objectives:

- **Habitat**: Manage for open coastal prairie and a diverse mosaic of grasslands, wetlands, shrublands and interior dune habitat, while protecting rare species and reducing competition from invasive non-native plants.
- **Wildlife**: Increase habitat availability and connectivity for wildlife.
- **People**: Assist NPS and its partners (e.g. PRNSA) in formalizing partnerships and public engagement opportunities to advance awareness of, appreciation for, and participation in stewardship outcomes; and enhance opportunities for public access and benefit in the Park.
- **Water**: Minimize soil erosion and runoff to protect water quality.

POTENTIAL ROLES

1) **Partner** - Co-create and vet plans; responsible for key deliverables
2) **Subcontractor** – Hired to complete pre-established deliverables
3) **Committee Member** – Participate in and guide focused work streams
4) **Advisor** - informal, ad-hoc input on relevant work

Marin RCD Staff Report
January 1-30, 2025

District

- **ED Report**
  - District
    - Met with Greg Richardson with The Nature Conservancy about work within PRNS and presenting a proposal to the Board. Had conversations with ag producers, concerned citizens, and Board members about next steps in working with TNC and PRNS.
    - Met with SPAWN/PCI for proposal on Lagunitas Creek
  - Personnel
    - There are currently no Board or Staff vacancies to report
    - Reviewed Exempt and Non-Exempt status with HR consultant and reclassified employees
  - Contracts - Reviewed/Authorized/Signed. (New contracts above $50k must go before the Board)
    - $9,600 Marin County Board of Sups: Tomales Bay Stewardship Committee
    - $20,000 Michelle Katuna: Tribal Collaboration
  - Finance
    - Held Finance Committee Meeting with consultant and auditor to review changes in finance staff duties
  - Meetings/Conferences: RCD Staff Finance, met with Sonoma County/RCDs re new Advancing Markets for Producers (previously Sonoma-Marin Climate Smart Commodities) grant, Morgan Patton, Sup Aide

- **District Operations & Financials:** *(FC: Elise Suronen, Cora Richard, Nancy Scolari)*
  - Staff are familiarizing with new timekeeping software: Innovative Business Solutions, a local company.
  - The 2025 financial audit has begun. Cora and Andrea Drew (consultant) are responding to all audit requests.

- **Staff Development**
  - A complete list of staff training and take-aways can be found at this link.

- **Diversity Equity, Inclusion and Justice**
  - Through the North Coast Soil Hub, RCDs are collaborating on Spanish language education and outreach on soil health and climate-friendly ag and creating a regional outreach plan for small and underserved producers. *This is on hold due to some of our federal funding losses, needed to touch base with other RCDs.*
  - MRCD JEDI Committee met 12/2 to discuss updates in JEDI work, incorporating JEDI into the Strategic Plan, and updates to Tribal collaboration work. The plan has been updated and will now be provided to the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria for review before approval at the March RCD meeting.
  - Sarah, Preston and Michelle continue to meet monthly with Matthew Johnson, Cultural Programs Manager with the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, to discuss new and ongoing collaboration opportunities.

- **Strategic Plan**
  - Nancy and Elise created a 70% final draft of the Strategic Plan from edits suggested by staff and special initiative staff (Michelle Katuna and Chad White). This included incorporating feedback from the MRCD JEDI Committee. This final draft will be reviewed by the MRCD Board and Tribe in Feb 2026.

- **Media/ Messaging/Outreach**
  - **Newsletter:** (*Jerry Meral, Nancy Scolari and Elise Suronen)* Jan 2026 Newsletter
    - Physical Newsletters will be in mailboxes soon with a public survey: 3,466
    - Listserv:

Newsletter	Sent to	Open Rate	Click Rate	Bounced
Jan 2026	404	66%	9%	11
Oct 2025	405	71%	13%	11
July 2025	No data	available		
May 2025	404	62%	10%	7

  - **Stakeholder Analysis** - Elise with the help of Watershed Communications, Jerry and Nancy created a survey to better understand our District residents.
    The purpose of the survey:

    The district survey will give Marin RCD the ability to conduct a communications audit among county residents to understand better 1.) What the current perception is of

Marin RCD's work and 2.) What the priorities are for future projects, which allows tailored messaging to be prepared for the runway to Measure A.

Why this project matters? Because we are interested in learning the answers to these two questions in order to build the most cost effective communications plan possible. Consumer communications campaigns are expensive, hard to execute and hard to measure the results.

If we learn through the survey that the RCD is fairly well-known and the top three priorities are already squarely in your strategic plan, then perhaps it will be more effective to design a targeted comms plan only for stakeholders, which will be more realistic and potentially more powerful, given the limited budget available for communications.

- **Communications Plan:** Elise plans to draft a Communications Plan in Feb 2026. We have a grant to support this work. Elise is also engaging staff in a process of "Taking Back Marin RCD's Narrative", so we can share our impacts with our audiences. In order to do this Marin RCD's data management systems need to evolve, so we can easily track and query up to date information on our impacts. And for us to determine, what are the impacts that we want to be reporting on? As part of our Communications Strategy, Marin RCD will create a few core metrics that represent its brand and to establish the basis of core messaging. Elise has been leading meetings with staff to create these metrics.
- **Website:** MRCD's website will be migrated from WebPress to Streamline, a platform that is ADA compliant (which MRCD needs to be). Elise will create a video to publish on our website to communicate Marin RCD's impact over the past 65 years. The GIS team, Preston and Fiona, are gearing up to create maps or graphics of our impact that'll go on our website.

- **New Grants:** *(See grant status spreadsheet for a full list of out-standing grants)*
  - **A "Funding Opportunities for Working Lands" spreadsheet:** informs local producers about cost-share and grant programs they can apply to for conservation projects. An updated list will be shared next month.

See below for Marin RCD Studies, Programs & Project updates:

Walker Creek Study (Sarah Phillips, PM)

- **Lower Walker Creek Estuary Study (100% complete):** Closed on March 31, 2024. This grant from CA Dept of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) was to study the Walker Creek estuary and evaluate opportunities for fisheries enhancement.
    - Nothing to report.

Biomass Project (Chad White, PM)

The Marin Biomass Project was developed in response to increasing biomass flow generated by wildfire prevention activities and by landfill diversion efforts in the County overseen, respectively, by the Marin Wildfire Prevention Authority (MWPA) and by Zero Waste Marin (ZWM). It was also developed in response to the Marin Resource Conservation District (MRCD)'s work to advance carbon farming and advance climate-smart practices as a member of the Marin Carbon Project. MWPA's work generates biomass flows. ZWM's work guides diversion of biomass flows from landfill and Marin's compost procurement responsibilities. MRCD's staff work with agricultural producers in west Marin whose operations are potential sites of compost application to land. The project looks for synergy across the work of these organizations and the capacity to create a shared platform for sustainable utilization, rather than waste, of a range of biomass types: woody biomass from forests and woodlands, source-separated organics, and mixed construction and demolition materials, food scraps, yard trimmings, and agricultural biomass. The goal is to ensure that biomass utilization pathways support wildfire prevention and landfill diversion, while also reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

The Project is designed to foster cooperation among stakeholders in biomass utilization, particularly the public authorities who oversee and the private organizations that manage biomass management infrastructure and processes. A forum called the "Marin Biomass Collaborative" was created to support rapid implementation of recommendations developed through the Study. The Marin Biomass Project is also in a cohort of five pilot projects selected in 2021 by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), now Land Use and Climate Investment (LCI). It has been awarded $900,000 in grant funding to identify solutions that overcome barriers to biomass feedstock utilization. Technical analysis and project management funded under this grant have been awarded through RFPs for consulting contracts.

Activity in the last month:

- **Marin Biomass Study**. The Marin Biomass Project has reviewed its draft final report titled "The Marin Biomass Study: Pathways to Improved Biomass Utilization and a More

Regenerative Economy" with the multi-stakeholder Marin Biomass Collaborative and is incorporating comments from their review. Public release is planned for this month.

- **Findings and Recommendations:** The Marin Biomass Study contains findings and recommendations to improve utilization of discarded biomass in Marin. A main finding is that there are economically viable and environmentally beneficial alternatives to Marin's current biomass utilization pathways. The report's thirteen recommendations lay out a route to their development.

- **Implementation of Recommendations**. Coincident with release of the Study, the Project is beginning to engage with relevant and affected stakeholders around key findings and take steps to advance cooperation and agreements around Study recommendations.

Conserving Our Watersheds Program
Gerhard Epke PM

- **COW (MILC) Phase VIII funded by 319(h) Water Board (~25 % complete)**
    - Water Board agreement executed and initiated in January 2025, ends fall 2027.
    - MRCD's scope includes Management Practices at dairies that support the attainment of the Stemple Creek-Estero de San Antonio watershed Sediment & Nutrients TMDL and towards enhancing the high water quality of Drakes Bay Watershed.
    - In December 2025 project solicitation postcards were sent to all the known dairies in the Stemple Creek watershed. Responses turned into six applications.
    - In spring 2025 a Technical Advisory Group revised ranking criteria, conducted site visits, and ranked applications.
    - All six Stemple Creek were approved and have moved into the design phase.
    - In Point Reyes National Seashore, RCD and the Park are working together to design simple and cost-effective treatments to decommission the manure ponds at the three departing dairies within Drakes Bay watershed.
    - CEQA was completed in November following a public comment period, with inclusion of the nine sites into the RCD's PCP program.
    - Two of the Stemple Creek sites are ready for landowner agreements and implementation, one has been designed and needs permits, two are still in the design phase.
    - The sites in the seashore will be discussed today; preliminary design and biological studies are complete. NEPA and landowner agreements are still

needed and cultural resources consultation is ongoing.

Marin Permit Coordination Program
Gerhard Epke PM

The Marin Permit Coordination Program (PCP) refers primarily to an Initial Study- Mitigated Negative Declaration used by Marin RCD to conduct CEQA approval of projects. The PCP prescribes environmental protections for a suite of NRCS conservation practices, thereby streamlining the design and approval process for landowners and ranchers pursuing restoration projects. The last addendum was 2018 and staff are currently exploring possibilities for updating the analysis. Other aspects of this program include being contracted as a CEQA lead agency for other restoration projects and assisting landowners with permits for public trust agencies.

- **All Hands Ecology (formerly Audubon Canyon Ranch) CA Vegetation Treatment Program Plan for Martin Griffin Preserve and Cypress Grove**
  MRCD was contracted by AHE to act as CEQA lead on a vegetation management plan tiered off of the CalFire Vegetation Treatment Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR). MRCD scope of work is limited to CEQA document drafting, review and submission for Martin Griffin and Cypress Grove preserves.
    - MRCD staff have reviewed it and provided comments on the Project Specific Analysis (PSA) for Martin Griffin and are currently reviewing the Cypress Grove and Tom's Point analysis. The expectation is that informational presentations and a CEQA determination will come before the MRCD board once AHE and MRCD have received input from the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria.

Carbon Farming Program (Sarah Skinker, Lee Farese, Preston Duncan, Fiona O'Neill)

- **Restore CA by Zero Foodprint (ZFP):** ZFP's Restore CA program will generate funds from restaurants charging diners with a 1% donation to support regenerative agriculture. Local producers can apply for the grant on their own, but must designate a local RCD as their technical assistance provider. Past applications have been ranked by the "total carbon removal per dollar" which is calculated as the requested grant amount divided by the total metric tons of modeled CO2e (calculated using COMET Planner). Priority also given to historically underserved applicants. Zero Foodprint now also runs a Compost Connector program. More information can be found here.

    - Marin RCD and other North Coast RCDs submitted a CDFA Healthy Soils block grant with ZFP serving as the administrative grantee. 6 projects at 4 ranches were approved by CDFA for implementation. Producers are currently in their second year of implementation, with MRCD staff supporting through technical assistance and verification.
    - Carbon Farming staff are currently working with ZFP to identify 1-2 additional projects in the district for remaining funds based on previously unawarded applications

- **Marin Carbon Project (ongoing)**: The MCP, managed by Orlena Yee (MCP Coordinator) now has a new Strategic Plan and Charter to guide overall coordination of carbon farming activities in the county and beyond.
    - Orlena is working with the County of Marin on a grant proposal that will assist with maintenance, monitoring and reporting of climate smart practices.
    - Orlena also submitted a proposal to the FARE Measure A program for monitoring tracking

- **State Coastal Conservancy – SCC (95% complete):** This grant funds the Carbon Farming (CF) technical support team for the RCD while building county-wide capacity to accelerate adoption of the Marin County CF Program. The RCD and eight partners will expand Marin County's existing CF Program by: implementing 15-20 shovel-ready CF practices on 6–8 ranches, designing 15–20 more CF practices (planning for future implementation), and writing 6 new CF plans (CFPs) on newly participating farms (planning).
    - Carbon Farm Planning and Design update(s)
        - The Carbon Farm team is working to update our Carbon Farm Planning approach, including creation of a simplified template aligning with NRCS requirements
        - 4 projects were selected to meet the design deliverable for this grant. STRAW is finished with these designs and implementation is underway this winter with a different funding source
    - We are currently working with the Conservancy to extend our grant contract to continue spending down funds that went unspent by contractors.

- **WCB 2022 (60% complete):** MRCD staff will collaborate with PB STRAW to implement and maintain 3-5 hedgerow/windbreak projects, work with Walker Creek Ranch to construct an ADA accessible pollinator and planting garden, and complete 1 Carbon Farm plan.

- Carbon farm plan is complete, hedgerows are implemented and in the maintenance/monitoring phase
- Walker Creek Ranch garden design has completed phase 1 with contractor Mollyanne Meyn, currently working on phase 2 in preparation for construction summer 2026

- **USDA Climate Smart Commodities / Advancing Producer Markets – (15% complete):**
  - This grant is unfrozen. The County of Sonoma has received a contract amendment from USDA. Three RCDs will then receive amendments to subcontracts to complete work within their respective districts.

- **No-Till Drill**
  - We have ended the drill rental season for 2025. We are grateful that it is housed at Mike Moretti's place.
  - The drill was under-utilized in both 2024 and 2025. We will continue to rent the drill at the same daily rate ($200/day) for the 2026 season, with plans to revisit big-picture questions about the rental program in 2027 if low usage continues.

- **Technical Capacity Building and Training**
  - Sarah Skinker attended the Ecological Farming Conference in Monterey

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North Coast Soil Hub & Carbon Farming Network (Emilie Winfield)

- **National Association of Conservation Districts (5th year is ~70% complete) and NRCS Cooperative Agreement (66% complete) - North Coast Regional Soil Hub**
  Emilie completed an updated proposal for continued hub development, a revision of an earlier 2020 proposal for the North Coast Hub. In partnership with the other RCD Regional Hubs, the hub development proposal will be used to seek private foundation funding for regional coordination and baseline RCD support for participation in the hub in 2026.

  Outreach/communications/events:
  - Coordinating outreach and education deliverables for the region through WCB Implementation Grant and NRCS Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative grant.
  - Working on education and outreach for the Soil Hub. Currently developing a series of case studies for carbon farming practices. The goal is to have a series of stories showcasing regional implementation activities for the purpose of

informing other farmers and ranchers and being a source of inspiration and empowerment. A fifth case study on aged mulch application is in progress.
- Completed an article on NRCS CSP program for North Coast farmers and ranchers that will be published once recent changes to program have been incorporated.
- Attended Point Blue Conservation Science Nerd Night presentation on the Rangeland Monitoring Network.
- Prepared a presentation on regional vineyard soil health data for the CA Plant and Soil Conference in February.
- Organizing a 3-day North Coast RCDs Convening that will take place in early May.

Technical Assistance

- There are funds in the new NACD contract for activities associated with the NRCS EQIP program - EW and members of the carbon farming team will be utilizing the hours.
    - EW is working with the Petaluma NRCS office to assist with soil health testing and hedgerow projects for EQIP. EW is working on a nutrient management practice with a grower in Sonoma.
- Hosted Soil Hub monthly meeting to get updates on NRCS Regenerative Ag Pilot Program and discuss goals for regional soils data collection and monitoring.

Partnerships and working groups:

- Facilitating a North Coast carbon farm planning peer learning group with regional RCDs to build technical capacity for CF planning and soil health management planning. Next meeting is early February.
- Facilitating an RCD Ag Program Leadership Peer Group for program managers to share resources related to program design and orientation, needs assessment, program evaluation, resource and team management, SOPs, etc. Next meeting is in February.
- Participating in statewide ag and climate hubs cohort group with other regional coordinators and CARCD. Attending biweekly meetings.
    - Hosted regional coordinators meeting to check in on challenges and hub strategies.
- Participating in statewide policy workgroup for RCD Ag & Climate program advancement that is developing a program proposal for an agriculture version of Department of Conservation's Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Building Program. Met with state agencies in January - CDFA, CNRA, and DOC - to share the concept with them and gain a sense of whether it aligns with their challenges and goals. Next steps are determining the advocacy strategy.

- Serving on the Conservation Innovation and Practice Adoption working group for the statewide C2P2 (CA Conservation Planning Partnership). Attended one meeting in January.
- Met with CA Land Stewardship Network (CLSN) coordinator and attended monthly CLSN call in January.
- Attended Rangeland Pollinator Conservation Group meeting hosted by Xerces Society.

Technical capacity building and training:

- North Coast RCDs have identified their training priorities for 2026 for technical and administrative needs.
    - Emilie is organizing two plant ID field trainings, one in Sonoma County for the southern half of the region, and the other in Humboldt County for the northern half of the region.
- Developing a report on opportunities for greater alignment between RCD conservation planning and NRCS implementation funding programs.
- Coordinating a training on network facilitation for RCD regional hub coordinators.

Hub Governance:

- Attended monthly North Coast Durable Collaboration meetings.
- Organized a third meeting with North Coast Soil Hub Executive Committee and Carbon Cycle Institute to discuss upcoming funding opportunity.

Regional Needs/Opportunities Assessment:

- Met with all 9 regional RCDs for annual planning meetings to discuss priorities, barriers, and goals for 2026.
- Requested data from all regional RCDs to compile recommended practices from carbon farm plans and soil health management plans.
- Starting to analyze implementation data from public sources to determine rates of adoption and outstanding opportunities. Nothing new to report in January.

Funding opportunities:

1. North Coast RCDs are exploring ag-focused regional grant proposals in 2025 to access Prop 4 Climate Bond dollars and other funds. Emilie is coordinating North Coast proposals to SCC, WCB, and CDFA.
    a. NFWF Conservation Partners program will support increased TA on grazing lands in the region; proposal submitted in July. *Declined*

b. Submitted an application for another round of funding for Emilie's position through the National Association of Conservation Districts. *Pending*
c. Partnered with Orlena on a DOC Sustainable Ag Lands Conservation pre-application for Marin County funding and financing innovations for carbon farming. EW's role would be partnering with Preston to develop a regional protocol for Measurement, Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification. *Pending*
d. Partnered with Whendee Silver on a Letter of Intent for the Allen Family Philanthropies grant opportunity for nature-based solutions. Project would focus on dairy manure compost. *Pending*
e. In conversation about a regional proposal to SCC; consensus that we will develop a collaborative pre-application in early 2026.
f. Working on a regional application to WCB for hedgerow implementation. Word from WCB is that applications are delayed by ~6 months.
g. Supporting the RCDs to identify the best options for participation in the upcoming round of the Healthy Soils Program. CDFA released draft program guidelines in January for public comment.

2. Emilie is working with the statewide Regional Hub Coordinators to develop a proposal to secure funding for regional coordination. The plan is to meet with private funders in February 2026 with support from Carbon Cycle Institute and CARCD.
3. Met with small group of regional RCD staff and EDs to discuss strategy for community projects earmark for staffing and TA.

Urban Streams Program

- The Urban Streams Coordination Program is up for renewal with CDA's budget this year. Sarah will be working to provide Letters of Support so CDA and the BOS better understand the Program and its value to Marin County's landowners and watersheds.
- Sarah will be presenting to MCL at their February 12th meeting, per invitation to share an update of the USC Program to date.
- Sarah co-led the Annual Lagunitas TAC field trip reviewing Marin Water's Phase 1B project sites along Lagunitas Creek.
- Sarah continues to provide fisheries monitoring support to Marin Water in the Lagunitas Creek watershed. Things will be very busy during smolt monitoring season with Marin Water losing fisheries staff and in great need of Sarah's support.

- Sarah has met with the County on the status of Tomales Bay Tires, and the Tomales Bay Stewardship Network contracts. She's waiting to hear back from the Flood Control Department about the transfer for Zone 10 funds.
- Conversations between PCI and SPAWN on a potential project on middle Lagunitas for wood loading on NPS lands.
- Sarah met with CDFW to discuss their SHaRP Plan for Lagunitas and the need for updating it with recent projects completed.
- Ongoing support regarding the MRCD's Strategic Plan.
- Support to MRCD by working on a draft Purchasing Policy.
- Communications with NPS re: Pine Gulch needs to identify mitigation potential for pond repairs at Paradise Valley Farm.
- Met with ONE Tam and RCD staff to brainstorm future collaboration potential.
- Some of the landowners and partners assisted in January include quite an array of requests, including but not limited to;
    - Visiting a property along Pine Gulch Creek to consider what assessments would be needed and potential restoration actions within and along creek channel.
    - Delivering the soil moisture sensors from Marin Water to College of Marin's Physical Geography Dept.
    - Working with Larry Minikes, MCL & ESP, to provide voluntary assistance to the USC Prgm as the "Volunteer Urban Streams Liaison." This has included a series of meetings to better understand Program needs and building networks to better assist Sarah.
    - Ongoing support to a project proponent in need of understanding regulations for his project.
    - Call with landowner to identify potential support with fuel reduction on private lands that are abundant with non-native, pyrophytic vegetation.
    - Met with consultant to review County proposed project site on San Geronimo Creek to provide advice around restoration options to consider based on habitat and existing conditions.
    - Ongoing communications between County and a landowner in Lagunitas regarding removal of a hazard tree and determining ownership as well as process regulatory).

Stemple Creek Project (Preston Duncan)

Department of Conservation Riparian Restoration at Lazy R Ranch (100% complete): Marin RCD, in collaboration with Point Blue Conservation Science's Students and Teachers Restoring a Watershed (STRAW) program, received funding from the Department of Conservation to restore approximately 4,260 linear feet of degraded riparian area along Stemple Creek at the Lazy R Ranch (Righetti). STRAW is a key subcontractor and will be responsible for implementation, plant establishment, and monitoring.

- All aspects of this project are complete!🤠

Pine Gulch Project (Elise Suronen & Sarah Phillips)

Caltrans is interested in funding the repair of Pond 1A at Fresh Run Farms, but Caltrans cannot provide funds until their next fiscal year, and they think it is unlikely that they can fund the entire project ($606,378) due to the size of mitigation being so small <0.007 acres. Meanwhile, the farm just shared that they are interested in a different design option given that the cost of construction has drastically increased and they don't want to put plastics into the environment. They want to develop a different strategy around compacting engineer approved materials to the sides of the pond to address the leaks.

The plan was that Elise, with Phillips' support, would connect with the various stakeholders of the project to give them a status update and explore cost share funds, but with the farm's new change in plans this is on hold.

Fire and Forestry (Preston Duncan, Lee Farese, Gerhard Epke, Sarah Phillips)

State Coastal Conservancy – SCC Fire and Forest Resiliency: This Block grant, hosted by Humboldt RCD, funds capacity building for MRCD staff, outreach and education, and implementation in partnership with the Fire Forward Program at All Hands Ecology (AHE), formerly Audubon Canyon Ranch.

- Staff are attending prescribed burns or training days, as possible, to build internal capacity and strengthen relationships with partner organizations.
- Timelines have been developed for a workshop for local technical assistance providers to assess feasibility and situations appropriate for prescribed fire in order to better inform opportunities available to land managers and their resource management.

- MRCD is exploring more avenues for funding to support vegetation management work across the District.

Monitoring and Project Tracking (Preston Duncan)

- **PRNS Monitoring:**
  - Second to last invoice submitted with PRNS (last one to submit before April).
- **Project Tracker:**
  - Fiona has been updating Project Tracker entries
- **Wildlife Monitoring:**
  - Preston has continued to attend Marin Monarch Working Group meetings when possible
- **GIS:**
  - Preston is working with regional RCDs in a GIS working group to hopefully get more coordination and consistency across district lines.
  - Preston is devising GIS data re-structure to better fit into planning templates in development. Implementation will commence once Core Organizational Metrics for RCD are finalized
  - CFP team is meeting as-needed for GIS workshopping.
  - Preston has been meeting with MALT to identify areas where we can get standardized and consistent data structures to more easily share data across organizations.
  - Preston and Fiona are coordinating with Nancy/Elise to help make reporting numbers more available and easy to access, including data restructure, publishing to Arc Online, and building dashboards and other relevant resources for staff to access.
  - The team created posters map templates for CFPs
- **Conservation plan (CFP) Monitoring, support, and reporting:**
  - Preston networking and getting assessment of regional interest to develop standardized protocols for County Climate Action Plan reporting. Proposal being submitted by Orlena to support this work
  - Preston and team are reaching out to producers with CFPs that haven't been contacted in a while to coordinate some needs and updates. The hope is to build a yearly or bi-yearly monitoring window, coordinating with MALT staff when relevant and possible, to accomplish CFP check-ins and make sure people are supported in implementation and goals.
  - Several CFPs do not have tables with Carbon Quantifications currently- Fiona and Preston are working on gathering data for updates and record keeping system

Staff serving on committees or attending regular meetings

Nancy Scolari

- Marin Carbon Project Steering Committee, Implementation Working Group
- MRCD Finance Committee
- North Coast RCD Durable Collaboration
- Sonoma-Marin Climate Smart Commodities / Advancing Markets for Producers
- North Coast RCD Soil Hub Executive Committee

Cora Richard

- MRCD Finance Committee (Facilitator)
- MRCD Staff Finance Meetings (Facilitator)

Sarah Phillips

- Tomales Bay Stewardship Network
- Marin Prescribed Fire Collaborative
- Lagunitas Technical Advisory Committee (Vice Chair)
    - Large Woody Debris Subcommittee
    - Membership Subcommittee (Chair)
    - Aquatic Toxicology Subcommittee
    - Marin Water's TUCP (Temporary Urgency Change Petition) Subcommittee
    - Marin Water Stewardship Plan Subcommittee
    - Prop 68 Lagunitas Watershed Enhancement Study Subcommittee
    - SPAWN's project site off Castro St. Subcommittee
- Sonoma-Marin Weed Management Area Meetings
- Marin County Project Coordination Program (permitting)
- Gallinas Watershed Council (Advisor)
- Technical Advisory Group San Geronimo Commons Restoration (former golf course)
- MKAT (Marin Knotweed Action Team)- *currently inactive*

Sarah Skinker

- A-Team
- North Coast Soil Hub
- North Coast Soil Hub Ag Program Leadership Peer Group
- Marin Carbon Project (MCP) Implementation Working Group
- California Farm Demonstration Network
- MRCD JEDI Committee
- MALT Small Grants Round 5 Review Committee

Gerhard Epke

- A-Team

- Regional Water Quality Control Board Grazing Waiver Technical Advisory Committee
- Tomales Bay Foundation Advisory Committee
- Tomales Bay Stewardship Network
- Marin Prescribed Fire Collaborative
- Marin County Project Coordination Meeting (Alternate MRCD Rep to SP)
- Marin Biomass Collaborative

Preston Duncan

- A-Team
- Lagunitas Technical Advisory Committee (Alternate MRCD Rep for Sarah P)
- North Coast Soil Hub
- Marin Monarch Working Group
- Marin Prescribed Fire Collaborative
- Carbon Farm Planning Portal Advisory Group (Paused after Fed funding pulled)
- Good Fire Alliance (North Bay's Prescribed Burning Association) Steering Committee

Emilie Winfield

- North Coast Soil Hub (Coordinator)
- CARCD Ag Technical Assistance Task Force
- California Farm Demonstration Network
- RCD Statewide Ag & Climate Hubs Coordinators Cohort
- RCD Ag & Climate Hubs Partnership Policy Workgroup
- Bay Area Regional Climate Action Plan: NWL Technical Stakeholder Group
- C2P2 Conservation Innovation and Practice Adoption Working Group

Chad White (special consultant)

- Marin Biomass Steering Committee/Collaborative (Project Manager)

Orlena Yee (special consultant)

- Marin Carbon Project (Coordinator)

Lee Farese

- Sonoma-Marin Weed Management Area Meetings
- A-Team
- North Coast Soil Hub
- Marin Carbon Project (MCP) Implementation Working Group
- Marin Prescribed Fire Collaborative

Fiona O'Neill

- A-Team
- North Coast Soil Hub
- California Farm Demonstration Working Group

Biological Resources Assessment
Conserving Our Watersheds: Management and Implementation Leadership by Confined Animal Facilities Projects 2025
Point Reyes Dairies
Marin County, California
February 2026

Prepared for:
Marin Resource Conservation District
80 4th Street
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Prepared by:
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Sebastopol, CA 95472

PCI ECOLOGICAL

Contents

Introduction

The Marin Resource Conservation District (Marin RCD) is working with the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) to implement high-priority water quality protection actions at three of the historic cattle dairies present in the park: Historic Ranch A, Historic Ranch B and Historic Ranch C. These are part of the group of 12 dairies scheduled to be decommissioned by 2026. Historic Ranches A, B and C will no longer be conducting dairy operations or have cattle present by January 2026. Standard dairy practices including regular and ongoing manure management and processing, in addition to facilities maintenance and other dairy management, will no longer be conducted by the dairy owners, but much of the infrastructure (e.g. manure/wastewater management ponds) will still be present. PRNS and Marin RCD are planning to implement small-scale decommissioning projects on these dairies to protect water quality in the Drakes Bay watershed. Primary goals include preventing any remaining manure in the manure pits and ponds from entering the watershed during the rainy season, and addressing erosion and erosion risk areas associated with decommissioning dairy infrastructure to prevent sediment runoff.

Marin RCD and park personnel are in the process of determining specific water quality protection project elements to implement at each dairy. Likely actions will include decommissioning manure management ponds and secondary ponds either by entirely removing them or creating spillways that breach pond berms. Additional areas of focus include concrete cattle pens and walkways that are designed to direct flows and pose erosion concerns if left unaddressed. Some of the ponds may be retained and enhanced with native vegetation to provide wildlife habitat. It is likely that larger projects (e.g., completely removing a pond) will be conducted in summer and fall of 2026 to complete work during the dry season. Smaller, emergency, erosion control measures may be implemented sooner, if possible.

This biological site assessment is specific to the potential water quality improvement projects identified within the project sites shown on Figures 4, 5 and 6. Given the high density and diversity of rare and protected plants and animals present in the Point Reyes Peninsula, additional site assessment by a qualified biologist should occur if water quality improvement projects are planned to occur outside of the surveyed areas assessed in this report.

PCI was retained to support Marin RCD in project planning by conducting biological site assessments of these dairies. The assessments focused on identifying special-status species with potential to occur and sensitive natural resources within potential project sites (i.e., areas of highest water quality concern). For each project site, the assessments evaluated potential impacts of water quality protection projects on sensitive biological resources and determined which Marin PCP Mitigation Measures (MRCD 2018) could be applied to avoid or minimize those impacts during design and implementation. Additional impact evaluation may be needed once project plans are completed.

Appendix 1 lists all applicable mitigation measures from the Marin PCP CEQA document that are applicable at each site to avoid or minimize impacts on sensitive biological resources.

Regional Setting and Project Locations

Historic Ranches A, B and C are located on the western edge of the Point Reyes Peninsula within the Point Reyes National Seashore in western Marin County (Figure 1). Potential projects considered in this assessment would be aimed at improving and/or protecting water quality in the Drakes Bay watershed via decommissioning manure management systems and/or addressing infrastructure elements that pose an erosion risk or are actively causing erosion and sediment runoff. The Point Reyes Peninsula and Drakes Bay watershed are home to numerous special-status wildlife and plant species. Protecting water quality will benefit these species and overall watershed ecosystem health. If there are feasible opportunities to create or enhance habitat in conjunction with protecting water quality (e.g., retaining a pond for California red-legged frog and bird habitat), those will also be considered.

Following is the list of dairies evaluated and included in this report. All projects are included under one Marin RCD Project Site Number ID: 2025-06 ABC

Dairy	Lessee
Historic Ranch A	Nunes
Historic Ranch B	Mendoza
Historic Ranch C	Spaletta

Path: X:\GIS_Projects\Marin County\MRCD COW

Figure 1

Project Locations

Ranches A, B, and C
MRCD COW MILC
Point Reyes National Seashore

Ranch locations
Streams

PCI ECOLOGICAL

September 2025
Sources:
Basemap - ESRI 2023
Project locations - PCI 2025

Field Survey and Assessment Methods

A field survey was completed at each project site by Celia Chatham, PCI biologist, who is familiar with the region's flora and fauna, Gerhard Epke, Marin RCD project manager, and Dylan Voeller, Point Reyes National Seashore Rangeland Program Manager on August 20, 2025. Conditions were sunny and clear with a slight breeze in the morning and foggy with 3-5 mph southwesterly wind by the afternoon. Air temperature ranged from approximately 60°F at 9:00 a.m. to 75°F at 1:30pm.

The primary purpose of the site visits was to characterize biological communities, evaluate the presence of sensitive habitats and/or suitable habitats for special-status species, identify potential project impacts and determine applicable protection measures from the Marin PCP.

The potential for presence of special-status species was determined based on the project sites' overlap with species' ranges, the proximity of the project sites to reported occurrences, the presence/absence of existing suitable habitat required by sensitive species, and the quality of habitat within the sites.

During the field survey, all habitat types within each project site were reviewed and observations of vegetation composition, wildlife resources, and aquatic habitat quality were made. An inventory of all plant and wildlife species observed was compiled and is included in Appendices 2 and 3. All plants observed were identified using the *Jepson eFlora* (Jepson Flora Project 2025) to the taxonomic level necessary to determine whether they were rare. Botanical nomenclature follows the *Jepson eFlora*. Visual cues, calls, songs, and direct observations were used to identify wildlife species. Each habitat was examined for presence of birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and invertebrates. No aquatic sampling was completed as part of this assessment.

This biological site assessment is specific to the projects identified above and the project site areas shown on Figures 4, 5 and 6. Given the high density and diversity of rare and protected plants and animals present in the Point Reyes Peninsula, additional site assessment by a qualified biologist should occur if water quality projects are planned to occur outside of the surveyed areas assessed in this report.

A background literature review was conducted to identify special-status plants and animals with potential to occur in the project region (CDFW 2026a, USFWS 2025, Calflora 2026, iNaturalist 2026, eBird 2026). Figures 2 and 3 show reported occurrences of special-status species within the project sites' vicinity (CDFW 2026a). A complete list of special-status species evaluated with their likelihood of occurrence are described in Appendices 4 and 5. Special-status species determined to have a moderate or high potential to occur in a project site are discussed further in the applicable Projects section below. Appendix 4 and 5 do not list those special-status species which are known to occur in the region (e.g., northern spotted owl) but are outside the species' known distribution and/or lack suitable habitat in the project sites (e.g., redwood forest for northern spotted owl nesting, coastal dune habitat or coastal scrub for pink sand verbena).

Projects

Historic A Ranch – Nunes Ranch

Historic A Ranch is located in western Marin County, in the Point Reyes National Seashore on the southern end of the peninsula. It is accessible directly off Sir Francis Drake Boulevard. The site is mapped on the Drakes Bay USGS quadrangle at 37.999°N and 122.994°W and from 249 to 285 feet in elevation. It is located close to the very southern tip of the Point Reyes Peninsula and sits upslope of a drainage that flows east into Drakes Bay 0.5 miles south of the central dairy buildings. The surrounding land use is primarily grazing land and National Park; see Figure 1: Project Locations.

Potential Project Elements

During the August 2025 site visit several features that will require decommissioning (e.g., manure management ponds) were identified as requiring specific design considerations to ensure water quality within the watershed is protected. This dairy was still operational in August 2025; the Nunes family was planning to have everything shut down and their cattle out of the ranch by January 2026. Potential focal areas for the water quality protection projects are shown on Figure 4 and in *Historic A Ranch - Site Photographs* below. They include:

- Two dairy wastewater/manure management ponds (Ponds 1 and 2) and possibly a third (Pond 3) that is less critical to address for water quality concerns. (Pond 3 is not included in the project site assessment area, but is identified on Figure 4). Ponds 1 and 2 held varying amounts of contaminated water and manure during the August site visit. Pond 1 held more solids and Pond 2 more liquids. The surface of Pond 1 was covered in vegetation. The expectation was that the dairy owner would empty the manure pond before departing.
- The manure pit. If it fills during the rainy season and overflows it will likely drain west across Sir Francis Drake Blvd and downslope westward into a drainage and stock pond to the west.
- Pipe and other infrastructure present that helped move water to and between ponds.
- Denuded areas in the central dairy operations complex that may need to be revegetated (e.g., calf hutch area).

Possible project elements include completely removing some or all of the ponds and creating swales between Ponds 1 and 2 and/or downslope to the drainage northeast of Pond 2 to direct flows and prevent erosion on steep pond edges, down roads, etc. Other potential project elements include addressing the manure pit and concentrated flow patterns off the dairy barns, removing pipes and old water conveyance, directing flows through the barn complex and addressing other denuded areas. If vegetation does not establish itself in denuded areas, then revegetation will likely be considered as an erosion control method.

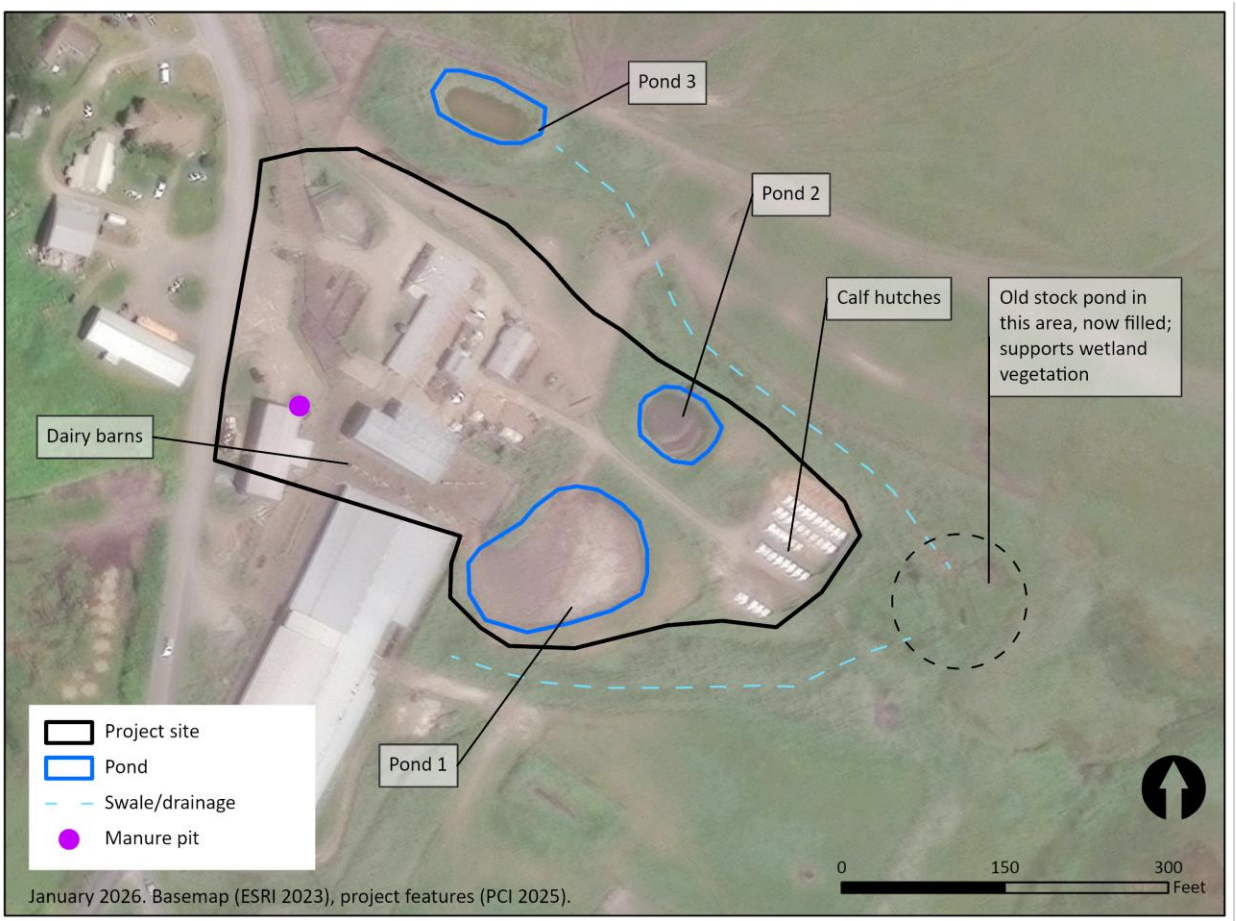

Figure 4. Historic A Ranch: Project Site & Water Quality Consideration Features

Existing Conditions

Conditions within the project site are highly impacted by cattle. Vegetation is sparse and comprised of ruderal grassland species; see Historic Ranch A - Site Photographs. Dominant species include Italian rye (*Festuca perennis*), non-native barley (*Hordeum* sp.), wild oat (*Avena* sp.), hedgehog dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), non-native barley (*Hordeum* sp.), English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), mallow (*Malva* sp.), milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*) and poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*).

The dominant species growing on the surface formed from manure solids and other material within in Pond 1 is dock (*Rumex* sp.) with chenopodium (*Chenopodium* sp.) and poison hemlock around the edges. Vegetation composition around Ponds 2 is similar to surrounding areas with dense poison hemlock and non-native grasses.

There are no sensitive plant communities within the project site.

The plant community surrounding the project site is mostly annual and perennial grassland that has been grazed by cattle for decades. The dairy barns and operations buildings are located between two swales that drain east, converging just downslope of the project site at a historic

stock pond that has since filled and become a wetland dominated by water parsley (*Oenanthe sarmentosa*). Water drains around the stock pond berm and continues eastward down a drainage dominated by willow riparian scrub vegetation and into Drakes Bay approximately 0.5 miles from the project site. Vegetation in the swales adjacent to the site appeared to be comprised of grasses and forbs, with scattered rushes (*Juncus* sp.) in the northern swale. Coastal scrub is abundant approximately 0.5 miles to the southwest and west of the project site between Chimney Rock and the lighthouse.

The project site currently provides some wildlife habitat, but habitat quality is much higher in the surrounding areas. Birds likely nest in the barns, surrounding grasslands, and wetland and riparian vegetation downslope of the site. The barns also provide roosting habitat for common species of bats. The drainages may serve as movement corridors for common wildlife species.

Special-status Species

Special-status plant and wildlife species were evaluated for potential to occur within the Historic A Ranch project site based on the suitability of habitat present within the project site and surrounding areas and proximity of recorded sightings (CDFW 2026a). A complete list of special-status species evaluated and their likelihood of occurrence can be found in Appendices 3 and 4. Species with a moderate to high potential for occurrence based on suitable habitat and nearby occurrence(s) are described further in the following section. See Figure 2 for a map of special-status species reported occurrences within the project vicinity.

Plants

No special-status plants were observed during the August 2025 survey. However, August is after the blooming period for many species and many species are not identifiable at that time. Two special-status plant species were determined to have a moderate potential for occurrence within the project site:

- San Francisco owl's-clover (*Triphysaria floribunda*; rare plant rank 1B.2)
- rose leptosiphon (*Leptosiphon rosaceus*; rare plant rank 1B.1)

San Francisco owl's clover

This species is an annual forb that grows in coastal scrub, coastal prairie and grassland. There are many reported occurrences throughout the grassland and scrub habitat on the Point Reyes Peninsula. The nearest reported occurrence to the project site is 400 feet to the southeast within shallow and disturbed soils in open grassland (CDFW 2026a). There is very limited and highly disturbed marginally suitable habitat within the project site and this species was not likely to grow there while high-intensity cattle use was occurring. However, there is suitable habitat surrounding the site and this species has a high potential to occur in the grasslands immediately adjacent to the site. Given the nearby documented occurrence and adjacent suitable habitat, San Francisco owl's clover has a moderate potential to occur within the site after the removal of cattle; this could be as soon as the next growing season as the area occupied by annual species often shifts or changes in size from year to year.

Rose leptosiphon
This species is an annual forb that grows in open grassy slopes and coastal bluffs. There are reported occurrences scattered throughout the grassland on the Point Reyes Peninsula. The nearest reported occurrence to the project site is 0.25 miles to the southeast growing in sparsely vegetated, disturbed grassland along the road (CDFW 2026a). There is very limited and highly disturbed marginally suitable habitat within the project site. This species was not likely to grow there while high-intensity cattle use was occurring. However, there is suitable habitat surrounding the site and rose leptosiphon has a high potential to occur in the grasslands immediately adjacent to the site. Given the nearby documented occurrence and immediately adjacent suitable habitat, this species has a moderate potential to occur within the site after the removal of cattle; this could be as soon as the next growing season as the area occupied by annual species often shifts or changes in size from year to year.

To avoid or minimize any potential impacts on San Francisco owl's clover and rose leptosiphon during construction, botanical surveys should be conducted within the blooming period (San Francisco owl's clover - April to June; rose leptosiphon April - July) to determine presence/absence the year of construction. Applicable Marin PCP mitigation measures to avoid and minimize impacts are included in Appendix 1. In addition to botanical surveys, these include BMPs to prevent the spread of invasive species, measures to minimize impacts to coastal terrace habitats, and measures to protect special-status plants if found during botanical surveys. No impacts on special-status plant species within the project site are anticipated as result of water quality protection projects.

Potential downstream effects on special-status plants and their habitats should be considered when planning and implementing construction of projects. Projects that direct flows into any of the adjacent drainages may have impacts on rare plants downstream if projects cause changes in existing conditions. Projects that could result in increased nutrient delivery, hydrologic changes, or the spread of invasive species into new locations should consider downstream habitats and potential impacts during design. Applicable Marin PCP mitigation measures to avoid and minimize downstream water quality impacts and the spread of invasive plants are included in Appendix 1.

<u>Wildlife</u>
No special-status wildlife species were observed during the August 2025 survey. Several were determined to have a moderate or high potential for occurrence within the project site:

- California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*; federally threatened and state Species of Special Concern)
- bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, State Endangered and Fully Protected)
- burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia;* State Candidate Threatened and Species of Special Concern at burrowing sites and some overwintering sites)
- northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius*; State Species of Special Concern)
- osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*; state watch listed – nesting only)

- saltmarsh common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*; State Species of Special Concern)
- American badger (*Taxidea taxus*; State Species of Special Soncern)

California red-legged fog

California red-legged frogs (CRLF) have a moderate potential to occur within the project site. There are many reported occurrences within the Point Reyes Peninsula. The closest occurrences are 0.1 mile south and 0.4 mile north of the project site (CDFW 2026a). There is no suitable breeding habitat currently within the project site given the high concentration of manure in the ponds. There are several stock ponds in the surrounding landscape that are likely to provide breeding habitat and CRLF could move through the project site during dispersal to and from upland and aquatic habitats. If ponds are retained and allowed to fill with fresh water for the required hydroperiod for egg and larval development and metamorphosis[1], then they will likely provide suitable breeding habitat as well.

Project impacts on this species could include injury or mortality if CRLF juveniles or adults are present during construction. Applicable Marin PCP mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts are included in Appendix 1. These include general BMPs, water quality protection measures, preconstruction CRLF surveys and a qualified biologist present to relocate CRLF during construction if needed. No impacts on this species during construction are anticipated with the implementation of protection measures. No habitat or long-term impacts are anticipated. Benefits to this species are possible with the removal of intensive cattle use and the potential increase of suitable breeding habitat if any ponds are retained.

Burrowing owl

Burrowing owls have a moderate potential to occur within the project site during the over-wintering season. (Currently, this species is only present while overwintering in Marin County; they are no longer known to breed in the county.) Based on reported occurrences in the past eight years from iNaturalist (2026) and eBird (2026), burrowing owls are typically present in the Point Reyes Peninsula mid-October through March. The project site has had high intensity cattle activity for decades and does not contain common overwintering roost habitat features (e.g. rock outcrops, large culvert, burrows). However, there are several reported occurrences within 0.25 miles of the project site and many throughout the grasslands in the Point Reyes Peninsula and now that the dairy is no longer operational, burrowing owls may utilize structures, piled wood or other dairy infrastructure within the project site as temporary or occasional overwintering roosts. Burrowing owls may also forage within the project site.

Impacts on this species could include temporary construction disturbance to foraging behavior and winter roost sites within or immediately adjacent to the project site if construction occurs during the overwintering season (mid-October through March). Applicable Marin PCP mitigation measures are included in Appendix 1 in the event work needs to occur during the overwintering season. These include general BMPs and preconstruction winter roost site surveys with

[1] Typically at least 5 months and retaining water into late summer (July – September).

appropriate buffers if found. No impacts on this species during construction are anticipated with the implementation of protection measures. No habitat or long-term impacts are anticipated. Potential benefits to this species are possible with the removal of intensive cattle use.

Bald eagle, osprey, northern harrier and saltmarsh common yellowthroat
Four special-status bird species were identified with a moderate potential to occur within or immediately adjacent to the project site year-round or during the breeding season: bald eagle, northern harrier, osprey and saltmarsh common yellow throat. These species all have many reported occurrences around the project site. None are likely to nest within the project site, but all have a moderate potential to nest close enough to the project site that project construction occurring during the breeding season could disrupt nesting. Additional nesting habitat details and occurrence details are described in Appendix 5.

Impacts on nesting behavior and nest success could occur if construction happens during the breeding season (typically mid-February to August), and nests are close enough to be disrupted by construction. To avoid or minimize potential construction impacts, preconstruction nesting bird surveys should be conducted within 100 feet of the project site for osprey, harrier and yellowthroat and 200 feet of the project site for bald eagle. If active nests are found, appropriate buffers will be established by the qualified biologist – see applicable Marin PCP measure Bio-1j in Appendix 1. No impacts on these species during construction are anticipated with the implementation of protection measures. No habitat or long-term impacts are anticipated. Potential benefits to this species are possible with the removal of intensive cattle use and reduced human presence in the area.

American badger
American badger have a high potential to forage within the project site or travel through the project site. There are many reported occurrences throughout the Point Reyes Peninsula; the closest recent reported occurrences to the project site are 300 feet north and 400 feet southeast (iNaturalist 2026). The project site does not contain suitable burrowing habitat, but does contain potential foraging and movement habitat. Given the abundance of this species in the general area, it is possible badgers will travel through the project site or forage there at night. Badgers are more likely to utilize the project site now that dairy operations are complete and there is no longer intense cattle and human activity occurring.

Impacts to this species could include temporary construction disturbance to movement and foraging behavior within or immediately adjacent to the project site during construction. Badgers are likely to avoid the project site during construction and no permanent habitat impacts will occur. Applicable Marin PCP mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts are included in Appendix 1. These include preconstruction badger burrow surveys within the site and surrounding area and appropriate buffers established by a qualified biologist if burrows are found. No impacts on this species during construction are anticipated with the implementation of protection measures. No habitat or long-term impacts are anticipated. Potential benefits to this species are possible with the removal of intensive cattle use.

Native nesting birds

Native nesting birds are protected under numerous federal and state regulations. The project site and adjacent areas provide nesting habitat and are likely to support native nesting birds. Construction impacts to nesting birds could include nest abandonment and/or injury or mortality to eggs, nestlings or fledglings. Applicable measures from the Marin PCP are identified in Appendix 1 to avoid or minimize construction impacts on nesting birds. They include preconstruction nesting bird surveys and appropriate nest buffers established by a qualified biologist. No impacts on nesting birds during construction are anticipated with the implementation of protection measures.

Historic A Ranch Site Photographs

Above: Central dairy area between Ponds 1 and 2.
Below: Pond 2.

Above: Pond 1.
Below: Pond 1 and adjacent area between the pond and the barns.

Above: Barn and roadside ditch/swale near manure pit.
Below: Manure pit.

Above: Drainage swale north of the project site, facing east.
Below: Drainage swale north of the project site, facing northwest.

Above: Wetland east of the project site; vegetation is primarily water parsley.

Historic B Ranch – Mendoza Ranch

The project site is located in western Marin County, in the Point Reyes National Seashore on the southern end of the peninsula. It is accessible directly off Sir Francis Drake Boulevard. The site is mapped on the Drakes Bay USGS quadrangle at 38.015°N and 122.989°W and ranges from 61 to 85 feet in elevation. It sits about 500 feet upslope of the confluence of two drainages that converge and convey water southeast into Drakes Bay approximately 0.4 miles southwest of the central dairy complex. The surrounding land use is primarily grazing land and National Park; see Figure 1: Project Locations.

Potential Project Elements

During the August 2025 site visit several features that will require decommissioning (e.g., manure management ponds) were identified as requiring specific design considerations to ensure water quality within the watershed is protected. Potential focal areas for the water quality protection projects are shown on Figure 5 and in *Historic B Ranch - Site Photographs* below. They include:

- Three dairy wastewater/manure management ponds (Ponds 1, 2 and 3) adjacent to the east of the dairy barns. The ponds held varying degrees of contaminated water when the dairy was operating with Pond 3 being the least used for manure. At the time of the August site visit Ponds 1 and 2 were dry and Pond 3 held a small amount of water; see the *Historic B Ranch - Site Photographs* below.
- The concrete pad near the remaining calf barn – this area is sloped to direct runoff west and out of the central barn area into a concrete sloped walkway and towards an old calf barn that was removed. From there, runoff could be directed into Pond 2. This area poses an erosion concern as it could collect rainwater and direct flows into areas that are no longer being actively managed, which could cause rapid erosion.
- Pipe and other infrastructure present that helped move water to and between ponds.
- There is a seep, likely caused by a broken pipe that is releasing subsurface water, near the top of Pond 3 and creating a slope wetland. This likely merits further investigation to determine the source of the water and decide if it should be addressed in some way.

Possible project elements include completely removing some, or all, of the ponds, enhancing habitat at Pond 3 to provide higher quality California red legged frog habitat, removing pipes, and addressing the calf barn runoff erosion concern. If vegetation does not establish itself in denuded areas, then revegetation will likely be considered as an erosion control method.

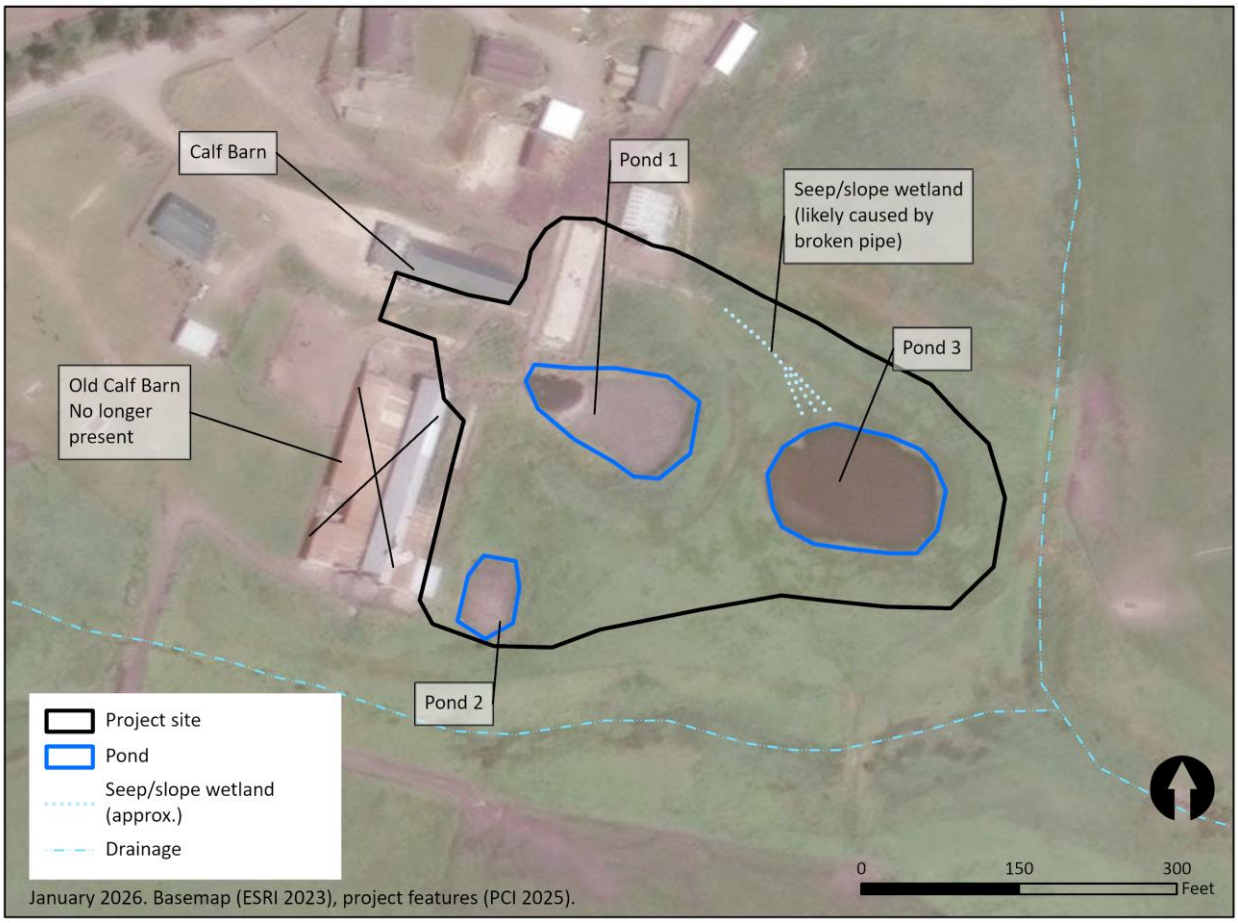

Figure 5. Historic B Ranch: Project Site & Water Quality Consideration Features

Existing Conditions

Conditions within the project site are intensely impacted by cattle. Vegetation is sparse and comprised of ruderal grassland species. Dominant species include Italian rye (*Festuca perennis*), non-native barley (*Hordeum* sp.), annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*), hedgehog dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*) and poison hemlock.

Dominant species within the dry or nearly dry ponds were nettle leaf goosefoot (*Chenopodium murale*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), brass buttons (*Cotula coronopifolia*), rabbitsfoot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), spiny cocklebur (*Xanthium spinosum*), Italian rye and non-native barley. Within the seep draining into Pond 3 there was also scattered gray rush (*Juncus patens*).

There are no sensitive plant communities within the project site.

The plant community surrounding the site is primarily annual and perennial grassland that has been grazed by cattle for decades. There are two drainages bordering the project site that convey flows into Drakes Bay about 0.4 miles southeast of the project site. These drainages were not

investigated during the August site visit, but vegetation appeared to be dominated by grassland with some patches of rushes (*Juncus* spp.).

The project site currently provides some wildlife habitat, particularly around Pond 3 where there was some reasonably fresh water persisting in August 2025. This pond likely provides a water source for wildlife in the area. A juvenile red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) was observed near the water in Pond 3 (discussed further in Special-status Species below) and a juvenile gartersnake (*Thamnophis* sp.) was seen in the seep. Additionally, three Pacific chorus frogs (*Pseudacris regilla*) were present on goosefoot leaves in Pond 1 and pocket gopher activity (mounds) was apparent in several areas. Birds likely nest in the barns, surrounding grasslands, and wetland vegetation downslope of the site and the barns provide roosting habitat for common bat species.

Special-status Species

Special-status plant and wildlife species were evaluated for potential to occur within the Historic B Ranch project site based on the suitability of habitat present within the project site and surrounding areas and proximity of recorded sightings (CDFW 2026a). A complete list of special-status species evaluated and their likelihood of occurrence can be found in Appendices 3 and 4. Species with a moderate to high potential for occurrence based on suitable habitat and nearby occurrence(s) are described further in the following section. See Figure 2 for a map of special-status species reported occurrences within the project vicinity.

Plants

No special-status plants were observed during the August 2025 survey. However, August is after the blooming period for many species and many species are not identifiable at that time. Two special-status plant species were determined to have a moderate potential for occurrence within the project site:

- San Francisco owl's-clover (*Triphysaria floribunda*; rare plant rank 1B.2)
- rose leptosiphon (*Leptosiphon rosaceus*; rare plant rank 1B.1)

San Francisco owl's clover

This species is an annual forb that grows in coastal scrub, coastal prairie and grassland. There are many reported occurrences throughout the grassland and scrub habitat on the Point Reyes Peninsula. There are three recent reported occurrence within 0.5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2026a). There is very limited and highly disturbed marginally suitable habitat within the project site and this species was not likely to grow there while high-intensity cattle use was occurring. However, there is suitable habitat surrounding the site and this species has a high potential to occur in the grasslands immediately adjacent to the site. Given the nearby documented occurrence and adjacent suitable habitat, San Francisco owl's clover has a moderate potential to occur within the site after the removal of cattle; this could be as soon as the next growing season as the area occupied by annual species often shifts or changes in size from year to year.

Rose leptosiphon

This species is an annual forb that grows in open grassy slopes and coastal bluffs. There are reported occurrences scattered throughout the grassland on the Point Reyes Peninsula. The

nearest reported occurrences to the project site are 0.4 miles to the northwest and 0.7 miles to the northeast growing in grassland or scrub with mixed native and non-native species (CDFW 2026a). There is very limited and highly disturbed marginally suitable habitat within the project site. This species was not likely to grow there while high-intensity cattle use was occurring. However, there is suitable habitat surrounding the site and rose leptosiphon has a moderate potential to occur in the grasslands immediately adjacent to the site. Given the nearby documented occurrence and immediately adjacent suitable habitat, this species has a moderate potential to occur within the site after the removal of cattle; this could be as soon as the next growing season as the area occupied by annual species often shifts or changes in size from year to year.

To avoid or minimize any potential impacts on San Francisco owl's clover and rose leptosiphon during construction, botanical surveys should be conducted within the blooming period (San Francisco owl's clover - April to June; rose leptosiphon April - July) to determine presence/absence the year of construction. Applicable Marin PCP mitigation measures to avoid and minimize impacts are included in Appendix 1. In addition to botanical surveys, these include BMPs to prevent the spread of invasive species, measures to minimize impacts to coastal terrace habitats, and measures to protect special-status plants if found during botanical surveys. No impacts on special-status plant species within the project site are anticipated as result of water quality protection projects.

Potential downstream effects on special-status plants and their habitats should be considered when planning and implementing construction of projects. Projects that direct flows into any of the adjacent drainages may have impacts on rare plants downstream if projects cause changes in existing conditions. Projects that could result in increased nutrient delivery, hydrologic changes, or the spread of invasive species into new locations should consider downstream habitats and potential impacts during design. Applicable Marin PCP mitigation measures to avoid and minimize downstream water quality impacts and the spread of invasive plants are included in Appendix 1.

Wildlife

One special-status wildlife species was observed on the project site:

- California red-legged frog (CRLF; *Rana draytonii*, Federally Threatened and State Species of Special Concern); a juvenile was observed in Pond 3 on August 20, 2025.

No other special-status wildlife species were observed during the August survey, but several were determined to have a moderate or high potential for occurrence within the project site:

- Myrtle's silverspot butterfly (*Speyeria zerene myrtleae*, Federally Endangered)
- bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, State Endangered and Fully Protected)
- burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia;* State Candidate Threatened and Species of Special Concern at burrowing sites and some overwintering sites)
- northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius*; State Species of Special Concern)
- osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*; state watch listed – nesting only)

- American badger (*Taxidea taxus*; State Species of Special Concern)

Myrtle's silverspot butterfly
The project site is within the known occupied range of this taxon and it has been observed in the surrounding grassland (CDFW 2026a). The Myrtle's silverspot butterfly has a moderate potential to travel through the project site or forage for nectar on flowers that may be present during the flight season (June to early September). Nectar plants are likely to be less abundant within the project site than in surrounding areas with lighter cattle impacts, but this taxon has been observed foraging in highly impacted habitats within the area (CDFW 2026a). Larvae are not likely to occur in the project site since it is not likely to support this butterfly's host plant, dog violet (*Viola adunca*), given the long-term high-intensity cattle use and dominant non-native plant presence. *Viola adunca* was not observed during the site visit, which was conducted within its typical blooming period (April – August).

Construction impacts to this species are not likely, but adult (imago) butterflies could be present foraging on nectar plants if construction occurs between June and early September. Impacts on eggs, larvae or pupae are unlikely given no dog violets were observed, and only extremely marginally suitable violet habitat is present. Applicable Marin PCP mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts are included in Appendix 1. These include preconstruction surveys, minimizing herbicide use and protection of larval host plants. No impacts on this species during construction are anticipated with the implementation of protection measures. No habitat or long-term impacts are anticipated. Benefits to this species are possible with the removal of intensive cattle use and the potential to increase foraging and larval host plant habitat.

California red-legged fog
California red-legged frogs are present within the project site. A metapmorph was observed at the bottom of Pond 3 during the August 2025 site visit. Marin RCD staff have also observed them in Pond 3 during previous site visits and there are many reported occurrences within the surrounding area (CDFW 2026a). The project site contains suitable dispersal and non-breeding habitat and Pond 3 may contain suitable breeding habitat in some years if the water is clean enough. Stock ponds in the surrounding landscape likely provide breeding habitat nearby.

Project impacts on this species could include injury or mortality if CRLF juveniles or adults are present during construction. Applicable Marin PCP mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts are included in Appendix 1. These include general BMPs, water quality protection measures, preconstruction CRLF surveys and a qualified biologist present to relocate CRLF during construction if needed. No impacts on this species during construction are anticipated with the implementation of protection measures. No habitat or long-term impacts are anticipated. Benefits to this species are possible with the removal of intensive cattle use and the potential increase of suitable breeding habitat if any ponds are retained.

Burrowing owl
Burrowing owls have a moderate potential to occur within the project site during the over-wintering season. (Currently, this species is only present while overwintering in Marin County;

they are no longer known to breed in the county.) Based on reported occurrences in the past eight years from iNaturalist (2026) and eBird (2026), burrowing owls are typically present in the Point Reyes Peninsula mid-October through March. The project site has had high intensity cattle activity for decades and does not contain common overwintering roost habitat features (e.g. rock outcrops, large culvert, burrows). However, there are several reported occurrences within 0.25 miles of the project site and many throughout the grasslands in the Point Reyes Peninsula and now that the dairy is no longer operational, burrowing owls may utilize structures, piled wood or other dairy infrastructure within the project site as temporary or occasional overwintering roosts. Burrowing owls may also forage within the project site.

Impacts on this species could include temporary construction disturbance to foraging behavior and to winter roost sites within or immediately adjacent to the project site if construction occurs during the overwintering season (mid-October through March). Applicable Marin PCP mitigation measures are included in Appendix 1 in the event work needs to occur during the overwintering season. These include general BMPs, preconstruction winter roost site surveys with appropriate buffers if found. No impacts on this species during construction are anticipated with the implementation of protection measures. No habitat or long-term impacts are anticipated. Potential benefits to this species are possible with the removal of intensive cattle use.

Bald eagle, osprey and northern harrier

Three special-status bird species were identified with a moderate potential to occur within or immediately adjacent to the project site year-round or during the breeding season: bald eagle, northern harrier and osprey. These species all have many reported occurrences around the project site. None are likely to nest within the project site, but all have a moderate potential to nest close enough to the project site that project construction occurring during the breeding season could disrupt nesting. Additional nesting habitat details and occurrence details are described in Appendix 5.

Impacts on nesting behavior and nest success could occur if construction happens during the breeding season (typically mid-February to August), and nests are close enough to be disrupted by construction. To avoid and minimize potential construction impacts, preconstruction nesting bird surveys should be conducted within 100 feet of the project site for osprey and harrier and 200 feet of the project site for bald eagle. If active nests are found, appropriate buffers will be established by the qualified biologist – see applicable Marin PCP measure Bio-1j in Appendix 1. No impacts on these species during construction are anticipated with the implementation of protection measures. No habitat or long-term impacts are anticipated. Potential benefits to this species are possible with the removal of intensive cattle use and reduced human presence in the area.

American badger

American badger have a high potential to forage within the project site or travel through the project site. There are many reported occurrences throughout the Point Reyes Peninsula; the closest recent reported occurrence to the project site is approximately 600 feet northwest (iNaturalist 2026). The project site contains only very marginally suitable burrowing habitat due

to intense cattle activity and soil compaction. The project site does contain potential foraging and movement habitat. Given the abundance of this species in the general area, it is likely badgers will travel through the project site or forage there at night. Badgers are more likely to utilize the project site now that dairy operations are complete and there is no longer intense cattle and human activity occurring. If ponds are retained they will provide a water source that badgers may utilize.

Impacts to this species could include temporary construction disturbance to movement and foraging behavior within or immediately adjacent to the project site during construction. Badgers are likely to avoid the project site during construction and no permanent habitat impacts will occur. Applicable Marin PCP mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts are included in Appendix 1. These include preconstruction badger burrow surveys within the site and surrounding area and appropriate buffers established by a qualified biologist if burrows are found. No impacts on this species during construction are anticipated with the implementation of protection measures. No habitat or long-term impacts are anticipated. Potential benefits to this species are possible with the removal of intensive cattle use.

Native nesting birds

Native nesting birds are protected under numerous federal and state regulations. The project site and adjacent areas provide nesting habitat and are likely to support native nesting birds. Construction impacts to nesting birds could include nest abandonment and/or injury or mortality to eggs, nestling or fledgling. Applicable measures from the Marin PCP are identified in Appendix 1 to avoid or minimize construction impacts on nesting birds. They include preconstruction nesting bird surveys and appropriate nest buffers established by a qualified biologist. No impacts on nesting birds during construction are anticipated with the implementation of protection measures.

Historic B Ranch Site Photographs

Above: Pond 1.
Below: Pond 2.

Above and Below: High use areas and old infrastructure within the project site. Vegetation is characteristic of the entire site.

Above: Pond 3 with seep visible in the top right.
Below: Seep on bank of Pond 3 with barns visible in the background.

Above: Area where old calf barn used to be.

Below: California red-legged frog metamorph observed in Pond 3 near the water's edge.

Historic C Ranch – Spaletta Ranch

The project site is located at located along Sir Francis Drake Blvd, within the Point Reyes National Seashore, California. The dairy is mapped on the Drakes Bay USGS quadrangle at 38.041°N and 122.981°W and the project site ranges from 99 to 125 feet in elevation. It lies near the southern tip of the Point Reyes Peninsula and directly upslope of a drainage that flows southeast into a stock pond and then down to Drakes Bay 1.3 miles southeast of the central dairy. The surrounding land use is primarily grazing land and National Park; see Figure 1: Project Locations.

Potential Project Elements

During the August 2025 site visit several features that will require decommissioning (e.g., manure management ponds) were identified as requiring specific design considerations to ensure water quality within the watershed is protected. Potential focal areas for the water quality protection projects are shown on Figure 6 and in *Historic B Ranch Site Photographs* below. They include:

- One manure pit within the barn complex. The manure has been removed from the pit, but remnant material may be present.
- Four dairy wastewater/manure management ponds – three approximately 200 feet downslope southeast of the barn complex (Ponds 1, 2 and 3) and one retention pond (Pond 4) on the east end of the barns that has not been used for many years. The ponds held varying degrees of contaminated water when the dairy was operating. At the time of the August site visit Ponds 1, 2 and 3 held varying amounts of water and Pond 4 was dry.
- Two swales that drain from the barns – one travels from the manure pit south and may also convey most of the runoff from the central dairy complex into Ponds 1 – 3. The other travels downslope from the retention pond (Pond 4) towards the other ponds.
- Pipe and other infrastructure present that helped move water to and between ponds.

Possible approaches to addressing runoff and erosion concerns include completely removing some, or all, of the ponds, creating breaks in the berms of some or all of Ponds 1-3, removing pipes and addressing the manure pit runoff. This site is steeply sloped in some areas and merits observation over the rainy season to identify areas that may develop rapid erosion or rilling. If vegetation does not establish itself in denuded areas then revegetation will likely be considered as an erosion control method.

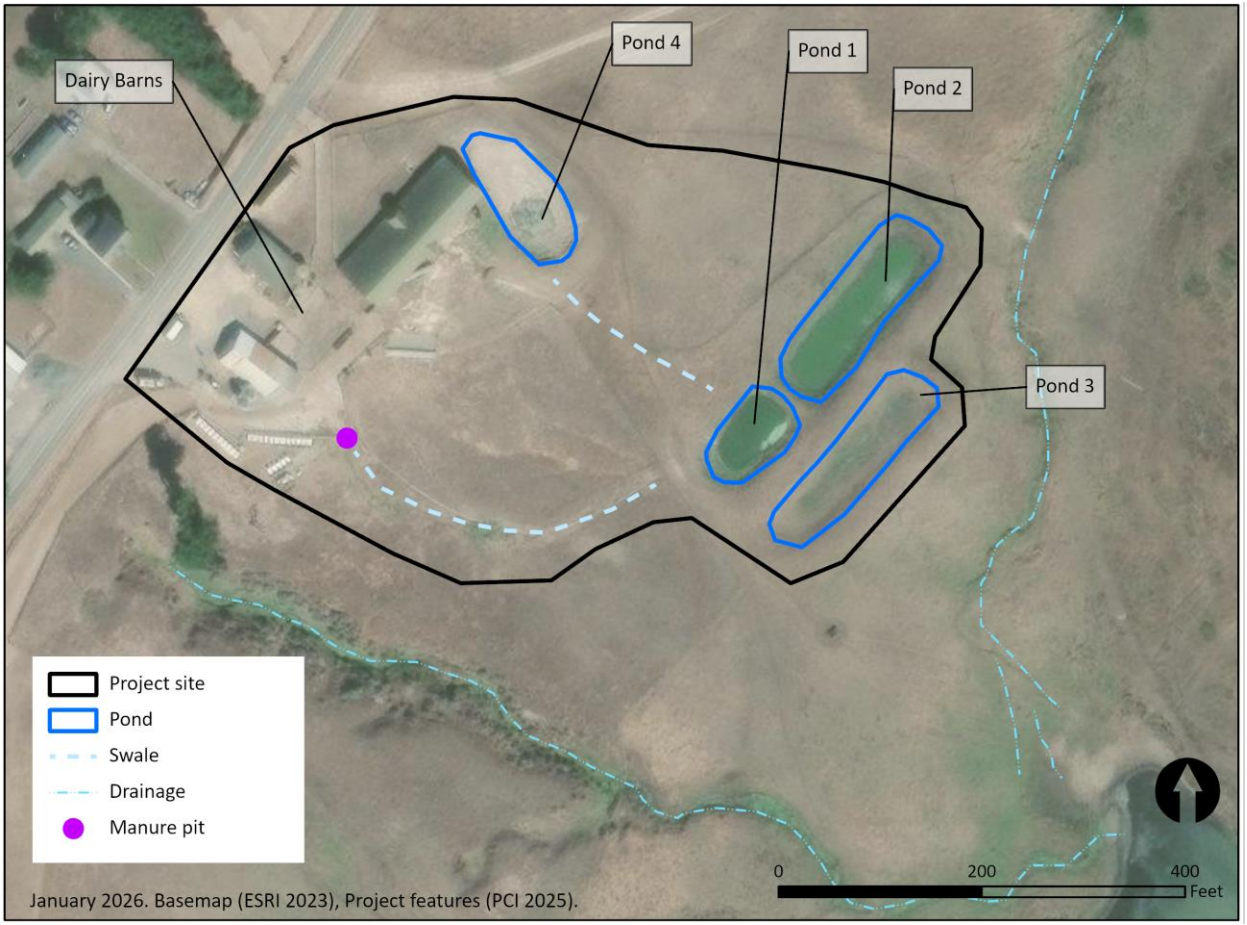

Figure 6. Historic C Ranch: Project Site & Water Quality Consideration Features

Existing Conditions

Conditions within the project site are highly impacted by cattle and vegetation is comprised of non-native annual and perennial grassland species with many common weedy species that thrive in disturbed conditions. Characteristic species include Italian rye (*Festuca perennis*), farmers foxtail (*Hordeum murinum*), hedgehog dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), common mustard (*Brassica rapa*), wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), mallow (*Malva* sp.) and sowthistle (*Sonchus* sp.). Surrounding the barns there are patches of poison hemlock and Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*).

Ponds 1 and 2 held a few inches of water during the August 2025 site visit. Dominant species within and immediately surrounding the ponds were a mixture of the common grassland species (e.g., Italian rye and foxtail barley) mixed with species more tolerant of wet conditions including dock sp. (*Rumex* sp.), brass buttons (*Cotula coronopifolia*), rabbitsfoot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), spiny cocklebur (*Xanthium spinosum*), nettle leaf goosefoot (*Chenopodium murale*), whitestem filaree (*Erodium moschatum*) and annual stinging nettle (*Urtica urens*). There were some small patches with scattered native meadow barley (*Hordeum brachyantherum*) and gray rush (*Juncus patens*) mostly near the eastern edge of Pond 2. Vegetation composition within the swales in the site was similar to that of the surrounding grassland.

There are no sensitive vegetation communities within the project site.

Plant communities surrounding the site are primarily annual and perennial grassland with one swale and one channel nearby that support rush (*Juncus* spp.) wetland and coastal scrub (mapped as "drainage" on Figure 6). The wetland swale is approximately 100 feet southeast of ponds 1-3 and conveys flows downslope into a stock pond approximately 400 feet southeast of Pond 3. This swale was not investigated during the August site visit, but vegetation appeared to be characterized by rushes (*Juncus* spp.) and facultative wetland grass and forb species. To the southwest of the project site there is a channel that also conveys flows into the stock pond. This area was not surveyed during the site visit because no work is anticipated there, but coastal scrub vegetation was visible from a distance including coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*) and lupine (*Lupinus* sp.). Based on aerial imagery, overflow from the stock pond continues southeast down a channel that meets a larger wetland (Drakes Marsh) and pond complex before reaching Drakes Bay approximately 1.3 miles southeast of the project site.

The project site currently provides some wildlife habitat, but species utilizing the area are likely to be tolerant of human activity (e.g., European starling, pocket gopher, coyote). The nearby stock pond, wetland and stream habitats provide water sources and foraging, cover and movement opportunities for wildlife. During the site visit a coyote pup was observed traveling through the wetland swale east of the site, there were tule elk present near the stock pond and ducks in the stock pond. Birds likely nest in the surrounding grasslands, wetland vegetation, willows and coastal scrub. The barns within the project site provide nesting opportunities for some species of birds (e.g., barn swallows, house sparrows, black phoebe) and bats. Common amphibians (e.g., Pacific chorus frog) likely use the wetland drainages, ponds when water is relatively low manure content, and the nearby stock pond. Common reptiles (e.g., fence lizards, garter snake, gopher snake) and mammals (e.g., pocket gophers, California voles, deer mice) may also use areas in and around the project site.

Special-status Species

Special-status plant and wildlife species were evaluated for potential to occur within the Historic C Ranch project site based on the suitability of habitat present within the project site and surrounding areas and proximity of recorded sightings (CDFW 2026a). A complete list of special-status species evaluated and their likelihood of occurrence can be found in Appendices 3 and 4. Species with a moderate to high potential for occurrence based on suitable habitat and nearby occurrence(s) are described further in the following section. See Figure 3 for a map of special-status species reported occurrences within the project vicinity.

<u>Plants</u>

No special-status plants were observed during the August 2025 survey. However, August is after the blooming period for many species and many species are not identifiable at that time. Two special-status plant species were determined to have a moderate potential for occurrence within the project site:

- San Francisco owl's-clover (*Triphysaria floribunda*; rare plant rank 1B.2)
- rose leptosiphon (*Leptosiphon rosaceus*; rare plant rank 1B.1)

San Francisco owl's clover
This species is an annual forb that grows in coastal scrub, coastal prairie and grassland. There are many reported occurrences throughout the grassland and scrub habitat on the Point Reyes Peninsula. There are three recent reported occurrence within 2 miles of the project site, the nearest is 0.6 miles north growing in areas with shallow soils (CDFW 2026a). There is very limited and highly disturbed marginally suitable habitat within the project site and this species was not likely to grow there while high-intensity cattle use was occurring. However, there is suitable habitat surrounding the site and this species has a high potential to occur in the grasslands immediately adjacent to the site. Given the nearby documented occurrence and adjacent suitable habitat, San Francisco owl's clover has a moderate potential to occur within the site after the removal of cattle; this could be as soon as the next growing season as the area occupied by annual species often shifts or changes in size from year to year.

Rose leptosiphon
This species is an annual forb that grows in open grassy slopes and coastal bluffs. There are reported occurrences scattered throughout the grassland on the Point Reyes Peninsula. The nearest reported occurrences to the project site are 0.5 miles to the northwest and 1.1 miles to the northeast growing in grassland or scrub with mixed native and non-native species (CDFW 2026a). There is very limited and highly disturbed marginally suitable habitat within the project site. This species was not likely to grow there while high-intensity cattle use was occurring. However, there is suitable habitat surrounding the site and rose leptosiphon has a moderate potential to occur in the grasslands immediately adjacent to the site. Given the nearby documented occurrence and immediately adjacent suitable habitat, this species has a moderate potential to occur within the site after the removal of cattle; this could be as soon as the next growing season as the area occupied by annual species often shifts or changes in size from year to year.

To avoid or minimize any potential impacts on San Francisco owl's clover and rose leptosiphon during construction, botanical surveys should be conducted within the blooming period (San Francisco owl's clover - April to June; rose leptosiphon April - July) to determine presence/absence the year of construction. Applicable Marin PCP mitigation measures to avoid and minimize impacts are included in Appendix 1. In addition to botanical surveys, these include BMPs to prevent the spread of invasive species, measures to minimize impacts to coastal terrace habitats, and measures to protect special-status plants if found during botanical surveys. No impacts on special-status plant species within the project site are anticipated as result of water quality protection projects.

Potential downstream effects on special-status plants and their habitats should be considered when planning and implementing construction of projects. Projects that direct flows into any of the adjacent drainages may have impacts on rare plants downstream if projects cause changes in existing conditions. Projects that could result in increased nutrient delivery, hydrologic changes, or the spread of invasive species into new locations should consider downstream habitats and potential impacts during design. Applicable Marin PCP mitigation measures to avoid

and minimize downstream water quality impacts and the spread of invasive plants are included in Appendix 1.

Wildlife

No special-status wildlife species were observed during the August 2025 survey. Several were determined to have a moderate or high potential for occurrence within the project site:

- Myrtle's silverspot butterfly (*Speyeria zerene myrtleae*, Federally Endangered)
- California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*; Federally Threatened and State Species of Special Concern)
- bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, State Endangered and Fully Protected)
- burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia;* State Candidate Threatened and Species of Special Concern at burrowing sites and some overwintering sites)
- northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius*; State Species of Special Concern)
- osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*; state watch listed – nesting only)
- American badger (*Taxidea taxus*; State Species of Special Concern)

Myrtle's silverspot butterfly

The project site is within the known occupied range of this taxon and it has been observed in the surrounding grassland (CDFW 2026a). The Myrtle's silverspot butterfly has a moderate potential to travel through the project site or forage for nectar on flowers that may be present during the flight season (June to early September). Nectar plants are likely to be less abundant within the project site than in surrounding areas with lighter cattle impacts, but this taxon has been observed foraging in highly impacted habitats within the area (CDFW 2026a). Larvae are not likely to occur in the project site since it is not likely to support this butterfly's host plant, dog violet (*Viola adunca*), given the long-term high-intensity cattle use and dominant non-native plant presence. *Viola adunca* was not observed during the site visit, which was conducted within its typical blooming period (April – August).

Construction impacts to this species are not likely, but adult (imago) butterflies could be present foraging on nectar plants if construction occurs between June and early September. Impacts on eggs, larvae or pupae are unlikely given no dog violets were observed, and only extremely marginally suitable violet habitat is present. Applicable Marin PCP mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts are included in Appendix 1. These include preconstruction surveys, minimizing herbicide use and protection of larval host plants. No impacts on this species during construction are anticipated with the implementation of protection measures. No habitat or long-term impacts are anticipated. Benefits to this species are possible with the removal of intensive cattle use and the potential to increase foraging and larval host plant habitat.

California red-legged fog

California red-legged frog (CRLF) have a high potential to occur within the project site. There are many reported occurrences within the Point Reyes Peninsula. There are five reported occurrences within 0.5 miles of the project site. There is potentially suitable breeding habitat present in the ponds if they retain water for the required hydroperiod for successful breeding and the water is relatively fresh. The stock pond immediately south of the project site does

provide suitable breeding habitat and surrounding swales and wetlands provide dispersal and foraging habitat. It is highly likely that CRLF move through the project site during dispersal to and from upland and aquatic habitats. They may breed there in future years if ponds are retained and allowed to fill with fresh water.

Project impacts on this species could include injury or mortality if CRLF juveniles or adults are present during construction. Applicable Marin PCP mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts are included in Appendix 1. These include general BMPs, water quality protection measures, preconstruction CRLF surveys and a qualified biologist present to relocate CRLF during construction if needed. No impacts on this species during construction are anticipated with the implementation of protection measures. No habitat or long-term impacts are anticipated. Benefits to this species are possible with the removal of intensive cattle use and the potential increase of suitable breeding habitat if any ponds are retained.

Burrowing owl

Burrowing owls have a moderate potential to occur within the project site during the over-wintering season. (Currently, this species is only present while overwintering in Marin County; they are no longer known to breed in the county.) Based on reported occurrences in the past eight years from iNaturalist (2026) and eBird (2026), burrowing owls are typically present in the Point Reyes Peninsula mid-October through March. The project site has had high intensity cattle activity for decades and does not contain common overwintering roost habitat features (e.g. rock outcrops, large culvert, burrows). However, there are several reported occurrences within 0.25 miles of the project site and many throughout the grasslands in the Point Reyes Peninsula and now that the dairy is no longer operational, burrowing owls may utilize structures, piled wood or other dairy infrastructure within the project site as temporary or occasional overwintering roosts. Burrowing owls may also forage within the project site.

Impacts on this species could include temporary construction disturbance to foraging behavior and to winter roost sites within or immediately adjacent to the project site if construction occurs during the overwintering season (mid-October through March). Applicable Marin PCP mitigation measures are included in Appendix 1 in the event work needs to occur during the overwintering season. These include general BMPs, preconstruction winter roost site surveys with appropriate buffers if found. No impacts on this species during construction are anticipated with the implementation of protection measures. No habitat or long-term impacts are anticipated. Potential benefits to this species are possible with the removal of intensive cattle use.

Bald eagle, osprey and northern harrier

Three special-status bird species were identified with a moderate potential to occur within or immediately adjacent to the project site year-round or during the breeding season: bald eagle, northern harrier and osprey. These species all have many reported occurrences around the project site. None are likely to nest within the project site, but all have a moderate potential to nest close enough to the project site that project construction occurring during the breeding season could disrupt nesting. Additional nesting habitat details and occurrence details are described in Appendix 5.

Impacts on nesting behavior and nest success could occur if construction happens during the breeding season (typically mid-February to August), and nests are close enough to be disrupted by construction. To avoid or minimize potential construction impacts, preconstruction nesting bird surveys should be conducted within 100 feet of the project site for osprey, harrier and yellowthroat and 200 feet of the project site for bald eagle. If active nests are found, appropriate buffers will be established by the qualified biologist – see applicable Marin PCP measure Bio-1j in Appendix 1. . No impacts on these species during construction are anticipated with the implementation of protection measures. No habitat or long-term impacts are anticipated. Potential benefits to this species are possible with the removal of intensive cattle use and reduced human presence in the area.

American badger

American badger have a high potential to forage within the project site or travel through the project site. There are many reported occurrences throughout the Point Reyes Peninsula; the closest recent reported occurrence to the project site is approximately 1000 feet southwest (iNaturalist 2026). The project site contains limited marginally suitable burrowing habitat due to intense cattle activity and soil compaction. The project site does contain potential foraging and movement habitat. Given the abundance of this species in the general area, it is likely badgers will travel through the project site or forage there at night. Badgers are more likely to utilize the project site now that diary operations are complete and there is no longer intense cattle and human activity occurring. If ponds are retained they will provide a water source that badgers may utilize.

Impacts to this species could include temporary construction disturbance to movement and foraging behavior within or immediately adjacent to the project site during construction. Badgers are likely to avoid the project site during construction and no permanent habitat impacts will occur. Applicable Marin PCP mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts are included in Appendix 1. These include preconstruction badger burrow surveys within the site and surrounding area and appropriate buffers established by a qualified biologist if burrows are found. No impacts on this species during construction are anticipated with the implementation of protection measures. No habitat or long-term impacts are anticipated. Potential benefits to this species are possible with the removal of intensive cattle use.

Native nesting birds

Native nesting birds are protected under numerous federal and state regulations. The project site and adjacent areas provide nesting habitat and are likely to support native nesting birds. Construction impacts to nesting birds could include nest abandonment and/or injury or mortality to eggs, nestling or fledgling. Applicable measures from the Marin PCP are identified in Appendix 1 to avoid or minimize construction impacts on nesting birds. They include preconstruction nesting bird surveys and appropriate nest buffers established by a qualified biologist. No impacts on nesting birds during construction are anticipated with the implementation of protection measures.

Historic C Ranch Site Photographs

Above: Pond 4.
Below: Slope between Pond 4 and Ponds 1 – 3.

Above: Pond 2.

Below: Berm between Ponds 1 and 2, stock pond east of the site visible in the background.

Above: Pond 3.
Below: Ponds 1 and 2, facing northeast.

Above: Wetland swale adjacent to northeast of the project site and Ponds 1-3.

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Appendix 1. Applicable Marin PCP Mitigation Measures

Potential impacts on plants and wildlife from a range of potential project types were evaluated in the Marin PCP Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration. That document identified general best management practices and mitigation measures; the measures applicable to the surveyed project sites are listed here. The "X" within a project site column identifies which of the mitigation measures is applicable to avoid or minimize negative impacts on natural resources at each project site.

Mitigation Measure	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch
BMP DC-1 Requirements to Minimize Area of Disturbance Marin Resource Conservation District (MRCD) shall ensure that special attention is given to minimizing the area of disturbance during project planning and design by requiring the following: 1. Ground and vegetation disturbance shall not exceed the minimum area necessary to complete the project and shall be limited to the Work Area, which is defined as anywhere subject to disturbance from access, staging, vegetation management, grading, and other human activities. Removal of trees and other vegetation that provide shade and other habitat elements for fish and wildlife, reduce erosion and runoff, or add to the visual quality of the area shall be avoided to the extent feasible while achieving the project objectives; selective pruning is allowed for safety purposes. See **BMP VM-1** below for areal limitations on vegetation removal. 2. Site-specific design plans shall show the maximum extent of grading and shall include requirements to protect sensitive environmental resources during construction and on-going maintenance activities. 3. Erosion and sediment control measures shall be incorporated into project design and implemented upon completion of grading. 4. Project plans shall include measures to restore all disturbed areas to pre-construction or better conditions unless project regulators determine that other measures should be implemented.	X	X	X
BMP DC-2 Requirements to Protects and Avoid Disturbance of Aquatic Environments MRCD shall ensure that special attention is given during project planning and design to protect aquatic habitat by requiring the following: 1. Avoid impacts in aquatic environments where feasible; if avoidance is not possible, minimize disturbance to areas necessary to achieve individual project objectives. 2. Aquatic habitat improvement project designs shall employ current engineering and scientific standards (e.g., the California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual [CDFW 2010]).	X (Include water flow into adjacent and downstream wetlands, riparian, channel and pond	X (Include water flow into adjacent and downstream wetlands, riparian, channel and pond	X (Include water flow into adjacent and downstream wetlands, riparian, channel and pond

Mitigation Measure	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch
3. Aquatic organism passage concerns (e.g., velocity, depth, slope, air entrainment, screening, swimming and leaping performance for target species) shall be addressed during design to avoid creation of potential passage issues. 4. Stabilization structures utilized to improve habitat shall not impede or prevent passage of fish and other aquatic organisms or impair wildlife connectivity or movement. 5. Important fish and wildlife habitat elements, such as woody cover or wetlands, shall be avoided or protected if possible when siting practices.	habitats in project design considerations)	habitats in project design considerations)	habitats in project design considerations)
BMP DC-3 Required Design Considerations for Roads, Culverts, and Stream Crossings to Protect Sensitive Biological Resources and Water Quality During project design, MRCD shall ensure that: 1. Road improvements shall be modeled on the *Handbook for Forest, Ranch, and Rural Roads: A Guide for Planning, Designing, Constructing, Reconstructing, Upgrading, Maintaining and Closing Wildland Roads* by Weaver, Weppner, & Hagens (PWA 2015) and Publication 8262 *Rural Roads: A Construction and Maintenance Guide for California Landowners* (University of California ANR 2007) or the most current industry standard at the time of project planning. 2. Culverts installed in anadromous fish streams shall be consistent with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW's) *Culvert Criteria for Fish Passage Revised May 2002* and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration – National Marine Fisheries Service's (NOAA Fisheries') Southwest Region's *Guidelines for Salmonid Passage at Stream Crossings* (2001a) or the most current industry standard at the time of project planning. 3. Culverts shall be designed to minimize habitat fragmentation and barriers to aquatic movement. Channel-spanning bridges, bottomless arch culverts with natural streambed substrates, or other fish-friendly solutions shall be required in salmonid streams to allow passage for fish and other aquatic organisms. 4. All crossings shall be designed to pass low and high flows. The design and location of crossings shall provide passage for as many different aquatic species and age classes as possible. 5. In-stream crossings shall not be designed for placement within 300 feet of known spawning or breeding areas of listed species. 6. Access roads shall be relocated only to provide a setback from a stream corridor or wetland area or in order to plant riparian vegetation as part of a stream corridor restoration project or other natural	X (If applicable)	X (If applicable)	X (If applicable)

Mitigation Measure	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch
resource protection or enhancement purposes. A biologist shall determine the appropriate setback distance to protect riparian and stream resources. Relocated roadway segments shall be constructed to follow natural contours and shall be sited on low slopes to minimize disturbance of drainage patterns. 7. Roads and trails shall be designed to avoid runoff directly into a stream or waterbody. An energy dissipater shall be installed at the outlet of any water bar, cross drain, or culvert in areas where roadway drainage may cause erosion and sedimentation; otherwise, outlets shall be directed to well-vegetated locations. 8. Site-specific land-use operations shall be assessed to consolidate and minimize the number of crossings needed. 9. Crossings shall be designed with sufficient capacity to convey the design flow and transported materials without altering the stream flow characteristics. They shall be protected so that flood flows safely bypass without damaging the crossing or eroding the streambanks. 10. Crossings shall be sized to accommodate the intended traffic without damage to livestock, people, or vehicles.			
BMP BR-1 Required Biological Assessment during Project Planning To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources, MRCD shall ensure that site planning includes the following initial site evaluation: 1. A qualified biologist shall perform a literature review of each proposed project site to identify potential habitat for sensitive biological communities and special-status species. If an area of possible concern is identified in or near a project site, the area must be further evaluated by a qualified biologist as presented in **Mitigation BIO-1c**.	Completed	Completed	Completed
BMP BR-3 Temporal Limitations and Requirements to Protect Special-status Species during Construction, Vegetation Management and other Maintenance Activities MRCD shall ensure that the following limitations are placed on project implementation timing to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources: 1. Wildlife usage in the vicinity shall be taken into consideration for project timing. In general, in-stream and riparian activities shall be implemented in the period between June 1 and Oct. 31, unless project-specific recommendations from regulators or the project biologist suggest an alternative work window to avoid impacts on special-status species. Work that would disturb waterways or sensitive riparian	X **Note Adjusted Measure for this site:** *Bird nesting season shall be February 15 to August 15 to include the start of osprey breeding season*	X **Note Adjusted Measure for this site:** *Bird nesting season shall be February 15 to August 15 to include the start of osprey breeding season*	X **Note Adjusted Measure for this site:** *Bird nesting season shall be February 15 to August 15 to include the start of osprey bald breeding season*

Mitigation Measure	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch
habitats outside the June through October timeframe must be approved in advance by project regulators. 2. Work in and around streams that support anadromous fish populations or California freshwater shrimp shall not begin until June 15 and shall be completed by Oct. 15. Work prior to June 15 or beyond Oct. 15 may be authorized on a site-specific basis with approval from project regulators. 3. Planting may occur after Oct. 31 if potential for vegetation success is improved due to favorable environmental conditions; planting above the ordinary high water line may occur at any time of the year. 4. Work in and around areas that may support bird nesting shall be performed before March 15 or after August 15. See **Mitigation BIO-j** for requirements if activities are performed during bird nesting season (March 15 to August 15). 5. Vegetative treatments shall be conducted during periods of the year when weed species are most vulnerable and shall promote restoration of the native or desired plant communities.			
BMP WQ-1 Measures to Ensure Compliance with Water Quality Standards To avoid adverse impacts on water quality, MRCD shall ensure that: 1. Discharge of storm water from a facility or activity that causes or contributes to the violation of water quality standards or water quality objectives is prohibited. 2. Creation of a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance, as these terms are defined in California Water Code Section 13050(d), is prohibited. 3. Discharge of soil, bark, slash, sawdust, or other organic and earthen material from any construction or associated activity of whatever nature into any stream or watercourse in quantities deleterious to fish, wildlife, or other beneficial use is prohibited. 4. Placing or disposal of soil, silt, bark, slash, sawdust, or other organic material from any construction or associated activity of whatever nature at locations where such material could pass into any stream or watercourse in quantities that could be deleterious to fish, wildlife, or other beneficial uses is prohibited. 5. Discharge of decant water from any on-site temporary sediment stockpile or storage areas or any other discharge of construction dewatering flows to surface waters is prohibited, except as authorized by regulatory agencies. 6. Maintenance activities that result in the direct or indirect discharge of waste, to surface waters or surface water drainage courses are prohibited unless authorized by separate permit action. 7. Sediment removal may not occur in a flowing stream or standing water.	X	X	X

Mitigation Measure	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch
8. If used, concrete shall be allowed to cure for a minimum of 30 days before being allowed to interface with a waterway, or it shall be coated with an agency-approved sealant. If sealant is used, water shall be excluded from the site until the sealant is dry.			
BMP VM-1 Project site Limitations on Vegetation Management ***MRCD shall ensure that the following areal limits on vegetation management are implemented during project planning and design:*** 1. Disturbance of native trees, shrubs, and woody perennials or removal of trees from riparian areas, including streambanks or stream channels, shall be avoided where possible and minimized where avoidance is not feasible. 2. Ground-disturbing work shall occur above summer low-flow water levels unless a regulator-approved dewatering system is in place. Dewatering requirements are addressed in Mitigation BIO-1d. 3. Removal of native trees and shrubs will be minimized and will only occur when necessary to meet project objectives. 4. No more than 0.10 acre of native riparian trees, shrubs, or woody perennials shall be removed from a stream area for a single project. 5. Where the area contains a mix of native and invasive species, no more than 0.25 acre of vegetation shall be removed from a streambank or stream channel. 6. Outside of riparian areas and other sensitive habitats, native vegetation may be removed only if replanting with native vegetation is completed at or near the site. 7. If the area is exclusively non-native species, up to five (5) acres of riparian vegetation may be removed.	X	X	X
BMP VM-2 Requirements for Invasive and Noxious Plant Species Control MRCD shall ensure that the spread or introduction of invasive plant species and other noxious weeds is avoided to the maximum extent possible by protecting areas with established native vegetation; implementing preventative measures appropriate for the individual project, including the use of certified weed-free materials and inspection and cleaning of all equipment before entering or exiting sites during construction; restoring disturbed areas with native species where appropriate; and performing post-project monitoring and control of exotic species.	X	X	X
BMP CP-1 Require Adherence to Design Plans and Construction BMPs MRCD shall ensure that the projects are implemented according to the design plans and that BMPs are properly installed and maintained during construction activities.	X	X	X

Mitigation Measure	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch
BMP CP-2 Requirements to Protect Air and Water Quality during Construction, Staging, and Stockpiling of Materials MRCD shall require the following to protect water quality during construction, staging, and stockpiling of materials: 1. Ensure that all debris, sediment, rubbish, vegetation, or other construction-related materials shall be placed as shown on the project plans where they cannot enter jurisdictional waters or wetlands. No materials, including petroleum products, chemicals, silt, fine soils, or substances to the function of a watercourse and water quality, shall be allowed to pass into, or be placed where it can pass into, stream channels. Upon completion of work, the construction contractor shall be responsible to remove and dispose of all construction-related materials, debris, and sediments in an appropriate landfill or as shown on project plans. 2. Ensure the use or storage of petroleum-powered equipment is accomplished in a manner to prevent the potential release of petroleum materials into sensitive areas. The following precautionary measures shall be followed: o All vehicles and equipment on the site must not leak any type of hazardous materials such as oil, hydraulic fluid, or fuel. Vehicles and equipment must be inspected and approved by the inspector before use. Fueling shall take place outside of the riparian corridor. o If needed, a contained area located at least 50 feet from a watercourse shall be designated for equipment storage, short-term maintenance, and refueling. If possible, these activities shall not take place on the project site. o Vehicles shall be inspected for leaks daily and repaired immediately. o Leaks, drips, and other spills shall be cleaned up immediately to avoid soil or groundwater contamination. o Major vehicle maintenance and washing shall be done off site. o All spent fluids, including motor oil, radiator coolant, or other fluids, and used vehicle batteries shall be collected, stored, and recycled as hazardous waste off site. o Dry cleanup methods (i.e., absorbent materials, cat litter, and/or rags) shall be available on site. o Spilled dry materials shall be cleaned up immediately. o When possible, work shall be performed from the top of bank of a watercourse or pond.	X	X	X

Mitigation Measure	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch
○ Use of heavy equipment shall be avoided in a channel bottom with rocky or cobbled substrate. If access to the work site requires heavy equipment to travel on a rocky or cobbled substrate, a rubber tire-loader/backhoe is the preferred vehicle; only after this option has been determined infeasible or less environmentally protective shall use of tracked vehicles be considered. ○ Heavy equipment shall not be used in a flowing stream, creek, or ponded area, except to cross a stream or pond to access the work site. Heavy equipment shall not enter a flowing stream, creek, or ponded area without authorization from environmental regulators. ○ The amount of time heavy equipment is stationed, working, or traveling within the creek bed shall be minimized. ○ When heavy equipment is used, woody debris and vegetation on the banks and in the channel shall not be disturbed, wherever feasible. 3. Site preparation techniques shall be employed to minimize generation and transport of airborne particulate matter, such as wetting disturbed areas or covering storage piles adequately. 4. Limit construction emissions by reducing idling of diesel construction vehicles to no more than 5 minutes per California Code of Regulations §2449(d)(3) and using lower-emission vehicles to the maximum extent feasible.			
BMP CP-3 Requirements for Erosion Control and Sediment Detention during Construction and Maintenance Activities MRCD shall require the following erosion and sediment control measures to avoid or minimize erosion and impacts on water quality during project construction and maintenance activities: 1. All disturbed areas shall be restored to pre-construction or better conditions unless other requirements are prescribed by project regulators. Erosion and sediment control measures shall be installed upon completion of grading and shall be in place prior to the onset of rain at all locations where the likelihood of erosion or sediment input exists as determined by MRCD. Measures shall include a combination of permanent native vegetation (e.g., live planting, native seed casting, or hydroseeding), weed-free mulch, rock, and biotechnical treatments (e.g., filter strip, water and sediment control basins, weed-free straw bales). If required to reduce erosion or to control sedimentation, temporary filter-fabric fencing, biodegradable fiber rolls, weed-free straw bales, or other runoff diversions shall be utilized to keep sediment from flowing into an adjacent waterbody. After vegetation is sufficiently mature to provide	X	X	X

Mitigation Measure	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch
erosion control, these measures shall be removed. MRCD shall determine if the additional erosion control requirements are needed and when they can be removed. 2. Any collected sediment shall be disposed of away from the collection site and stabilized to ensure that no sediment-laden runoff enters jurisdictional waters or wetlands. 3. Post-construction erosion control, sediment control, and water quality protection measures shall be inspected regularly by MRCD staff or a designee to ensure they are functioning properly.			
BMP CP-4 Measures to Protect Aesthetic Values and Sensitive Biological Resources during Implementation To avoid adverse impacts on aesthetic values and sensitive biological resources, MRCD shall: 1. Limit construction activities to daylight hours. 2. Avoid creation of a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. Any new light sources shall meet Marin County requirements. External light fixtures shall be mounted at low elevations to preserve the nightscape and natural surroundings of the area, and to prevent glare that may be visible from off-site locations and adjacent residences. Site lighting that is visible from adjacent properties, public roadways, and from other neighborhoods shall be indirect or incorporate full shield cut-offs.	X	X	X
BMP CP-5 Ensure Emergency Access is Adequate MRCD shall ensure that adequate access for emergency vehicles is maintained at all work sites. This may require placement of plates over open trenches during pipeline installation or other means to provide emergency access.	X	X	X
Mitigation Measure BIO-1a, Avoid Loss of Listed or CNPS Rank 1B, 2, or 3 Plants and their Habitats MRCD shall avoid loss of State and federally listed or special-status plants. MRCD shall avoid loss of State and federally listed or proposed plant species; State candidates for listing; California Native Plant Society (CNPS) List 1B species; CNPS List 2 and 3 species; and occupied or critical habitat for these species to the extent feasible. Where avoidance of individuals or habitat is infeasible, MRCD shall compensate for loss of State and federally listed or proposed plant species, candidates for listing, and CNPS Rank 1, 2, and 3 plants as required by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or CDFW.			

Mitigation Measure	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch
All protocol-level surveys shall be coordinated with the appropriate responsible agencies (i.e., USFWS and/or CDFW). • Where indicated by the MRCD's initial site review, reconnaissance-level surveys shall be performed by a qualified biologist to determine whether suitable habitat for special-status plants is present within the project area. If habitat for listed or CNPS Ranks 1-3 plants is not identified during surveys, no further mitigation for impacts on target species is necessary under this measure. • If suitable habitat is identified, focused surveys shall be performed to determine presence or absence of target species wherever habitats for these species will be impacted. Any special-status species found will be documented. The suitable habitat shall be avoided through project design, where feasible, and a buffer zone of 50 feet shall be established around State and federally listed or proposed plant species, candidates for listing, and CNPS Rank 1 and 2 plants to prevent entry and disturbance during work activities. A qualified biologist shall designate the buffer zone if the zone shall be less than 50 feet, and the buffer zone distance shall be based on the target species and proposed work. The buffer zone shall be clearly demarcated with construction fencing and avoided by all construction personnel and equipment. • If suitable habitat cannot be avoided, project-specific protection measures shall be developed with concurrence by USFWS or CDFW. The following are examples of measures that may be required: o Listed or List 1B and Rank 2 plants within the project footprint may need to be transplanted to a mitigation site approved by CDFW or USFWS. Seed from plants unavoidably impacted may need to be collected and preserved for planting on an approved mitigation site. o Where construction activities unavoidably affect listed or Rank 1B plant species, pipeline corridor widths may need to be limited to a maximum 5 feet through plant habitat to minimize habitat impacts. o Acquisition and preservation of at least an equal area and quality of habitat that is lost. • Any herbicide application to treat noxious non-native weeds shall ensure that special status plants are not affected and native plants are protected to the maximum extent feasible.			

Mitigation Measure	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch
• No fertilizers or irrigation shall be used within the buffer zone around a special-status plant population. No new facilities associated with any manure management practices shall be sited in areas that support State and federally listed or proposed plant species, candidates for listing, and CNPS Rank 1 and 2 plants. All buffers needed to protect plants and habitats shall be implemented.			
Mitigation Measure BIO-1b, Protect Water Quality for Aquatic Habitats MRCD shall protect water quality in aquatic habitats through implementation of the following measures during operations and manure management activities: • Erosion control plans shall be required for fertilizer and manure application on slopes greater than 10%. This requirement does not pertain to the application of compost or mulch. • The collection, treatment, storage, or application of manure or process water shall not: o Degrade surface water or groundwater, o Contaminate or pollute surface water or groundwater, or o Create a condition of nuisance (as defined by the California Water Code section 13050). This requirement applies to any degradation products or any constituents of soil mobilized by the interactions between applied materials and soil or soil biota. • Fertilizer and manure application that could cause or threaten to cause pollution that reduces water quality and impacts aquatic species shall be prohibited. • Manure and wastewater discharges to land shall be conducted during non-rainy or non-saturated conditions and must not result in runoff to surface waters and must infiltrate completely within 72 hours after application. • Land application areas that receive dry manure and/or process water shall be managed to minimize erosion. • The timing of nutrient application shall correspond as closely as possible with plant nutrient uptake characteristics, while considering cropping system limitations, weather and climatic conditions, and land application area accessibility. The anticipated maximum time between land application events (i.e., the storage period) shall be used to determine the needed storage capacity. • Discharges to land of solid or liquid waste shall be applied at rates that are reasonable for crop, soil, climate, special local situations, management system, and type of manure. The total nutrient loading shall not exceed the amount needed to meet crop demand.	X (only applicable if manure and/or wastewater is still present and must be addressed during project implementation)	X (only applicable if manure and/or wastewater is still present and must be addressed during project implementation)	X (only applicable if manure and/or wastewater is still present and must be addressed during project implementation)

Mitigation Measure	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch
• Manure, manured bedding, and process water shall not be stored or applied within a 100-foot setback to any down-gradient surface water unless a 35-foot wide vegetated buffer or physical barrier (i.e., a berm) is substituted for the 100-foot setback, or an alternative conservation practice or field-specific condition is installed that provides pollutant reductions equivalent to or better than achieved by the 100-foot setback. • Composting and waste separation facilities shall be set back at least 100 feet from the nearest surface water body and/or the nearest water supply well. A lesser setback distance may be allowed by the Regional Water Board if it can be demonstrated that the groundwater, geologic, topographic, and well construction conditions at the site are adequate to protect water quality as described in the SWRCB Compost General Order, 2015 or as revised.			
Mitigation Measure BIO-1c, Avoid Listed Special-status Wildlife Species MRCD shall avoid loss of habitat or individuals of federally and State-listed species, to the extent feasible. Where avoidance of individuals or habitat is infeasible given the location of the PCP practice, MRCD shall ensure that a qualified biologist oversees implementation of the following measures. The qualified biologist shall obtain approval from CDFW, USFWS, and NOAA Fisheries, as needed, to capture, handle, and release all species described in this mitigation measure. The qualified biologist shall have all the necessary permits and experience as determined by the regulatory agencies to work with the target fish and wildlife species. This shall include a current CDFW Scientific Collecting Permit and USFWS Recovery Permits, as needed, and field experience identifying the target species and their habitats and capturing and relocating species. *Preconstruction Surveys for Biological Resources and Species Relocations* The project biologist shall assess the likelihood for sensitive biological resources to be present in the project site and perform a preconstruction survey(s) immediately prior to the onset of construction activities (on the day preceding work, ahead of the construction crew, or during the appropriate window for the target species), depending on the nature of the work and the target species. The focus of the preconstruction surveys shall include identifying the presence of target species and suitable relocation sites. With approval from the regulatory agencies, all fish and wildlife species shall be relocated outside of the area of impact in habitats suitable for the target species. A complete record of all fish and wildlife species observed during the preconstruction survey(s) and relocation process shall be kept by the project biologist and provided to CDFW, USFWS, NOAA Fisheries, and other regulatory agencies as required.	X (wildlife exclusion fencing and/or on-site biologist for CRLF; see BIO-1g)	X (wildlife exclusion fencing and/or on-site biologist for CRLF; see BIO-1g)	X (wildlife exclusion fencing and/or on-site biologist for CRLF; see BIO-1g)

Mitigation Measure	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch
Preconstruction Training and Biological Oversight Measures during Construction, Preconstruction Crew Training Program The project biologist shall provide a preconstruction training session for construction personnel about the potential presence of sensitive biological resources within the Work Area. Topics will include how to identify life history characteristics and habitat requirements for target special-status species, measures to avoid impacts, project boundaries, penalties for non-compliance, and biological conditions outlined in the project's permits and CEQA-required BMPs. All attendees shall be given handouts to assist with the identification of target species and with protection measures summarized. Personnel who miss the first training session or are hired later in the season shall attend a make-up session before participating in on-the-ground activities. All attendees shall be required to sign an attendance sign-up sheet that will be maintained for the duration of the project. *Wildlife Exclusion* For project sites located within habitats with known presence of special-status species or critical wildlife corridors, temporary wildlife exclusion shall be installed around the project perimeter. Exclusion fencing shall be highly visible, and installation shall be overseen by the project biologist. Openings shall be restricted to areas of construction site access. The purpose of the temporary fencing is to preclude animals from entering the Work Area and prevent debris and workers from entering adjacent habitats. *Biological Monitoring during Construction Activities* On-going biological oversight shall occur as needed during construction to ensure that biological resources are not being adversely impacted by construction activities. Projects that require relocation of special-status fish and wildlife species shall be visited at least weekly by the project biologist following completion of the relocation activities and exclusion fencing installation. The project biologist shall also train a biological monitor from the construction crew to check the site daily for special-status species and report back to the project biologist on adherence to the biological resource protection measures. If a special-status species enters the Work Area, the construction crew supervisor or biological monitor shall contact the project biologist or designee for further guidance. Special-status species shall not be captured or handled by the supervisor or field crew unless directed by the project biologist or regulatory agency personnel.			

Mitigation Measure	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch
Mitigation Measure BIO-1g, Protect California Red-legged Frog MRCD shall ensure that the following protection measures for California red-legged frog (CRLF) are implemented for PCP practices in or near CRLF habitat: • Projects within potential CRLF habitat shall be designed to minimize disturbance to vegetation near or in permanent and seasonal pools of streams, marshes, ponds, or shorelines with extensive emergent or weedy vegetation. • If a project site occurs in potential CRLF habitat, the project biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey of all aquatic areas and immediately adjacent uplands with suitable vegetation cover that is potential habitat for CRLF no more than 48 hours before the start of construction activities. The biologist shall look for individual frogs, evaluate the likelihood of usage, and determine if additional biological monitoring is needed during construction to ensure that individuals present shall be removed or avoided. • The project biologist shall monitor initial ground-disturbing activities within 300 feet of CRLF habitat and shall have the authority to halt work activities that may adversely affect CRLF until they no longer occupy the project site. Relocation of CRLF shall be performed only by individuals approved in advance by CDFW and USFWS. • If suitable CRLF breeding habitat is present, project activities shall occur between July 1 and October 15 to avoid impacts on breeding CRLF or egg masses.	X (Qualified biologist to confirm no breeding habitat present the year of construction if work occurs outside July 1 to Oct 15)	X (Qualified biologist to confirm no breeding habitat present the year of construction if work occurs outside July 1 to Oct 15)	X (Qualified biologist to confirm no breeding habitat present the year of construction if work occurs outside July 1 to Oct 15)
Mitigation Measure BIO-1j, Protect Nesting Birds during Construction MRCD shall ensure that the following protection measures for nesting birds are implemented for PCP activities: • Preconstruction breeding bird surveys shall be completed for projects with construction activities occurring from March 15 through August 15 for special-status birds, migratory birds, and raptors. Preconstruction surveys shall occur in all locations identified by a qualified biologist. The surveys shall be conducted within two weeks prior to initiation of vegetation clearing, tree removal and trimming, or other construction activities. If the biologist finds no active nesting or breeding activity, work can proceed without restrictions, except in areas with suitable habitat for bank swallows. • If active raptor or owl nests are identified within 100 feet of the construction area or active nests of other special-status birds (e.g., passerines, woodpeckers, hummingbirds, etc.) are identified within 50 feet of the construction area, a qualified biologist shall determine whether or not construction activities	X **Note: Additional measure for this site:** Complete pre-construction survey for burrowing owl presence and activity if construction will occur October 1 to March 31.	X **Note: Additional measure for this site:** Complete pre-construction survey for burrowing owl presence and activity if construction will occur October 1 to March 31.	X **Note: Additional measure for this site:** Complete pre-construction survey for burrowing owl presence and activity if construction will occur October 1 to March 31.

Mitigation Measure	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch
may impact the active nest or disrupt reproductive behavior. If a qualified biologist determines that construction would not affect an active nest or disrupt breeding behavior, construction can proceed without restrictions. The determination of disruption shall be based on the species' sensitivity to disturbance, which can vary among species; the level of noise or construction disturbance; and the line of sight between the nest and the disturbance. • If the project biologist determines that construction activities would likely disrupt breeding or nesting activities, a no-disturbance buffer shall be placed around the nesting location. The buffer shall include the active nest or breeding areas plus a 50-foot buffer for small songbirds and a 100-foot buffer for larger birds (e.g., owls, raptors). Construction activities in the no-disturbance buffers shall be avoided until the nests have been vacated. • If the site is left unattended for more than one week following the initial surveys, additional surveys shall be completed. Ongoing construction monitoring shall occur to ensure no nesting activity is disturbed. If State and/or federally listed birds are found breeding within the area, activities shall be halted, and consultation with the CDFW and USFWS shall occur and agency recommendations shall be implemented.	Survey should be completed within 7 days of the start of work and include a 200-foot buffer around the construction area. Complete bald eagle and osprey nest surveys February 15 to August 15 within a 200-foot buffer of construction area.	Survey should be completed within 7 days of the start of work and include a 200-foot buffer around the construction area. Complete bald eagle and osprey nest surveys February 15 to August 15 within a 200-foot buffer of construction area.	Survey should be completed within 7 days of the start of work and include a 200-foot buffer around the construction area. Complete bald eagle and osprey nest surveys February 15 to August 15 within a 200-foot buffer of construction area.
Mitigation Measure BIO-1m, Protect Special-status Butterflies MRCD shall ensure that the following protection measures for butterflies are implemented for PCP practices that occur in or near suitable grassland habitat: • Reconnaissance-level surveys shall be performed by the project biologist to determine whether suitable habitat for Myrtle's silverspot or San Bruno elfin butterflies is present in the project site. If larval host or nectar plants for listed butterflies are present, and the target species is documented within the project vicinity, the project biologist shall perform a survey to determine presence or absence utilizing widely accepted scientific protocols. • If suitable habitat for listed butterflies is present, project work shall be carried out with minimum soil compaction and disturbance. Wherever possible, work shall be performed with hand tools. No herbicides or fertilizers shall be used in habitat that supports special-status butterflies. Host plants for listed butterflies, including broadleaf stonecrop and *Viola adunca*, shall be protected with a clearly demarcated 20-foot buffer zone.		X	X
Mitigation Measure BIO-1n, Protect American Badger	X	X	X

Mitigation Measure	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch
MRCD shall ensure that the following protection measures for American badgers are implemented for PCP activities: • For all projects requiring disturbance to open grasslands or low-growing vegetation habitats, a preconstruction survey for American badger shall occur prior to beginning work. If any badgers are documented within the project site or within 500 feet of it, buffer zones shall be established and maintained until the badgers have vacated the area. No work shall occur within the buffer zone until the area is cleared by the project biologist. Additional protection measures may be required and shall be developed in consultation with CDFW; they may include larger buffer zones or relocations, as appropriate.			
Mitigation Measure BIO-2c, Protect Coastal Terrace Prairie and Northern Maritime Chaparral MRCD shall ensure that the following protection measures for coastal terrace prairie and northern maritime chaparral are implemented when PCP practices occur in sensitive habitats: • Prior to project design, the site will be surveyed by a qualified botanist to establish the presence of any special-status plants. If such plants are found, the project will be designed to avoid them. • No herbicides will be used in coastal terrace prairie or northern maritime chaparral. • Areas disturbed by construction will be replanted with local cultivars of native species.	X	X	X
Mitigation Measure HAZ-4, Reduce Wildland Fire Hazards during PCP Activities MRCD shall ensure that the following measures are used to reduce wildland fire hazards during construction and maintenance activities: • Remove dry, combustible vegetation from the construction site with specific focus on the staging areas for heavy equipment prior to construction activities. • Grass and other vegetation less than 18 inches in height shall be maintained where necessary to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion. • Vehicles shall not park in areas where exhaust systems can contact combustible materials. • Fire extinguishers and fire suppression tools shall be available on the site when working in high fire hazard areas.	X	X	X
Mitigation Measure HYD-1, Protect Water Quality – Planting and Revegetation after Soil Disturbance	X	X	X

Mitigation Measure	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch
MRCD shall require the following to protect water quality through planting and revegetation after soil disturbance: • Revegetation shall occur as soon as possible after disturbance using live native plantings, native seed casting, or hydroseeding, preferably prior to the onset of rain. When timing does not coincide with suitable planting windows for permanent vegetation, a temporary cover (e.g., weed-free mulch or weed-free straw) shall be used to protect soil until permanent vegetation can be established. Non-invasive, non-persistent grass species (e.g., barley grass, sterile wheat) may be used in limited instances in conjunction with native species to provide fast-establishing, temporary cover for erosion control. • Soil exposed during construction and soil above rock riprap shall be revegetated using native seed casting or by hydroseeding. In general, interstitial spaces between rocks shall be planted with riparian vegetation such as willows rather than hydroseeded. • To the extent feasible, all plants disturbed by project activities shall be replaced with a species palette similar to that of the removed vegetation or with species that are appropriate to the site conditions and are native to the project watershed. Otherwise, plants shall be sourced from Marin County or southern Sonoma County; plants from more distant sources shall require pre-approval by the project biologist. Native plant species with high wildlife and/or pollinator values shall be used to the extent feasible. • Soil amendments are typically not needed for establishment of native vegetation in intact native soils. If soils have been disturbed and require additional organic matter or nutrients to support native plants, limited organic, weed-free amendments may be used to help establish restoration vegetation. Organic fertilizers may be used only above the normal high water mark of any adjacent waterways. If fertilizers are to be used around a listed plant, MRCD shall consult with a qualified biologist or range scientists to establish a buffer zone. No chemical fertilizers are allowed under the PCP.			
Mitigation Measure HYD-2, Protect Water Quality – Erosion Control and Stormwater Detention during Grading and Other Disturbance in a Stream, Waterway, or Other Sensitive Habitat When a project involves grading or work within or adjacent to a stream, waterway, or other sensitive habitat, MRCD shall require the following measures to avoid or minimize erosion and impacts on water quality: • Prepare and implement a spill prevention and clean-up plan, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, or similar document. The plan shall address polluted runoff and spill prevention policies, erosion control	X	X	X

Mitigation Measure	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch

materials required to be available on site in case of rain or a spill (e.g., straw bales, silt fencing), clean-up and reporting procedures, and locations of refueling and minor maintenance areas.
• Schedule grading and other earth-disturbing activities during the dry season, generally June 1 through October 31. Exceptions may be made in cases such as catastrophic failure due to a large storm or other event that causes water quality or public safety concerns.
• Schedule vegetation removal to minimize impacts on water quality:
  ○ August 15-October 15 is preferred to allow prompt replanting with natives in time to take advantage of cool, wet winter weather for establishment.
  ○ October 16-February 14 is preferred for removal of invasive perennials (e.g., broom, Himalayan blackberry, fennel); however, ground-disturbing work shall only proceed if no rain is predicted for 48 hours and the erosion control BMPs discussed below are in place following removal.
  ○ February 1-August 15 is limited to vegetation removal that can take place if bird nesting surveys are completed.
• Ensure erosion control and sediment detention measures are available on site at all times and are in place at all locations where the likelihood of sediment input exists prior to the onset of rain in order to detain sediment-laden water on site and minimize fine sediment and sediment/water slurry input to flowing water. Sediment collected in the structures shall be disposed of away from the collection site in an upland area where it cannot enter a waterway. When requested by project regulators, MRCD staff or a qualified designee shall inspect in-stream habitat and performance of erosion and sediment control devices at least once each day during construction to ensure the devices are functioning properly.
• If rain occurs while materials are temporarily stockpiled, cover with plastic that is secured in place to ensure the piles are protected from rain and wind. Silt fencing or wattles shall be installed on contour around all stockpile locations.
• Prohibit discharge of water from any on-site temporary sediment stockpile or storage areas or any other discharge of construction dewatering flows to surface waters, except as described in **Mitigation BIO-1g**.			

Appendix 2. Plant Species Observed within the Project Sites

Latin Name	Common Name	Family - Latin Name	Introduced (I) / Highly Invasive (HI)	Historic A Ranch	Historic B Ranch	Historic C Ranch
Atriplex sp.		Chenopodiaceae				x
Avena sp.	Oat	Poaceae	I	x	x	x
Brassica rapa	field mustard	Brassicaceae	I		x	x
Bromus catharticus	rescue grass	Poaceae	I	x		
Carduus pycnocephalus	Italian thistle	Asteraceae	I		x	x
Cyperus sp.	flatsedge	Cyperaceae	varies		x	
Chenopodium murale	nettle leaf goosefoot	Chenopodiaceae	I		x	
Chenopodium sp.	chenopodium	Chenopodiaceae	I	x		x
Cirsium vulgare	bullthistle	Asteraceae	I	x		x
Conium maculatum	poison hemlock	Apiaceae	I	x	x	x
Convolvulus arvensis	bindweed	Convolvulaceae	I		x	x
Cotula coronopifolia	brass buttons	Asteraceae	I		x	x
Cynosurus echinatus	hedgehog dogtail	Poaceae	I	x	x	x
Erodium botrys	long beaked filaree	Geraniaceae	I	x		
Erodium moschatum	whitestem filaree	Geraniaceae	I			x
Festuca perennis	annual ryegrass	Poaceae	I	x	x	x
Holcus lanatus	velvet grass	Poaceae	I	x	x	x
Hordeum brachyantherum	meadow barley	Poaceae	N			x
Hordeum sp.	barley	Poaceae	I	x	x	x
Juncus patens	gray rush	Juncaceae	N		x	x
Juncus sp.	Rush	Juncaceae	N		x	x
Lemna minor	duckweed	Araceae	N		x	
Malva sp.	Mallow	Malvaceae	I	x	x	x
Medicago polymorpha	Burclover	Fabaceae	I		x	x
Nasturtium officinale	watercress	Brassicaceae	N		x	
Plantago lanceolata	English plantain	Plantaginaceae	I		x	x
Plantago major	common plantain	Plantaginaceae	I		x	
Poa annua	annual bluegrass	Poaceae	I	x	x	x
Polypogon monspeliensis	annual rabbitsfoot grass	Poaceae	I		x	x
Raphanus sativus	wild radish	Brassicaceae	I	x	x	x
Sonchus sp.	sowthistle species	Asteraceae	I		x	x
Trifolium sp.	clover	Fabaceae	varies			

Urtica urens	annual stinging nettle	Urticaceae	I			x
Veronica sp.	speedwell	Plantaginaceae	varies			x
Xanthium spinosum	spiny cocklebur	Asteraceae	I		x	x

Appendix 3. Wildlife Species Observed within the Project Area

Historic A Ranch
American goldfinch
barn swallow
California towhee
common raven
violet-green swallow

Historic B Ranch
mourning dove
red-winged blackbird
song sparrow

California red-legged frog (metamorph)
gartersnake (not identified to species)
Pacific chorus frog

Damselfly (not identified to species)

Historic C Ranch
barn swallow
brown-headed cowbird
California goldfinch
killdeer
red-tailed hawk
red-winged blackbird

coyote
tule elk

Appendix 4: Special-status Plant Species Evaluated for Potential Occurrence within the Project Sites

The table below includes the full list of plant species evaluated for potential occurrence within the project sites. Species that are present in the Reported Occurrences of Special-status Species maps, but are not included in the following table are considered not present and are not discussed further because the sites are outside the species' known distribution and/or lack suitable habitat (e.g., coastal dunes, coastal scrub, coniferous forest, etc.). No special-status plants were observed during the August survey, but there is high potential for special-status plants to occur near the sites, and these should be considered in project planning. Two special-status species were determined to have a moderate potential to occur at all three sites. See table and Special-status Species text sections for discussion.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status[2] USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS	Life Form, Blooming Period, and General Habitat	A Ranch - Nunes	B Ranch - Mendoza	C Ranch - Spaletta
Abronia umbellata var. *breviflora*	pink sand-verbena	--/--/ 1B.1	Perennial herb. Blooms June-October. Disturbed sandy areas, coastal dunes and scrub. Usually found on foredunes and interdunes with sparse cover; usually the plant closest to the ocean. 0-10 m.	**Not present.** Several nearby reported occurrences, but no suitable habitat present.	**Not present.** No suitable habitat present.	**Not present.** No suitable habitat present.
Agrostis blasdalei	Blasdale's bent grass	--/--/ 1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms May-July. Dunes, coastal bluffs, scrub, coastal prairie. Sandy or gravelly soil close to rocks; often in nutrient-poor soil with sparse vegetation. <100 m.	**Not likely to occur**. Only marginally suitable habitat within the project site, no sand or naturally gravely soil present and heavily disturbed by cattle. May occur in surrounding grassland. Recent nearby occurrences are within dune habitat along the western and	**Not likely to occur**. Only marginally suitable habitat within the project site, no sand or naturally gravely soil present and heavily disturbed by cattle. May occur in surrounding grassland. Recent nearby occurrences are within dune habitat along the western	**Not likely to occur**. Only marginally suitable habitat within the project site, no sand or naturally gravely soil present and heavily disturbed by cattle. May occur in surrounding grassland. Recent nearby occurrences are within dune habitat along the western

[2] Listing Status: FE-federally listed as endangered, FT-federally listed as threatened, BCC-Bird of Conservation Concern, SE-state listed as endangered, ST-state listed as threatened, Candidate SE-state candidate to be listed as endangered under CESA Candidate ST-state candidate to be listed as threatened under CESA, SR-state listed as rare, FP-State of California fully-protected species, SSC-California Species of Special Concern, and WL-Watch List. California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1A – Presumed extinct in California and rare/extinct elsewhere, 1B – Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere, 2A – Presumed extirpated in California, more common elsewhere, 2B – Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, more common elsewhere, 3 - Plants for which we need more information, 4 – Plants of limited distribution. Suffixes: .1 Seriously endangered in California, .2 Fairly endangered in California, and .3 Not very endangered in California.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status[2] USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS	Life Form, Blooming Period, and General Habitat	A Ranch - Nunes	B Ranch - Mendoza	C Ranch - Spaletta
				southwestern shoreline of the peninsula.	and southwestern shoreline of the peninsula.	and southwestern shoreline of the peninsula.
Alopecurus aequalis var. *sonomensis*	Sonoma alopecurus	FE /--/ 1B.1	Perennial herb. Blooms May-July. Freshwater marshes, riparian scrub. 5-365 m.	**Not present.** No suitable habitat present within the project site. Moderate potential to occur immediately adjacent to the project site in the wetlands, swales and riparian scrub. Numerous reported occurrences in wetland swales and drainages on the peninsula (CDFW 2026a).	**Not present.** No suitable habitat present within the project site. Numerous reported occurrences in wetland swales and drainages on the peninsula (CDFW 2026a).	**Not present.** No suitable habitat present within the project site. Moderate potential to occur adjacent to the project site in the wetlands and swale to the east. Numerous reported occurrences in wetland swales and drainages on the peninsula (CDFW 2026a).
Arabis blepharophylla	coast rock cress	--/--/4.3	Perennial herb. Blooms February - May. Rocky outcrops within broadleafed upland forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub. 3-1100 m.	**Not present.** No suitable rocky outcrop habitat present.	**Not present.** No suitable rocky outcrop habitat present.	**Not present.** No suitable rocky outcrop habitat present.
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. *pycnostachyus*	coastal marsh milk-vetch	--/--/ 1B.2	Perennial herb. Blooms (April) June-October. Coastal marshes and swamps (coastal salt, streamsides), seeps, adjacent sand. 0-30 m.	**Not present**. No suitable habitat present. Species not observed during survey conducted within the blooming period.	**Not present**. No suitable habitat present. Species not observed during survey conducted within the blooming period.	**Not present.** No suitable habitat present. Species not observed during survey conducted within the blooming period.
Blennosperma nanum var. *robustum*	Point Reyes blennosperma	--/ SR / 1B.2	Annual herb. Blooms February-April. Sandy bluffs, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. 10-145 m.	**Not likely to occur**. Several nearby reported occurrences around the lighthouse, occurred with other native species. Coastal prairie within the project site highly disturbed and no native species found in grassland habitat.	**Not likely to occur**. Several reported occurrences around the lighthouse and around the north edge of Drakes Estero, occurred with other native species. Coastal prairie within the project site highly disturbed and no native species found in grassland habitat.	**Not likely to occur**. Several reported occurrences around the lighthouse and around the north edge of Drakes Estero, occurred with other native species. Coastal prairie within the project site highly disturbed and no native species found in grassland habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status[2] USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS	Life Form, Blooming Period, and General Habitat	A Ranch - Nunes	B Ranch - Mendoza	C Ranch - Spaletta
Calamagrostis crassiglumis (= C. stricta ssp. inexpansa)	Thurber's reed grass	--/--/ 2B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms May-July. Coastal scrub (mesic), coastal freshwater marshes and swamps, meadows. 10-45 m.	**Not likely to occur.** No Suitable habitat present within the site. Some potentially suitable habitat adjacent in swales and around wetlands. Nearest reported occurrence 5 miles north.	**Not present.** No suitable habitat present.	**Not likely to occur**. Very limited marginally suitable habitat present in the swale, but highly disturbed by cattle. Nearest reported occurrences 3 miles north. Species not observed during survey when some remnant inflorescence parts would likely still be present
Calystegia purpurata ssp. *saxicola*	coastal bluff morning-glory	--/--/ 1B.2	Perennial herb. Blooms May-September. Coastal dunes, coastal scrub (rocky), North Coast coniferous forest, coastal grassland. 10-105 m.	**Not likely to occur**. There are reported occurrences from grasslands within the surrounding area, grassland habitat within the project site heavily disturbed. May be present in surrounding grassland. Species not observed during survey conducted within the blooming period August	**Not likely to occur**. There are reported occurrences from grasslands within the surrounding area, grassland habitat within the project site heavily disturbed. May be present in surrounding grassland. Species not observed during survey conducted within the blooming period August	**Not likely to occur**. There are reported occurrences from grasslands within the surrounding area, grassland habitat within the project site heavily disturbed. May be present in surrounding grassland. Species not observed during survey conducted within the blooming period August
Carex leptalea	bristle-stalked sedge	--/--/ 2B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms May-July. Wet places in meadows, freshwater marshes and bogs/fens. 0-700 m.	**Not present**. No suitable habitat present. Limited potentially suitable habitat present immediately adjacent wetlands. Nearest reported occurrence over 9 miles northeast and possibly extirpated. Species not observed.	**Not present**. No suitable habitat present.	**Not present**. Very limited marginally suitable habitat, but nearest reported occurrence over 7 miles northeast and possibly extirpated. Species not observed.
Castilleja ambigua var. ambigua	johnny-nip	--/--/ 4.2	Annual herb (hemiparasitic). Coastal bluff scrub, prairie, and scrub; marshes and swamps; grassland; vernal pool margins. Blooms March-August. 0-435 m.	**Not likely to occur**. There are reported occurrences from grasslands within the surrounding area, grassland habitat within the project site heavily disturbed. May be present in surrounding	**Not likely to occur**. There are reported occurrences from grasslands within the surrounding area, grassland habitat within the project site heavily disturbed. May be present in surrounding	**Not likely to occur**. There are reported occurrences from grasslands within the surrounding area, grassland habitat within the project site heavily disturbed. May be present in surrounding

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status[2] USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS	Life Form, Blooming Period, and General Habitat	A Ranch - Nunes	B Ranch - Mendoza	C Ranch - Spaletta
				grassland. Species not observed during survey conducted within the blooming period August.	grassland. Species not observed during survey conducted within the blooming period August.	grassland. Species not observed during survey conducted within the blooming period August.
Ceanothus gloriosus var. *porrectus*	Mt. Vision ceanothus	--/--/ 1B.3	Perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms February-May. Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. 25 - 305 meters.	**Not present.** No ceanothus present within the project site.	**Not present.** No ceanothus present within the project site.	**Not present.** No ceanothus present within the project site.
Chorizanthe cuspidata var. *villosa*	woolly-headed spineflower	--/--/ 1B.2	Annual herb. Blooms May-July (rarely August). Sandy habitats in coastal bluff scrub, dunes, and prairie. 3-215 m.	**Not likely to occur**. There are reported occurrences from scrub and back dune habitat 1.4 miles west and 2.5 miles north. Only very limited marginally suitable habitat within the project site, heavily disturbed. Species not observed during survey conducted in August.	**Not likely to occur**. There are reported occurrences from scrub and back dune habitat 2 miles southwest and 1.5 miles north. Only very limited marginally suitable habitat within the project site, heavily disturbed. Species not observed during survey conducted in August.	**Not likely to occur**. There are reported occurrences from scrub and back dune habitat 0.5 miles southwest and 2 miles north. Only limited marginally suitable habitat within the project site, heavily disturbed. Species not observed during survey conducted in August.
Chorizanthe robusta var. *robusta*	robust spineflower	FE /--/ 1B.1	Annual herb. Blooms April - September. Dunes, sandy/gravelly openings in coastal strand, coastal scrub, grassland. 10 - 300 m.	**Not Present**. No nearby reported occurrences. grassland habitat within the project site heavily disturbed. Species not observed during survey conducted within the blooming period August.	**Not Present**. No nearby reported occurrences. grassland habitat within the project site heavily disturbed. Species not observed during survey conducted within the blooming period August.	**Not Present**. No nearby reported occurrences. grassland habitat within the project site heavily disturbed. Species not observed during survey conducted within the blooming period August.
Chorizanthe valida	Sonoma spineflower	FE / SE / 1B.1	Annual herb. Blooms June-August. Sandy coastal prairie. 10-305 m.	**Not likely to occur**. There are reported occurrences from grasslands within the surrounding area, grassland habitat within the project site heavily disturbed. May be present in surrounding grassland. Species not	**Not likely to occur**. There are reported occurrences from grasslands within the surrounding area, grassland habitat within the project site heavily disturbed. May be present in surrounding grassland. Species not	**Not likely to occur**. There are reported occurrences from grasslands within the surrounding area, grassland habitat within the project site heavily disturbed. May be present in surrounding grassland. Species not

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status[2] USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS	Life Form, Blooming Period, and General Habitat	A Ranch - Nunes	B Ranch - Mendoza	C Ranch - Spaletta
				observed during survey conducted within the blooming period August.	observed during survey conducted within the blooming period August.	observed during survey conducted within the blooming period August.
Cicuta maculata var. *bolanderi*	saltmarsh water hemlock	--/--/ 2B.1	Perennial herb. Blooms July-September. Marshes and swamps, coastal wetlands, fresh or brackish water. 0-200 m.	**Not likely to occur**. No suitable habitat present, potentially suitable habitat present in nearby wetlands. Nearest reported occurrence 2.5 miles northeast in Drakes Marsh.	**Not present**. No habitat present.	**Not present**. No habitat present.
Cirsium andrewsii	Franciscan thistle	--/--/ 1B.2	Perennial herb. Blooms March - July. Broadleafed upland forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, mesic coastal scrub, ravines, seeps, occasionally on serpentinite. 0-150 m.	**Not likely to occur**. Coastal prairie habitat highly disturbed by cattle use and dominated by non-native species. Nearby occurrences 0.4 miles southwest and 1 mile west in coastal scrub habitat. Species not observed during August site visit.	**Not present**. Coastal prairie habitat heavily impacted by cattle; nearest reported occurrence 1.4 miles southwest in coastal scrub, species not observed during August site visit.	**Not present**. Coastal prairie habitat heavily impacted by cattle; nearest reported occurrence 3 miles southwest in coastal scrub, species not observed during August site visit.
Eastwoodiella (=Campanula) californica	swamp harebell	--/--/ 1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms June-October. Bogs and fens, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, freshwater marshes and swamps, mesic North Coast coniferous forest. 1-405 m.	**Not likely to occur**. Coastal prairie habitat highly disturbed by cattle use and dominated by non-native species. Nearest reported occurrence 3.3 miles north Species not observed during August site visit conducted within the blooming period.	**Not likely to occur**. Coastal prairie habitat highly disturbed by cattle use and dominated by non-native species. Nearest reported occurrence 2.2 miles north. Species not observed during August site visit conducted within the blooming period.	**Not likely to occur**. Coastal prairie habitat highly disturbed by cattle use and dominated by non-native species. One nearby reported occurrence 0.6 miles northeast from 1988. Species not observed during August site visit conducted within the blooming period.
Erigeron supplex	supple daisy	--/--/ 1B.2	Perennial herb. Blooms May-July Coastal bluff scrub and coastal prairie. 10-50 m.	**Not likely to occur**. Only historic occurrences nearby, possibly extirpated (CDFW 2026a). Habitat within the site heavily disturbed by intensive cattle presence;	**Not likely to occur**. Only historic occurrences nearby, possibly extirpated (CDFW 2026a). Habitat within the site heavily disturbed by intensive cattle presence;	**Not likely to occur**. Only historic occurrences nearby, possibly extirpated (CDFW 2026a). Habitat within the site heavily disturbed by intensive cattle presence;

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status[2] USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS	Life Form, Blooming Period, and General Habitat	A Ranch - Nunes	B Ranch - Mendoza	C Ranch - Spaletta
				unlikely to support this species.	unlikely to support this species.	unlikely to support this species.
Erysimum concinnum	bluff wallflower	--/--/ 1B.2	Annual herb. Blooms February-July. Coastal bluff scrub, dunes, prairie. 0-185 m.	**Not likely to occur**. Only historic (1938, 1955) occurrences nearby from sandy areas and dunes southwest of the project site. Limited marginal habitat present, no sandy areas, heavily disturbed by intensive cattle presence; unlikely to support this species.	**Not likely to occur**. Only historic (1938, 1955) occurrences nearby from sandy areas and dunes west of the project site. Limited marginal habitat present, no sandy areas, heavily disturbed by intensive cattle presence; unlikely to support this species.	**Not likely to occur**. Only historic (1938, 1955) occurrences nearby from sandy areas and dunes southwest of the project site. Limited marginal habitat present, no sandy areas, heavily disturbed by intensive cattle presence; unlikely to support this species.
Fritillaria lanceolata var. *tristulis*	Marin checker lily	--/--/ 1B.1	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms February-May. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. 15-150 m. Taxonomy and subspecies status are subject of review.	**Not likely to occur**. Several nearby reported occurrences within 0.25 miles, species occurred with other native species. Project site intensely disturbed and no native species observed in grassland.	**Not likely to occur**. Nearest reported occurrences 0.5 miles southwest of site, species occurred with other native species. Project site intensely disturbed and no native species observed in grassland.	**Not likely to occur**. Nearest reported occurrences 1.2 miles southeast of site, species occurred with other native species. Project site intensely disturbed and no native species observed in grassland.
Fritillaria liliacea	fragrant fritillary	--/--/ 1B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms February-April. Woodland, coastal prairie, coastal scrub (sometimes serpentinite). 3-410 m.	**Not likely to occur**. Only two reported occurrences on the Point Reyes Peninsula - one near the north end of Drakes Estero and the near the south edge. Coastal grassland within the project site intensely disturbed and no native species observed in grassland.	**Not likely to occur**. Only two reported occurrences on the Point Reyes Peninsula - one near the north end of Drakes Estero and the near the south edge. Coastal grassland within the project site intensely disturbed and no native species observed in grassland.	**Not likely to occur**. Only two reported occurrences on the Point Reyes Peninsula - one near the north end of Drakes Estero and the near the south edge. Coastal grassland within the project site intensely disturbed and few native species observed in grassland.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status[2] USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS	Life Form, Blooming Period, and General Habitat	A Ranch - Nunes	B Ranch - Mendoza	C Ranch - Spaletta
Grindelia hirsutula var. *maritima*	coastal gumweed	--/--/ 3.2	Perennial herb. Blooms from June to September. Usually occurs in wetlands (occasionally non-wetlands) in northern coastal scrub, coastal sage scrub, and valley grassland.	**Not likely to occur**. Reported occurrences within the surrounding area (CalFlora 2026). Limited marginally suitable habitat present. Species not observed during survey conducted within the blooming period August.	**Not likely to occur**. Reported occurrences within the surrounding area (CalFlora 2026). Limited marginally suitable habitat present. Species not observed during survey conducted within the blooming period August.	**Not likely to occur**. Reported occurrences within the surrounding area (CalFlora 2026). Limited marginally suitable habitat present. Species not observed during survey conducted within the blooming period August.
Hesperevax sparsiflora var. *brevifolia*	short-leaved evax	--/--/ 1B.2	Annual herb. Blooms March-June. Sandy, grassy, or wooded coastal bluffs, terraces, coastal dunes. 0-300 m.	**Not likely to occur**. Reported occurrences from near the lighthouse and chimney rock in coastal bluff community. Only very limited marginally suitable coastal terrace habitat, highly disturbed.	**Not likely to occur**. Reported occurrences from near the lighthouse and chimney rock in coastal bluff community. Only very limited marginally suitable coastal terrace habitat, highly disturbed.	**Not likely to occur**. Reported occurrences 1 mile and 1.5 miles north growing in grassland-coastal scrub edge with other native and rare species. Only very limited marginally suitable habitat, highly disturbed.
Horkelia marinensis	Point Reyes horkelia	--/--/ 1B.2	Perennial herb. Blooms May-September. Coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, sandy coastal flats. 15-760 m.	**Not present**. No suitable habitat present. Project site highly disturbed. Nearest reported occurrence 4 miles north.	**Not likely to occur.** Only very limited, highly disturbed coastal grassland present, no native species observed. Nearest reported occurrence from 1988, 2 miles north.	**Not likely to occur.** Only very limited, highly disturbed coastal grassland present, no native species observed. Nearest reported occurrence from 1988, 1 mile north.
Hosackia gracilis	harlequin lotus	--/--/ 4.2	Annual herb. Blooms March - July. Moist, springy areas (shores, meadows, wetlands, roadside ditches) in many habitat types (grassland, forest, scrub). < 700 m.	**Not likely to occur**. Reported occurrences near Drake's Estero (CalFlora 2026). Limited marginally suitable habitat present, highly disturbed.	**Not likely to occur**. Reported occurrences near Drake's Estero (CalFlora 2026). Limited marginally suitable habitat present, highly disturbed.	**Not likely to occur**. Closest reported occurrences near Drake's Estero 1.5 miles southeast (CalFlora 2026). Limited marginally suitable habitat present, highly disturbed.
Lasthenia californica ssp. *bakeri*	Baker's goldfields	--/--/ 1B.2	Perennial herb. Blooms April-October. Closed-cone coniferous forest (openings), coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, grassland, and woodland. < 500 m.	**Not likely to occur**. Only one recorded (historic; 1938) occurrence from the peninsula (near the lighthouse), (CDFW 2026). Habitat within the survey highly disturbed by intensive cattle presence.	**Not likely to occur**. Only one recorded (historic; 1938) occurrence from the peninsula (near the lighthouse), (CDFW 2026). Habitat within the survey highly disturbed by intensive cattle presence.	**Not likely to occur**. Only one recorded (historic; 1938) occurrence from the peninsula (near the lighthouse), (CDFW 2026). Habitat within the survey highly disturbed by intensive cattle presence.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status[2] USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS	Life Form, Blooming Period, and General Habitat	A Ranch - Nunes	B Ranch - Mendoza	C Ranch - Spaletta
Lasthenia californica ssp. *macrantha*	perennial goldfields	--/--/ 1B.2	Perennial herb. Blooms January-November. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, grassland; along the immediate coast. 5-520 m.	**Not likely to occur.** Numerous nearby, recent reported occurrences between Chimney Rock and the lighthouse (CDFW 2026a), but grassland habitat within the site is highly disturbed from high intensity cattle presence, no native forbs were observed.	**Not likely to occur.** Several nearby, recent reported occurrences within 2 miles (CDFW 2026a), but grassland habitat within the site is highly disturbed from high intensity cattle presence, no native forbs were observed.	**Not likely to occur.** Several nearby, recent reported occurrences within 2 miles (CDFW 2026a), but grassland habitat within the site is highly disturbed from high intensity cattle presence with very limited native species presence.
Layia carnosa	beach layia	FT / SE / 1B.1	Annual herb. Blooms Mar-Jul. Coastal dunes and coastal scrub (sandy). 0-60 m.	**Not Present**. No coastal dune or coastal scrub habitat present.	**Not Present**. No coastal dune or coastal scrub habitat present.	**Not Present**. No coastal dune or coastal scrub habitat present.
Leptosiphon rosaceus	rose leptosiphon	--/--/ 1B.1	Annual herb. Blooms April-July. Open grassy slopes and coastal bluffs. 0-100 m.	**Moderate potential to occur.** Nearby recent (2002) reported occurrence approximately 0.25 miles southeast growing in sparsely vegetated, disturbed grassland areas along the road. Not likely to occur within the site while high-intensity cattle use is occurring. High potential to occur in immediately adjacent grassland and this species has a moderate potential to occur within the site shortly after the removal of cattle (e.g., during the next growing season). Surveys should be conducted within the blooming period to determine presence/absence the year of construction.	**Moderate potential to occur**. Nearby recent (2002, 2004) reported occurrences approximately 0.4 miles northwest and 0.7 miles northeast growing with mixed native and non-native species. Very marginally suitable habitat present, highly impacted by intense cattle presence. Not likely to occur within the site while high-intensity cattle use is occurring. Moderate potential to occur in immediately adjacent grassland. Moderate potential to occur within the project site shortly after the removal of cattle (e.g., during the next growing season). Surveys should be conducted	**Moderate potential to occur**. Nearby recent (2003, 2001) reported occurrences approximately 0.5 miles northwest and 1.1 miles northeast growing with mixed native and non-native species. Limited marginally suitable habitat present, highly impacted by intense cattle presence. Not likely to occur within the site while high-intensity cattle use is occurring. Moderate potential to occur in immediately adjacent grassland. Moderate potential to occur within the project site shortly after the removal of cattle (e.g., during the next growing season). Surveys should be

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status[2] USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS	Life Form, Blooming Period, and General Habitat	A Ranch - Nunes	B Ranch - Mendoza	C Ranch - Spaletta
				With protection measures, no impacts anticipated.	within the blooming period to determine presence/absence the year of construction. With protection measures, no impacts anticipated.	conducted within the blooming period to determine presence/absence the year of construction. With protection measures, no impacts anticipated.
Lilium maritimum	coast lily	--/--/ 1B.1	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms May - August. Gaps in broadleafed upland forest and closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie and scrub, freshwater marsh, peatland. Sometimes roadsides. 5-475 m.	**Not present**. limited potentially suitable habitat present, but highly impacted by cattle presence. Nearest reported occurrence over 6 miles north. Species not observed during site visit conducted within the blooming period.	**Not present**. limited potentially suitable habitat present, but highly impacted by cattle presence. Nearest reported occurrence approximately 5 miles north. Species not observed during site visit conducted within the blooming period.	**Not present**. limited potentially suitable habitat present, but highly impacted by cattle presence. Nearest reported occurrence approximately 3 miles north. Species not observed during site visit conducted within the blooming period.
Limnanthes douglasii ssp. sulphurea	Point Reyes meadowfoam	--/ SE / 1B.2	Annual herb. Blooms March-May. Occurs in wet meadows, freshwater-marshes, vernal-pools in coastal prairie and wetland-riparian areas. < 100 m.	**Not likely to occur.** No suitable habitat within the project site. Moderate potential to occur in the wetland areas immediately east of project site. One recent (2014) recorded occurrence in the swale present just beyond the southeastern edge of the project site (CDFW 2026a).	**Not present**. No habitat present. May be present in wetland swales and drainages outside of the project site.	**Not present**. No habitat present. May be present in wetland swales and drainages outside of the project site.
Lupinus tidestromii	Tidestrom's lupine	FE / SE / 1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms April-June. Coastal dunes, beaches. 0-100 m.	**Not present.** No suitable habitat present. Species not observed.	**Not present.** No suitable habitat present. Species not observed.	**Not present.** No suitable habitat present. Species not observed.
Microseris paludosa	marsh microseris	--/--/ 1B.2	Perennial herb. Blooms April-June (rarely July). Open areas in closed-cone coniferous forest, woodland, coastal scrub, and moist grassland. 5-300 m.	**Not present**. No suitable habitat. Some potentially suitable habitat within swales immediately adjacent to project site. One recent	**Not present**. One recent (2004) reported occurrence 0.7 miles north, but no suitable habitat present.	**Not likely to occur**. Small amount of potentially suitable habitat within swale and two recent (2003, 2004) reported occurrences both approximately 1 mile north

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status[2] USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS	Life Form, Blooming Period, and General Habitat	A Ranch - Nunes	B Ranch - Mendoza	C Ranch - Spaletta
				(2004) reported occurrence 1.7 miles north.		and south. Habitat present is marginal, highly disturbed and dominated by non-native species.
Monardella sinuata ssp. *nigrescens*	northern curly-leaved monardella	--/--/ 1B.2	Annual herb. Blooms May - July. Dunes and openings in coastal scrub. 0-300 m.	**Not likely to occur.** Many reported nearby occurrences within the coastal scrub and dunes along the west coast of the peninsula, no suitable habitat present.	**Not likely to occur.** Many reported nearby occurrences within the coastal scrub and dunes along the west coast of the peninsula, no suitable habitat present.	**Not likely to occur.** Many reported nearby occurrences within the coastal scrub and dunes along the west coast of the peninsula, no suitable habitat present.
Phacelia insularis var. *continentis*	North Coast phacelia	--/--/ 1B.2	Annual herb. Blooms March-May. Sandy soils, sometimes rocky, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes. 10-170 m.	**Not present.** Reported occurrences from the south coast between the lighthouse and chimney rock, no suitable habitat present.	**Not present.** Reported occurrences from the south coast between the lighthouse and chimney rock, no suitable habitat present.	**Not present.** Reported occurrences from the south coast between the lighthouse and chimney rock, no suitable habitat present.
Piperia elegans ssp. decurtata	Point Reyes rein orchid	--/--/ 1B.1	Perennial native herb. Blooms July-October. Dry, open sites in coastal scrub or coastal prairie. 100 m.	**Not present**. No suitable habitat within the project site due to high intensity cattle disturbance; potentially suitable habitat immediately adjacent. Species not observed during site visit conducted within the blooming period.	**Not present**. No suitable habitat within the project site due to high intensity cattle disturbance. Species not observed during site visit conducted within the blooming period.	**Not present**. Very marginally suitable habitat within the project site, but highly disturbed with very few native species found. Species not observed during site visit conducted within the blooming period.
Rhynchospora californica	California beaked-rush	--/--/ 1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms May-July. Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, seeps, freshwater marshes and swamps. Typically freshwater seeps and open marshy areas. 45-1010 m.	**Not present.** No suitable habitat is present. Nearest reported occurrence over 9 miles north.	**Not present**. No suitable habitat present.	**Not present.** No suitable habitat present.
Sidalcea calycosa ssp. rhizomata	Point Reyes checkerbloom	--/--/ 1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms April-September. Freshwater marshes and	**Not present**. No suitable habitat within project site. Potentially suitable habitat immediately adjacent in	**Not present.** No suitable habitat present. Species not observed during survey	**Not present.** No suitable habitat present. Species not observed during survey

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status[2] USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS	Life Form, Blooming Period, and General Habitat	A Ranch - Nunes	B Ranch - Mendoza	C Ranch - Spaletta
			swamps (near the coast). 3-75 m.	wetland areas. Species not observed during site visit conducted within the blooming period. Nearest reported occurrence 2.5 miles north along the west coast of the peninsula (CDFW 2026a).	conducted within the blooming period.	conducted within the blooming period.
Sidalcea malviflora ssp. *purpurea*	purple-stemmed checkerbloom	--/--/ 1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms May-June. Broadleafed upland forest, meadows, open coastal forest, and coastal prairie. 15-85 m.	**Not present**. Only reported nearby occurrence is historic (1934) and over 5 miles northeast. No suitable habitat present due to intensity of cattle disturbance.	**Not present**. Only reported nearby occurrence is historic (1934) and over 5 miles northeast. No suitable habitat present due to intensity of cattle disturbance.	**Not present**. Only reported nearby occurrence is historic (1934) and approximately 5 miles northeast. Coastal prairie/grassland habitat marginal and highly disturbed.
Trifolium amoenum	Two-fork clover	FE /--/ 1B.1	Annual herb. Blooms April-June. Coastal bluff scrub, grassland (sometimes serpentinite). Open, sunny sites, swales, moist soils, distubed areas. 5-415 m. Only extant occurrences known from Point Reyes and Bodega Marine Reserve.	**Not likely to occur**. No suitable habitat present. Only known extant population from the area 4 miles west near Drakes Estero.	**Not likely to occur**. Some marginally suitable habitat present near Pond 3 seep, but heavily dominated by non-native species only known extant population from the area 2.5 miles west near Drakes Estero.	**Not likely to occur**. Some marginally suitable habitat present in swales, however heavily dominated by non-native annual species and only known extant population from the area 1.4 miles west near Drakes Estero.
Trifolium polyodon	Pacific Grove clover	--/ SR / 1B.1	Annual herb. Blooms April-June (July). Mesic, sometimes granitic, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, moist meadows and seeps, streamsides and grassland. 5-425 m.	**Not present**. No suitable habitat present. Only reported occurrence at the quad level with no additional available details (CalFlora 2026).	**Not likely to occur**. Grassland habitat within the site highly disturbed and only reported occurrence at the quad level with no additional available details (CalFlora 2026).	**Not likely to occur**. Grassland habitat within the site highly disturbed and only reported occurrence at the quad level with no additional available details (CalFlora 2026).
Triphysaria floribunda	San Francisco owl's-clover	--/--/ 1B.2	Annual herb. Blooms April-June. Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, grassland (occasionally serpentinite). 10-200 m.	**Moderate potential to occur**. Nearby reported occurrence 400 feet southeast growing in grassland sparsely vegetated and disturbed areas (CDFW 2026a). Potentially suitable	**Moderate potential to occur**. Three nearby occurrences approximately 0.5 miles from the project site. Potentially suitable habitat is present within the project site	**Moderate potential to occur**. Three recent reported occurrences within 2 miles, the closest approx. 0.6 miles north. Potentially suitable grassland habitat within the

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status[2] USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS	Life Form, Blooming Period, and General Habitat	A Ranch - Nunes	B Ranch - Mendoza	C Ranch - Spaletta
				habitat present, but highly disturbed from intensive cattle use. High potential to occur in immediately adjacent grassland and this species has a moderate potential to occur within the project site shortly after the removal of cattle. Surveys should be conducted within the blooming period to determine presence/absence the year of construction. With protection measures, no impacts anticipated.	although highly disturbed. High potential to occur in immediately adjacent grassland and this species has a moderate potential to occur within the project site shortly after the removal of cattle. Surveys should be conducted within the blooming period to determine presence/absence the year of construction. With protection measures, no impacts anticipated.	project site, but highly disturbed. High potential to occur in immediately adjacent grassland and this species has a moderate potential to occur within the project site shortly after the removal of cattle. Surveys should be conducted within the blooming period to determine presence/absence the year of construction. With protection measures, no impacts anticipated.

Appendix 5: Special-status Animal Species Evaluated for Potential Occurrence within the Project sites

The following table lists the special-status animal species evaluated for potential occurrence within the project sites. Species that are present in the Reported Occurrences of Special-status Species maps but are not included in the following table are considered not present within any of the project sites and are not discussed further because the sites are outside the species' known distribution and/or lack suitable habitat or they do not currently have a formal listing status and are not considered as special-status here[3]. Bird species of Conservation Concern that may occur in the project vicinity are not included in the following table because they will be protected under Mitigation Measure BIO-1j.

Common Name ***Scientific Name*** ---------- **Listing Status,** [4,5] **(Federal/State)**	**Species Description**	**Potential to Occur Historic A Ranch - Nunes**	**Potential to Occur Historic B Ranch - Moretti**	**Potential to Occur Historic C Ranch - Spaletta**
Myrtle's silverspot butterfly *Speyeria zerene myrtleae* FE/--	Historically, occupied coastal dune, prairie habitat, dunes, and bluffs from San Mateo County north to the Russian River in Sonoma County. Four remaining populations occur in western Marin County and southwestern Sonoma County including portions of the Point Reyes Peninsula. Similar in appearance and life history to Behren's silverspot butterfly. Larvae typically feed on violets	**Not likely to occur.** The project site is southwest of the known occupied range on the Point Reyes Peninsula (CDFW 2026a). The species larval host plant, *Viola adunca*, is unlikely to be growing within the project site given the intensity of cattle disturbance. *Viola adunca* was not observed	**Moderate potential to occur.** The project site is within the known occupied range of this species. They have been observed in the grassland (CDFW 2026a). Moderate potential to travel through the project site or forage for nectar on flowers that may be present during the flight season.	**Moderate potential to occur.** The project site is within the known occupied range of this species. They have been observed in the grassland (CDFW 2026a). Moderate potential to travel through the project site or forage for nectar on flowers that may be present during the flight season.

[3] This includes the black swift (*Cypseloides niger*, SSC-nesting), California giant salamander *(Dicamptodon ensatus,* SSC), California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis cotruniculus,* SSC and FP), California least tern (*Sternula antillarum brownii*, FT/ST and FP; nesting colony), short-tailed albatross (*Phoebastria albatrus*; FE/SSC), tufted puffin (*Fratercula cirrhata*, SSC), great blue heron (*Ardea Herodias*, FP; rookeries), green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas,* FT), longfin smelt - San Francisco Bay-Delta DPS (*Spirinchus thaleichthys*, FE/ST), Point Reyes mountain beaver (*Aplodontia rufa phaea*, SCC), hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*, FT/SE-nesting), monarch butterfly - California overwintering population (*Danaus Plexippus*, FC), northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*, FT/SSC), tidewater goby (*Eucyclogbius newberryi,* FE/SSC), western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*, FT/SSC), western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*, FT/SE-nesting), Point Reyes blue butterfly (not listed), sandy beach tiger beetle (not listed), Peninsula coast range shoudlerband (not listed).

[4] **Listing Status**: FE-federally listed as endangered, FT-federally listed as threatened, BCC-Bird of Conservation Concern, SE-state listed as endangered, ST-state listed as threatened, Candidate SE-state candidate to be listed as endangered under CESA Candidate ST-state candidate to be listed as threatened under CESA, SR-state listed as rare, FP-State of California fully-protected species, SSC-California Species of Special Concern, and WL-Watch List. California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1A – Presumed extinct in California and rare/extinct elsewhere, 1B – Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere, 2A – Presumed extirpated in California, more common elsewhere, 2B – Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, more common elsewhere, 3 - Plants for which we need more information, 4 – Plants of limited distribution. Suffixes: .1 Seriously endangered in California, .2 Fairly endangered in California, and .3 Not very endangered in California.

[5] CDFW (2026a). See *Listing Status* above.

Common Name ***Scientific Name*** ---------- **Listing Status,** [4,5] **(Federal/State)**	**Species Description**	**Potential to Occur Historic A Ranch - Nunes**	**Potential to Occur Historic B Ranch - Moretti**	**Potential to Occur Historic C Ranch - Spaletta**
	(*Viola adunca*) where eggs are laid. Adult flight season from June to early September. Adults known to use a number of nectar plants [i.e., gum plant, yellow sand verbena, mints (*Monardella* ssp.), seaside daisy, and nonnative bull thistle and false dandelion].	during the site visit, which was conducted within the blooming period (April – August). Nectar plants are likely to be less abundant given the dominance of non-native grasses. No impacts to this species anticipated.	Nectar plants are likely to be less abundant within the project site than in surrounding areas with lighter cattle impacts, but this taxon has been observed foraging in highly impacted habitats within the area (CDFW 2026a). Larvae are not likely to occur in the project site since it is not likely to support this butterfly's host plant, dog violet (*Viola adunca*), given the long-term high-intensity cattle use and dominant non-native plant presence. *Viola adunca* was not observed during the site visit, which was conducted within its typical blooming period (April – August). With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.	Nectar plants are likely to be less abundant within the project site than in surrounding areas with lighter cattle impacts, but this taxon has been observed foraging in highly impacted habitats within the area (CDFW 2026a). Larvae are not likely to occur in the project site since it is not likely to support this butterfly's host plant, dog violet (*Viola adunca*), given the long-term high-intensity cattle use and dominant non-native plant presence. *Viola adunca* was not observed during the site visit, which was conducted within its typical blooming period (April – August). With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.
western bumble bee *Bombus occidentalis* --/SSC	This medium-sized social bee occurs in varied habitat including: agricultural and urban landscapes as well as in alpine, dune, forested, forest edge, and grassland ecosystems. Most common nesting habitat includes grasslands, agricultural lands, and forests or forest edges. Nests underground, primarily in abandoned rodent burrows or cavities and sometimes in above-ground	**Not likely to occur.** Project site contains extremely limited marginally suitable habitat, but highly impacted by constant cattle presence for decades. The project site is within the species historic range, but western bumblebee are considered either very rare or extirpated from Marin County and	**Not likely to occur.** Project site contains limited marginally suitable habitat, but highly impacted by constant cattle presence for decades. The project site is within the species historic range, but western bumblebee are considered either very rare or extirpated from Marin County and	**Not likely to occur.** Project site contains some marginally suitable habitat, but highly impacted by constant cattle presence for decades. The project site is within the species historic range, but western bumblebee are considered either very rare or extirpated from Marin County and

Common Name ***Scientific Name*** ---------- **Listing Status,** [4,5] **(Federal/State)**	**Species Description**	**Potential to Occur Historic A Ranch - Nunes**	**Potential to Occur Historic B Ranch - Moretti**	**Potential to Occur Historic C Ranch - Spaletta**
	locations (logs among railroad ties). Nest entrances are usually found on flat or nearly flat ground with pine needle duff/ leaf litter within 1 m, and downed woody debris within 10 m. Bees will often forage over 100m or more from a nest. Mate in fall, queens overwinter in ground then in spring they emerge and find an appropriate nest site for the colony. Multiple broods laid over the course of the summer.	all nearby reported occurrences are historic (1966, 1975, 1978; CDFW 2026a). No impacts to this species anticipated.	all nearby reported occurrences are historic (1966, 1975, 1978; CDFW 2026a). No impacts to this species anticipated.	all nearby reported occurrences are historic (1966, 1975, 1978; CDFW 2026a). No impacts to this species anticipated.
California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii* FT/SSC	Breeding habitat includes marshes, streams, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, and other water sources with plant cover. Breeding occurs in deep, slow-moving waters with dense, shrubby, or emergent vegetation. Breeds November through April depending on location. During the non-breeding season, California red-legged frogs can remain at the breeding site (in the presence or absence of water) or move into surrounding non-breeding habitats. Radio tracking of frogs in Marin County by Fellers and Kleeman (2007) noted the dispersal of frogs at a median distance of 150m from breeding sites (range of 30 to 1,400 meters). They also noted year-round small-scale (<30m) movements around breeding sites. These results indicate the importance of uplands for non-breeding season and migratory corridor habitat.	**Moderate potential to occur.** Many occurrences within the Point Reyes Peninsula; closest reported occurrences 0.1 miles south from 1993 and the next 0.4 miles north from 2002. No suitable breeding habita present. Suitable breeding habitat is present in nearby stock ponds. It is possible that CRLF move through the project site during dispersal movements and may utilize the drainages adjacent to the site for movement corridors. If any of the ponds are retained and fill with fresh water for the required hydroperiod, then the project site will contain suitable breeding habitat. With protection	**Present.** A metamorph was observed in Pond 3 during the August site visit and there are two reported occurrences within 0.2 miles of the project site. Project site contains suitable dispersal and non-breeding habitat and Pond 3 may contain suitable breeding habitat. If any of the ponds are retained and fill with fresh water for the required hydroperiod, then the project site will contain suitable breeding habitat With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.	**High potential to occur.** Many occurrences within the Point Reyes Peninsula; closest reported occurrence 0.2 miles west and five reported occurrences within 0.5 miles. Potentially suitable breeding habitat is present in the stock pond just downslope from the project site. It is likely that CRLF move through the project site during dispersal movements. If any of the ponds are retained and fill with fresh water for the required hydroperiod, then the project site will contain suitable breeding habitat. With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.

Common Name ***Scientific Name*** **----------------** **Listing Status,** [4,5] **(Federal/State)**	**Species Description**	**Potential to Occur Historic A Ranch - Nunes**	**Potential to Occur Historic B Ranch - Moretti**	**Potential to Occur Historic C Ranch - Spaletta**
		measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.		
Northwestern Pond Turtle *Actinemys (Emys) marmorata* FC/SSC	A year-round resident of Marin County, found in or near permanent or semi-permanent water sources (e.g., ponds, lakes, rivers, streams) with suitable basking sites and underwater retreats. Eggs are laid in shallow holes dug by the female from April through August. Eggs hatch in late summer or fall. In northern California, hatchlings can remain buried until the following spring. Turtles may use uplands for overland migration (movements up to 5 km) and nesting sites (nesting can occur over 500 m from water).	**Not likely to occur.** Project site does not contain suitable aquatic habitat and only very limited marginal nesting habitat that is highly compacted by cattle. Nearest reported occurrences east of Drakes Estero (iNaturalist 2026; CDFW 2026a). No impacts to this species anticipated.	**Not likely to occur.** Project site does not contain suitable aquatic habitat and only very limited marginal nesting habitat that is highly compacted by cattle. Nearest reported occurrences east of Drakes Estero (iNaturalist 2026; CDFW 2026a). No impacts to this species anticipated.	**Not likely to occur.** Project site does not contain suitable aquatic habitat and only very limited marginal nesting habitat that is highly compacted by cattle. Nearest reported occurrences east of Drakes Estero (iNaturalist 2026; CDFW 2026a). No impacts to this species anticipated.
bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* Delisted/SE and FP	Coastal and inland waterways including rivers, lakes, seashores. Feeds primarily on fish and waterfowl. Nests in large trees near water. Breeds from February through July. Average clutch size is 2. Eggs are incubated for up to 36 days. A year-round resident of Marin County. Breeding has been reported historically in Point Reyes National Seashore.	**Moderate potential to occur.** Abundant reported occurrences throughout the Point Reyes Peninsula (eBird 2026; iNaturalist 2026). Low to Moderate potential to nest within 200 feet of the project site in scattered trees in the landscape or on power poles. Closest recent reported nesting in the Inverness ridge, historically bald eagles may have nested near	**Moderate potential to occur.** Abundant reported occurrences throughout the Point Reyes Peninsula (eBird 2026; iNaturalist 2026). Low to Moderate potential to nest within 200 feet of the project site in scattered trees in the landscape or on power poles. Closest recent reported nesting in the Inverness ridge, historically bald eagles may have nested near	**Moderate potential to occur.** Abundant reported occurrences throughout the Point Reyes Peninsula (eBird 2026; iNaturalist 2026). Low to Moderate potential to nest within 200 feet of the project site in scattered trees in the landscape or on power poles. Closest recent reported nesting in the Inverness ridge, historically bald eagles may have nested near

Common Name *Scientific Name* ---------------- Listing Status,[4,5] (Federal/State)	Species Description	Potential to Occur Historic A Ranch - Nunes	Potential to Occur Historic B Ranch - Moretti	Potential to Occur Historic C Ranch - Spaletta
		the project site and populations are growing in Marin County. No nesting habitat within the project site, but construction could impact nesting if there is a nest close to construction during the breeding season. With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.	the project site and populations are growing in Marin County. No nesting habitat within the project site, but construction could impact nesting if there is a nest close to construction during the breeding season. With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.	the project site and populations are growing in Marin County. No nesting habitat within the project site, but construction could impact nesting if there is a nest close to construction during the breeding season. With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.
burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia* --/SC and SSC (burrowing and some wintering sites)	A small, ground-dwelling species of grasslands, prairies, rolling hills, and ranchlands. Subterranean nesters that utilize abandoned burrows of ground squirrels and other mammals. Feed on a variety of prey items, including ground insects and small vertebrates. This species historically bred in Marin County, but no breeding pairs have been detected since 1993 (Marin Audubon 2022). Frequently present in the winter, especially along the coast and baylands.	**Moderate potential to occur (mid-October to mid-March).** Project site has had high intensity cattle activity for decades and does not contain common overwintering roost habitat features (e.g. rock outcrops, large culvert, large burrows). There are several reported occurrences of burrowing owls within 0.25 miles of the project site and many throughout the Point Reyes Peninsula (iNaturalist 2026). Burrowing owls may forage within the project site and now that the dairy is no longer operational, they may utilize structures, piled wood or other dairy infrastructure features for occasional overwintering or temporary roost sites. Only likely to occur between	**Moderate potential to occur (mid-October to mid-March).** Project site has had high intensity cattle activity for decades and does not contain common overwintering roost habitat features (e.g. rock outcrops, large culvert, large burrows). There are several reported occurrences of burrowing owls within 0.25 miles of the project site and many throughout the Point Reyes Peninsula (iNaturalist 2026). Burrowing owls may forage within the project site and now that the dairy is no longer operational, they may utilize structures, piled wood or other dairy infrastructure features for occasional overwintering or temporary roost sites. Only likely to occur between	**Moderate potential to occur (mid-October to mid-March).** Project site has had high intensity cattle activity for decades and does not contain common overwintering roost habitat features (e.g. rock outcrops, large culvert, large burrows). There are several reported occurrences of burrowing owls within 0.25 miles of the project site and many throughout the Point Reyes Peninsula (iNaturalist 2026). Burrowing owls may forage within the project site and now that the dairy is no longer operational, they may utilize structures, piled wood or other dairy infrastructure features for occasional overwintering or temporary roost sites. Only likely to occur between

Common Name ***Scientific Name*** **----------------** **Listing Status,** [4,5] **(Federal/State)**	**Species Description**	**Potential to Occur** **Historic A Ranch - Nunes**	**Potential to Occur** **Historic B Ranch - Moretti**	**Potential to Occur** **Historic C Ranch - Spaletta**
		mid-October and mid-March based on occurrence local reported occurrence data (iNaturalist 2026; eBird 2026). With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.	mid-October and mid-March based on occurrence local reported occurrence data (iNaturalist 2026; eBird 2026). With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.	mid-October and mid-March based on occurrence local reported occurrence data (iNaturalist 2026; eBird 2026). With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* --/FP	Golden eagles utilize open woodlands and mountainous habitats. Primarily solitary feeding on mammals. Nests in large trees, on cliffs or in large rock outcrops. Breeds from late-January through August. Average clutch size is 2. Eggs are incubated for up to 45 days and nestling period of 65 to 70 days. A year-round resident of Marin County, but not common.	**Not likely to occur.** Several reported occurrences of golden eagle flying over the project region, but species not common in the area; no suitable habitat within the project site and limited marginally suitable nesting habitat nearby. Not likely to nest within close proximity to areas with regular human use. No impacts to this species anticipated.	**Not likely to occur.** Several reported occurrences of golden eagle flying over the project region, but species not common in the area; no suitable habitat within the project site and limited marginally suitable nesting habitat nearby. Not likely to nest within close proximity to areas with regular human use. No impacts to this species anticipated.	**Not likely to occur.** Several reported occurrences of golden eagle flying over the project region, but species not common in the area; no suitable habitat within the project site and limited marginally suitable nesting habitat nearby. Not likely to nest within close proximity to areas with regular human use. No impacts to this species anticipated.
northern harrier *Circus hudsonius* --/SSC	A medium-sized raptor strongly associated with open habitats such as grasslands, marshes, agricultural fields, and coastal prairies. Northern harriers hunt mostly small mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Breeding and nesting typically occur from March through August, with peak activity in spring and early summer. Nests are built on the ground and concealed within dense vegetation, often in coastal scrub, undisturbed grassland or on marsh edges.	**Moderate potential to occur.** There are numerous reported occurrences of northern harriers throughout the Point Reyes Peninsula. They have a moderate potential to forage within or immediately adjacent the project site and may nest within 200 feet of the project site. No nesting habitat within the project site, but construction could impact nesting	**Moderate potential to occur**. There are numerous reported occurrences of northern harriers throughout the Point Reyes Peninsula. They have a moderate potential to forage within or immediately adjacent the project site and may nest within 200 feet of the project site. No nesting habitat within the project site, but construction could impact nesting	**Moderate potential to occur**. There are numerous reported occurrences of northern harriers throughout the Point Reyes Peninsula. They have a moderate potential to forage within or immediately adjacent the project site and may nest within 200 feet of the project site. No nesting habitat within the project site, but construction could impact nesting

Common Name ***Scientific Name*** **----------------** **Listing Status,** [4,5] **(Federal/State)**	**Species Description**	**Potential to Occur** **Historic A Ranch - Nunes**	**Potential to Occur** **Historic B Ranch - Moretti**	**Potential to Occur** **Historic C Ranch - Spaletta**
	Partial migrants in some regions, present year-round in Marin County.	if there is a nest close to construction during the breeding season. With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.	if there is a nest close to construction during the breeding season. With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.	if there is a nest close to construction during the breeding season. With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.
osprey *Pandion haliaetus* --/WL (nesting)	Occupies lakes, reservoirs, rivers, estuaries, and open seacoast. Forages exclusively for fish which it captures with specialized feet. Nests on exposed treetops or other man made structures from 10 to 250 feet above ground. Year-round resident in Marin County.	**Moderate potential occur.** Osprey have a moderate potential to nest within 200 feet of the project site on telephone poles or in trees around ranch house. No nesting habitat within the project site, but construction could impact nesting if there is a nest close to construction during the breeding season. With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.	**Moderate potential occur.** Osprey have a moderate potential to nest within 200 feet of the project site on telephone poles or in trees around ranch house. No nesting habitat within the project site, but construction could impact nesting if there is a nest close to construction during the breeding season. With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.	**Moderate potential occur.** Osprey have a moderate potential to nest within 200 feet of the project site on telephone poles or in trees around ranch house. No nesting habitat within the project site, but construction could impact nesting if there is a nest close to construction during the breeding season. With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.
saltmarsh common yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa* --/SSC	The common yellowthroat is a wide spread migrant breeding throughout California. The subspecies sinuosa is endemic to the San Francisco Bay region. They occur is salt marshes, riparian thickets, and wetlands in the San Francisco Bay area. Nests are constructed close to the ground or water. They feed primarily on insects.	**Moderate potential to occur.** Project site does not contain suitable nesting habitat. There is suitable breeding habitat immediately adjacent to the project site in the wetlands and riparian vegetation along the drainage to the east. Nearest reported occurrence from 1985 and overlaps the project site – notes indicate breeding pairs found in rushes and lupines. Species may fly through or forage	**Not likely to occur.** Project site does not contain suitable nesting habitat. Nearest reported occurrence from 1985 0.6 miles north. No impacts to this species.	**Not likely to occur.** Project site does not contain suitable nesting habitat. Nearest reported occurrence from 1985 1.1 miles south. No impacts to this species.

Common Name ***Scientific Name*** ---------- **Listing Status,** [4,5] **(Federal/State)**	**Species Description**	**Potential to Occur Historic A Ranch - Nunes**	**Potential to Occur Historic B Ranch - Moretti**	**Potential to Occur Historic C Ranch - Spaletta**
		in the project site, but very unlikely to nest there. With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.		
tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor* --/ST and SSC (nesting colony)	Colonial-nesting bird in fields, pastures, and wetlands. Nests in tules, cattails, and to a lesser degree willow and brambles. Breeding occurs from mid-April into late July. Typically forage on the ground in large flocks. Year-round resident in Marin County, more common in winter. Breeding distribution within the county is limited.	**Not present.** Project site does not contain suitable nesting habitat. There is some potentially suitable habitat in the wetlands and riparian vegetation along the drainage east of the project site, but nearest reported occurrence is 2.5 miles northeast. No impacts to this species anticipated.	**Not present.** Project site does not contain suitable nesting habitat. There is moderate potential for this species to occur in the wetlands and marshes east of the project site closer to Drakes Bay. No impacts to this species anticipated.	**Not present.** Project site does not contain suitable nesting habitat. There is moderate to high potential for this species to occur in the wetlands and marshes east of the project site and they are reported in Drakes Marsh 0.5 miles southeast (CDFW 2026a). No impacts to this species anticipated.
American Badger *Taxidea taxus* --/SSC	Occur in a variety of habitat types (e.g., herbaceous, shrub, or forest habitats) with dry, friable soils. Badgers are nocturnal and diurnal and dig their own burrows. This carnivore consumes primarily fossorial rodents but will also eat reptiles, insects, eggs, birds, and carrion. They are active year-round, although less active in winter. Mating occurs in summer and early fall with young (average 2 to 3) born in early spring.	**High potential to occur.** Many reported occurrences throughout the Point Reyes Peninsula (iNaturalist 2026). Project site does not contain suitable burrowing habitat due to the high degree of human disturbance, soil compaction and heavy cattle use. Site does contain potential foraging habitat. Habitat is more likely to be used now that dairy operations are no longer occurring. Badgers may travel nearby or through the project site at night to forage or access water within the channel and adjacent	**High potential to occur.** Many reported occurrences throughout the Point Reyes Peninsula (iNaturalist 2026). Project site contains very marginal burrowing habitat due to soil compaction from cattle, does contain potential foraging habitat, and ponds will provide a water source if retained. The site is more likely to be used now that dairy operations are no longer occurring given badgers often avoid areas with a high degree of human disturbance. With	**High potential to occur.** Many reported occurrences throughout the Point Reyes Peninsula (iNaturalist 2026). Project site contains limited burrowing habitat, more likely to be used after dairy operations are complete. Project site contains foraging habitat, and ponds will provide a water source if retained. The area is more likely to be used now that dairy operations are no longer occurring given badgers often avoid areas with a high degree of human disturbance. With protection measures, no

Common Name ***Scientific Name*** ---------------- **Listing Status,** [4,5] **(Federal/State)**	**Species Description**	**Potential to Occur Historic A Ranch - Nunes**	**Potential to Occur Historic B Ranch - Moretti**	**Potential to Occur Historic C Ranch - Spaletta**
		stock ponds. With protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.	protection measures, no impacts to this species anticipated.	impacts to this species anticipated.
pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus* --/SSC	Grassland, shrubland, forest, and woodland habitats at low elevations up through mixed coniferous forests. A social species forming small colonies. Roosting sites include caves, mines, crevices, buildings, and hollow trees during day, more open sites used at night. At low elevations, locally common in California.	**Not likely to occur.** This species is present in the Point Reyes National Seashore, but nearest reported occurrences are near Inverness and south along Olema Creek. Buildings and barns within the site provide potential roosting habitat, but given the constant activity, during day and nighttime, in the dairy buildings, it is not likely that this species is roosting within the site. Once the dairy operations are complete, it is possible that this species could roost in dairy buildings This species should be considered if water quality projects will require work in buildings or removal of structures.	**Not likely to occur.** This species is present in the Point Reyes National Seashore, but nearest reported occurrences are near Inverness and south along Olema Creek. Buildings and barns within the site provide potential roosting habitat, but given the constant activity, during day and nighttime, in the dairy buildings, it is not likely that this species is roosting within the site. Once the dairy operations are complete, it is possible that this species could roost in dairy buildings This species should be considered if water quality projects will require work in buildings or removal of structures.	**Not likely to occur.** This species is present in the Point Reyes National Seashore, but nearest reported occurrences are near Inverness and south along Olema Creek. Buildings and barns within the site provide potential roosting habitat, but given the constant activity, during day and nighttime, in the dairy buildings, it is not likely that this species is roosting within the site. Once the dairy operations are complete, it is possible that this species could roost in dairy buildings This species should be considered if water quality projects will require work in buildings or removal of structures.
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii* --/SSC	Low to mid-elevation mesic habitats including riparian, mixed forest, coniferous forest, prairies, and agricultural lands. Utilizes edge habitat for foraging. Roosting sites include caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, and other man-made structures. Occurs throughout California but distribution not well known.	**Not likely to occur.** This species is present in the Point Reyes National Seashore, but nearest reported occurrences are near Inverness and south along Olema Creek. Buildings and barns within the site provide potential roosting habitat, but given the constant	**Not likely to occur.** This species is present in the Point Reyes National Seashore, but nearest reported occurrences are near Inverness and south along Olema Creek. Buildings and barns within the site provide potential roosting habitat, but given the constant	**Not likely to occur.** This species is present in the Point Reyes National Seashore, but nearest reported occurrences are near Inverness and south along Olema Creek. Buildings and barns within the site provide potential roosting habitat, but given the constant

Common Name ***Scientific Name*** ---------- **Listing Status,** [4,5] **(Federal/State)**	**Species Description**	**Potential to Occur Historic A Ranch - Nunes**	**Potential to Occur Historic B Ranch - Moretti**	**Potential to Occur Historic C Ranch - Spaletta**
		activity, during day and nighttime, in the dairy buildings, it is not likely that this species is roosting within the site. Once the dairy operations are complete, it is possible that this species could roost in dairy buildings This species should be considered if water quality projects will require work in buildings or removal of structures.	activity, during day and nighttime, in the dairy buildings, it is not likely that this species is roosting within the site. Once the dairy operations are complete, it is possible that this species could roost in dairy buildings This species should be considered if water quality projects will require work in buildings or removal of structures.	activity, during day and nighttime, in the dairy buildings, it is not likely that this species is roosting within the site. Once the dairy operations are complete, it is possible that this species could roost in dairy buildings This species should be considered if water quality projects will require work in buildings or removal of structures.

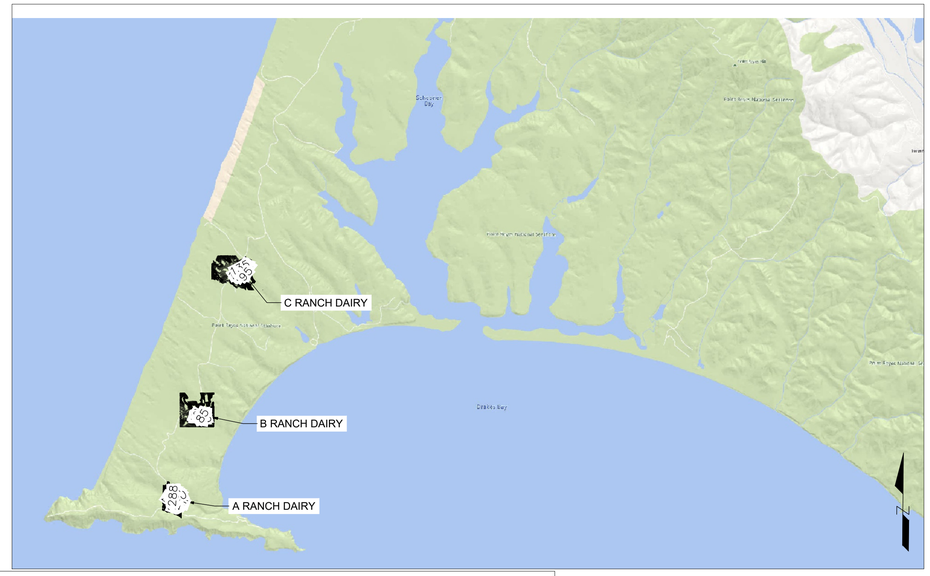
POINT REYES DAIRIES
MANURE POND DECOMMISSION

NRCS PRACTICE SPECIFICATIONS
TO THE BEST OF MY PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE, JUDGEMENT, AND BELIEF, THESE PLANS MEET APPLICABLE NRCS STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING NRCS CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARDS AND MARIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT PERMIT COORDINATION PROGRAM SPECIFICATIONS:

1. 393 FILTER STRIP
2. 412 GRASSED WATER WAY
3. 575 STRUCTURE FOR WATER CONTROL
4. 410 GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE
5. 468 LINED WATER WAY / OUTLET
6. USDA LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES

CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING A COPY OF THESE SPECIFICATIONS ONSITE DURING CONSTRUCTION.



VICINITY MAP
1" = 5,000'

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY
THIS PROJECT PROPOSES TO MAKE CHANGES TO 3 DAIRY WASTE WATER SYSTEMS TO IMPROVE SAFETY AND LOW SEDIMENT TRANSPORT FOR STARTING NON-USE OF THESE HISTORIC OPERATIONAL DAIRIES.

LACK OF FUNDING LEADS TO A VERY MINIMALIST APPROACH THAT WILL LEAVE THESE SYSTEMS SAFE BUT LIKELY IN NEED OF ANNUAL MAINTENANCE TO ENSURE CONTINUED LOW EROSION FUNCTION. THE WORK PROPOSED IS NOT AN END ALL BE ALL SOLUTION BUT A WAY FORWARD THAT SHOULD LAST A LONG TIME IF MAINTAINED JUST LIKE ALL OTHER PONDS AND WATER SYSTEMS.

KEY FEATURES ARE:
1. FILLING IN MANURE SUMPS. THESE SUMPS COULD POSE LIFE SAFETY RISKS TO UNAWARE HUMANS IF LEFT NON-OPERATED.
2. OVERFLOW SWALES TO ALLOW SAFER DRAINAGE FROM PONDS.
3. LEVEL SPREADERS TO ENABLE CONCENTRATED WATER FLOW TO DISPERSE ACROSS THE LANDSCAPE IN A LOW ENERGY, LOW EROSIVE MANNER.

SHEET INDEX

PROJECT TEAM

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RANGE PROGRAM MANAGER

Address
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POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE
1 BEAR VALLEY RD, POINT REYES STATION, CA 94956

ABBREVIATIONS

ADA	AMERICAN WITH DISABILITIES ACT
APROX.	APPROXIMATE
AGG	AGGREGATE BASE ROCK
BESS	BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM
BFV	BUTTERFLY VALVE
BLDG	BUILDING
BMP	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
C	CIVIL SHEET SET
CBC	CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE
CO	CLEANOUT
CONC	CONCRETE
D	DETAIL
DC	DIRECT CURENT
DI	DRAIN INLET
DIA	DIAMETER
EX	EXISTING
ELEC	ELECTRICAL
EG	EXISTING GRADE
EOP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT
EV	ELECTRIC VEHICLE
FG	FINISHED GRADE
FL	FLOW LINE
FT	FOOT, FEET
G	GAS
GV	GATE VALVE
HDPE	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE
IN	INCH
IRR	IRRIGATION
GPM	GALLONS PER MINUTE
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
LF	LINEAR FEET
OC	ON CENTER
OH/OHE	OVERHEAD ELECTRICAL
OSHA	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH ASSOCIATION
MAX	MAXIMUM
MIN	MINIMUM
NPDES	NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
NRCS	NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
OFR	ON FARM RECHARGE
PGE	PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC
PIP	PROTECT IN PLACE
PSI	POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH
PVC	POLYVINYLCHLORIDE
RW	RAINWATER
RWQCB	REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SCC	SONOMA COUNTY CODE
SH	SHEET
SQFT	SQUARE FEET
TB	THRUST BLOCK
TC	TOP OF CONCRETE
TG	TOP OF GRATE
TP	TOP OF PIPE
TYP	TYPICAL
W	WATER
WSL	WATER SURFACE LEVEL

CIVIL LEGEND

LINES
- FLOWLINE/SWALE/DRAINAGE DITCH
- OVERHEAD POWER LINE (OHE)
- DRAIN PIPE
- WATER PIPE
- CONTOUR (70)
- SPOT ELEVATION OR GRADE (x15.25)
- VINE ROW / VINEYARD EDGE
- FENCE
- PROPERTY / PARCEL LINE
- EASEMENT
- CULVERT
- BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- GRADE BREAK
- TOP OF CUT/BANK
- EMBANKMENT SLOPE, AS INDICATED (2:1)
- TOE OF FILL
- FIBER ROLL
- SILT FENCE

HATCHING
- CONCRETE
- AGGREGATE BASE ROCK
- SAND OR TRENCH BASE

SYMBOLS
- CONNECT TO (E) UTILITY
- CAP OR PLUG UTILITY
- THRUSTBLOCK
- FIRE HYDRANT
- CHECK VALVE
- GATE VALVE
- BALL VALVE
- BUTTERFLY VALVE
- HOSE BIBB
- REDUCER/ENLARGER
- CO CLEANOUT (CO)
- DI (DROP INLET) OR AD (AREA DRAIN)
- W WELL AND PLATFORM
- RIPRAP/COBBLES
- UTILITY POLE / GUY POLE
- AIR VENT
- WELL– WATER WELL
- BURIED VALVE
- TP TEST PIT/ POT HOLE
- MANHOLE– DRAIN
- PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE
- PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE
- 3:1 SLOPE (3 HORIZ TO 1 VERT)
- FLOW ARROW
- FG SPOT ELEV OR FINISHED GRADE

CUT, FILL AND SURFACE AREA DISTURBANCE

A RANCH
CUT = 40 YARDS
FILL = 340 YARDS
SURFACE AREA = 2,170 SQFT

B RANCH
CUT = 240 YARDS
FILL = 2.5 YARDS
SURFACE AREA = 2,950 SQFT

C RANCH
CUT = 135 YARDS
FILL = 240 YARDS
SURFACE AREA = 20,200 SQFT

TOTAL AREA = 0.58 ACRES

Project
POINT REYES DAIRIES
MANURE POND DECOMMISSION

Sheet Name
TITLE

ABUNDANCE AG
ENGINEERING
SANTA ROSA, CA
707-695-9405
AbundanceAgEngineering.com

STEPHEN PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
THOMAS C. HAMMOND
79793
581
CIVIL
AG
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Signature Date: 27JAN2026

Planset Date	ENG by	DWG by
27JAN2026	TCH	TCH
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION		

REV by	No.	REVISION DATE

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SHEET1 OF 6

GENERAL NOTES

1. WORK DESCRIBED IN THESE NOTES INCLUDES AND IS NOT LIMITED TO METHODS AND MATERIALS REQUIRED TO CONSTRUCT THE PROJECT. THE WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED IN COORDINATION WITH THE STAKEHOLDERS; LAND OWNER REPRESENTATIVE, PROJECT OWNER, PROJECT MANAGER AND ENGINEER.

2. REGIONAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL CODES, LAWS, APPLICABLE PERMITS, ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE WORK ARE HEREBY INCORPORATED INTO AND MADE A PART OF THESE NOTES, AND THEIR PROVISIONS SHALL BE CARRIED OUT BY THE CONTRACTOR. THE PLANS AND NOTES SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUED TO CONFLICT WITH THE ABOVE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

3. THE WORK SHALL CONFORM TO THE LATEST EDITION OF THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE AND/OR APPLICABLE COUNTY OF MARIN CODES, ORDINANCES, ZONING AND PLANNING LAWS, NATURAL RESOUCES CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS), NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE (NPS) AND CALTRANS STANDARDS.

4. THE WORK SHALL BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (O.S.H.A.) STANDARDS AS SET FORTH BY THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND/OR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SECURE A TRENCH PERMIT FROM THE CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL SAFETY PRIOR TO EXCAVATION OF ANY TRENCH OVER FIVE FEET DEEP.

5. THE WORK SHALL BE GOVERNED BY THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN AND BRING DISCREPANCIES TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK, ORDERING OR FABRICATING MATERIALS.

6. THIS PLAN SET DOES NOT REPRESENT A PROPERTY SURVEY. PROPERTY LINES HAVE BEEN PLOTTED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND ARE APPROXIMATE.

7. DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION NOT INDICATED OR NOTED SHALL BE CONSIDERED OF THE SAME CHARACTER SHOWN FOR SIMILAR OR EXISTING CONSTRUCTION.

8. UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED IN PERMITTING, THE LOCAL JURISDICTION HAVING AUTHORITY SHALL BE NOTIFIED 72 HOURS PRIOR TO STARTING THE WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING THE JURISDICTION HAVING AUTHORITY INFORMED OF THE CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE.

9. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE 72 HOURS ADVANCE NOTICE TO THE ENGINEER FOR REQUESTED INSPECTIONS.

10. MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL CONFORM TO ADOPTED MARIN COUNTY STANDARDS, CALTRANS, NRCS AND NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE STANDARDS.

11. UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT (U.S.A.) - CALL TOLL FREE (800) 642-2444 AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO EXCAVATION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL UNCOVER RELEVANT UTILITIES TO VERIFY THEIR LOCATION AND ELEVATION. IF UNEXPECTED OR CONFLICTING UTILITIES ARE ENCOUNTERED DURING EXCAVATION, NOTIFY U.S.A., THE UTILITY OWNER, AND/OR THE ENGINEER OF RECORD IMMEDIATELY. UTILITIES INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO WATER, SEWER, ELECTRICAL, GAS, TELEPHONE, AND CABLE/TV. IF PRACTICAL, THE EXCAVATOR SHALL DELINEATE WITH WITH PAINT OR OTHER SUITABLE MARKINGS THE AREA TO BE EXCAVATED.

12. THE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AS SHOWN ON THE PLAN ARE BASED ON THE BEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE. THE LOCATIONS OF ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES MAY NOT HAVE BEEN INDICATED ON THESE DRAWINGS. THE ENGINEER ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION SHOWN, OR THE INADVERTENT OMISSION OF ANY SUCH INFORMATION. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES; CONFLICTS AND/OR DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE PROTECTED AND MAINTAINED IN SERVICE BY THE CONTRACTOR. UTILITIES THAT INTERFERE WITH WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS PROJECT SHALL BE PROTECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UTILITY OWNERS REQUIREMENTS.

13. MRCD, LANDOWNER AND PROJECT OWNER WILL SECURE PERMITS AND CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH PERMITTING INCLUDING SCHEDULING INSPECTIONS FROM MARIN COUNTY. THE PROJECT OWNER WILL MAKE APPLICATIONS AND SHALL PAY PERMIT FEES.

14. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTECTING EXISTING FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS FROM DAMAGE RESULTING FROM CONSTRUCTION WORK. DAMAGE SHALL BE REPAIRED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.

15. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE THE WORK WITH EXISTING FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS & OPERATIONS. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE PREPARED TO PHASE PORTIONS OF THE WORK SO THAT IT DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH OR INHIBIT EXISTING FACILITY OPERATIONS.

16. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING ACCESS TO THE SITE AND ADJOINING OPERATIONS OPEN TO THE OWNERS AT ALL TIMES.

17. EXISTING DRAINAGE COURSES RECEIVING WATERS FROM THIS SITE AND LOCATED THROUGHOUT THE SITE SHALL REMAIN OPEN AND CLEAR OF DEBRIS TO PROPERLY CONVEY STORMWATER.

18. THE SCREENED CONTOURS AND TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON THESE DRAWINGS REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE SURFACE BASED ON 1-FOOT TOPO COLLECTED BY DIMENSIONS 4 ENGINEERING. HORIZONTAL DATUM: NAD83 AND VERTICAL DATUM: NAVD88. EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS SHOULD BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR.

19. THE ENGINEER ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOIL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA OF CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS.

20. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE LABOR, MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, TOOLS AND OTHER SERVICES TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT.

21. CONTRACTOR SHALL LAYOUT LOCATION OF GRADING IN THE FIELD BEFORE CONSTRUCTION TO ALLOW FOR MINOR ADJUSTMENTS BY THE STAKEHOLDERS.

22. SUBSTITUTIONS FOR MATERIALS OR EQUIPMENT INDICATED ON THE CONTRACT DRAWINGS SHALL BE REVIEWED BY THE ENGINEER. THE ENGINEER ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORK AFFECTED BY SUCH CHANGES ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT ENGINEER'S REVIEW.

23. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE THE PROJECT OWNER, AS A CONDITION OF COMPLETION AND RECEIPT OF FINAL PAYMENT, A WRITTEN GUARANTEE COVERING ALL MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP FURNISHED AND PERFORMED FOR THIS WORK AGAINST DEFECTS FOR A PERIOD OF ONE (1) YEAR AFTER THE DATE OF FILING THE NOTICE OF COMPLETION.

24. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR A RECORD OF "AS BUILT" CONDITIONS THAT DIFFER FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS. THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE PROVIDED WITH A SET OF REPRODUCIBLE DRAWINGS ON WHICH THE "AS BUILT" CONDITIONS SHALL BE RECORDED. THE "AS BUILT" DRAWING (SIGNED AND DATED) SHALL BE FURNISHED TO THE ENGINEER UPON COMPLETION OF THE WORK AND PRIOR TO FINAL PAYMENT.

25. PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HOLD A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH THE STAKEHOLDERS; TO DISCUSS THE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT, PERMIT CONDITIONS, REQUIRED INSPECTIONS, APPROPRIATE APPLICATION OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS) AND ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION ISSUE.

26. SOLID WASTE, SUCH AS TRASH, DISCARDED BUILDING MATERIALS AND DEBRIS, SHALL BE PLACED IN DESIGNATED COLLECTION AREAS OR CONTAINERS. THE CONSTRUCTION SITE SHALL BE CLEARED OF SOLID WASTE DAILY OR AS NECESSARY. REGULAR REMOVAL AND PROPER DISPOSAL SHALL BE COORDINATED BY THE CONTRACTOR.

27. IF NEEDED A CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA SHALL BE DESIGNATED TO CLEAN CONCRETE TRUCKS AND TOOLS. AT NO TIME SHALL CONCRETE PRODUCTS AND WASTE BE ALLOWED TO ENTER COUNTY WATERWAYS SUCH AS CREEKS OR STORM DRAINS. NO WASHOUT OF CONCRETE, MORTAR MIXERS, OR TRUCKS SHALL BE ALLOWED ON SOIL. CONCRETE WASTE SHALL BE PROPERLY DISPOSED.

28. IF NEEDED, PROPER APPLICATION, CLEANING, AND STORAGE OF POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, SUCH AS PAINTS AND CHEMICALS, SHALL BE CONDUCTED TO PREVENT THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS.

29. TEMPORARY RESTROOMS AND SANITARY FACILITIES SHALL BE LOCATED AND MAINTAINED DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES TO PREVENT THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS.

30. APPROPRIATE VEHICLE STORAGE, FUELING, MAINTENANCE, AND CLEANING AREAS SHALL BE DESIGNATED AND MAINTAINED TO PREVENT DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS.

GRADING AND DRAINAGE NOTES

1. PERFORM GRADING AND DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE MARIN COUNTY REGULATIONS OR NPS WHICHEVER HAS PRECEDENT.

2. IN THE EVENT PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES OR PREHISTORIC, HISTORIC OR TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES ARE DISCOVERED DURING GRADING OR OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, ALL WORK SHALL IMMEDIATELY BE HALTED WITHIN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE FIND SHALL BE HALTED. CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY CALL MRCD TO ASSESS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FIND TO ENSURE THAT THE RESOURCES ARE AVOIDED. MRCD WILL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY PERMIT MARIN PROJECT REVIEW STAFF OF THE FIND. MRCD SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COST TO HAVE A QUALIFIED PALEONTOLOGIST, ARCHAEOLOGIST OR TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCE SPECIALIST UNDER CONTRACT TO EVALUATE THE FIND AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO PROTECT THE RESOURCE IN A REPORT TO PERMIT MARIN. THE NORTHWEST INFORMATION CENTER SHALL BE NOTIFIED AT (707) 588-8455. A QUALIFIED ARCHEOLOGIST SHALL BE CONSULTED FOR AN ON-SITE EVALUATION. ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MAY BE REQUIRED PER THE ARCHEOLOGIST'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

   PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES INCLUDE FOSSILS OF ANIMALS, PLANTS OR OTHER ORGANISMS. PREHISTORIC RESOURCES INCLUDE HUMANLY MODIFIED STONE, SHELL, OR BONES, HEARTHS, FIREPITS, OBSIDIAN AND CHERT FLAKED-STONE TOOLS (E.G., PROJECTILE POINTS, KNIVES, CHOPPERS), MIDDEN (CULTURALLY DARKENED SOIL CONTAINING HEAT-AFFECTED ROCK, ARTIFACTS, ANIMAL BONE, OR SHELLFISH REMAINS), STONE MILLING EQUIPMENT, SUCH AS MORTARS AND PESTLES, AND CERTAIN SITES FEATURES, PLACES, CULTURAL LANDSCAPES, SACRED PLACES AND OBJECTS WITH CULTURAL VALUE TO A CALIFORNIA NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBE. HISTORIC RESOURCES INCLUDE ALL BY-PRODUCTS OF HUMAN USE GREATER THAN FIFTY (50) YEARS OF AGE INCLUDING, BACKFILLED PRIVIES, WELLS, AND REFUSE PITS; CONCRETE, STONE, OR WOOD STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OR FOUNDATIONS; AND CONCENTRATIONS OF METAL, GLASS, AND CERAMIC REFUSE.

   IF HUMAN REMAINS ARE ENCOUNTERED, WORK IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY SHALL BE HALTED AND THE OPERATOR SHALL NOTIFY MRCD, PERMIT MARIN AND THE MARIN COUNTY CORONER AT (707) 565-5070 IMMEDIATELY. AT THE SAME TIME, MRCD SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COST TO HAVE A QUALIFIED ARCHAEOLOGIST UNDER CONTRACT TO EVALUATE THE DISCOVERY. IF THE HUMAN REMAINS ARE DETERMINED TO BE OF NATIVE AMERICAN ORIGIN, THE CORONER MUST NOTIFY THE NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THIS IDENTIFICATION SO THAT A MOST LIKELY DESCENDANT CAN BE DESIGNATED AND THE APPROPRIATE MEASURES IMPLEMENTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE AND PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE.

3. SHOULD GRADING OPERATIONS ENCOUNTER HAZARDOUS MATERIAL, OR WHAT APPEAR TO BE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, STOP WORK IMMEDIATELY IN THE AFFECTED AREA AND CONTACT 911 OR THE APPROPRIATE AGENCY FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTION.

4. GRADING AND DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS SHALL BE SET BACK FROM STREAMS, LAKES, PONDS AND WETLANDS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARIN COUNTY CODE (MCC) OR PER NPS. EXISTING VEGETATION SHALL BE RETAINED IN STREAM SETBACK AREAS TO FILTER SOIL AND OTHER POLLUTANTS CARRIED IN STORMWATER.

5. THIS WORK INCLUDES GRADING, CLEARING AND GRUBBING, STOCKPILING OF TOPSOIL, CUT AND FILL TO SUBGRADE, SWALE INSTALLATION AND REPLACEMENT OF TOPSOIL.

6. MATERIALS:
   - 6.1. NATIVE BACKFILL: NATIVE SOIL THAT IS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER MAY BE USED AS BACKFILL.
   - 6.2. IMPORTED BACKFILL: CLEAN SOIL THAT CAN MEET COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.
   - 6.3. COMPACTED FILL: CLEAN NATIVE BACKFILL OR IMPORTED BACKFILL AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER, COMPACTED TO THE SPECIFICATIONS NOTED BELOW.
   - 6.4. TOPSOIL: TOP LAYER OF SOIL WITHIN GRADING LIMITS SHALL BE SALVAGED, STOCKPILED, AND USED ONSITE AS APPROVED BY ENGINEER. IMPORTED TOPSOIL SHALL BE APPROVED BY ENGINEER.

7. STRUCTURAL FILL MATERIAL SHALL NOT INCLUDE ORGANIC, FROZEN, OR OTHER DELETERIOUS MATERIALS. NO ROCK OR SIMILAR IRREDUCIBLE MATERIAL GREATER THAN 6 INCHES IN ANY DIMENSION SHALL BE INCLUDED IN FILLS EXCEPT WHERE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. FILLS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN LIFTS NOT EXCEEDING 8 INCHES IN DEPTH. COMPLETED FILLS SHALL BE STABLE, WILL-INTEGRATED, AND BONDED TO ADJACENT MATERIALS ON WHICH THEY REST. FILLS SHALL BE COMPETENT TO SUPPORT ANTICIPATED LOADS AND BE STABLE AT THE DESIGN SLOPES SHOWN ON THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS OR AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.

8. ALL EARTHWORK SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND DETAILS PREPARED BY THE ENGINEER AND THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT, IF APPLICABLE.

9. GROUND SURFACES SHALL BE PREPARED TO RECEIVE FILL BY REMOVING VEGETATION, TOP SOIL, AND OTHER UNSUITABLE MATERIALS, AND SCARIFYING THE GROUND HALF THE LIFT TO BE PLACED TO PROVIDE A BOND WITH THE FILL MATERIAL.

10. REMOVE TOP 6 INCHES OF TOPSOIL IN ALL AREAS TO BE GRADED. SAVE FOR LATER PLACEMENT. DO NOT OFF HAUL UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

11. EXCAVATIONS SHALL BE CONDUCTED TO THE EXTENT AND DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE PLANS AND DETAILS OR AS DETERMINED BY THE ENGINEER.

12. COMPACT FILL IN 8 INCH LIFTS WITH 90% RELATIVE COMPACTION, OR AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.

13. NO CUT OR FILL SHALL BE STEEPER THAN 2(HORIZONTAL):1(VERTICAL).

14. SPOILS MAY BE SPREAD ON-SITE. LOCATION TO BE DETERMINED IN COORDINATION WITH THE LAND OWNER AND ENGINEER. APPLY EROSION PREVENTION MEASURES TO ALL SPOILS AREAS.

15. CUT OR FILL TO SUB-GRADE ELEVATIONS. REMOVE ROOTS OR OTHER DELETERIOUS MATERIALS. REMOVE SOIL UNSUITABLE FOR COMPACTION.

16. SCARIFY, MOISTURE CONDITION, AND COMPACT TANK PAD SUB-GRADE USING VIBRATORY COMPACTION EQUIPMENT. FILL IF NECESSARY TO SUB-GRADE ELEVATION WITH AGGREGATE BASE.

17. CONTOURS, ELEVATIONS, AND SHAPES OF FINISHED SURFACES SHALL BE BLENDED WITH ADJACENT NATURAL TERRAIN TO ACHIEVE A CONSISTENT GRADE AND NATURAL APPEARANCE. THE TOP OF CUT SLOPES SHALL BE ROUNDED OFF TO BLEND WITH THE NATURAL TERRAIN. BORDERS OF CUT SLOPES AND FILLS SHALL BE ROUNDED OFF TO A MINIMUM RADIUS OF 5 FEET TO BLEND WITH THE NATURAL TERRAIN.

18. THE LIMITS OF GRADING SHALL BE DEFINED AND MARKED ON SITE TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO SURROUNDING TREES AND OTHER VEGETATION. PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION SHALL OCCUR TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE. EXISTING VEGETATION WITHIN THE LIMITS OF GRADING THAT IS TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED BY THE WORK SHALL BE IDENTIFIED AND PROTECTED FROM DAMAGE BY MARKING, FENCING, OR OTHER MEASURES.

19. INSTALL TREE PROTECTION FENCING AROUND ALL TREE DRIPLINES IN THE PROJECT AREA. DO NOT ACCESS AREAS WITHIN TREE DRIPLINE WITH EQUIPMENT OR VEHICLES. APPLY THIS PRACTICE TO VINEYARD IF NEEDED OR REQUESTED BY LANDOWNER.

EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

1. PERFORM EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MARIN COUNTY STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM. (MCSTOPPP) AND NRCS BEST PRACTICES.

2. THE WORK SHALL CONFORM TO NRCS, CALTRANS, MRCD AND MARIN COUNTY EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (CMP'S) GUIDE AS POSTED ON THE MARIN COUNTY MCSTOPPP WEBSITE.

3. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PREVENTING STORM WATER POLLUTION DURING CONSTRUCTION. THE LAND OWNER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PREVENTING STORM WATER POLLUTION GENERATED FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE AFTER CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN FULLY ACCEPTED AND COMPLETED. WORK SITES WITH INADEQUATE EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MAY BE SUBJECT TO A STOP WORK ORDER.

4. THE PROJECT OWNER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING AND COMPLYING WITH THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMIT WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF STORMWATER RUNOFF ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO CLEARING, GRADING, EXCAVATION, STOCKPILING, AND RECONSTRUCTION OF EXISTING FACILITIES INVOLVING REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT.

5. THE CONTRACTOR MUST IMPLEMENT AN EFFECTIVE COMBINATION OF EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL ON ALL DISTURBED AREAS DURING THE RAINY SEASON (OCTOBER 1 - APRIL 30). CONSTRUCTION GRADING AND DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS SHALL BE PERMITTED DURING THE RAINY SEASON ONLY WHEN ON-SITE SOIL CONDITIONS PERMIT THE WORK TO BE PERFORMED IN COMPLIANCE WITH MARIN COUNTY AND MRCD REQUIREMENTS. STORMWATER BMPS SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED AND FUNCTIONAL ON THE SITE AT ALL TIMES DURING THE RAINY SEASON.

6. DURING THE RAINY SEASON, STORM WATER BMP'S REFERENCED OR DETAILED IN MARIN'S BMP GUIDE SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED AND FUNCTIONAL ON THE SITE AND THE AREA OF ERODIBLE LAND EXPOSED DURING THE WORK SHALL NOT EXCEED ONE ACRE OR 20 PERCENT OF THE PERMITTED WORK AREA, WHICHEVER IS GREATER, AND THE TIME OF EXPOSURE SHALL BE MINIMIZED TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE.

7. DURING THE NON-RAINY SEASON, ON A DAY WHEN THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE FORECAST IS A CHANCE OF RAIN 30% OR GREATER WITHIN THE NEXT 24 HOURS, STORMWATER BMPS REFERENCED OR DETAILED BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES GUIDE SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED, INSTALLED, AND FUNCTIONAL ON THE SITE TO PREVENT SOIL AND OTHER POLLUTANT DISCHARGES. BMPS SHOULD BE STORED ONSITE IN PREPARATION FOR INSTALLATION PRIOR TO RAIN EVENTS.

8. POST CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSPECTED BY THE PROPERTY OWNER BEFORE FORECASTED STORM EVENTS AND AFTER STORM EVENTS TO ENSURE MEASURES ARE FUNCTIONING PROPERLY. EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES THAT HAVE FAILED OR ARE NO LONGER EFFECTIVE SHALL BE PROMPTLY REPLACED BY THE LAND OWNER. EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL DISTURBED AREAS ARE STABILIZED.

9. THIS PROJECT IS SMALL ENOUGH TO NOT REQUIRE AN EROSOIN PROTECTION FORMAL PLAN. THESE NOTES WILL SERVE AS THE PLAN. CHANGES TO THE EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN MAY BE MADE TO RESPOND TO FIELD CONDITIONS IF THE ALTERNATIVE BMP'S ARE EQUIVALENT OR MORE PROTECTIVE THAN THE BMP'S REFERENCED HERE. ALTERNATIVE BMP'S ARE SUBJECT TO REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY MRCD STAFF OR ENGINEER.

10. DISCHARGES OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES SHALL BE PREVENTED USING SOURCE CONTROLS TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE. POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO: SEDIMENT, TRASH, NUTRIENTS, PATHOGENS, PETROLEUM, HYDROCARBONS, METALS, CONCRETE, CEMENT, ASPHALT, LIME, PAINT, STAINS, GLUES, WOOD PRODUCTS, PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, CHEMICALS, HAZARDOUS WASTE, SANITARY WASTE, VEHICLE OR EQUIPMENT WASH WATER, AND CHLORINATED WATER.

11. ENTRANCE(S) TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS OFFSITE. POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS DEPOSITED ON PAVED AREAS WITHIN THE COUNTY RIGHT-OF-WAY, SUCH AS ROADWAYS AND SIDEWALKS, SHALL BE PROPERLY DISPOSED OF AT THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY OR MORE FREQUENTLY AS NECESSARY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEANING CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES LEAVING THE SITE ON A DAILY BASIS TO PREVENT DUST, SILT, AND DIRT FROM BEING RELEASE OR TRACKED OFFSITE. SEDIMENT DEPOSITED ON PAVED ROADWAYS SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY OR MORE OFTEN AS NECESSARY.

12. EQUIPMENT BROUGHT TO THE SITE SHALL BE CLEAN, FREE OF WEED SEEDS OR OTHER TRANSFERABLE UNWANTED MATERIAL.

13. DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE PROTECTED BY USING EROSION PREVENTION MEASURES TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE, SUCH AS ESTABLISHING VEGETATION COVERAGE, HYDROSEEDING, STRAW MULCH, GEOTEXTILES, PLASTIC COVERERS, BLANKETS OR MATS. TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT REVEGETATION SHALL BE INSTALLED AS SOON AS PRACTICAL AFTER VEGETATION REMOVAL BUT IN ALL CASES PRIOR TO OCTOBER 15.

14. WHENEVER IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO USE EROSION PREVENTION BMP'S ON EXPOSED SLOPES, SEDIMENT CONTROL BMP'S SUCH AS FIBER ROLLS AND SILT FENCES SHALL BE INSTALLED TO PREVENT SEDIMENT MIGRATION. FIBER ROLLS AND SILT FENCES SHALL BE TRENCHED AND KEYED INTO THE SOIL AND INSTALLED ON CONTOUR. SILT FENCES SHALL BE INSTALLED APPROXIMATELY 2 TO 5 FEET FROM TOE OF SLOPE.

15. WHEN NEEDED HYDROSEEDING SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN A THREE STEP PROCESS. FIRST, EVENLY APPLY SEED MIX AND FERTILIZER TO THE EXPOSED SLOPE. SECOND, EVENLY APPLY MULCH OVER THE SEED AND FERTILIZER. THIRD, STABILIZE THE MULCH IN PLACE. AN EQUIVALENT SINGLE STEP PROCESS, WITH SEED, FERTILIZER, WATER, AND BONDED FIBERS IS ACCEPTABLE.

MATERIALS	APPLICATION RATE (POUNDS PER ACRE)
SEED MIX	150
HOLDFAST NATIVE BLEND OR APPROVED EQUAL	
30% CALIFORNIA BROME (ANNUAL)	
20% CALIFORNIA BROME (PERENNIAL)	
15% BLUE WILDRYE	
15% THREE WEEKS FESCUE	
17% CALIFORNIA POPPY	
3% CALIFORNIA NATIVE LUPINES INCLUDING ONE OR MORE — LUPINUS SUCCULENTUS, LUPINUS NANUS, AND OR LUPINUS BICOLOR.	
ADD 1 LB PURPLE NEEDLE GRASS	
ADD 5 LBS CALIFORNIA FESCUE	
ADD 5 LBS CALIFORNIA OAT GRASS	
FERTILIZER	
16-20-0 & 15% SULPHUR	100
MULCH	
STRAW OR SIMILAR	4000
HYDRAULIC STABILIZING*	
M-BINDER OR SENTINEL	75-100
EQUIVALENT MATERIAL	PER MANUFACTURER

16. STRAW WATTLE SHALL BE CERTIFIED WEED-FREE AND 100% BIODEGRADABLE.

17. FOR SMALLER AREAS, BROADCAST NATIVE PERENNIAL SEED MIXES ON ALL DISTURBED AREAS TO THE SPECIFIED RATES AND MIXES. RAKE OR ROLL GROUND SURFACE AFTER BROADCASTING. APPLY AT A RATE OF 2 POUNDS/1,000 SF . SPREAD STRAW EVENLY OVER ALL DISTURBED AREAS AFTER SEEDING AT A RATE OF 2 TONS PER ACRE OR ABOUT ONE 74 LB BALE OF STRAW PER 800 SF. TRACK WALK OR CRIMP IN STRAW TO AVOID BLOWING AWAY.

18. FOR LARGER AREAS, SPREAD STRAW 3000 LBS/AC, DRILL SEED AND FERTALIZER THROUGH STRAW AT HYDROSEED RATES. DRILL SPACING AT 12" OR LESS. IF STRAW IS NOT PRESSED INTO THE SOIL ADEQUATELY PASS OVER WITH DISC CRIMPER. EQUIVALENT METHODS AND MATERIALS MAY BE USED ONLY IF THEY ADEQUATELY PROMOTE VEGETATION GROWTH AND PROTECT EXPOSED SLOPES.

19. SEED AND IRRIGATION: AN ALTERNATE TO STRAW COVER IS GROWING COVER. BROADCAST AND RAKE IN TO DISTURBED AREAS, HOLDFAST SEED MIX AT 150LBS/AC OR 2LBS/ 1,000SQFT. IRRIGATE TO ESTABLISH STAND OF VEGETATION THAT SHADES 90% OF SOIL WHEN VIEWED PERPENDICULAR TO SURFACE AT BAREST SPOT.

20. DUST CONTROL SHALL BE PROVIDED BY CONTRACTOR .

21. SOIL, MATERIAL STOCKPILES, AND FERTILIZING MATERIAL SHALL BE PROPERLY PROTECTED TO ELIMINATE SEDIMENT AND POLLUTANT TRANSPORT FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE VIA WATER OR WIND.

PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS

1. PLANTING SPECIFICATION FOR SWALES PLANTED IN GRASSES AND RUSHES.
   - 1.1. SCARIFY THE SURFACE 2 TO 4 INCHES.
   - 1.2. RAKE IN SEED MIX AT 0.11 TO 0.15 OUNCE PER SQUARE FOOT OR 300 LBS PER ACRE.
   - 1.3. PLACE CLEAN, WEED FREE, THIN STRAW OR VOLUNTEER GRASS HAY OVER THE DISTURBED AREA, 1 TON PER ACRE. SOIL SHALL STILL BE VISIBLE BUT 70% OF SOIL SHALL BE COVERED.
   - 1.4. IRRIGATE TO SATURATION AT 6 INCHES.
   - 1.5. SEED MIX SHALL BE A COMBINATION OF AT LEAST 7 SPECIES.
   - 1.6. LEBALLISTER'S SEED MIXES SPECIFIED , OTHER MIXES OK UPON APPROVAL.
   - 1.7. SEED MIX 1.
     - 1.7.1. 10% GRANDVIEW NATIVE WILDFLOWER MIX
     - 1.7.2. 40% HOLD FAST NATIVE BLEND
     - 1.7.3. 40% GRASSLANDS NATIVE BLEND
     - 1.7.4. 1% CALIFORNIA OAT GRASS
     - 1.7.5. 2% CALIFORNIA RED OATS
     - 1.7.6. 3% BEE FRIENDLY CLOVER MIX
   - 1.8. SEED MIX 2:
     - 1.8.1. 30%CALIFORNIA BROME- PERINIAL
     - 1.8.2. 28%CALIFORNIA BROME - ANNUAL
     - 1.8.3. 30%CALIFORNIA FESCUE
     - 1.8.4. 2%CALIFORNIA PURPLE NEEDLE GRASS
     - 1.8.5. 1% CALIFORNIA OAT GRASS
     - 1.8.6. 1% CALIFORNIA POPPY
     - 1.8.7. 2% CALIFORNIA LUPINE
     - 1.8.8. 3% CALIFORNIA RED OATS
     - 1.8.9. 3% BARLEY
   - 1.9. PLANT RUSHES INTO THE STRAW, TWO AT THE ENTRANCE AND TWO AT THE EXIT.
   - 1.10. DIG HOLES FOR THE RUSHES.
     - 1.10.0. PREFERRED JUNCUS:
       - 1.10.0.1. J. TEXTILIS
       - 1.10.0.2. J. BREWERI
       - 1.10.0.3. J.PHAEOCEPHALUS
       - 1.10.0.4. J.FALCATUS.
       - 1.10.0.5. OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT.
     - 1.10.0. IRRIGATE THE JUNCUS PLANTS TO SATURATION.
   - 1.11. TWO WEEKS AFTER FIRST IRRIGATION, IRRIGATE WHOLE SITE TO SATURATION A SECOND TIME.
   - 1.12. PERFORM PLANTING WORK TO ALIGN WITH PLANTS GROWING SEASON.

UTILITY NOTES

1. ALL EXISTING UTILITIES TO REMAIN IN THE WORK AREA SHALL BE PROTECTED DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

2. ALL WORK SHALL CONFORM TO THE LATEST APPLICABLE MARIN COUNTY CODES, ORDINANCES, ZONING AND BUILDING LAWS INCLUDING THE LATEST ADOPTED EDITION OF THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE.

3. CONTRACTOR SHALL EXPOSE, BY POTHOLING, AND VERIFY LOCATION AND ELEVATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES, INCLUDING STORM DRAINS, SANITARY SEWERS AND WATER LINES BEFORE ORDERING MATERIALS AND/OR CONSTRUCTING NEW FACILITIES.

4. ALL TRENCHES AND EXCAVATIONS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE SECTIONS OF CALIFORNIA AND FEDERAL O.S.H.A. REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER APPLICABLE SAFETY ORDINANCES. CONTRACTOR SHALL BEAR FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRENCH SHORING DESIGN AND INSTALLATION. SEE GENERAL NOTES.

5. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE SHOP DRAWINGS, IF NECESSARY, FOR APPROVAL OF SYSTEM COMPONENTS NOT SHOWN ON THE PLANS.

6. ALL UNDERGROUND PIPES IN AREAS RECEIVING VEHICULAR TRAFFIC SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM 24 INCHES OF SOIL OVER OVER TOP OF PIPE AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM 18 INCHES OF SOIL COVER OVER TOP OF PIPE IN ALL OTHER AREAS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED ON PLANS. BACKFILL AND COMPACT SOIL IN ALL TRENCHES TO FINISH GRADE.

7. INSTALL CONCRETE TRENCH DAMS ON PIPES WITH SLOPES GREATER THAN 15% EVERY 50 FT LINEAR. DAMS SHALL SPAN THE WIDTH OF THE TRENCH.

1/15/2004 mrcd-PTReyes-base.dwg

Address

Project
POINT REYES DAIRIES
MANURE POND DECOMMISSION

Sheet Name
NOTES

ABUNDANCE AG
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SANTA ROSA, CA
707-695-9405
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THOMAS C. HAMMOND
79793
581

Signature Date: 27JAN2026

Planset Date
27JAN2026

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CONSTRUCTION

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C2.0

SHEET2 OF 6

Address
NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE / POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE
26450 SIR FRANCIS DRAKE BLVD, POINT REYES, CA

MARIN APN: 109-270-12

Project
POINT REYES DAIRIES
MANURE POND DECOMMISSION

Sheet Name
A RANCH DAIRY SITE MAP

ABUNDANCE AG
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STERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
THOMAS C. HAMMOND
79793
581
CIVIL
AG
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Signature Date: 27JAN2026

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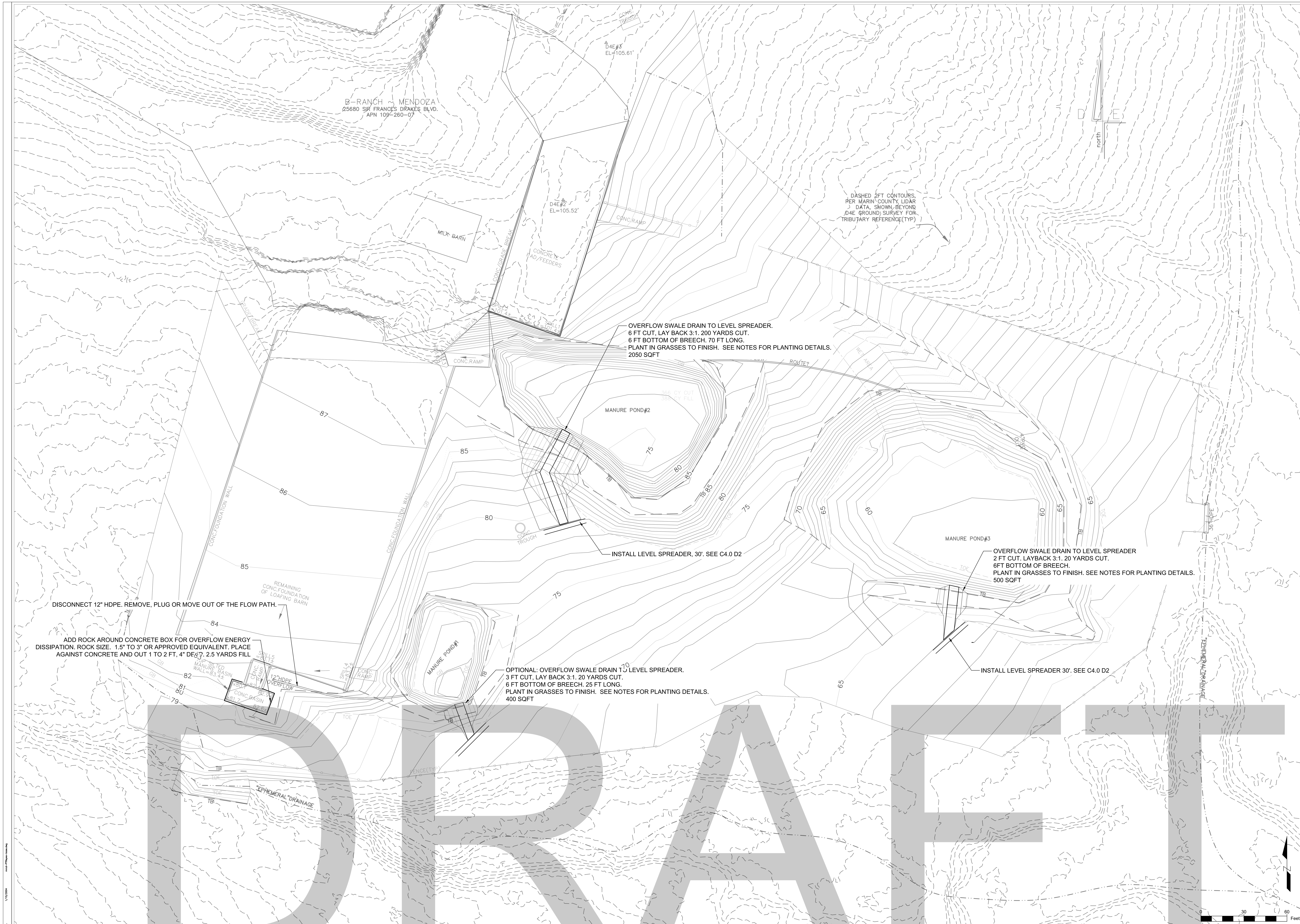
SHEET3 OF 6



B-RANCH - MENDOZA
25680 SIR FRANCES DRAKES BLVD.
APN 109-260-07
D4E#3
EL=105.61'
D4E#2
EL=105.52'
MILK BARN
CONCRETE PAD/FEEDERS
CONC.RAMP
DASHED 2FT CONTOURS, PER MARIN COUNTY LIDAR DATA, SHOWN BEYOND D4E GROUND SURVEY FOR TRIBUTARY REFERENCE (TYP)
north
OVERFLOW SWALE DRAIN TO LEVEL SPREADER.
6 FT CUT, LAY BACK 3:1. 200 YARDS CUT.
6 FT BOTTOM OF BREECH. 70 FT LONG.
PLANT IN GRASSES TO FINISH. SEE NOTES FOR PLANTING DETAILS.
2050 SQFT
MANURE POND#2
MANURE POND#3
MANURE POND#1
INSTALL LEVEL SPREADER, 30'. SEE C4.0 D2
OVERFLOW SWALE DRAIN TO LEVEL SPREADER
2 FT CUT. LAYBACK 3:1. 20 YARDS CUT.
6FT BOTTOM OF BREECH.
PLANT IN GRASSES TO FINISH. SEE NOTES FOR PLANTING DETAILS.
500 SQFT
INSTALL LEVEL SPREADER 30'. SEE C4.0 D2
CONC.FOUNDATION WALL
REMAINING CONC.FOUNDATION OF LOAFING BARN
DISCONNECT 12" HDPE. REMOVE, PLUG OR MOVE OUT OF THE FLOW PATH.
ADD ROCK AROUND CONCRETE BOX FOR OVERFLOW ENERGY DISSIPATION. ROCK SIZE. 1.5" TO 3" OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT. PLACE AGAINST CONCRETE AND OUT 1 TO 2 FT, 4" DEEP. 2.5 YARDS FILL
OPTIONAL: OVERFLOW SWALE DRAIN TO LEVEL SPREADER.
3 FT CUT, LAY BACK 3:1. 20 YARDS CUT.
6 FT BOTTOM OF BREECH. 25 FT LONG.
PLANT IN GRASSES TO FINISH. SEE NOTES FOR PLANTING DETAILS.
400 SQFT
CONC.BASIN
12"HDPE OVERFLOW
EPHEMERAL DRAINAGE
FENCE(TYP)
TB
TOE
87
86
85
84
82
80
79
75
70
65
60
0
30
60
Feet

DRAFT

Address
NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE / POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE
25680 SIR FRANCIS DRAKE BLVD, POINT REYES CA
MARIN APN: 109-260-07

Project
POINT REYES DAIRIES
MANURE POND DECOMMISSION

Sheet Name
B RANCH DAIRY SITE MAP

ABUNDANCE AG ENGINEERING
SANTA ROSA, CA
707-695-9405
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REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER THOMAS C. HAMMOND 79793 581 CIVIL AG STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Signature Date: 27JAN2026

Planset Date 27JAN2026

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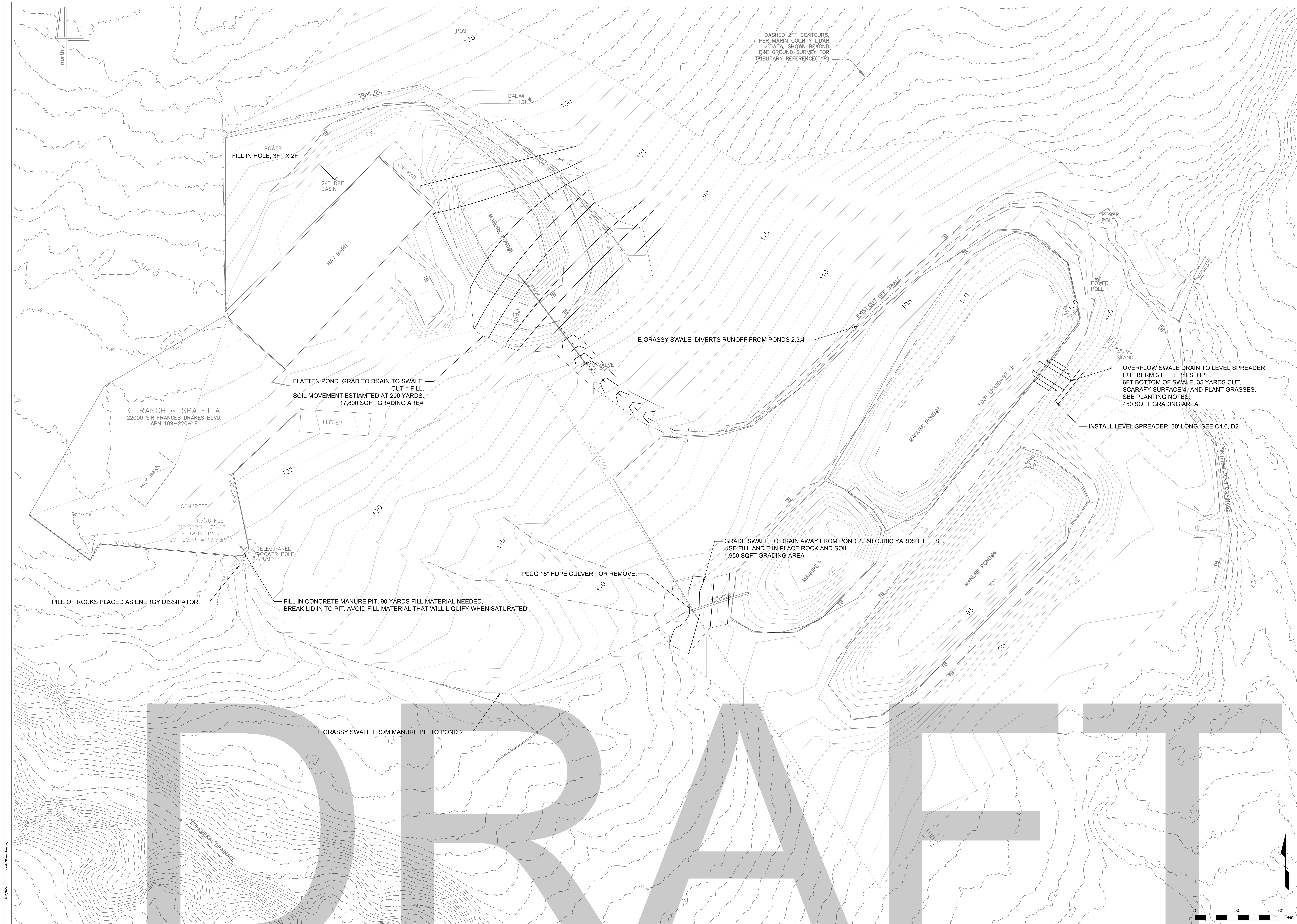
north
POST
DASHED 2FT CONTOURS, PER MARIN COUNTY LIDAR DATA SHOWN BEYOND D4E GROUND SURVEY FOR TRIBUTARY REFERENCE(TYP)
TRAIL/EL
D4E#4 EL=131.34'
POWER
FILL IN HOLE, 3FT X 2FT
24" HDPE BASIN
CONC PAD
HAY BARN
MANURE POND#1
E GRASSY SWALE, DIVERTS RUNOFF FROM PONDS 2,3,4
EXIST CUT OFF SWALE
POWER POLE
MANURE POND#3
EDGE LIQUID=97.74
4" PVC STAND
OVERFLOW SWALE DRAIN TO LEVEL SPREADER
CUT BERM 3 FEET, 3:1 SLOPE.
6FT BOTTOM OF SWALE. 35 YARDS CUT.
SCARAFY SURFACE 4" AND PLANT GRASSES.
SEE PLANTING NOTES.
450 SQFT GRADING AREA.
INSTALL LEVEL SPREADER, 30' LONG. SEE C4.0, D2
FLATTEN POND. GRAD TO DRAIN TO SWALE.
CUT = FILL.
SOIL MOVEMENT ESTIAMTED AT 200 YARDS.
17,800 SQFT GRADING AREA
C-RANCH ~ SPALETTA
22000 SIR FRANCES DRAKES BLVD.
APN 109-220-18
FEEDER
MILK BARN
CONCRETE
CONC CURB
1.7'x6' INLET
PIT DEPTH 10'-12'
FLOW IN=123.3'±
BOTTOM PIT=113.3'±?
ELEC.PANEL
POWER POLE
PUMP
INTERMITTENT DRAINAGE
GRADE SWALE TO DRAIN AWAY FROM POND 2. 50 CUBIC YARDS FILL EST.
USE FILL AND E IN PLACE ROCK AND SOIL.
1,950 SQFT GRADING AREA
PLUG 15" HDPE CULVERT OR REMOVE.
15" HDPE
MANURE POND#4
PILE OF ROCKS PLACED AS ENERGY DISSIPATOR.
FILL IN CONCRETE MANURE PIT. 90 YARDS FILL MATERIAL NEEDED.
BREAK LID IN TO PIT. AVOID FILL MATERIAL THAT WILL LIQUIFY WHEN SATURATED.
E GRASSY SWALE FROM MANURE PIT TO POND 2
EPHEMERAL DRAINAGE
CONC TROUGH
DRAFT
0 30 60 Feet

Address
NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE / POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE
22000 SIR FRANCIS DRAKE BLVD, POINT REYES, CA
MARIN APN: 109-220-18

Project
POINT REYES DAIRIES
MANURE POND DECOMMISSION

Sheet Name
C RANCH DAIRY SITE MAP

ABUNDANCE AG ENGINEERING
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707-695-9405
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REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER THOMAS C. HAMMOND 79793 5/31 CIVIL AG STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Signature Date: 27JAN2026

Planset Date 27JAN2026

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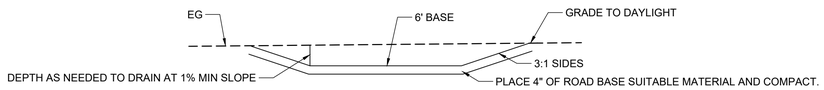
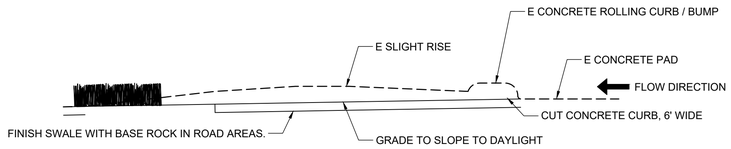


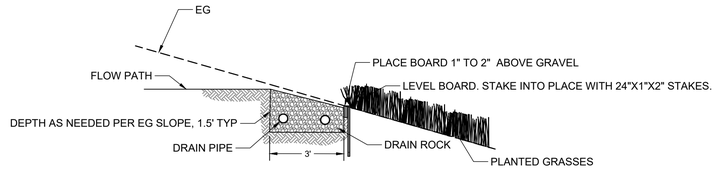
DETAIL PROFILE CROSS SECTION VIEW



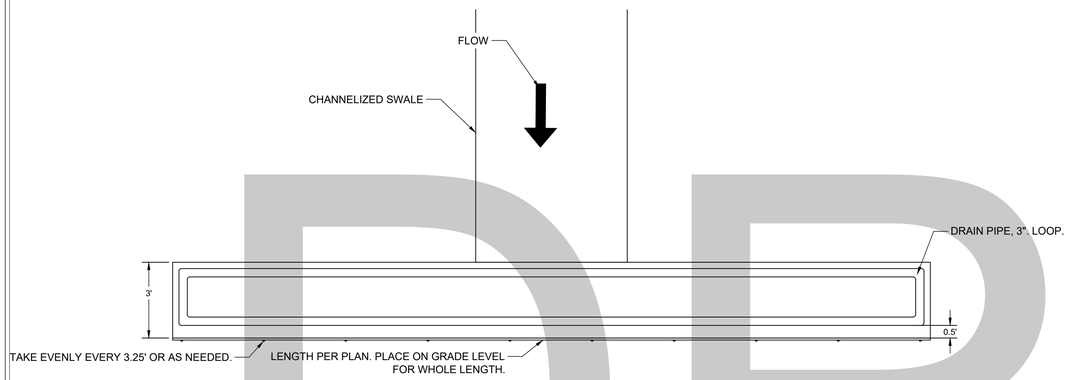
DETAIL PROFILE LONGITUDINAL VIEW

NOTES:
1. GRADE FROM E CONCRETE PAD TO LOWER ELEVATION NEAR CULVERT NEAR ROAD. SEE PLAN.
2. FINISH SWALE WITH BASE ROCK WHERE IN ROAD. BASE ROCK SHALL BE ON SITE MATERIAL WHERE AVAILABLE. REUSE CUT ROAD BASE MATERIAL.
3. PLANT END OF SWALE WITH GRASSES. SEE NOTES FOR GRASS PLANTING REQUIREMENTS.
4. WHERE CONCRETE CURB IS CUT, ROUND OFF CUT END TO AVOID SHARP TRANSITION. ROUGH CHAMFER 0.25' TO 0.5'.

SWALE DETAIL
1"=3' 1



DETAIL PROFILE VIEW



DETAIL PLAN VIEW

NOTES:
1. USE CLEAN ¾" DRAIN ROCK..
2. FOR BOARD, USE A REDWOOD OR PT WOOD BOARD.
3. PIPE IS 3" PERFORATED DRAIN PIPE, HDPE OR TRIPLE LAYER.
4. LENGTH AS SHOWN ON PLAN. TYPICAL LEVEL SPREADER LENGTH IS 30'. CUT IS APPROX 5 YARDS. ROCK NEEDED IS APPROX 5 YARDS.
5. PLANT DOWNSTREAM AREA. SEE NOTES FOR PLANTING SPECIFICATION.

LEVEL SPREADER
1"=3' 2

Address

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DETAILS

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