

Appendix A

Notice of Preparation and Scoping Comments



Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report and Public Scoping Meeting for the Humboldt County Regional Climate Action Plan

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT AND PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

DATE: August 30, 2024

TO: Office of Planning and Research, Responsible Agencies, Trustee Agencies, Organizations, and Interested Parties

SUBJECT: **Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report and Public Scoping Meeting for the Humboldt Regional Climate Action Plan**

PLAN NAME: Humboldt Regional Climate Action Plan

PLAN LOCATION: All unincorporated and incorporated areas of Humboldt County; see Figure 1

REVIEW PERIOD: August 30, 2024 to September 30, 2024 (30 days)

Humboldt County (County) is the Lead Agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and its implementing regulations, the CEQA Guidelines. The County intends to prepare a programmatic Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Humboldt Regional Climate Action Plan (RCAP). The County has prepared this Notice of Preparation (NOP) to provide Responsible Agencies, Trustee Agencies, potentially affected agencies, organizations, and other interested parties with information regarding this plan and its potential environmental effects, and to solicit your input on the scope and content of the EIR.

PLAN DESCRIPTION

The Draft RCAP was published on August 14, 2024 for public review. The RCAP includes strategies, measures, and actions addressing communitywide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and establishes a target of a 40 percent reduction in GHG emissions below 1990 levels by 2030 and a longer-term goal of carbon neutrality by 2045. The 2030 GHG emissions target was selected to be consistent with California Senate Bill (SB) 32 State emissions targets and the CEQA Guidelines for a qualified GHG emissions reduction strategy, and to be achievable by the actions identified in the CAP. To achieve the Humboldt 2030 GHG emissions reduction target, the County has developed 29 measures related to carbon-free energy, building energy use, transportation, waste, water/wastewater, and carbon sequestration. In addition, the County proposes to adopt quantitative CEQA GHG emissions thresholds for use in evaluating whether a plan or project's GHG emissions would result in a potentially significant environmental impact under CEQA for plans or projects with pre-2030 buildout or initial operational years. The CEQA GHG emissions thresholds would be applied to plans or projects that cannot tier from the environmental analysis for the RCAP.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

The EIR will provide a programmatic evaluation of potential environmental impacts of the plan. The County has reviewed the RCAP and identified the following topics that have the potential for significant impacts:

- Aesthetics
- Air Quality
- Biological, Agricultural, and Forestry Resources
- Cultural/Tribal Cultural Resources
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Energy
- Land Use, Population, and Housing
- Noise and Vibration
- Transportation
- Utilities/Service Systems

PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD

The County invites interested parties to provide written comments as to your specific concerns about the plan's potential environmental effects. The County requests that any Responsible or Trustee Agency responding to this notice do so in a manner consistent with Section 15082(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines.

The 30-day review period starts on August 30, 2024, and ends on September 30, 2024. Due to the time limits mandated by State law, please send your written response to the address or email below at the earliest possible date, but no later than September 30, 2024, at 5:00 p.m. Please include your name and address for all correspondence.

Please send written comments to the following email or physical address:

Megan Acevedo, Associate Planner
macevedo@co.humboldt.ca.us
Humboldt County Planning and Building Department
Long Range Planning Division
3015 H Street
Eureka, California 95501

Any comments provided should identify specific topics of environmental concern and your reason for suggesting the study of these topics in the EIR. All written comment letters/emails will be included in an appendix in the Draft EIR and the contents considered in the preparation of the EIR.

DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY AND WEBSITE

This Notice of Preparation and the Draft RCAP are available for view online at:
<https://humboldt.gov/2464/Humboldt-Regional-Climate-Action-Plan>

NOTICE OF PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

The County will conduct a public scoping meeting to solicit oral and written comments from interested parties on the scope and content of the EIR. All interested parties are invited to attend the scoping meeting to assist in identifying issues to be addressed in the EIR.

The scoping meeting will include a brief presentation of the plan scope to be addressed in the EIR, a summary of the EIR process, and will provide attendees with an opportunity to provide input to the scope and content of the EIR.

Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report and Public Scoping Meeting
for the Humboldt County Regional Climate Action Plan

The scoping meeting will be held on September 17, 2024 starting at 3:30 PM at the Ag Center (5630 S. Broadway Eureka, CA 95503) and online via Zoom:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84442771552?pwd=BNTVkryeW4bamOS0o5agkRCsdfXWYy.1>

Figure 1 Plan Location



Basemap and imagery provided by Microsoft Bing, Esri and their licensors © 2024.

22-13470 EPS EIR Project Description
Fig 2.2 Plan Location

From: Oona Smith <oona.smith@hcaog.net>
Sent: Tuesday, September 17, 2024 11:58 AM
To: Acevedo, Megan
Cc: Beth Burks
Subject: Scoping for the programmatic EIR for the Humboldt Regional Climate Action Plan (RCAP)

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Caution: This email was sent from an EXTERNAL source. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments.

Hello Megan,

HCAOG has two requests for consideration for the scope of the programmatic EIR.

For assessing potential impacts in Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Energy and/or Transportation:

Please ensure that the EIR explicitly outline circumstances under which an environmental impact assessment for GHG emissions from vehicle miles travelled (VMT) can tier from (streamline) the RCAP programmatic EIR.

Overall:

Please ensure that the EIR articulates how urban and rural areas in Humboldt County are defined, thereby clearly defining when, where, and how the 29 measures in the RCAP would contribute to achieving the Humboldt 2030 GHG emissions reduction target.

Thanks very much.

Have a great day,

Oona S.

Oona Smith, Senior Regional Planner (she/her pronouns)

HCAOG ~ Humboldt County Association of Governments | www.hcaog.net

611 I Street, Suite B, Eureka, CA 95501 | (707) 444-8208 | cell (707) 298-0488

I acknowledge my presence in [Jaroujiji](#) (meaning "where you sit and rest" (Eureka)), part of the ancestral territory of the Wiyot peoples. I offer gratitude and reconciliation to their elders past and present.

350 Humboldt | Climate 911| Coalition for Responsible Transportation Priorities
Environmental Protection Information Center | Humboldt Coalition for Clean Energy
Humboldt Waterkeeper | Northcoast Environmental Center
Redwood Coalition for Climate & Environmental Responsibility

Sent via email on date down below

September 20, 2024

Planning & Building Department
3015 H St.
Eureka CA, 95521
planningclerk@humboldt.ca.us
Macedo@co.humboldt.ca.us

RE: Draft Climate Action Plan and CEQA Scoping Comments

I. Introduction

Thank you for this opportunity to provide comment on the draft Humboldt County Climate Action Plan. Please accept these comments from 350 Humboldt, the Coalition for Responsible Transportation Priorities, the Environmental Protection Information Center, Humboldt Waterkeeper, the Northcoast Environmental Center, and the Redwood Coalition for Climate and Environmental Responsibility on both the draft Regional Climate Action Plan and as scoping comments for the forthcoming Environmental Impact Report.

As organizations whose missions include the preservation and protection of our environment, we believe that quick, coordinated action to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions locally is imperative to combat the effects of climate change and that local governments have a responsibility to adopt and implement policies to ensure this action. Although we support most of the concrete actions described in the draft CAP, we feel there are ways in which it can be strengthened not only with more concrete actions, but also with a strong implementation plan which includes dedicated staffing. Our organizations further stress that taking action to address our climate crisis need not wait for the Climate Action Plan to be finalized.

II. In Order For A Qualified Climate Action Plan to Work, Progress Must Be Verifiable

We applaud the County for undertaking the work of creating a qualified Climate Action Plan. It is essential that actions to address climate change be meaningful and measurable. Otherwise, jurisdictions run the risk of greenwashing and lawsuits. The county is relying on a qualified CAP to mitigate “significant and unavoidable” greenhouse gas emissions stemming from its 2017 General Plan Update. OPR defines acceptable mitigation measures as “fully enforceable”, “capable of being accomplished successfully within a reasonable period of time”, ...and capable of achieving the GHG target with “a high level of confidence.” CAP measures that are not mandatory must have “substantial evidence of effectiveness.”¹

To that end, we believe that the RCAP must be more explicit, with measurable outcomes, and more accountable to the public. The plan currently calls for the Climate Program Manager to develop an “annual progress report.”² Given that there are only 5 years until 2030, and it has taken 7 years just to get to this draft, we can’t afford to waste whole years at a time if implementation is not going well and a course correction is needed. There should be a timeline on each jurisdiction’s website, updated quarterly, displaying progress toward a due date for each measure.

Another opportunity for accountability comes from the Regional Climate Committee. The committee should meet regularly and publicly so that progress on the Climate Action Plan can be tracked by the public.

III. The Regional Climate Committee Must Be Effective and Accountable

The Regional Climate Committee is central to the function of the RCAP. The term appears over 300 times throughout the document and the Committee is charged with a variety of tasks, from “develop[ing] and provid[ing] models, pilot programs, and template policies or ordinances”³ to “identify[ing] locations throughout the county that are priority for utility-scale, nano-grid, and micro-grid solar, hydropower, and/or wind energy generation”⁴ to “[d]evelop[ing]” and administer[ing]” a “home energy advisory service.”⁵

Yet, the RCAP contains very little specific instruction on the construction and staffing of the Regional Climate Committee. We believe that the Regional Climate Committee needs to be: (1)

¹ OPR General Plan Guidelines, Climate Change https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/OPR_C8_final.pdf OPR CEQA and Climate Change Advisory 2018 https://opr.ca.gov/docs/20181228-Discussion_Draft_Climate_Change_Adivsory.pdf

² C-1a page 30

³ Page 30.

⁴ Page 35.

⁵ Page 38

adequately staffed; (2) meaningfully integrated into important decisionmaking; (3) politically accountable.

We believe that these goals are best achieved through housing the Regional Climate Committee under the Humboldt County Association of Governments (HCAOG). Not only is HCAOG already tasked with multiple-jurisdictional coordination, it is also the lead in regional transportation planning, one of the prime subjects of concern in this CAP. As members of HCAOG are elected representatives from jurisdictions subject to the CAP, incorporation of the Regional Climate Committee under HCAOG also ensures that decisions made by the Committee are politically accountable.

IV. Key Ingredients for Success

The California Association of Environmental Professionals Climate Change Committee produced a white paper titled Best Practices in Implementing Climate Action Plans after reviewing the implementation, and lack thereof, of a number of local CAPs.⁶ They found that reliance on existing staff, lack of funding, and lack of political support were the most common reasons for failure. By those criteria, with the current draft, the prospects of successful implementation are not good.

A. Staffing

Staffing appears insufficient to meet all of the obligations created by the RCAP. The RCAP anticipates that a significant portion of the work will be grant funded. The RCAP currently envisions one FTE – the Climate Program Manager – who will implement the RCAP in coordination with staff from the County and Cities.⁷ Of course, as the RCAP itself acknowledges, these jurisdictions are understaffed and climate focused policies are often an afterthought.⁸ For example, this document itself is several years delayed.

Therefore, we strongly recommend that the RCAP envision more than one FTE focused on RCAP implementation. A Climate Program Manager to act as a coordinator is a good start. We recommend the recruitment of at least two additional FTEs to help implement these policies. If the Regional Climate Committee is integrated with HCAOG, as we recommend, not only would there need to be at least three FTE added but the joint organization would need to look at how

⁶ AEP Climate Change Committee White Paper Best Practices in Implementing Climate Action Plans. 2018. https://www.califaep.org/climate_change.php

⁷ C-1a page 30

⁸ Page 7

to use the same staff to provide similar functions for both agencies. Sonoma County, for example, has a Data Analyst position that serves both their regional climate and transportation organizations.

B. Funding

It takes money to get money. Matching funds are one of the biggest barriers for local jurisdictions to access government grants. A ballpark ratio of funded to submitted grant applications is somewhere between 1 in 3 and 1 in 10, so the 3-5 grants per year in the current draft are insufficient. It takes staff to write grants, and, even in this time of budget shortfalls, successful CAP implementation depends on jurisdictions' willingness to "prime the pump" and hire them. The RCAP correctly notes that Humboldt has the opportunity to seek grants for more rural communities that may not be available to competitors. We should take advantage of our unique position to receive as much funding as possible.

C. Public and Political Support

Community support is essential for approval and implementation of this CAP. Without a broad base of support, a few vocal naysayers can sway public officials and stall climate progress. For the public to support the CAP, they have to understand what is being committed to, by whom, and by when, and have a way to monitor progress. The draft in its current state does not provide this. We strongly suggest a thousand foot view with clear quantitative targets.

V. Additional Information on the Use of CEQA Streamlining Must Be Provided

The draft document describes "CEQA GHG Emissions Analysis Streamlining" for future projects and plans that are consistent with the RCAP (i.e., tiering) as one of the purposes of the RCAP.⁹ The draft specifies that demonstrating consistency with the RCAP for CEQA purposes will be accomplished with a "GHG Emissions Analysis Compliance Checklist," and that future projects that are not consistent with the RCAP "must complete a different assessment utilizing quantitative thresholds of significance."¹⁰ The Notice of Preparation for the RCAP Environmental Impact Report (EIR) specifically includes the establishment of these quantitative thresholds as part of the RCAP project.

However, the current draft document contains neither a Compliance Checklist, nor a description of what types of projects the Checklist might apply to, nor a set of quantitative GHG emissions significance thresholds. Without these critical pieces of information, it is impossible to fully

⁹ Page 4

¹⁰ Page 79

assess the impacts of the RCAP. It is especially critical to understand the way compliance will be assessed via the Checklist, since the draft RCAP relies on many vague and/or uncertain measures and actions (e.g., conducting feasibility studies) which do not always have a clear application to individual future projects.

Compliance checklists are commonly included in city and county Climate Action Plans, generally as an Appendix. San Diego County, LA County, Pasadena, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo and San Jose all include Compliance Checklists in the draft CAPs they provided for public review.

VI. Urbanized Parts of the County Should Be Characterized as “Urban” Rather Than Rural

The current draft distinguishes between “rural” and “urban” areas of the county and then proposes different measures for each of these areas.¹¹ The justification for this distinction is that it is more difficult for rural areas of the county to reduce GHG emissions. However, as currently defined, many urbanized areas of the county are categorized as rural. This is because the current definition of “rural” is written far too broadly by including “the unincorporated County as well as some incorporated cities that have similar constraints.”¹²

While they are not incorporated, areas of the county such as McKinleyville, Cutten, and Myrtle town are hardly “rural.” McKinleyville has the third largest population of any community in Humboldt. Many of the people who live in these areas are served by municipal water and sewer systems and commute to the nearby cities of Eureka and Arcata for work. These areas are effectively urbanized and should not be treated the same as truly remote areas of the county. Reducing VMT from these areas is essential to reducing the County’s overall VMT, as much of the county’s VMT is generated by these kinds of suburban commuter communities. Instead of giving these areas a pass by categorizing them as rural, we should be specifically targeting them for increased transit access, bike mobility, etc., in order to reduce VMT. Additionally, measures to reduce building emissions in these areas are essentially the same as measures in larger incorporated communities, whereas “rural” measures pertaining to off-grid propane or diesel have little applicability.

¹¹ Page 25

¹² Page 25

We therefore propose that the CAP adopt the 2020 Census Urban Area boundaries to define urban communities.¹³ By doing so, the communities of McKinleyville, Cutten, Myrtle town, Humboldt Hill, Ridgewood, and others would be classified as urban for purposes of the RCAP.

VII. The RCAP Cannot Take Credit For Reduction Measures Already Mandated by Law

Measure SW-1 is focused on meeting the requirements of SB 1383. We absolutely believe that Humboldt should follow State Law and reduce waste sent to landfills. However, we do not believe it is appropriate to attribute emissions reductions resulting from state mandates to the RCAP when they should be in the adjusted BAU forecast. Waste characterization studies provide organic waste yardage by jurisdiction, so it is not difficult to subtract out contributions from the few small towns with Low Population Waivers. Collection and edible food diversion ordinances have been passed in the rest of the county, and HWMA is in the process of setting up an organics processing facility.

SB 1383 doesn't require the county to develop its own compost facility. If construction of a compost facility is a CAP measure, then the only emissions reductions that can be counted are from decreased trucking to out of county composting facilities. 29,689 MT CO₂e looks more like all the methane emissions avoided by diverting the county's organic waste from landfills, which properly belongs to state action.¹⁴

State guidance on what kinds of emissions reductions count for a qualified climate action plan, aligns with this approach, specifically stating:

Reductions measured towards a reduction target should not include the benefits of State programs already in force; rather these reductions should be reflected in the forecast. Regardless of the role State programs play in local emissions reductions, the focus of local CAPs should be on measures to reduce emissions beyond what the State programs will achieve.¹⁵

Even when CARB modeling is not available, it is preferable to adjust the forecast with best estimates than to credit GHG reductions from massively influential state programs to local jurisdictions. SB 1383 and other mandated emission reductions—including reductions from the

¹³ Available at

<https://cacensus.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=67f7e4aa0bc6450e8a052176a12d86b9>

¹⁴ Page 70

¹⁵ https://opr.ca.gov/docs/OPR_C8_final.pdf at 228

Advanced Clean Trucks, Advanced Clean Fleets, Advanced Clean Cars II, Title 24, and Federal CAFE Standards—should be moved to the adjusted BAU and new, non-state mandated measures added to make up for the gap.

VIII. Treatment of Point Sources

Humboldt only has two point sources required to report greenhouse gas emissions, the gas powered Humboldt Bay Generating Station and Humboldt Sawmill Company's biomass plant. Both are regulated under the Clean Air Act. The California Supplement to the National Community Protocol recommends excluding greenhouse gas emissions from power plants and industrial facilities regulated by the Clean Air Act, along with their electricity use and fuel consumption.¹⁶ Electricity and fuel consumption from the power plants and former pulp mills, also regulated by the Clean Air Act, were included in the inventory without any clear explanation of how local governments could exercise authority.

Historically, Humboldt's sawmills and pulp mills burned their wood waste to provide their own heat and power. They produced far more electricity than they needed and exported the rest to the grid. Humboldt Sawmill Company still generates its own electricity from biomass instead of using grid power. The CO₂ emissions from its electricity consumption would not be included in the RCAP inventory's Energy sector since the IPCC classifies CO₂ emissions from biomass plants as "Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use," and then only as information. Methane and nitrous oxide emissions from biomass energy are included in the Energy sector.¹⁷

HBGS is a large gas consumer but its emissions from gas consumption and power generation are one and the same. Fossil gas and electricity consumption in Humboldt dropped significantly between 1990 and 2010 as sawmills and the pulp mill shut down.¹⁸ Excluding HSC and HBSC's energy consumption from the back cast 1990 inventory in line with the recommendations of the CA Supplement to the US Community Wide GHG Emissions Protocol would make a significant difference in the amount of GHG reduction the RCAP must achieve. Excluding both emissions and energy use of Major Sources under the Clean Air act would not preclude measures to decrease energy consumption or emissions by other industries whose emissions are not federally regulated and which could, in the case of aquaculture and data centers, have a significant impact on the region's ability to meet its energy goals.

¹⁶ AEP, CA Supplement to the US Community Wide GHG Emissions Protocol
https://califaep.org/docs/California_Supplement_to_the_National_Protocol.pdf

¹⁷ 2019 Refinement of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Volume 2.
https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/pdf/2_Volume2/19R_V2_2_Ch02_Stationary_Combustion.pdf

¹⁸ CEC, California Energy Consumption Database <https://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/>

IX. VMT Reduction Measures and Targets Are Insufficient and Inconsistent with Other Plans and Policies

A. VMT Reduction Targets Are Inconsistent with CEQA Significance Threshold

The Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) recommends a CEQA significance threshold for vehicle miles traveled (VMT) of 15% below existing VMT per capita for most development projects.¹⁹ The draft RCAP acknowledges this recommendation and notes that the county has recently adopted the same threshold of significance for evaluating the transportation impacts of its own projects.²⁰ Yet the only quantified VMT reduction measures included in the draft RCAP, TR-1 and TR-2, cumulatively fall far short of this mark. For the target year of 2030, TR-1 Urban and TR-1 Rural each equate to a 0.2% reduction in VMT,²¹ while TR-2 Urban and TR-2 Rural each equate to a 3% reduction.²² Assuming the population is roughly stable over the next 5 years, the RCAP measures collectively equate to a 3.2% reduction in per capita VMT, which is 11.8% short of the CEQA significance threshold. (Note that part of the problem may be faulty assumptions, such as the assumption that even rural transit trips only average 3.8 miles,²³ despite many of the common transit trips in the region being much longer, and the assumption that only biking and not walking rates can be significantly increased,²⁴ despite walking being already much more common than biking.)

Although the RCAP is not explicitly a residential or office project subject to the 15% VMT reduction threshold, it is meant to streamline CEQA approval of such projects. If the VMT analysis of subsequent plans and projects is subjected to such streamlining, it will result in violations of the county's own adopted significant threshold for VMT, which is unacceptable. Furthermore, missing the 15% VMT reduction threshold means that the RCAP itself should be considered to have a significant VMT impact, requiring additional mitigation. This is illogical and counterproductive.

Furthermore, the proposed reductions to regional VMT are so small that they are likely within the margin of error of any tool that could be used to estimate VMT in the region. The VMT reductions are therefore not only inadequate, they are also unmeasurable and therefore unenforceable, which undermines the RCAP's status as a "qualified" Climate Action Plan.

¹⁹ Governor's Office of Planning and Research. December 2018. Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA.

²⁰ Page 42

²¹ Appendix C, Pages 46, 50

²² Appendix C, Pages 54, 60

²³ Appendix C, Page 56

²⁴ Appendix C, Table 21

The draft RCAP describes its measures multiple times as “conservative” relative to the 15% reduction threshold, but that is not true. The measures fail to ensure that the RCAP’s VMT impacts are less than significant, and are therefore the opposite of “conservative.” To comply with CEQA and ensure a “qualified” RCAP, measures must be added and strengthened to ensure at least 15% reductions in per capita VMT.

B. VMT Reduction & Mode Share Targets Are Inconsistent with Regional Transportation Plan Targets

Humboldt County’s adopted Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) calls for even greater VMT reductions than the CEQA threshold. Specifically, the RTP calls for a 25% per capita by 2030.²⁵ Clearly, the draft RCAP does not come anywhere near complying with this target either.

The RTP further calls for increasing the combined active transportation and transit mode share to 30% by 2030.²⁶ In contrast, the draft RCAP calls for achieving an active transportation mode share of 8%²⁷ and a transit mode share of 13%,²⁸ for a collective active and transit mode share of 21%, well short of the RTP’s target. Since mode share is closely tied to VMT, this lack of consistency is also deeply troubling.

The draft RCAP cites the RTP’s VMT and mode share targets many times, and describes the RCAP measures as “consistent with” or “aligning with” these targets, but that is not accurate. The draft RCAP simply calls for much less VMT reduction, and much less mode shift, than does the adopted RTP. To ensure consistency across regional planning documents, to support RTP implementation, and to avoid significant CEQA impacts caused by a conflict with another adopted local plan, the RCAP should add and strengthen measures in order to achieve the VMT and mode share targets found in the RTP.

C. VMT Reduction Measures Are Not Sufficient to Achieve Targets

The measures included in the draft RCAP to increase active transportation and transit mode share and reduce VMT are not sufficient to achieve even the extremely limited targets currently included in the draft document.

²⁵ Humboldt County Association of Governments. Regional Transportation Plan: Variety in Rural Option of Mobility (VROOM): 2022-2042: Page 2-13.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Pages 45, 49

²⁸ Pages 53, 58

The main barriers to implementing active transportation infrastructure are funding, staffing shortages, and lengthy and ineffective public processes. These obstacles combine to both dramatically reduce the number of projects built and increase the timeline for completion. Yet for funding, the RCAP suggests merely applying for 3 grants each year,²⁹ and continuing to seek funding from other competitive external sources - measures already regularly met and exceeded by local agencies. And the RCAP is silent on staffing and public process. To ensure adequate active transportation infrastructure is built in a timely manner that could conceivably allow the targets to be met, additional measures must be added to the RCAP. These measures must include, at a minimum:

- Development of additional, substantial sources of local funding for active transportation, or a commitment to devote a significantly greater share of street and road funds to bike and pedestrian infrastructure.
- Universal adoption and implementation of enforceable complete streets policies, which require complete streets features to be automatically included in routine road maintenance and repair projects, and any other project that affects the right-of-way, including when such features require portions of the right-of-way to be reallocated away from vehicle travel or parking.
- Development of a regional quick-build program for bike and pedestrian infrastructure, without which there is no way that necessary bike and pedestrian networks will be completed by 2030.

Furthermore, behavioral research suggests that transportation mode shift is most effectively encouraged by a combination of incentives and disincentives.³⁰ Specifically, parking supply has been shown to be a critical factor in mode choice, more significant even than walkability or transit access.³¹ Therefore, in order to achieve meaningful mode shift, the RCAP must include measures to either limit or price the parking supply in urban areas. Parking management measures also must be explicitly incorporated into employer Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plans (see proposed Measure TR-5).

The proposed RCAP transit measures, TR-2 Urban and Rural, include headway targets and other measures that have a more defensible relationship to desired mode share. However, funding is again the main obstacle to reducing transit headways and making other transit improvements, and the RCAP is silent on transit funding, other than suggesting a “collaboration”

²⁹ Page 47

³⁰ Piatkowski, Marshall and Krizek. 2017. Carrots vs. sticks: Assessing intervention effectiveness and implementation challenges for active transport. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*: 1-15.

³¹ Millard-Ball and West. 2020. Residential parking supply has a stronger influence on household travel choices relative to a neighborhood’s walkability and access to transit. UC Institute of Transportation Studies Policy Brief.

to apply for grant funding.³² The Humboldt Transit Authority (HTA) and Humboldt County Association of Governments (HCAOG) are already extremely effective at winning competitive grants, but this is not a sufficient nor sufficiently reliable funding strategy for long-term headway reductions and other necessary improvements.

Indeed, the text of the RCAP points to other cities that have increased transit mode share, and identifies successful strategies including taxes to support transit, user taxes, reduced parking availability, and transit-only lanes. The RCAP says that “it is anticipated” that the county’s urban areas will follow suit with similar policies, but inexplicably does not include any of them in the list of actions to implement the measure.³³ In order to ensure sufficient funding, and to align incentives to produce ridership growth, all of these “key strategies” must be explicitly listed as implementation actions in the plan.

D. Potential VMT Reductions from Land Use Changes are Vague and Underutilized

Measure TR-3 emphasizes the importance of land use decisions, yet lacks clear language or actions that promote infill. This measure only explicitly aims to increase mixed use within infill areas, rather than increasing infill itself. It delegates the development of templates and educational materials, working with existing agencies on their plans, and pursuit of funding to the Regional Climate Committee, but stops short of committing jurisdictions to change their zoning. We are concerned that this lack of clarity about the planned result will allow streamlining of residential projects that contribute to sprawl. The current wording would allow those projects to say: “We’re not building in an infill priority area, so increasing mixed use doesn’t apply to us.”

Even though this measure doesn’t claim quantitative greenhouse gas reductions, it is critical to mitigating significant and unavoidable increases in VMT caused by Humboldt County’s 2017 General Plan. The county’s participation in this RCAP is required by CEQA because quantifying and mitigating the increased GHG emissions from the General Plan update was deferred to this Regional Climate Action Plan.³⁴

E. Potential Measures that Promote Infill Development and Decrease VMT.

³² Tables 15 and 16

³³ Appendix C Page 54

³⁴ Humboldt County GPU, Revised EIR Chapter 3.13 Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions, 2017.

<https://humboldt.gov/DocumentCenter/View/58842/Section-313-Climate-Change-and-Greenhouse-Gas-Emissions-Revised-DEIR-PDF> 2017.

The following measures, which have been instituted by other California cities and counties, have potential to lower transportation greenhouse gas emissions within designated zones by up to 65%.³⁵

- Establish infill and transit-oriented development (TOD) overlay zones with minimum density requirements for as-of-right ministerial approval, streamlined permitting and reduced fees. CAPCOA indicates that GHG reduction in these zones could be as high as 31%.
- Pass ordinances prohibiting redesignation and rezoning of land for lower intensity land uses in transit-oriented development areas (areas within walking distance of basic services and transit).
- Charge a transportation impact fee for projects located more than a half mile from transit that lack bike/pedestrian infrastructure to create a fund used for improving transit and complete streets.
- Have planning departments audit zoning codes for consistency with compact walkable development and require changes.
- Further streamline permitting and reduce fees for construction of ADUs and affordable housing in targeted areas.
- Increasing the cost and limiting the supply of parking decreases urban car ownership and driving mode share while creating the opportunity for construction of additional housing.³⁶ This can be done on-street with metered parking with dynamic pricing and time limits, which can decrease transportation GHG emissions by 30%, or by reallocating street space from parking to bike lanes.³⁷ Off-street parking can be limited or made more expensive by eliminating parking minimums, unbundling parking from rent, charging for workplace parking, and decreasing transit headways to less than 15 minutes, triggering a state law that forbids parking minimums within a half mile of transit stops.

X. Quantitative Measures that Don't Meet CEQA Criteria

³⁵ CAPCOA, Handbook for Analysing Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions 2021
https://www.airquality.org/ClimateChange/Documents/Final%20Handbook_AB434.pdf

³⁶ Spears, S. Impacts of Parking Pricing Based on a Review of the Empirical Literature Policy Brief.
https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/Impacts_of_Parking_Pricing_Based_on_a_Review_of_the_Empirical_Literature_Technical_Background_Document_0.pdf

³⁷ CAPCOA, Handbook for Analyzing Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions 2021
https://www.airquality.org/ClimateChange/Documents/Final%20Handbook_AB434.pdf

Quantitative measures in a qualified CAP must be enforceable or accompanied by significant evidence of effectiveness, must be additive and not mandated by pre existing law and ordinances, and must be feasible to accomplish within a reasonable amount of time.³⁸

A. Measure TR-6, Increasing EV Adoption and Charging

Action TR-6b commits the Regional Climate Committee to draft a template for an ordinance to streamline EV infrastructure “to be distributed to applicable jurisdictions” but falls short of committing jurisdictions to pass it. Furthermore, AB 1236 already requires every city and county to adopt ordinances that expedite and streamline the EVCS permitting process.

Action TR-6c commits the Regional Climate Committee to “working with local jurisdictions to modify the Municipal code to promote EV charger access in new developments, redevelopment and existing parking spaces. This may include [*a list of possible code changes*].” Listing a possible menu falls short of committing local jurisdictions to make specific code changes, and the lack of specificity makes it impossible to quantitatively predict or verify the result. A specific list of code changes that all jurisdictions “shall” adopt would turn this into a qualified CAP measure.

TR-6 conflates the number of charging stations “needed to support” a given number of EVs with the number of charging stations needed to induce the purchase of the same number of EVs and attributes 100% of the GHG reduction from the newly adopted EV miles to the installation of charging infrastructure. No supporting evidence is provided. CAPCOA’s Handbook for Analyzing Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions caps the GHG reduction from chargers required by reach codes at 11.9% of GHG emissions from vehicles accessing the charger location, counting only gasoline miles replaced by electric miles in PHEVs.³⁹ Other California CAPs have followed this convention. One could reasonably also attribute some GHG reductions to workplace L2 and public DC chargers which shift load from predominantly gas-fired evening home charging to midday solar charging, but attributing all new EV miles to added charging goes too far.

Ordinances to expedite and streamline siting and permitting are mandated by AB 1236.⁴⁰ While including them in the CAP may finally get jurisdictions to comply, this should be a supportive, not quantitative measure.

³⁸ OPR, General Plan Guidelines, Chapter 8. Climate Change

³⁹ CAPCOA, Handbook for Analyzing Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions 2021
https://www.airquality.org/ClimateChange/Documents/Final%20Handbook_AB434.pdf

⁴⁰ CalBO. AB 1236 Toolkit for Small Jurisdictions 2015
<https://www.calbo.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/ab1236toolkitsmalljurisdiction.pdf?1524861090>

Expansion of public charging over the next 6 years from these CAP measures is not likely to produce a 55,000 MT drop in transportation emissions. The target should be scaled down and the GHG emissions reduction decreased accordingly.

B. Other Measures with Potential to Increase EV Adoption

The draft CAP projected future charging needs in 2030 and 2045 using EVI-Pro Lite, but a newer California analysis projects a higher percentage of workplace, multifamily, and fast charging will be needed.⁴¹ Workplaces and multifamily housing are locations where vehicles park long enough at an L2 charger to fully charge, so installation in these locations should have the greatest impact on EV adoption and on increasing PHEV electric miles. It is unlikely that private landowners will voluntarily add charging beyond what is required by Title 24. Humboldt could follow other CA jurisdictions and adopt reach codes to increase the percentage of office, industrial and multifamily off street parking in new and substantially remodeled buildings that is “charger ready” (has a 220 outlet for each stall) and the percentage of L2 chargers actually installed.⁴² Employers with over 25 employees and off street parking could also be required to provide charging and preferred parking places for zero emission vehicles.

C. Measure TR-8, Off Road Renewable Diesel

While it makes sense to take actions to speed the retirement of existing small off-road gas engines, the major GHG reductions claimed in this measure are for enforcing Title 13 [Section 2449.1\(f\)\(2\)](#) of the CA Code of Regulations requiring the use of renewable diesel. This fails CEQA criteria because it relies on a state law. It also isn’t applicable because Humboldt County is on the list of “captive attainment areas” for the off road diesel rule, which means that off-road diesel equipment owners are exempt from the requirement to use renewable diesel if they operate exclusively within Humboldt and the following counties: Alpine, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Monterey, Plumas, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity, Tehama, Yuba, and the portion of Sonoma County that lies within the boundaries of the North Coast Air Basin.⁴³ The 42,580 MT CO₂e of the GHG reduction claimed for off road renewable diesel should be removed from the plan.

D. Measure BE-1, Building Energy

⁴¹ CEC, Assembly Bill 2127 Second Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Assessment Commission Report 2024

⁴² CA Energy Codes and Standards. Reach Code Paths: Electric vehicle requirements <https://localenergycodes.com/content/reach-codes/electric-ready>

⁴³ CARB Fact Sheet Renewable Diesel Fuel Requirements <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/fact-sheets/fact-sheet-renewable-diesel-fuel-requirements> 2022

SB 1020 requires 90% renewable electricity by 2035 and 95% by 2040. This should be reflected in the Adjusted BAU forecast for 2045. Only measures and associated GHG reductions that exceed state targets should be included in the CAP.

The draft states that “RCEA is currently on track to provide all customers with electricity that is sourced from 100% net-zero-carbon emissions renewable resources by 2030, 15 years ahead of the state target,” citing RCEA’s 2019 RePower Plan. This 5 year old document doesn’t reflect current reality. RCEA is moving backwards, cutting its renewable and zero-carbon power by over 50% for the next 2 years, which is the minimum required by the state, due to the RPS driving up the cost of renewable energy.⁴⁴ They hope to increase their percent of renewable energy in 2026 “financial conditions permitting,” but competition and high prices in the wholesale market may not resolve that quickly. Given this uncertainty, the plan should use the conservative assumption that RCEA’s portfolio will conform to the RPS.

The draft also states that RCEA’s electricity is lower carbon than PGE’s and uses this as one justification for departing from the California average energy consumption in the inventory. Comparison of RCEA and PGE power content labels from RCEA’s inception in 2017 to 2023 reveals that, not counting biogenic carbon, RCEA’s default plan was only lower carbon than PGE’s for 2 years out of the 7, owing to PGE’s high percentage of carbon free nuclear energy.⁴⁵ Measures that aim to entice PGE customers to switch to RCEA or prevent RCEA customers from opting out to PGE will not reliably decrease carbon emissions from local energy consumption.

The plan refers to the county’s success in requiring cannabis growers to use renewable energy as evidence of the effectiveness of a potential policy requiring new industries to use renewable energy. We support adoption of this policy but no substantial evidence was given to prove its effectiveness. Cannabis license holders report their energy use and sources to the state. The data is incomplete, but of the 22.4 GWh/ year consumed by the reporting license holders, only 6.2 GWh were renewable.⁴⁶ There is nothing in BE-1 to support the claimed GHG reduction of 15,403 MT CO₂e.

⁴⁴ RCEA July 24, 2024 Board Meeting

<https://redwoodenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/June-27-2024-Board-Meeting-Agenda-Packet-Final.pdf>

⁴⁵ CEC Power Content Labels

<https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/power-source-disclosure-program/power-content-label> accessed Sept 2024

⁴⁶ California Department of Cannabis Control. Electricity use reported by Humboldt cannabis permittees provided in response to public record request May 2024

E. Alternative Measures to Reduce Emissions from Buildings

Since even renewable energy entails some emissions, efficiency reduces carbon emissions more than replacing fossil fuel with renewables. A kwh saved in Humboldt, where the actual electrons come from gas and biomass, cuts GHG more than a kwh in most of the state, where the power mix is cleaner.⁴⁷

Given the area's relatively low rate of new construction, the largest reductions in energy use from efficiency will come from existing buildings. With the majority of Humboldt's housing constructed prior to 1978 and the state energy code, there is significant potential for improvement. Envelope efficiency upgrades should come before heat pumps since a smaller appliance may be used, lowering both up front cost and subsequent electric bills, while decreasing demand on the grid.⁴⁸

Efficiency reach codes for new construction, renovation, and time of sale; reduced or waived fees, building performance standards, expedited permitting for energy retrofits, and energy benchmarking are measures used in other CAPs to increase building energy efficiency.

The Regional Climate Committee could create a Climate Corps program to do blower door tests and seal air leaks and ducts.⁴⁹ These home visits might also be a way of pinpointing gas water heaters and furnaces nearing the end of life and prioritizing them for pre-emptive replacement.

The Policy Studio's Cost Effectiveness Explorer has a "choose your own adventure" modeling tool specific to Humboldt's housing stock and climate that predicts the GHG reduction and financial impact on homeowners for various building energy policies.⁵⁰

F. Other Efficiency Measures for Local Jurisdictions

⁴⁷ Oates, DL Locational Marginal Emissions, 2021
<https://www.brattle.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Locational-Marginal-Emissions-A-Force-Multiplier-for-the-Carbon-Impact-of-Clean-Energy-Programs.pdf>

⁴⁸ ACEEE. Empowering electrification through building envelope improvements.
https://www.aceee.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/empowering_electrification_through_building_envelope_improvements_-_encrypt.pdf

⁴⁹ BlocPower <https://www.blocpower.io/posts/civilian-climate-corps-warmth-comfort-skills>

⁵⁰ The Policy Studio. Online Cost Effectiveness Explorer <https://explorer.localenergycodes.com/>

The CAP should encourage local jurisdiction to pass ordinances requiring conversion of street lights from incandescent to solar or LED. Arcata, Fortuna, and McKinleyville CSD own their street lights. Some are still incandescent. Conversion to LED decreases energy use by 65% and pays for itself within a few years. Solar street lights don't require wiring to an external power source, lowering the cost of installation. Jurisdictions could form a purchasing alliance to decrease cost. EV charging could be incorporated into LED light poles on blocks with multifamily housing.⁵¹

XI. Building Decarbonization Can and Should Go Further

A. Measure BE-3, Residential Building Decarbonization

With all the incentives available now and in the near future, a 4% increase in existing residential building decarbonization isn't ambitious enough. We have the following suggestions on how to further decrease emissions from buildings.

An ordinance to improve indoor air quality in existing buildings by requiring replacement of gas stoves with electric induction at the end of life would have substantial gains for public health and equity, since indoor air pollutants reach higher concentrations in small homes, which often also don't have range hoods. Ideally this would be paired with an assistance program to help low income homeowners and owners of affordable multifamily housing access all rebates and incentives.

An ordinance adopting a revised version of the Title 24 Voluntary Measure for Existing Housing. The state version requires heat pumps when replacing air conditioners at end of life. Adding furnaces would make this requirement applicable in coastal Humboldt where people rarely have air conditioners.

Use installation permit records to identify and reach out to building owners with appliances nearing end of life.

Establish a Volunteer Home Energy Coach program in which volunteers are trained to guide other residents through decisionmaking about electrification and clean energy. Rewiring America is currently training cohorts of volunteers and 31 communities in Massachusetts have implemented coaching programs.⁵²

⁵¹ LPDD, Model Law: Municipal Ordinance for Using Street Light Poles for EV Charging <https://lpdd.org/resources/lpdd-model-law-municipal-ordinance-for-using-street-light-poles-for-electric-vehicle-charging/> and Reducing energy use in public outdoor lighting <https://www.aceee.org/toolkit/2015/01/reducing-energy-use-public-outdoor-lighting>

⁵² Rewiring America, Electric Coach Cohorts 2024 <https://homes.rewiringamerica.org/learning/electric-coaches> and Abode, Acton's Clean Energy Coaching Program, 2024 <https://abodeem.com/homeowners/community-programs/acton/>

B. Measure BE-7, Municipal building decarbonization should have a 2045 goal of 100%

The draft currently sets a goal of decarbonizing 30% of municipal buildings and facilities by 2030.⁵³ Unlike other measures, there is currently no goal for 2045. We suggest that Humboldt set the goal of decarbonizing 100% of municipal buildings by 2045. This goal would demonstrate that Humboldt's jurisdictions are committed to the State's goals and would help them lead by example.

XII. Measure TR-10, Renewable Fuels

This section is entirely misguided and should be eliminated. Doing so would not affect the qualified status of the RCAP since it is "supportive" and does not entail any specific reductions. Reasons to eliminate this section include:

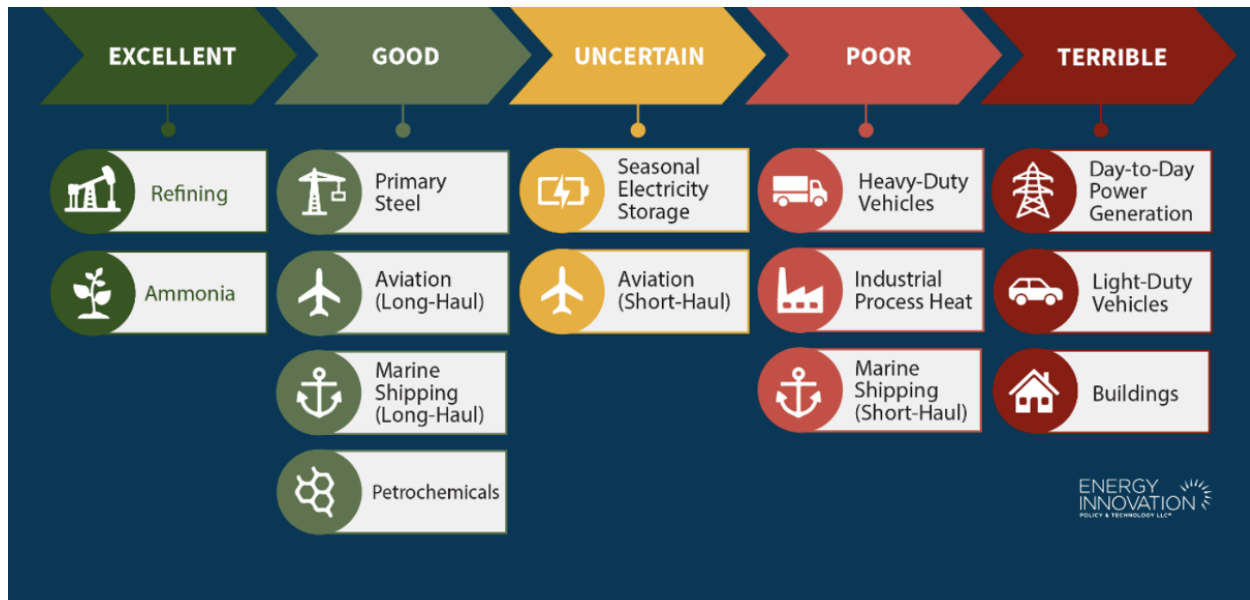
- The assumption that biofuels are carbon neutral is not correct. The Low Carbon Fuel Standard assigns a carbon intensity to each alternative fuel "pathway." These vary greatly and must be determined by an independent Life Cycle Assessment. Biogenic feedstocks that grow quickly have a relatively low carbon intensity. But woody biomass contributes directly to global heating because it takes 30 to 100 years for the trees to regrow. So uses of woody biomass cannot be considered close to carbon neutral in the time frame of the CAP.⁵⁴
- "Renewable natural gas" is primarily dairy biogas upgraded to biomethane. The LCFS erroneously assigns it negative carbon intensity values because dairy methane is not regulated. Our climate action plan cannot be predicated on the lack of regulation of the largest single source of anthropogenic methane in the state.
- The current draft of LCFS regulations adds a cap to renewable diesel, and, because it indirectly causes deforestation, it is not considered a climate mitigation in Europe. Our CAP cannot be based on an industry that is contributing to loss of forest sequestration.⁵⁵

⁵³ Page 41

⁵⁴ Booth, M.S., 2018. Not carbon neutral: Assessing the net emissions impact of residues burned for bioenergy. *Environmental Research Letters*, 13(3), p.035001; Fingerman, K. R., et al. (2023). "Climate and air pollution impacts of generating biopower from forest management residues in California." *Environmental Research Letters* 18(3). The CAP draft cites a 2014 NRDC document that is no longer current.

⁵⁵ Das, Arpita, and Samuel Lalthazuala Rokhum. "Renewable diesel and biodiesel: a comparative analysis." In *Renewable Diesel*, pp. 123-166. Elsevier, 2024. There are US consequences too: the price of corn has gone up, synthetic fertilizer use increased, and water pollution increased.

- Hydrogen is widely considered a climate-neutral energy source because when combusted it does not produce CO₂. However, if leaked into the atmosphere it has a warming effect because it reacts with methane and ozone. Because it is such a small molecule, “fugitive” hydrogen is a concern.⁵⁶
- “Green hydrogen” is needed for certain very difficult to decarbonize sectors, such as steel and cement and aviation. The graph below, from a just released report by the highly respected think tank Energy Innovations makes clear hydrogen has a narrow pathway.⁵⁷



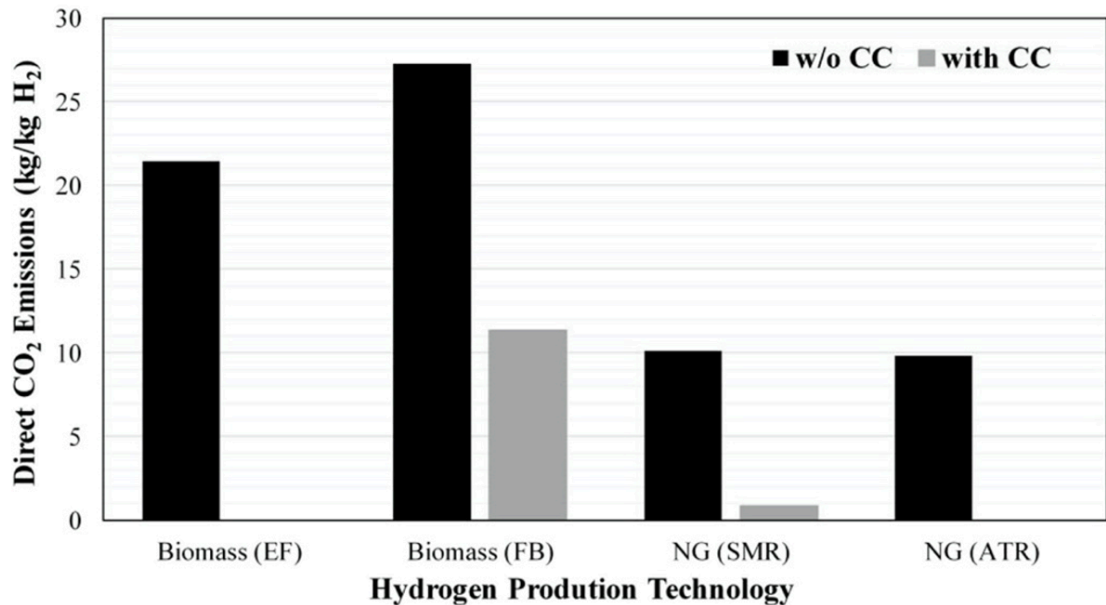
- However, there is virtually no green hydrogen available at this point. The Inflation Reduction Act contains large incentives for green hydrogen and it is hoped that by 2030 that industry can take off.⁵⁸
- The CAP should not endorse the use of any hydrogen for light vehicles, including fueling stations for light vehicles. HTA will be bringing fueling stations for buses and presumably some trucks and perhaps port equipment. 350 Humboldt supported the HTA grant on the assurance that the hydrogen would be green by 2028.

⁵⁶ Ocko, Ilissa B., and Steven P. Hamburg. "Climate consequences of hydrogen emissions." *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics* 22, no. 14 (2022): 9349-9368.

⁵⁷ Energy Innovations, *Hydrogen Policy's Narrow Path Delusions and Solutions*, August 2024. <https://energyinnovation.org/publication/hydrogen-policy-narrow-path-delusions-and-solutions-report/hydrogen-policy-narrow-path-delusions-and-solutions-2/>

⁵⁸ There is much confusion about what constitutes “green hydrogen.” We believe it should be defined as it is in the Treasury Department’s draft 45V regulations as electrolytic hydrogen made from water according to the “three pillars”: a) the renewable energy used in making it is additional; b) the renewable energy is co-located; and c) the carbon intensity of the energy is based on 24/7 accounting.

- Hydrogen made from woody biomass is not green; the greenhouse gas emissions are higher than simple combustion because of the additional energy needed to pre-process the wood waste. The graph below shows direct CO₂ emissions from two types of hydrogen manufacture using gasification of biomass and two types of manufacture from natural gas (including steam methane reformation).⁵⁹ Even with carbon capture and sequestration the carbon intensity of manufacturing hydrogen from biomass is unacceptable. In contrast to the biomass processes in which over 20 kg of CO₂ are released per kg of hydrogen produced, the green hydrogen to be supported by the IRA must be no higher than 0.45 kg of CO₂ for each kg of hydrogen.



XIII. Refrigerants are Entirely Missing from the RCAP

Refrigerants are missing from the RCAP. When the improbable, unsubstantiated, inflated, and misclassified GHG reductions are weeded out of this draft, there's a big hole that needs filling. Thus far we've suggested alternatives within the same categories as the measures we commented on. Refrigerants are in a category of their own.

HFC and HCFC refrigerants have Global Warming Potentials from a few hundred to 13,000 times greater than CO₂. Reducing emissions of these extremely powerful short-lived climate

⁵⁹ Salkuyeh, Yaser Khojasteh, Bradley A. Saville, and Heather L. MacLean. "Techno-economic analysis and life cycle assessment of hydrogen production from different biomass gasification processes." *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy* 43, no. 20 (2018): 9514-9528.

pollutants can reduce near term warming by 0.4C. The Kigali Accord will, if followed, phase down HFC emissions 56% by 2050 but that falls short of the 70-80% reduction required to keep warming below 1.5°C.⁶⁰

Faster action than the US is currently pursuing would buy us time to reduce CO2 levels and limit warming close to 1.5°C.

The AEP Climate Change Committee's "The California Supplement to the United States Community-Wide Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Protocol" – the basic protocol used for the emissions inventory – contains virtually no information on refrigerant emissions, but it was published in 2013 and is out of date.⁶¹ More recent Climate Action Plans in CA have included refrigerants. Local data is available through the state's Refrigerant Management Programs's mandatory reporting program.

The primary source of refrigerant leaks in Humboldt County is supermarkets, with the EPA estimating leaks averaging 25% a year. The phasedown in state regulations is slow and limited. Humboldt County can make much faster progress.

Here are the current state standards:

⁶⁰ Purohit, Pallav, Nathan Borgford-Parnell, Zbigniew Klimont, and Lena Höglund-Isaksson. "Achieving Paris climate goals calls for increasing ambition of the Kigali Amendment." *Nature Climate Change* 12, no. 4 (2022): 339-342.

⁶¹ Rincon could request Humboldt County data on businesses with 50 lbs or more of refrigerants from CARB's Refrigerant Management Database, Tristan Pulido, Manager. 350 Humboldt received the 2019 data through a public records request. There are 102 supermarket refrigerant systems (sometimes more than one to a store) with a total GWP for the refrigerants of 131,329,801 metric tons of CO2e. If we use the EPA estimate that amounts to approximately, 26,000 metric tons of CO2e leaked each year, or roughly the same emissions as 2,925,622 gallons of gas consumed a year.

Existing Retail Food Companies

Company Size	Compliance Requirement	Date
Companies owning or operating 20 or more retail food facilities in California, and national supermarket chains operating in California.	Attain a company-wide weighted-average GWP of less than 2,500 or a 25% or greater reduction in GHGp below 2019 levels by December 31, 2026	December 31, 2026
	Attain a company-wide weighted-average GWP of less than 1,400 or a 55% or greater reduction in GHGp below 2019 levels	January 1, 2030
Companies owning or operating fewer than 20 retail food facilities in California	Attain a company-wide weighted-average GWP of less than 1,400 or a 55% or greater reduction in GHGp below 2019 levels	January 1, 2030

Since systems using CO₂ or propane are available with a GWP of 1 or less, there is clearly a large reduction possible beyond the existing regulations. It is likely that the Regional Climate Committee will need to apply for grants to assist independents and smaller markets. The County and cities can establish their own standards for chains.

Leak prevention is an important action to take in the short run, and leak detectors can be required. California air districts may enforce such requirements under agreements with the ARB, using funding provided through facility registration fees. (Portable handheld detectors can be purchased for a few hundred dollars Recycling of HFC refrigerants can be required.) The EPA has a voluntary program of leak reduction called Green Chill that markets can be urged to join.

Beyond the supermarkets and businesses with 50 pounds or more of refrigerant, approximately one-third of US refrigerant emissions come from air conditioners. There are relatively few in Humboldt County. However, there is a state and national push to install heat pumps. Unfortunately most of these now use HFC refrigerants, creating a large problem for capture and disposal at end of life. The Regional Climate Protection Board can publicize the heat pumps that do not use HFCs and establish fail-safe measures for capturing end of life HFCs. It can also promote CO₂ heat pump hot water heaters that do not use HFCs.

New regulations in the County and CAP cities could also require and incentivize HFC capture from smaller appliances at end of life. These include older refrigerators and freezers and automobile cooling systems.⁶²

⁶² New refrigerators use iso-butane and new automobile systems use R1234yf with zero GWP.

An example of how Humboldt could proceed is found in the Eugene, Oregon 2020 Climate Action Plan. The plan called for convening owners and servicers of commercial refrigeration units by the end of 2021 to identify market-based and regulatory options to reduce community-wide refrigerant gas leaks from appliances like air conditioners, refrigerators, and commercial refrigeration systems.⁶³

XIV. Other Comments

A. Natural Gas End Date

The draft currently considers setting an end of natural gas flow date and then chooses not to.⁶⁴ Humboldt County should set a target for an end of natural gas flow date in 2045.

In order to achieve this goal, the draft should more aggressively promote switching from natural gas to electric heating. For example, the current draft proposes to “require electrification of feasible equipment in association with major renovations” for commercial buildings but not residential ones.⁶⁵

B. Measure BE- 8, Local Distribution of Offshore Wind Energy

CAISO has already approved a transmission plan which, in addition to a new Humboldt 500 kV substation and long distance high voltage transmission lines, also includes a 500/115 kV transformer, a 115 kV line to Humboldt’s existing 115 kV substation, and a 115 kV phase-shifting transformer at the substation, which would make offshore wind energy available to our local distribution system.⁶⁶

CAISO’s plan makes it unlikely that wind power will bypass the local distribution system. The CAP should encourage jurisdictions should advocate for an affordable PPA for RCEA as part of a Community Benefits package.

⁶³ <https://www.eugene-or.gov/4284/Eugenes-Climate-Action-Plan-20> and <https://www.eugene-or.gov/DocumentCenter/View/71308/Refrigerant-Management-Guidebook> <https://www.eugene-or.gov/5267/Managing-Refrigerants>

Please see Appendix I for more detailed information about refrigerants in Humboldt County.

⁶⁴ Page 37

⁶⁵ Pages 37, 40.

⁶⁶ California ISO Greenlights Transmission Plan for Offshore Wind Integration <https://www.offshorewind.biz/2024/05/24/california-iso-greenlights-transmission-plan-for-offshore-wind-integration/> (May 24, 2024).

C. Measure WW-1 Underestimates Methane from Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater releases greenhouse gases, primarily methane. The RCAP discusses CO₂ emissions from combustion of anaerobic digester biogas and lagoon emissions. In fact, methane can be emitted from almost any aspect of sewage treatment. The RCAP uses emissions factors from the IPCC, which are in turn adopted by EPA. However, in the last year we have learned from a Princeton University team that directly measured emissions at 63 waste treatment plants (the largest study yet) that methane release is underestimated by a factor of two by the EPA.⁶⁷

1. Digesters in particular emit far more methane as leaks than the EPA assumes.⁶⁸
2. Much more routine monitoring of methane monitoring is necessary and, in all likelihood, all of the Humboldt wastewater treatment systems will need interventions.
3. This is actually a significant opportunity to reduce emissions because wastewater treatment plants are government owned and operated and intervention to fix leaks can be directly required by entities covered in the Humboldt RCAP.

XV. Conclusion: We Need Climate Action Now

2023 was the hottest year since global records began in 1850. We need climate action *now* to forestall the worst effects of global climate change. The development of the RCAP has been slow and marked by delays. We encourage jurisdictions to begin work towards implementing RCAP measures before the RCAP is finalized. We encourage the expeditious completion of this RCAP. Furthermore, we urge jurisdictions to immediately begin planning for the next iteration of the Climate Action Plan, as 2030 is quickly approaching.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this draft. We are happy to discuss any portion of these comments should you have any questions, concerns or comments.

Sincerely,

⁶⁷ Moore, Daniel P., Nathan P. Li, Lars P. Wendt, Sierra R. Castañeda, Mark M. Falinski, Jun-Jie Zhu, Cuihong Song, Zhiyong Jason Ren, and Mark A. Zondlo. "Underestimation of sector-wide methane emissions from United States wastewater treatment." *Environmental Science & Technology* 57, no. 10 (2023): 4082-4090.

⁶⁸ "We found plant-wide CH₄ emissions vary by orders of magnitude, from 0.01 to 110 g CH₄/m³ with high emissions associated with plants equipped with anaerobic digestion or stabilization ponds." Song, Cuihong, Jun-Jie Zhu, John L. Willis, Daniel P. Moore, Mark A. Zondlo, and Zhiyong Jason Ren. "Methane emissions from municipal wastewater collection and treatment systems." *Environmental science & technology* 57, no. 6 (2023): 2248-2261. (This was a statistical review of over 310,000 articles.)

Dan Chandler
350 Humboldt

Wendy Ring
Climate 911

Colin Fiske
Coalition for Responsible Transportation Priorities

Tom Wheeler
Environmental Protection Information Center

Martha Walden
Humboldt Coalition for Clean Energy

Jen Kalt
Humboldt Waterkeeper

Sable Odry
Northcoast Environmental Center

Matt Simmons
Redwood Coalition for Climate & Environmental Responsibility

/

APPENDIX I: HOW MUCH GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ARE DUE TO REFRIGERANTS IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY?

The state Air Resources Board keeps a database, updated annually, of every business using HFCs that has equipment needing a refrigerant charge of 50 lbs or more. This is called the Refrigerant Management System. We obtained by public records request RMS data from 2019, 2021 and 2022. Like many administrative databases where the information required is not of use to those supplying it, compliance is somewhat inconsistent. This appears to be the case for 2020 data as 81 of 103 supermarkets reported zero refrigerant having to be replaced due to leaks, which is not plausible. Additionally, the leak rate data for the 2021 data was also not plausible (far too many systems were listed as having leaked several times the full charge amount) The data from 2022 look plausible but the number of sources was reduced from 103 to 63 which appears to be a mistake.⁶⁹ In the table below we show the number of businesses (overwhelmingly supermarkets) in the data from each year, the percentage with zero reported leaks, and the overall leak rate with and without the organizations reporting no leaks. We also show the total Global Warming Potential (GWP100) as used by CARB for the county supermarkets; and finally we estimate the likely GWP of leaked supermarket HFCs. The estimate for leakage is taken from the 2022 data and applied to the total from each year to provide a range of the metric tons of CO₂e leaked each year. We can be fairly sure that the metric tons of CO₂e leaked annually is between 19,000 and 45,000.

Humboldt County HFC Systems and Leaks: Annual CO₂e Emissions

	HFC systems	No reported leaks	Fraction of full charge leaked	Total GWP of charge in metric tons	GWP of leaked HFC using 2022 leak rate
2019	103	84%*	0.07*	131,000,000	44,540,000
2021	86	13%	1.11*	89,700,000	30,498,000
2022	63	44%	0.34	56,400,000	19,176,000

*Not plausible

It would obviously be useful to have reliable data, and perhaps Rincon can obtain it from CARB. However, it is simple to describe the goal: as many supermarkets as possible should switch to CO₂ or propane-based systems by 2030. As noted above the state only requires a reduction to

⁶⁹ For 2021 and 2022 we obtained statewide data. In 2021 there were 26,977 refrigerant systems but only 16,000 in the 2022 data. So apparently not all data was supplied as requested.

1,400 GWP refrigerant. But this would mean, since the state intends ultimately to reduce refrigerants to a GWP of under 150, that stores will be undergoing two remodels. It will be much more cost-effective and helpful to the climate if stores make only one change by 2030 – to GWP 1 or less refrigerants. The state's FRIP program has substantial incentive payments for making this change.



September 30, 2024

County of Humboldt
Attn: Megan Acevedo
Long Range Planning Division, Planning & Building Department
3015 H St.
Eureka, CA 95501

VIA EMAIL TO: macevedo@co.humboldt.ca.us

RE: The Buckeye Conservancy Comments on the “Notice of Preparation of a Program Environmental Impact Report for Humboldt Regional Climate Action Plan”

Dear Megan,

Please accept the following comments on behalf of The Buckeye Conservancy to consider as part of the scoping process for the development of the PEIR.

The Buckeye is an organization of Northwestern California ranchers, farmers, timberland owners, and resource professionals. Our mission is to promote stewardship of working landscapes through shared experience, hands-on education, and collaboration, with the vision that the working lands and open spaces of Northwestern CA are viable, and to be conserved in perpetuity for future generations.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input to the PEIR scoping process. The Buckeye will continue to be active in the development of the Humboldt Regional Climate Action Plan . We will continue to share the perspective of those who steward working lands and conserve open spaces in Northwestern CA.

Sincerely,

Gary C. Rynearson, RPF #2117
Chair, The Buckeye Conservancy



GCR 9-27-24 PM

Comments on Public Draft Regional Humboldt County Climate Action Plan (Draft)

Draft P3- Definitions:

Comment: The glossary does not include a definition of biogenic and non- biogenic carbon emissions. It also excludes any definition of “carbon offsets”.

Draft P6: Located on the northern coast of California, Humboldt County is 270 miles north of San Francisco. Humboldt is known for its natural beauty with rugged coastlines, pristine rivers, mountainous terrain, and for being home to one of the largest densities of old-growth coast redwood forests in the world. Historically, logging and the timber industry were the backbone of the county's economy. However, the timber industry has been in decline over the past few decades. Other drivers of the economy in the region include agriculture, particularly dairy farming and specialty crops, tourism, and in recent decades cannabis production.

Comment: Humboldt has the largest concentration of OG redwood. Timber production in 1990 was 609,900 MBF (Source: Humboldt Co 1990 Crop Report), but has been stable for over a decade with a harvest of 221,617 MBF in 2012 and 230,207 MBF in 2023. (source: CDTFA Timber Harvest Tables by County)

Draft P6: The county is approximately 4,052 square miles and has a population of approximately 135,010 people, with over half the population living in the unincorporated county.

Comment: The Draft plan does not properly represent “the setting” of Humboldt Co as it excludes a review of the significant area of the County that is occupied by agricultural and timberlands (conifer forestlands). The excerpts below are from the Humboldt County General Plan. Humboldt County is 2,290,000 acres and 93% is agriculture lands or timberland. Much of the agricultural lands are “forestland” that includes oak woodlands intermixed with grasslands.

Humboldt General Plan

P4-26 “According to the 2002 U.S Department of Agriculture Census, approximately 27% of Humboldt County land (634,000 acres) is in agricultural use. While this total includes large ranches that have a significant amount of timber production contributing to their operations, it fairly represents the overall significance of agriculture to Humboldt County.”

P4- 33: “There are 1.2 million acres of private forested land and 0.3 million acres of public forested land in Humboldt County, covering more than 80% of the County’s land area. Roughly 990,000 acres are zoned Timber Production Zone (TPZ), two-thirds of which are



held by timber companies. Dedicated timber management of these lands and unique growing conditions have consistently made Humboldt County the state's leading timber producer, contributing more than 20 percent of the state's total since 2000."

"Despite a 50-year trend of reduced timber production, timberlands remain the cornerstone of the County's economy, providing critical export income and a significant number of high wage jobs."

"While forestlands are unquestionably the County's greatest long term economic asset, they are also the County's greatest natural resources asset, providing a wealth of ecological values. They influence the supply and quality of water resources. They provide habitat for wildlife and plants, some of which is critical to endangered species. And because trees remove carbon from the atmosphere, they are pivotal to the state's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions."

Draft P8: 5. Carbon Sequestration in Natural Ecosystems: Humboldt's diverse ecosystems, including forests, wetlands, and coastal habitats, provide valuable opportunities for carbon sequestration. Protecting and restoring these natural areas can enhance resilience to climate change impacts while mitigating carbon emissions. With its extensive natural lands there are significant opportunities to implement sustainable land practices that sequester carbon, protect biodiversity, and support local economies.

Comment: The Draft does not recognize that agricultural lands are protected by zoning regulations and under Williamson Act contracts. These lands sequester and store carbon in the root systems and the above-ground vegetation (oaks, etc.). There are 990,000 acres of private timberlands protected by TPZ zoning regulations, which have requirements to replant and meet minimum stocking standards under the Forest Practice Rules. This ensures continuous growth of the forests and sequestration of atmospheric carbon. There are also 300,000 acres of public timberlands that include national forest, national and state parks, BLM, county and city forests that are protected. When combined, the agricultural and forestlands of Humboldt County are net sequesters of carbon.

Draft P 15: Emissions of CO₂ are largely by-products of fossil fuel combustion, whereas CH₄ results from off-gassing associated with agricultural practices and decomposition of organic waste in landfills.

Comment: Humboldt County's dairy herds are raised in open pastures and only concentrate during milking. As a result, emissions are widely dispersed and not concentrated. The beef cattle are raised on lowland pastures and upland grasslands and are not in concentrated feed lots. Also, Humboldt's beef and dairy feed mostly on grass or locally produced grass hay, limiting the need for imported grain and hay. This helps reduce transportation emissions. Humboldt does not have a landfill. All garbage is exported to Anderson or the Medford Oregon area. This results in significant transportation CO₂ emissions.



Draft P 16: Similar to other regions in California, Humboldt is also vulnerable to more frequent and severe wildfires due to climate change where dry and hot conditions contribute to the spread of wildfires, posing risks to communities, ecosystems, and infrastructure. The risk of wildfires is even greater in Humboldt due to the abundant stock of vegetation, which over the last decades have increased in density as vegetative clearing and prescribed burning have reduced.

Comment: Nowhere in CA is immune from wildfire. Inland Humboldt County is much more prone to potential large wildfires than coastal Humboldt County. Due to our marine environment with high humidity at low temperatures, the coastal portion of the county is less likely to experience large wildfires as compared to the inland portion. Wildfire risk has increased due to the shifting climate resulting in longer fire seasons. The buildup of understory of vegetation has occurred not because there has been a lack of clearing and prescribed burning, but because of the exclusion of natural fires since the early 1900s. As a result, wildfires have increased in intensity and size and have become more difficult to control. To help restore forests to natural conditions the use of mechanical thinning followed by prescribed fires to maintain understory clearance is critical to reduce wildfire hazard, intensity and increase controllability.

Draft P 17: The primary policies that have driven statewide GHG emissions reductions are Executive Order (EO) S-3-05, Assembly Bill (AB) 32, Senate Bill (SB) 32, EO B-55-18, and most recently AB 1279. Signed in 2005, EO S-3-05 established statewide GHG emission reduction targets to achieve long-term climate stabilization...

Comment: AB 32 established the carbon offset program and resulted in the development of multiple programs that utilize forests, wildlands and agriculture to offset industrial CO2 emissions. Humboldt County has multiple forest carbon offset projects registered with the Air Resources Board covering tens of thousands of acres.

Draft P17: AB 1279 requires the direct reduction in GHG emissions by 85 percent below 1990 levels by 2045. The remaining 15 percent of emissions would be removed via carbon removal technology or natural working lands.

Comment: Humboldt County's forests, agricultural, and wildlands will play a critical role in achieving this goal. Policies need to be in place that protect our working lands.

Draft P 20: Emissions associated with agricultural land use practices (e.g., land management, livestock emissions) are excluded from the inventory because the County and local jurisdictional governments have limited control over these type of agricultural emissions. Further, the state has not yet issued guidance on methodology for quantifying GHG emission impacts associated with natural working lands. Therefore, GHG emission impacts and carbon sequestration of natural working lands are not included in the inventory.



Comment: While the County cannot regulate timber harvesting or most agricultural operations, it is of great concern that the above and below ground carbon stored and being actively sequestered in forestlands, agricultural lands, and wildlands is not included in the accounting of net CO₂ calculations. These “natural working lands” are critical to achieve the goals of AB 1279 and Governor Newsom’s 30 X 30 plan. If these the CO₂ sequestered by these lands were included Humboldt County would clearly be a net sequester of CO₂. Emissions from agricultural operations is likely to be minimal compared to other industrial sectors. Dairy is higher compared to beef due to the daily milking and milk transportation. Transportation of beef cattle is occasional and is associated with transportation to market or “stockers” being moved in and out of the county to feed on grass. GHG emissions associated with truck farming is also minimal and is primarily associated with cultivation for planting and moving the crops to market, mostly local Farmer’s Markets. GHG emissions associated with timber harvesting is primarily from transportation, with lesser emissions associated with the actual harvesting activities (felling, yarding and log loading).

Draft p 22/23: Due to lack of available and accurate 1990 activity data, Humboldt does not have a 1990 GHG emissions inventory from which to develop GHG reduction targets consistent with SB 32, however, 1990 GHG emissions can be estimated for the community relative to Humboldt’s updated 2022 inventory using a state-level emissions change metric. The calculation is developed using the published Statewide emissions results from CARB38, after removing emissions from sectors not included in Humboldt’s inventory (e.g., non-specified, industrial point sources, agricultural land management practices). This approach assumes that Humboldt’s community activities and associated GHG emissions have generally tracked with the State’s activity trends and associated GHG emissions. However, since 1990, electricity and natural gas consumption and associated GHG emissions in Humboldt have declined at a much more rapid rate than the Statewide trend reflected in the Statewide inventory. This is because Humboldt has experienced a significant decline in industrial operations leading to a significant decrease in electricity and natural gas consumption. Further, RCEA has emerged as the main alternative electricity provider in the region offering since 2017 an alternative to PG&E, the sole utility provider to the Humboldt region in 1990. Because RCEA has a more renewable and carbon-free energy profile than PG&E, GHG emissions associated with building electricity use in the region have declined to a greater extent than Statewide trends reflect.

Comment: Emissions from the forestry sector are greatly reduced since 1990 both from manufacturing as well as transportation. In 1990 Humboldt County harvested 609,900 MBF (source: Humboldt 1990 Crop Report) of timber as compared to 234,000 MBF in 2022 (source: CDTFA Timber Harvest Tables by County), or 38% of the 1990 harvest level. Since 1990 multiple forest products manufacturing facilities have closed and not reopened, including: Pacific Lumber at Carlotta and Fortuna; Eel River Sawmills at Redcrest and Rio Dell; Blue Lake Sawmill at Glendale; Sierra Pacific at Arcata; Louisiana Pacific at Samoa and Big Lagoon; Arcata Redwood at Orick and Eureka (Brainard); Evergreen Pulp at Samoa; Ultra Power, Blue Lake; and Fairhaven Power, Fairhaven. Not only has there been a reduction in emission associated with plant operations, but



there have also been reductions in transportation emissions from both the delivery of raw materials and the transportation of finished products. There were two additional biomass powerplants generating electricity in 1990; Ultra Power at Blue Lake and Fairhaven Power at Fairhaven (Samoa).

Draft P 29: Measure C-1 commits the region to establishing a Regional Climate Committee and governance to serve as a regional coalition. This committee would include representatives from municipalities across Humboldt County as well as representatives from regional agencies such as the HTA, HCAOG, HWMA, and RCEA, and other partner organizations.

Response: The committee should include representatives from both large and small landowners. A common mistake of initiatives such as the RCAP is exclude landowners during the planning process and then expect buy-in at the implementation stage. The landowner/land management organizations including State and National Parks, USFS, Tribal, ranchers and private timberland owners should be represented on this committee. While the county may not have jurisdiction over public or Tribal lands, atmospheric carbon knows no boundaries and all parties that could help provide solutions should be included.

Draft P 32: Renewable electricity sources such as geothermal and biomass are reliable and consistent sources of power, however, these sources generate a small amount of GHG emissions and there are capacity limitations in terms of maximum output of power supplied.

Comment: While biomass energy production does emit CO₂ this is relatively short-lived biogenic carbon that comes from trees with an average age that ranges from 30 – 50 years. CO₂ emitted from the biomass plants is then available for re-sequestration as part of the on-going carbon cycle. Biomass power also has the added benefit of displacing electricity produced from fossil energy that is essentially “new” carbon being emitted into the atmosphere. Humboldt County has three biomass powerplants: one at Blue Lake is mothballed and unlikely to become operational; a second is located at Fairhaven and undergoing renovation; and a third is in Scotia that is fully operational. Given the amount of biomass feedstock available from sawmill byproducts, logging slash, and forest thinning there is tremendous opportunity for additional biomass energy production. However, the price structure paid for biomass- generated electricity needs to increase to support the cost of power generation, including the cost of feedstock transportation. With an adequate price structure that supports biomass removal associated with forest thinning projects that reduce fire hazard a co-benefit would be reduced emissions should a wildfire occur. A proposed action should be to support and expand biomass generated electricity.

Draft P 34: Increase the development of micro-grids and energy storage across the region to support RCEA’s RePower Humboldt goals of enhancing grid capacity and facilitating the electrification of buildings and transportation.



Comment: Microgrids should be placed on vacant industrial sites, not on agricultural lands.

Draft P 46: On- and off-road transportation makes up approximately 81 percent of Humboldt's regional GHG profile. Of that, approximately 90 percent of transportation GHG emissions are due to on-road transportation. The primary strategies to reduce transportation involve mode shift away from single-occupancy vehicles to reduce VMT and decarbonizing the remaining vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Reducing VMT consists of transitioning residents and visitors out of single-occupancy vehicles and into active transportation mode options (i.e., walking and biking) and public and shared transit options (e.g., public buses, rail, carpools) by improving these mode options and safety and adopting policies to discourage single-occupancy vehicle commutes.

Comment: The RCAP needs to recognize the rural nature of Humboldt Co and the infeasibility for rural communities to significantly reduce VMT or switch to other means of transportation. While there are opportunities for carpooling, many living in rural communities such as Willow Creek, Hoopa, Alderpoint, Orleans, and Orick have limited job opportunities, and must travel for work and most goods and services. The agricultural and forestry industries rely on off-road equipment to harvest and transport their products. Many of these operations are seasonal and therefore have equipment that is only used occasionally, six or eight months out of the year. This equipment is oftentimes several years old. Local policies should not require the replacement of this equipment due to the age of the engines.

Draft P 62: Electrify or otherwise decarbonize 12% of applicable small off-road engines (SOREs) off-road equipment by 2030 and 100% by 2045 and replace fossil diesel consumption with renewable diesel in 55% of applicable large diesel in alignment with EO N-79-20 by 2030.

Comment: CARB has recognized that agricultural and forestry equipment is operated in extremely rural settings and therefore emissions are not concentrated, nor do they expose the urban population to emissions. The loss of SOREs under AB 1340 has already ready placed a severe economic burden on gardening and landscaping contractors. Expanding this would be extremely expensive and place an undue burden on agriculture and forestry applications. Offroad vehicles such as quadrunners (ATVs) are used by both agriculture and forestry in place of a pickup to access areas that are too wet or too rugged for on-road vehicle use. The Draft should also recognize that many rural families that do not live in communities rely on gas or diesel powered generators as their sole source of power and utilize propane for cooking and heating (combined with wood heat). The Draft does not adequately address the sources of additional electrical power needed to charge vehicles to meet the 100% replace of internal combustion engines by 2045. Nor does it discuss the environmental consequences related to the disposal of batteries used to power on and off road vehicles. Also, see above response for replacement of older equipment off road equipment such as tractors and logging equipment.



Draft P 64: Renewable fuel production has the potential to help address wildfire risks by using existing forest biomass resulting from forest thinning projects that could otherwise fuel fires. Biofuels reduce emissions by substituting fossil fuels with renewable organic materials, which absorb CO₂ during growth. When combusted, biofuels release biogenic CO₂, minimizing net atmospheric carbon emissions compared to traditional fuels.

Comment: Humboldt County has a tremendous potential for biofuels. Between sawmill byproducts, logging slash, and thinning of small diameter trees there is ample feedstock to produce biofuels. This could include not only biodiesel, but cellulosic ethanol and butanol. Animal waste could also be used to generate biogas.

Draft P 76: Establishing a baseline will aid the county in pursuing State funding to protect the county's forestland assets and receive credit for aiding in State goals to protect natural working lands. Measure CS-3 directs the County to build off of North Coast Resource Partnership's 2017 Northern California regional natural working lands study to establish an updated County-wide Natural and Working Lands GHG Inventory baseline by 2027. This initiative seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of current and future potential GHG sequestration within the county's natural and working lands. The Natural and Working Lands inventory baseline will be folded into future RCAP updates and used to establish GHG sequestration tracking metrics and monitor resiliency efforts. Developing this Natural and Working Lands inventory will identify key areas where natural carbon sequestration is occurring and highlight opportunities to protect and expand these areas. By promoting biodiverse forests and wetlands that are resilient to wildfire, Measure CS-3 supports the dual goals of enhancing carbon sequestration and mitigating climate risks. This measure will help the region obtain funding and resources necessary for conservation and restoration projects, ultimately contributing to long-term climate resilience, biodiversity, and the health of natural ecosystems.

Comment: This inventory should occur before the development of any CAP. The rates and amounts of sequestration are critical to GHG inventory and accounting. While the Draft RCAP identifies many opportunities to reduce GHG emissions, the accounting of emissions to sequestration is the most important metric to understand where Humboldt stands on GHG emissions compared to sequestration rates. Consider the difference between GHG accounting for San Francisco County, with few forests and lots of cars and office buildings, compared to Humboldt County. Humboldt needs to be recognized as a net carbon sink, while seeking incremental GHG reduction improvements that do not result in economic hardship. The large timberland owners (50,000 acres +) are required to develop Sustained Yield information that may be available to the public or may be held as confidential. Many small timberland owners do not have a current timber inventory. The USFS maintains forest inventory plots throughout the county on both public and private lands. These Forest Inventory and Assessment plots are remeasured at regular intervals and measure both growth and changes in cover. They are probably the best measure of county-wide sequestration for the timberlands. This USFS forest inventory data is also used by the Air Resources Board to establish baselines for the Forest Carbon Offset program.



Draft P 79: As discussed at the beginning of this document, the CEQA Guidelines provide an option for new projects to streamline the CEQA analysis of GHG emissions by tiering off of a “qualified” GHG reduction plan.

Comment: The Board of Forestry has approved a Vegetation Treatment Program EIR (VTPEIR) that can be used by landowners and CAL FIRE to implement fuel hazard reduction projects in an expedited manner. This programmatic EIR can be used to implement projects that reduce fire hazard, increase the controllability of fires, and reduce emissions from fires. Fuel hazard reduction and forest health projects should also be coordinated with CAL FIRE, Humboldt Co RDC, and Federal NRCS. Outreach to small landowners can be done through Farm Bureau, Humboldt Cattlemen and Cattlewomen, and The Buckeye Conservancy.

Draft P 120: Measure WW-2 Reduce per capita potable water consumption by 15% by 2030.

Comment: It is unclear why a 15% reduction in water use is needed. Well over 50% of the Humboldt County population receives their water from the Mad River system including the cities of Arcata, Blue Lake, Eureka (and the adjacent areas via HCSD), and the communities of Manila, Fieldbrook, and McKinleyville. This unique system has ample storage and is fish- friendly because it pulls the water from within a few miles of the confluence with the Pacific Ocean, thereby allowing water to stay in the system from near the headwaters to near the ocean. The system is also using less than half of its designed capacity since the last pulp mill shut down in 2008. Instead of a reduction of water use, the effort should be on more energy efficient ways to deliver water.

Draft P 121; Measure CS-1: Conduct a carbon sequestration feasibility study facilitated by the Regional Climate Committee to identify emergent technology for carbon sequestration and regional viability of implementation, including consideration of identified carbon sequestration technology facilities (e.g. ocean carbon capture, agriculture methane capture, forest biomass to biochar soil amendment, biochar wastewater filtration, forest biomass as green hydrogen fuel, etc).

Comment: The best way to sequester and store carbon is to protect, restore, and maintain our agricultural and forest lands. Our oak woodlands sequester and store carbon in the trees and sod. Our forests sequester and store carbon, as well as producing building materials that store carbon. Thinning can produce biomass as well as reduce fire hazard, increase wildfire controllability, and increase tree survivability. There are many historic timber parcels in Humboldt County that were converted into marijuana growing sites during the past few decades. Many of these have now been abandoned and provide opportunities to be returned to timberlands. The plan should include policies that support the economic viability of endemic forest and agricultural land use and discourage conversion to other uses.

Draft p123: Measure CS-3: Develop a County-wide Natural and Working Lands GHG Inventory baseline by 2027 to better understand the existing and future GHG sequestration and help obtain resources to protect and increase natural carbon sequestration occurring in the region as well as promote biodiverse forests and wetlands resistant to wildfire



Comment: This Measure lays out how the inventory of “Natural and Working Lands” will be accomplished. Surprisingly there is no mention of working with private landowners to develop this information. There is also no mention of the Humboldt Co Forestry Review Committee that should be actively involved in this process. A subcommittee of the Climate Committee should be formed to advise and help achieve the goals of this Measure. The subcommittee should include public and private timberland owner representatives, agricultural and ranching representatives, and Tribes that manage wildlands. The subcommittee should also include resource professionals including registered professional foresters, range managers, and agriculturalists. The USFS also maintains forest inventory plots throughout the county on both public and private lands. These Forest Inventory and Assessment plots are remeasured at regular intervals and measure both growth and changes in cover. This is probably the best measure of county- wide storage and sequestration for the timberlands.

Humboldt Regional CAP Scoping Comment

While we welcome progress toward regional climate action, we are concerned about the proposed CAP's potential to greenwash the continuation of the land use, building, and transportation patterns which are major sources of greenhouse gas emissions. A lack of meaningful public participation, uneven levels of commitment from jurisdictions, and the rush to finish the process before the money runs out have produced a plan with some strong measures but others which are weak and appear to either fall short of actual commitments to adopt or lack substantial evidence of effectiveness. We hope that Rincon can muster the objectivity to properly review their own product for adverse impacts and shortcomings. The best chance of this happening is if the EIR is done by different people than the ones who wrote the CAP.

Things to include in the EIR scope

LAND USE -

Streamlining Given the number of vague measures and lack of a Consistency Checklist, it is impossible to be sure what kind of projects would be allowed to tier off this CAP and avoid public consideration of their greenhouse gas impacts. The EIR should take a very conservative approach and include the impacts of overly permissive tiering, since that possibility can't be excluded. The EIR must include consideration of the greenhouse gas and other environmental impacts if projects only comply with the exact language of this CAP which frequently falls short of committing to policy adoption.

For example, a large housing project on the edge of town might qualify to streamline because Land Use Measure TR-3, which comes the closest to promoting infill, doesn't actually commit jurisdictions to rezone or take any other actions. Encouraging mixed use in projects that are already planned as infill is not the same thing as encouraging infill itself. The County's General Plan Update promoted dispersed development by allowing homes in Timber Production Zones and between existing towns and delegated mitigation of the resulting GHG increases to this CAP, so consistency with the GPU is not be a yardstick for CAP consistency.

Streamlining sprawl due to the CAP's lack of commitment to zoning changes or other substantive action to promote infill would increase VMT, decrease road safety for non-vehicular users, destroy wildlife habitat, convert agricultural or timber lands, commit irretrievable public resources to the extension and maintenance of public infrastructure that could have been used for climate mitigation or resilience, and induce further development and concentration of residents and workers at urban margins. This is just one example. Impacts of the CAP's failure to commit should not be ignored.

Renewable diesel- It is clear now that the US is rapidly increasing imports of non recycled vegetable oils for renewable diesel feedstock. CARB has proposed capping low carbon fuel credits at 20% for biofuel from vegetable oils. **It is not known if this will happen.** Scope should include conversion of forest, grassland, and marginal farmland in US and other countries.

<https://fas.usda.gov/data/us-renewable-diesel-production-growth-dramatically-impacts-global-feedstock-trade#:~:text=In%202022%2C%20the%20main%20feedstocks,the%20growth%20of%20renewable%20diesel.>

<https://www.spglobal.com/commodityinsights/en/market-insights/latest-news/agriculture/101223-us-shifts-to-net-soybean-oil-importer-on-biofuel-boom-foreign-agricultural-service>

<https://blog.ucsus.org/jeremy-martin/a-cap-on-vegetable-oil-based-fuels-will-stabilize-and-strengthen-californias-low-carbon-fuel-standard/>

GHG EMISSIONS-

GHG impacts of questionable emissions reductions.

There are some large questionable GHG reductions in the CAP which should either be revised or bolstered by substantial evidence and policy commitments. In the event that doesn't happen, the EIR should address the environmental impact of those emissions because the CAP will allow them to happen.

For example Measure TR-6 claims 55,726 MT CO₂e reduction for EV adoption on the basis of expanding the charging network, but there is no evidence provided that installing a certain number of EV chargers will result in the adoption of a certain number of electric vehicles, and no accepted protocol that attributes all the avoided emissions from an EV to a public charging station. CARB and CAPCOA count GHG reductions from EV charging by counting only the EV miles charged by the newly installed station. There is wide variation across the US in the ratios of registered EVs to installed chargers. In CA EV adoption is way out ahead of public charging.

https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/cap-and-trade/allowanceallocation/ghg_benefits_estimation_tools_instructions.pdf

Many of the 2045 carbon reductions are questionable because the CAP kicked the majority of decarbonization down the road and doesn't include enough policy and other specific commitments to achieve it.

Use EPA social cost of carbon and local climate impacts such as wildfires, salmon,

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY –

Physical activity co benefits of transit and bike/ped infrastructure

Collision reducing benefits of above. Humboldt has one of the highest rates of ped/cyclist deaths in the state.

Climate health impacts extreme weather, spread of infectious disease, deterioration of air quality, displacement, migration, violent conflict over increasingly scarce resources

Air quality- see below

ENERGY

Electricity The CAP's energy projections, which are the foundation for predicting emissions reductions from building decarbonization and transition to electric vehicles may be overly optimistic. The CAP bases its assumptions on RCEA's 2019 RePower Plan to provide 100% renewable energy by 2030. RCEA recently shrank its renewable portfolio down to the minimum required by the RPS for financial reasons and qualified its commitment to resume progress toward the 2030 goal as "financial conditions permitting". As the RPS continues to ratchet upward, increasing competition in the wholesale renewable market may well keep prices high enough the RCEA does not reach 100% by 2030.

RCEA does not have a time or location coincident procurement policy. The marginal emissions increase from running a heat pump or charging an EV, especially at night, with power from the gas powered Humboldt Bay Generating Station is much larger than the marginal emissions displaced by procured solar energy in the Central Valley or geothermal energy in Sonoma County, lowering the GHG reduction benefits somewhat.

Reduced or increased electricity bills and their impact on energy burdened residents

Renewable Fuels-

include GHG and pollution emissions from renewable diesel production and transportation. Assume no local production Bio-oil could be produced locally but it would have to be transported to a distant refinery, then back up to Humboldt to be burned.

Humboldt only comes under the off road vehicle rule in 2028 and then, at the bottom of the tier. Renewable diesel is more expensive than fossil diesel, so the target percent and projected GHG reductions in the CAP for 2030 are probably unrealistic unless the county adopts its own rules.

include GHG emissions from hydrogen production from fossil gas as there are many barriers to producing enough hydrogen from biomass locally to support a heavy duty fueling station.

Making hydrogen from biomass emits twice as much carbon as making it from fossil gas. It is inefficient because a lot of energy is required to dry the feedstock and condition the hydrogen for transport.

Equity-

This CAP sets lower targets for VMT reduction, transit, and active transportation than the ones adopted by HCAOG.

<https://www.hcaog.net/sites/default/files/Adopted%20Safe%20and%20Sustainable%20Transportation%20Targets.pdf>

Lowering targets and diverting resources from transit and active transportation would have a disproportionate affect on low income, BIPOC, youth, elders, and disabled persons

Environmental justice impacts from refineries making renewable diesel

Global food prices when fuel is made out of food crops

AIR QUALITY

reduced air quality from increased emissions of criteria pollutants and air toxics resulting from increased demand for electricity and increased generation at the gas fired Humboldt Bay Generating Station and Humboldt Sawmill Co's biomass plant

emissions of criteria pollutants and air toxics from renewable diesel and biomass hydrogen refineries

improved indoor and outdoor air quality via electrification

Alternatives

1) BAU

2) The Humboldt RCAP – include the GHG consequences of over permissive tiering and any GHG emissions in the CAP that measures would not actually reduce

3) A more committed CAP Napa County has a similar mix of urban and rural and a similar size population. Its Regional Climate Action and Adaptation Plan's measures are superior to Humboldt's: more specific, more enforceable, and having due dates that provide a higher expectation of timely completion. A high ambition alternative for Humboldt can be generated by applying all the relevant measures in the Napa Regional plan to Humboldt County. <https://climateactionnapa.konveio.com/ghg-measures-memo-and-matrix> (Humboldt lacks a natural lands carbon inventory so Napa's quantitative measure for ag carbon doesn't apply, nor would provisions for winery wastewater.)

Wendy Ring for 350 Humboldt

Public Scoping Meeting Comments Received

Colin Fiske:

Request to see the CEQA checklist as soon as available. VMT and mode share of the RCAP should be in line with the Regional Transportation Plan or proposed as an alternative. The County should consider the 15% VMT threshold as a part of the RCAP.

Gary Hughes (Biofuelwatch organization):

Necessary scope for the EIR to include the effects of renewable diesel: land use change (direct and indirect), deforestation and habitat degradation, commodity market elasticities and resource displacement, palm oil importation. Food system impacts and economic impacts from making fuel from food. Include the impacts from electrification policies by relying on renewable diesel. Transportation impacts from fuel product imports with fuel spill risks in marine and terrestrial environments, and the refining process impacts to the public health and safety.

Deforestation and land use change associated with the Natural and Working Lands chapter of the RCAP. The EIR must address how silviculture activities (logging) along associated road building and road maintenance is a major source of biogenic and fossil fuel related emissions, major contributor to other climate damages such as increased wildfire risk and water shortages. Wildfire should be included as an impact in the EIR. The EIR must provide a scientifically robust estimate of the GHG emissions resulting from silviculture activities. It must assess how industrial logging activities generate significant fossil fuel related GHG's through the operation of logging equipment, fertilizers and pesticide applications and the milling and manufacturing. The transport of logs and use products and disposal of wood products in landfills. Take a good look at climate stressors that can be exacerbated by logging and road building which include: heat waves, droughts, water shortages, wildfires, rain damage, warming waters, harmful algal blooms, insects, disease and biodiversity.

Biomass to hydrogen from woody biomass: Requires production of a sin gas by heating the biomass which produces CO₂, carbon monoxide and particulate matter, which should be evaluated. The energy efficiencies in any industrial process to secure hydrogen from woody biomass needs to be analyzed. The EIR must address or evaluate the uncertainties about whether biomass gasification can be deployed at scale in any commercially viable way and look at the economic realities of this proposal. Addressing uncertainties regarding non-homogenous feedstocks, production of those impurities and byproducts like flu ash, nitrous oxide, sulfur oxide and tar.

Look at the science around carbon trading. There are a lot of assumptions around the efficacy of carbon credits. A lot of economic issues and environmental justice issues around carbon trading.

Appendix B

Biological Resources

Table 3.3-1 Special-Status Plant Species within Humboldt County

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements
<i>Abronia umbellata</i> var. <i>breviflora</i> pink sand-verbena	None/None G4G5T2/S2 1B.1	Perennial herb. Coastal dunes. Foredunes and interdunes with sparse cover. <i>A. umbellata</i> var. <i>breviflora</i> is usually the plant closest to the ocean. Elevations: 0-35 ft. (0-10 m.) Blooms Jun-Oct.
<i>Anisocarpus scabridus</i> scabrid alpine tarplant	None/None G3/S3 1B.3	Perennial herb. Upper montane coniferous forest. Open stony ridges, metamorphic scree slopes of mountain peaks, and cliffs in or near red fir forest. Elevations: 5415-7545 ft. (1650-2300 m.) Blooms Jul-Aug (Sep).
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> ssp. <i>elegans</i> Konocti manzanita	None/None G5T3/S3 1B.3	Perennial evergreen shrub. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Volcanic. Elevations: 1295-5300 ft. (395-1615 m.) Blooms (Jan) Mar-May (Jul).
<i>Astragalus agnicidus</i> Humboldt County milk-vetch	None/SE G2/S2 1B.1	Perennial herb. Broadleafed upland forest, north coast coniferous forest. Disturbed areas, Openings, roadsides (sometimes). Elevations: 395-2625 ft. (120-800 m.) Blooms Apr-Sep.
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>pycnostachyus</i> coastal marsh milk-vetch	None/None G2T2/S2 1B.2	Perennial herb. Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps. Mesic sites in dunes or along streams or coastal salt marshes. Elevations: 0-100 ft. (0-30 m.) Blooms (Apr) Jun-Oct.
<i>Astragalus umbraticus</i> Bald Mountain milk-vetch	None/None G4/S2 2B.2	Perennial herb. Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Roadsides (sometimes). Elevations: 490-4100 ft. (150-1250 m.) Blooms May-Aug.
<i>Bensoniella oregona</i> bensoniella	None/SR G3/S2 1B.1	Perennial herb. Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Mesic. Elevations: 2955-4595 ft. (900-1400 m.) Blooms May-Jul.
<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i> green shield-moss	None/None G5?/S2 2B.2	Moss. Lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Well-rotted logs and in peaty soil and humus. Elevations: 3200-7220 ft. (975-2200 m.)
<i>Calamagrostis crassiglumis</i> Thurber's reed grass	None/None G5Q/S2 2B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Coastal scrub, marshes and swamps. Usually in marshy swales surrounded by grassland or coastal scrub. Elevations: 35-195 ft. (10-60 m.) Blooms May-Aug.
<i>Calycadenia micrantha</i> small-flowered calycadenia	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Annual herb. Chaparral, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland. Roadsides, rocky, scree, serpentinite (sometimes), talus. Elevations: 15-4920 ft. (5-1500 m.) Blooms Jun-Sep.

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<i>Cardamine angulata</i> seaside bittercress	None/None G4G5/S3 2B.2	Perennial herb. Lower montane coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest. Streambanks. Elevations: 50-3000 ft. (15-915 m.) Blooms (Jan) Mar-Jul.
<i>Carex arcta</i> northern clustered sedge	None/None G5/S1 2B.2	Perennial herb. Bogs and fens, north coast coniferous forest. Mesic sites. Elevations: 195-4595 ft. (60-1400 m.) Blooms Jun-Sep.
<i>Carex lenticularis</i> var. <i>limnophila</i> lagoon sedge	None/None G5T5/S1 2B.2	Perennial herb. Bogs and fens, marshes and swamps, north coast coniferous forest. Gravelly (often). Elevations: 0-20 ft. (0-6 m.) Blooms Jun-Aug.
<i>Carex leptalea</i> bristle-stalked sedge	None/None G5/S1 2B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Bogs and fens, marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps. Mostly known from bogs and wet meadows. Elevations: 0-2295 ft. (0-700 m.) Blooms Mar-Jul.
<i>Carex lyngbyei</i> Lyngbye's sedge	None/None G5/S3 2B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Marshes and swamps. Elevations: 0-35 ft. (0-10 m.) Blooms Apr-Aug.
<i>Carex praticola</i> northern meadow sedge	None/None G5/S2 2B.2	Perennial herb. Meadows and seeps. Moist to wet meadows. Elevations: 0-10500 ft. (0-3200 m.) Blooms May-Jul.
<i>Carex saliniformis</i> deceiving sedge	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps. Mesic. Elevations: 10-755ft. (3-230m.) Blooms Jun (Jul).
<i>Carex viridula</i> ssp. <i>viridula</i> green yellow sedge	None/None G5T5/S2 2B.3	Perennial herb. Bogs and fens, marshes and swamps, north coast coniferous forest. Mesic sites. Elevations: 0-5250 ft. (0-1600 m.) Blooms (Jun) Jul-Sep (Nov).
<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> var. <i>humboldtiensis</i> Humboldt Bay owl's-clover	None/None G5T2/S2 1B.2	Annual herb (hemiparasitic). Marshes and swamps. In coastal saltmarsh with <i>Spartina</i> , <i>Distichlis</i> , <i>Salicornia</i> , <i>Jaumea</i> . Elevations: 0-10 ft. (0-3 m.) Blooms Apr-Aug.
<i>Castilleja litoralis</i> Oregon coast paintbrush	None/None G3/S3 2B.2	Perennial herb (hemiparasitic). Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Sandy. Elevations: 50-330 ft. (15-100 m.) Blooms Jun.
<i>Castilleja mendocinensis</i> Mendocino Coast paintbrush	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Perennial herb (hemiparasitic). Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. Often on sea bluffs or cliffs in coastal bluff scrub or prairie. Elevations: 0-525 ft. (0-160 m.) Blooms Apr-Aug.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>palustre</i> Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	None/None G4?T2/S2 1B.2	Annual herb (hemiparasitic). Marshes and swamps. Usually in coastal salt marsh with <i>Salicornia</i> , <i>Distichlis</i> , <i>Jaumea</i> , <i>Spartina</i> , etc. Elevations: 0-35 ft. (0-10 m.) Blooms Jun-Oct.
<i>Clarkia amoena</i> ssp. <i>whitneyi</i> Whitney's farewell-to-spring	None/None G5T1/S1 1B.1	Annual herb. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Elevations: 35-330 ft. (10-100 m.) Blooms Jun-Aug.
<i>Collinsia corymbosa</i> round-headed collinsia	None/None G1/S1 1B.2	Annual herb. Coastal dunes. Elevations: 0-65 ft. (0-20 m.) Blooms Apr-Jun.
<i>Cornus unalaschkensis</i> bunchberry	None/None G5/S2 2B.2	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest. 60-1920 m. Blooms May-Jul.
<i>Discelium nudum</i> naked flag moss	None/None G4G5/S1 2B.2	Ephemeral moss. Coastal bluff scrub. Moss that grows on moist silty clay to fine sandy banks in somewhat shaded sites. Elevations: 35-165 ft. (10-50 m.)
<i>Downingia willamettensis</i> Cascade downingia	None/None G4/S2 2B.2	Annual herb. Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Lake margins. Elevations: 50-3640 ft. (15-1110 m.) Blooms Jun-Jul (Sep).
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i> black crowberry	None/None G5/S1? 2B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie. Elevations: 35-655 ft. (10-200 m.) Blooms Apr-Jun.
<i>Epilobium oreganum</i> Oregon fireweed	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Perennial herb. Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest. In and near springs and bogs; at least sometimes on serpentine. Elevations: 1640-7350 ft. (500-2240 m.) Blooms Jun-Sep.
<i>Erigeron maniopotamicus</i> Mad River fleabane daisy	None/None G2?/S1S2 1B.2	Perennial herb. Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Open slopes, disturbed areas (road cuts); tan-colored, rocky soils. Elevations: 4185-4920 ft. (1275-1500 m.) Blooms May-Aug.
<i>Erysimum concinnum</i> bluff wallflower	None/None G3/S2 1B.2	Annual/perennial herb. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie. More or less a coastal generalist within coastal habitat types. Elevations: 0-605 ft. (0-185 m.) Blooms Feb-Jul.
<i>Erysimum menziesii</i> Menzies' wallflower	FE/SE G1/S1 1B.1	Perennial herb. Coastal dunes. Localized on dunes and coastal strand. Elevations: 0-115 ft. (0-35 m.) Blooms Mar-Sep.

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<i>Erythranthe trinitiensis</i> pink-margined monkeyflower	None/None G2/S2 1B.3	Annual herb. Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest. Often on serpentine and along roadsides. Elevations: 1310-7495 ft. (400-2285 m.) Blooms Jun-Jul (Aug).
<i>Erythronium oregonum</i> giant fawn lily	None/None G5/S2 2B.2	Perennial herb. Cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps. Openings. Sometimes on serpentine; rocky sites. Elevations: 330-3775 ft. (100-1150 m.) Blooms Mar-Jun (Jul).
<i>Erythronium revolutum</i> coast fawn lily	None/None G4G5/S3 2B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Bogs and fens, broadleaved upland forest, north coast coniferous forest. Mesic sites; streambanks. Elevations: 0-5250 ft. (0-1600 m.) Blooms Mar-Jul (Aug).
<i>Fissidens pauperculus</i> minute pocket moss	None/None G3?/S2 1B.2	Moss. North coast coniferous forest. Moss growing on damp soil along the coast. In dry streambeds and on stream banks. Elevations: 35-3360 ft. (10-1024 m.)
<i>Gentiana plurisetosa</i> Klamath gentian	None/None G2/S2 1B.3	Perennial herb. Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest. Meadows in red fir and yellow pine forests; mesic sites. Elevations: 3935-6235 ft. (1200-1900 m.) Blooms Jul-Sep.
<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>pacifica</i> Pacific gilia	None/None G5T3/S3 1B.2	Annual herb. Chaparral, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. 5-. Elevations: 15-5465 ft. (5-1665 m.) Blooms Apr-Aug.
<i>Gilia millefoliata</i> dark-eyed gilia	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Annual herb. Coastal dunes. Elevations: 5-100 ft. (2-30 m.) Blooms Apr-Jul.
<i>Glyceria grandis</i> American manna grass	None/None G5/S3 2B.3	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Bogs and fens, marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps. Wet meadows, ditches, streams, and ponds, in valleys and lower elevations in the mountains. Elevations: 50-6495 ft. (15-1980 m.) Blooms Jun-Aug.
<i>Hemieva ranunculifolia</i> buttercup-leaf hemieva	None/None G5/S2 2B.2	Perennial herb. Meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest. Granitic, mesic, rock crevices (often), rocky. Elevations: 4920-8205 ft. (1500-2500 m.) Blooms Jun-Aug.
<i>Hesperavax sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i> short-leaved evax	None/None G4T3/S3 1B.2	Annual herb. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie. Sandy bluffs and flats. Elevations: 0-705 ft. (0-215 m.) Blooms Mar-Jun.
<i>Hosackia yollabolliensis</i> Yolla Bolly Mountains Bird's-foot trefoil	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Perennial herb. Meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest. Elevations: 5395-7005 ft. (1645-2135 m.) Blooms Jun-Aug.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements
<i>Howellia aquatilis</i> water howellia	FD/None G3/S2 2B.2	Annual herb (aquatic). Marshes and swamps. In clear ponds with other aquatics and surrounded by ponderosa pine forest and sometimes riparian associates. Elevations: 3560-4230 ft. (1085-1290 m.) Blooms Jun.
<i>Iliamna latibracteata</i> California globe mallow	None/None G2G3/S2 1B.2	Perennial herb. Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest, riparian scrub. Seepage areas in silty clay loam. Elevations: 195-6560 ft. (60-2000 m.) Blooms Jun-Aug.
<i>Juncus dudleyi</i> Dudley's rush	None/None G5/S1 2B.3	Perennial herb. Lower montane coniferous forest. Wet areas in forest. Elevations: 1495-6560 ft. (455-2000 m.) Blooms Jul-Aug.
<i>Juncus nevadensis</i> var. <i>inventus</i> Sierra rush	None/None G5T3T4/S1 2B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Bogs and fens. Elevations: 0-35 ft. (0-10 m.) Blooms Jul-Nov.
<i>Kopsiopsis hookeri</i> small groundcone	None/None G4?/S1S2 2B.3	Perennial rhizomatous herb (parasitic). North coast coniferous forest. Open woods, shrubby places, generally on Gaultheria shallon. Elevations: 295-2905 ft. (90-885 m.) Blooms Apr-Aug.
<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>macrantha</i> perennial goldfields	None/None G3T2/S2 1B.2	Perennial herb. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Elevations: 15-1705 ft. (5-520 m.) Blooms Jan-Nov.
<i>Lathyrus biflorus</i> two-flowered pea	None/None G1/S1 1B.1	Perennial herb. Lower montane coniferous forest. Endemic to serpentine. Elevations: 4495-4545 ft. (1370-1385 m.) Blooms Jun-Aug.
<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i> seaside pea	None/None G5/S2 2B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Coastal dunes. Elevations: 5-100 ft. (1-30 m.) Blooms May-Aug.
<i>Lathyrus palustris</i> marsh pea	None/None G5/S2 2B.2	Perennial herb. Bogs and fens, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, north coast coniferous forest. Moist coastal areas. Elevations: 5-330 ft. (1-100 m.) Blooms Mar-Aug.
<i>Layia carnosa</i> beach layia	FT/SE G2/S2 1B.1	Annual herb. Coastal dunes, coastal scrub. On sparsely vegetated, semi-stabilized dunes, usually behind foredunes. Elevations: 0-195 ft. (0-60 m.) Blooms Mar-Jul.
<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i> var. <i>heckneri</i> Heckner's lewisia	None/None G4T3/S3 1B.2	Perennial herb. Lower montane coniferous forest. Rocky places. Elevations: 740-6890 ft. (225-2100 m.) Blooms May-Jul.

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<i>Lilium occidentale</i> western lily	FE/SE G1G2/S1 1B.1	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Bogs and fens, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps, north coast coniferous forest. Well-drained, old beach washes overlain with wind-blown alluvium and organic topsoil; usually near margins of Sitka spruce. Elevations: 5-605 ft. (2-185 m.) Blooms Jun-Jul.
<i>Lupinus constancei</i> Lassics lupine	FE/SE G1/S1 1B.1	Perennial herb. Lower montane coniferous forest. Serpentine barrens. Elevations: 4920-6560 ft. (1500-2000 m.) Blooms Jul.
<i>Lupinus elmeri</i> South Fork Mountain lupine	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Perennial herb. Lower montane coniferous forest. Elevations: 3995-6560 ft. (1218-2000 m.) Blooms Jun-Jul (Aug).
<i>Lupinus tracyi</i> Tracy's lupine	None/None G4/S3 4.3	Perennial herb. Upper montane coniferous forest. Dry soil, open to partial shade, on ridgetops, slopes, hillsides, and in meadows. Elevations: 2935-6560 ft. (895-2000 m.) Blooms (May) Jun-Jul.
<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i> inundated bog-clubmoss	None/None G5/S1 2B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps. Peat bogs, muddy depressions, pond margins. Elevations: 15-3280 ft. (5-1000 m.) Blooms Jun-Sep.
<i>Microseris borealis</i> northern microseris	None/None G5/S1 2B.1	Perennial herb. Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Elevations: 3280-6560 ft. (1000-2000 m.) Blooms Jun-Sep.
<i>Moneses uniflora</i> woodnymph	None/None G5/S2 2B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Broadleafed upland forest, north coast coniferous forest. Elevations: 330-3610 ft. (100-1100 m.) Blooms May-Aug.
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i> ghost-pipe	None/None G5/S2 2B.2	Perennial herb (achlorophyllous). Broadleafed upland forest, north coast coniferous forest. Often under redwoods or western hemlock. Elevations: 35-1805 ft. (10-550 m.) Blooms Jun-Aug (Sep).
<i>Montia howellii</i> Howell's montia	None/None G3G4/S2 2B.2	Annual herb. Meadows and seeps, north coast coniferous forest, vernal pools. Vernal wet sites; often on compacted soil. Elevations: 0-2740 ft. (0-835 m.) Blooms (Feb) Mar-May.
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i> Baker's navarretia	None/None G4T2/S2 1B.1	Annual herb. Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Vernal pools and swales; adobe or alkaline soils. Elevations: 15-5710 ft. (5-1740 m.) Blooms Apr-Jul.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements
<i>Noccaea fendleri</i> ssp. <i>californica</i> Kneeland Prairie pennycress	FE/None G5?T1/S1 1B.1	Perennial herb. Coastal prairie. Serpentine rock outcrops. Elevations: 2495-2675 ft. (760-815 m.) Blooms May-Jun.
<i>Oenothera wolfii</i> Wolf's evening-primrose	None/None G2/S1 1B.1	Perennial herb. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, lower montane coniferous forest. Sandy substrates; usually mesic sites. Elevations: 10-2625 ft. (3-800 m.) Blooms May-Oct.
<i>Packera bolanderi</i> var. <i>bolanderi</i> seacoast ragwort	None/None G4T4/S2S3 2B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Coastal scrub, north coast coniferous forest. Sometimes along roadsides. Elevations: 100-2135 ft. (30-650 m.) Blooms (Jan-Apr) May-Jul (Aug).
<i>Piperia candida</i> white-flowered rein orchid	None/None G3?/S3 1B.2	Perennial herb. Broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest. Sometimes on serpentine. Forest duff, mossy banks, rock outcrops, and muskeg. Elevations: 100-4300 ft. (30-1310 m.) Blooms (Mar) May-Sep.
<i>Platismatia lacunosa</i> crinkled rag lichen	None/None G4/S2? 2B.3	North Coast coniferous forest, Riparian woodland. Usually growing on <i>Alnus</i> . 20-2000 m.
<i>Pleuropogon hooverianus</i> North Coast semaphore grass	None/ST G2/S2 1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Broadleafed upland forest, meadows and seeps, north coast coniferous forest. Wet grassy, usually shady areas, sometimes freshwater marsh; associated with forest environments. Elevations: 35-2200 ft. (10-671 m.) Blooms Apr-Jun.
<i>Polemonium carneum</i> Oregon polemonium	None/None G3G4/S2 2B.2	Perennial herb. Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest. Elevations: 0-6005 ft. (0-1830 m.) Blooms Apr-Sep.
<i>Puccinellia pumila</i> dwarf alkali grass	None/None G5/SH 2B.2	Perennial herb. Marshes and swamps. Mineral spring meadows and coastal salt marshes. Elevations: 5-35 ft. (1-10 m.) Blooms Jul.
<i>Ramalina thrausta</i> angel's hair lichen	None/None G5?/S2S3 2B.1	Fruticose lichen (epiphytic). North coast coniferous forest. On dead twigs and other lichens. Elevations: 245-1410 ft. (75-430 m.)
<i>Rhynchospora globularis</i> round-headed beaked-rush	None/None G5/S1 2B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Marshes and swamps. Freshwater marsh. Elevations: 150-195 ft. (45-60 m.) Blooms Jul-Aug.
<i>Romanzoffia tracyi</i> Tracy's romanzoffia	None/None G4/S2 2B.3	Perennial herb. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Rocky sites. Elevations: 50-100 ft. (15-30 m.) Blooms Mar-May.

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<i>Rorippa columbiae</i> Columbia yellow cress	None/None G3/S2 1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, playas, vernal pools. Moist sandy soil, low gravelly riverbanks, basaltic lava slopes. Elevations: 3935-5905 ft. (1200-1800 m.) Blooms May-Sep.
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> var. <i>serpentina</i> Gasquet rose	None/None G5T3T4/S2 1B.3	Perennial rhizomatous shrub. Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Serpentinite. Often on roadsides, sometime on ridges, streambanks, and in openings. Elevations: 1310-5660 ft. (400-1725 m.) Blooms Apr-Jun (Aug).
<i>Sabulina decumbens</i> Lassics sandwort	None/None G1/S1 1B.2	Perennial herb. Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Endemic to serpentine. Only known from upper, north-facing slopes under Jeffrey pines. Elevations: 4920-5495 ft. (1500-1675 m.) Blooms Jul.
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> great burnet	None/None G5?/S2 2B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Bogs and fens, broadleafed upland forest, marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps, north coast coniferous forest, riparian forest. Rocky serpentine seepage areas and along streams. Elevations: 195-4595 ft. (60-1400 m.) Blooms Jul-Oct.
<i>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</i> water bulrush	None/None G5/S3 2B.3	Perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic). Bogs and fens, marshes and swamps. Montane lake margins, in shallow water. Elevations: 2460-7380 ft. (750-2250 m.) Blooms Jun-Aug (Sep).
<i>Scytinium siskiyouense</i> Siskiyou jellyskin lichen	None/None G2G3/S1S2 1B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest. Epiphytic, usually on the bark of <i>Fagaceae</i> , such as <i>Quercus</i> or <i>Chrysolepis</i> . 635-1460 m.
<i>Sedum divergens</i> Cascade stonecrop	None/None G5/S2 2B.3	Perennial herb. Alpine boulder and rock field. Rocky alpine slopes and cool cliffs. Elevations: 5250-7645 ft. (1600-2330 m.) Blooms Jul-Sep.
<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>patula</i> Siskiyou checkerbloom	None/None G4G5T2/S2 1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, north coast coniferous forest. Open coastal forest; roadcuts. Elevations: 50-4035 ft. (15-1230 m.) Blooms (Mar) May-Aug.
<i>Sidalcea oregana</i> ssp. <i>eximia</i> coast checkerbloom	None/None G5T1/S1 1B.2	Perennial herb. Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, north coast coniferous forest. Near meadows, in gravelly soil. Elevations: 15-4395 ft. (5-1340 m.) Blooms Jun-Aug.
<i>Silene bolanderi</i> Bolander's catchfly	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Perennial herb. Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest. Openings (usually), Roadsides (sometimes), Rocky (sometimes), Serpentinite (sometimes). Elevations: 420-1150 m (1380-775 ft). Blooms May-Jun.
<i>Silene hookeri</i> Hooker's catchfly	None/None G4/S2 2B.2	Perennial herb. Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest. Openings (often), Rocky (sometimes), Serpentinite (sometimes). Elevations: 150-260 m (490-4135 ft). Blooms (Mar) May-Jul.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements
<i>Silene scouleri</i> ssp. <i>scouleri</i> Scouler's catchfly	None/None G5T4T5/S2S3 2B.2	Perennial herb. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. Elevations: 0-1970 ft. (0-600 m.) Blooms (Mar-May) Jun-Aug (Sep).
<i>Sisyrinchium hitchcockii</i> Hitchcock's blue-eyed grass	None/None G1G2/S1 1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Openings in woodland or in grassland in California. Elevations: 1000-1000 ft. (305-305 m.) Blooms Jun.
<i>Spergularia canadensis</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i> western sand-spurrey	None/None G5T4/S1 2B.1	Annual herb. Marshes and swamps. Elevations: 0-10 ft. (0-3 m.) Blooms Jun-Aug.
<i>Sulcaria spiralifera</i> twisted horsehair lichen	None/None G3G4/S2 1B.2	Fruticose lichen (epiphytic). Coastal dunes, north coast coniferous forest. Usually on conifers. Elevations: 0-295 ft. (0-90 m.)
<i>Thermopsis robusta</i> robust false lupine	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Broadleafed upland forest, north coast coniferous forest. Ridgetops; sometimes on serpentine. Elevations: 490-4920 ft. (150-1500 m.) Blooms May-Jul.
<i>Tracyina rostrata</i> beaked tracyina	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Annual herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Open grassy meadows usually within oak woodland and grassland habitats. Elevations: 295-4165 ft. (90-1270 m.) Blooms May-Jun.
<i>Trichodon cylindricus</i> cylindrical trichodon	None/None G4G5/S2 2B.2	Moss. Broadleafed upland forest, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest. Moss growing in openings on sandy or clay soils on roadsides, stream banks, trails or in fields. Elevations: 165-6570 ft. (50-2002 m.)
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> oval-leaved viburnum	None/None G4G5/S3 2B.3	Perennial deciduous shrub. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Elevations: 705-4595 ft. (215-1400 m.) Blooms May-Jun.
<i>Viola palustris</i> alpine marsh violet	None/None G5/S1S2 2B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Bogs and fens, coastal scrub. Swampy, shrubby places in coastal scrub or coastal bogs. Elevations: 0-490 ft. (0-150 m.) Blooms Mar-Aug.

Table 3.3-2 Special-Status Wildlife Species within Humboldt County

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements
Invertebrates		
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch's bumble bee	None/SCE G2/S2	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include <i>Antirrhinum</i> , <i>Phacelia</i> , <i>Clarkia</i> , <i>Dendromecon</i> , <i>Eschscholzia</i> , and <i>Eriogonum</i> .
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	None/SCE G3/S1	Once common and widespread, species has declined precipitously from central California to southern Baja California, perhaps from disease.
<i>Bombus suckleyi</i> Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee	None/SCE G2G3/S1	Pacific coast from Alaska to far Northern California, east to Nebraska. An inquiline in the colonies of other bumblebees. Adult food plant genera include <i>Aster</i> , <i>Centaurea</i> , <i>Cirsium</i> , <i>Trifolium</i> , <i>Chrysothamnus</i> , <i>Helichrysum</i> .
<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i> conservancy fairy shrimp	FE	Live in ephemeral or temporary pools of fresh water (vernal pools) that form in the cool, wet months of the year. Inhabit highly turbid water in vernal pools. Feed on algae, bacteria, protozoa, rotifers, and bits of detritus. Resting (summer) eggs are known as cysts and are capable of withstanding heat, cold, and prolonged dry periods. As the vernal pools refill with rainwater, in the same or subsequent seasons, some of the cysts may hatch.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	FE	Small, freshwater crustacean that is found in vernal pools in California. They glide gracefully through the water upside down, swimming by beating their legs in a complex, wavelike movement that passes from front to back. Unlike other types of shrimp, the vernal pool fairy shrimp does not have a hard outer shell. Vernal pool fairy shrimp are restricted to vernal pools found in California and southern Oregon.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> monarch butterfly	FC/None G4T1T2Q/S2	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i> vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE	They have a hard shell that is large, flattened and arched like a shield over its back. Vernal pool tadpole shrimp are uncommon even where vernal pool habitats occur. Vernal pool tadpole shrimp are found only in ephemeral freshwater habitats, including alkaline pools, clay flats, vernal lakes, vernal pools, vernal swales and other seasonal wetlands in California.
<i>Pacifiastacus fortis</i> Shasta crayfish	FE	Living in cold streams that are fed by underground springs. Found in isolated spots along Pit River and Fall River Mills. Shasta crayfish are small to medium-sized crayfish that grow to be 2 to 4 inches in length. Most Shasta crayfish are a dark brownish-green on the topside and a bright orange underside
<i>Pycnopodia helianthoides</i> sunflower sea star	Proposed Threatened/ None	The largest of the sea stars and has the most arms. It is typically found in the eastern Pacific Ocean from Unalaska Island, Alaska, to Baja California, but less typically south of Monterey Bay. This soft-bodied sea star relies on fluid pressure to maintain its body form. It has fifteen to twenty-four arms and may weigh up to 13.4 pounds (5 kg). Colors vary from orange to pinkish to yellow, brown, and purplish with white spines.
Fish		
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i> pop. 1 green sturgeon - southern DPS	FT/None G2T1/S1 SSC	Spawning site fidelity. Spawns in the Sacramento, Feather and Yuba Rivers. Presence in upper Stanislaus and San Joaquin Rivers may indicate spawning. Non-spawning adults occupy marine/estuarine waters. Delta Estuary is important for rearing juveniles. Spawning occurs primarily in cool (11-15 C) sections of mainstem rivers in deep pools (8-9 meters) with substrate containing small to medium sized sand, gravel, cobble, or boulder.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i> pop. 2 green sturgeon - northern DPS	None/None G2T1/S1 SSC	Exhibits spawning site fidelity. Known to spawn in the Klamath, Trinity, Salmon, and Eel Rivers in California; historically known to spawn in the South Fork Trinity River. Non-spawning adults occupy marine and estuarine waters. Spawning occurs primarily in cool (11-15 C) sections of mainstem rivers in deep pools (8-9 meters) with substrate containing small to medium sized sand, gravel, cobble, or boulder.
<i>Cottus klamathensis polyporus</i> Lower Klamath marbled sculpin	None/None G4T2T4/S2S4 SSC	Marbled Sculpin are usually found in cold (<20°C) spring-fed streams that have a low gradient and adequate aquatic vegetation. They tend to occupy pools or runs with cover, where optimal temperatures might be 11-15°C. Temperatures above 15°C are considered stressful, while sustained temperatures at 25-27°C are considered lethal.
<i>Entosphenus tridentatus</i> Pacific lamprey	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Found in Pacific Coast streams north of San Luis Obispo County, however regular runs in Santa Clara River. Size of runs is declining. Swift-current gravel-bottomed areas for spawning with water temps between 12-18 C. Ammocoetes need soft sand or mud.
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	FE/None G3/S3 SSC	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.
<i>Lampetra richardsoni</i> western brook lamprey	None/None G4G5/S3S4 SSC	Spend their entire life in freshwater. This species bypasses the juvenile stage transforming from larvae directly into adults at which point they stop feeding
<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii clarkii</i> coast cutthroat trout	None/None G5T4/S3 SSC	Small coastal streams from the Eel River to the Oregon border. Small, low gradient coastal streams and estuaries. Needs shaded streams with water temperatures <18C, and small gravel for spawning.
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> pop. 2 coho salmon - southern Oregon/northern California ESU	FT/ST G5T2Q/S2	Federal listing refers to populations between Cape Blanco, Oregon and Punta Gorda, Humboldt County, California. State listing refers to populations between the Oregon border and Punta Gorda, California.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 48 steelhead - northern California DPS summer-run	FT/SE G5T2Q/S2	Naturally spawning population of the stream-maturing summer-run ecotype. From Redwood Creek watershed south to and inclusive of Gualala River watershed. Distribution within range more limited. Require cool water (<23C); holding habitat to withstand higher temps; lower flows in summer/fall; require loose gravels at pool tails for redd construction. Favor cool, clear, fast-flowing riffles, ample riparian cover, undercut banks and diverse prey.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 49 steelhead - northern California DPS winter-run	FT/None G5T3Q/S3 SSC	Naturally spawning population of the ocean-maturing winter-run ecotype. From Redwood Creek watershed south to and inclusive of Gualala River watershed. Distribution throughout range. Adults require high flows of 18-20 cm for passage and loose gravels at pool tails for redd construction. Juveniles favor areas with cool (10-17 C), clear, fast-flowing riffles, ample riparian cover, undercut banks and diverse prey.
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> pop. 17 chinook salmon - California coastal ESU	FT/None G5T2Q/S2 SSC	Federal listing refers to wild spawned, coastal, spring and fall runs between Redwood Cr, Humboldt Co and Russian River, Sonoma County.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> pop. 30 chinook salmon - upper Klamath and Trinity Rivers ESU	FC/ST G5T2Q/S2 SSC	Spring-run chinook in the Trinity River and the Klamath River upstream of the mouth of the Trinity River. Major limiting factor for juvenile chinook salmon is temperature, which strongly effects growth and survival.
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> longfin smelt	Proposed Endangered/ST G5/S1	Euryhaline, nektonic and anadromous. Found in open waters of estuaries, mostly in middle or bottom of water column. Prefer salinities of 15-30 parts per trillion but can be found in completely freshwater to almost pure seawater.
<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i> eulachon	FT/None G5/S1 SSC	Found in Klamath River, Mad River, Redwood Creek, and in small numbers in Smith River and Humboldt Bay tributaries. Spawn in lower reaches of coastal rivers with moderate water velocities and bottom of pea-sized gravel, sand, and woody debris.
Amphibians		
<i>Ascaphus truei</i> Pacific tailed frog	None/None G4/S3S4 SSC	Occurs in montane hardwood-conifer, redwood, Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine habitats. Restricted to perennial montane streams. Tadpoles require water below 15 degrees C.
<i>Plethodon elongatus</i> Del Norte salamander	None/None G4/S3 WL	Old-growth associated species with optimum conditions in the mixed conifer/hardwood ancient forest ecosystem. Cool, moist, stable microclimate, a deep litter layer, closed multi-storied canopy, dominated by large, old trees.
<i>Rana aurora</i> northern red-legged frog	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Humid forests, woodlands, grasslands, and streamsides in northwestern California, usually near dense riparian cover. Generally near permanent water, but can be found far from water, in damp woods and meadows, during non-breeding season.
<i>Rana boylei</i> pop. 1 foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS	None/None G3T4/S4 SSC	Northern Coast Ranges north of San Francisco Bay Estuary, Klamath Mountains, and Cascade Range including watershed subbasins (HU 8) Lower Pit, Battle Creek, Thomes Creek, and Big Chico Creek in Lassen, Shasta, Tehama, and Butte Counties. Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.
<i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i> southern torrent salamander	None/None G3?/S2S3 SSC	Coastal redwood, Douglas-fir, mixed conifer, montane riparian, and montane hardwood-conifer habitats. Old growth forest. Cold, well-shaded, permanent streams and seepages, or within splash zone or on moss-covered rocks within trickling water.
<i>Taricha rivularis</i> red-bellied newt	None/None G2/S2 SSC	Coastal drainages from Humboldt County south to Sonoma County, inland to Lake County. Isolated population of uncertain origin in Santa Clara County. Lives in terrestrial habitats, juveniles generally underground, adults active at surface in moist environments. Will migrate over 1 km to breed, typically in streams with moderate flow and clean, rocky substrate.
Reptiles		
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i> northwestern pond turtle	FPT/None G2/SNR SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft. elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying. Occurs in northern California, south along the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the Coast Range down to Monterey and Kern Counties.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> green sea turtle	FT/None	The green sea turtle is the largest hard-shelled sea turtle. Green turtles are found throughout the world. Green turtles are the only herbivorous species of sea turtle. Their diet mainly consists of algae and seagrasses, though they may also forage on sponges, invertebrates, and discarded fish.
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Leatherback sea turtle	FE/None	The leatherback sea turtle is the largest turtle in the world. They are the only species of sea turtle that lack scales and a hard shell. Leatherback sea turtles undertake the longest migrations between breeding and feeding areas of any sea turtle, some averaging 3,700 miles each way. Leatherbacks occur in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. Nesting beaches are primarily located in tropical latitudes around the world.
Birds		
<i>Accipiter atricapillus</i> American goshawk	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Within, and in vicinity of, coniferous forest. Uses old nests and maintains alternate sites. Usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest trees.
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	None/None G5/S4 WL	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river floodplains; also, live oaks.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i> sharp-shinned hawk	None/None G5/S4 WL	Ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer, and Jeffrey pine habitats. Prefers riparian areas. North-facing slopes with plucking perches are critical requirements. Nests usually within 275 ft. of water.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	None/ST G1G2/S2 SSC	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> grasshopper sparrow	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes. Favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs and scattered shrubs. Loosely colonial when nesting.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	None/None G5/S3 FP WL	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.
<i>Bonasa umbellus</i> ruffed grouse	None/None G5/S3S4 WL	Extreme northern humid coastal strip, in Del Norte, Humboldt, and Siskiyou counties. Inhabits dense canyon-bottom or stream-side growths, usually of mixed deciduous and coniferous trees.
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> marbled murrelet	FT/SE G3/S2	Feeds near-shore; nests inland along coast from Eureka to Oregon border and from Half Moon Bay to Santa Cruz. Nests in old-growth redwood-dominated forests, up to six miles inland, often in Douglas-fir.
<i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i> rhinoceros auklet	None/None G5/S3 WL	Off-shore islands and rocks along the California coast. Nests in a burrow on undisturbed, forested and unforested islands, and probably in cliff caves on the mainland.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements
<i>Charadrius montanus</i> mountain plover	None/None G3/S2 SSC	Short grasslands, freshly plowed fields, newly sprouting grain fields, and sometimes sod farms. Short vegetation, bare ground, and flat topography. Prefers grazed areas and areas with burrowing rodents.
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	FT/None G3T3/S3 SSC	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> northern harrier	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Coastal salt and freshwater marsh. Nest and forage in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain cienagas. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT/SE G5T2T3/S1	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	None/None G5/S3S4 FP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	FD/SD G4T4/S3S4	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.
<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i> tufted puffin	None/None G5/S1S2 SSC	Open-ocean bird; nests along the coast on islands, islets, or (rarely) mainland cliffs. Requires sod or earth into which the birds can burrow, on island cliffs or grassy island slopes.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle	FD/SE G5/S3 FP	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.
<i>Hydrobates furcatus</i> fork-tailed storm-petrel	None/None G5/S1 SSC	Colonial nester on small, offshore islets. Forages over the open ocean, usually well off-shore. Birds choose offshore islets which provide nesting crannies beneath rocks or sod for burrowing.
<i>Nannopterum auritum</i> double-crested cormorant	None/None G5/S4 WL	Colonial nester on coastal cliffs, offshore islands, and along lake margins in the interior of the state. Nests along coast on sequestered islets, usually on ground with sloping surface, or in tall trees along lake margins.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> osprey	None/None G5/S4 WL	Ocean shore, bays, freshwater lakes, and larger streams. Large nests built in tree-tops within 15 miles of a good fish-producing body of water.
<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i> short-tailed albatross	FE/None G1/S1 SSC	Pelagic species that forages at sea, often in the productive waters in the Gulf of Alaska, Aleutian Islands, and Bering Sea but occasionally along the coast of California. Nests on small, isolated Pacific islands, including Midway Atoll and Torishima Island.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements
<i>Pterodroma sanwicensis</i> Hawaiian petrel	FE/None	A large, long-winged petrel that appears mostly dark above and white below. The forehead is white and the underwings have a broad black diagonal bar. The flight is fast with high arcing turns. Nests in the mountains on several of the main Hawaiian Islands. At breeding colonies it is usually active only at night. Regularly observed offshore from boats and can be seen from shore at dusk in some areas.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	None/ST G5/S3	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.
<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i> northern spotted owl	FT/None	The species is relatively long-lived, has a long reproductive life span, invests significantly in parental care, and exhibits high adult survivorship relative to other North American owls. Northern spotted owls are medium-sized, chocolate brown owls with dark eyes, and they have round or irregular white spots on their head, neck, back, and underparts.
Mammals		
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Found in a variety of habitats including deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts in crevices of rock outcrops, caves, mine tunnels, buildings, bridges, and hollows of live and dead trees which must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.
<i>Arborimus albipes</i> white-footed vole	None/None G3G4/S2 SSC	Mature coastal forests in Humboldt and Del Norte counties. Prefers areas near small, clear streams with dense alder and shrubs. Occupies the habitat from the ground surface to the canopy. Feeds in all layers and nests on the ground under logs or rock.
<i>Arborimus pomo</i> Sonoma tree vole	None/None G3/S3 SSC	Occurs in the North coast fog belt from Oregon border to Sonoma County. Habitats include Douglas-fir, redwood and montane hardwood-conifer forests. Feeds almost exclusively on Douglas-fir needles. Will occasionally take needles of grand fir, hemlock, or spruce. Nests in trees and may use old nests of birds, squirrels, or woodrats.
<i>Canis lupus</i> gray wolf	FE/None	The largest wild members of Canidae, or dog family, with adults ranging in weight from 18 to 80 kilograms (40 to 175 pounds). Gray wolves have a circumpolar range including North America, Europe and Asia. The wide range of habitats in which wolves can thrive reflects their adaptability as a species and includes temperate forests, mountains, tundra, taiga, grasslands and deserts.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	None/None G4/S2 SSC	Occurs throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites, typically coniferous or deciduous forests. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls & ceilings in caves, lava tubes, bridges, and buildings. This species is extremely sensitive to human disturbance.
<i>Lasiurus frantzii</i> western red bat	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 ft above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.
<i>Martes caurina humboldtensis</i> Humboldt marten	FT/SE G4G5T1/S1 SSC	Occurs only in the coastal redwood zone from the Oregon border south to Sonoma County. Associated with late-successional coniferous forests, prefer forests with low, overhead cover.
<i>Martes caurina</i> Pacific marten	FT/None	A member of the family Mustelidae. It is found throughout western North America.

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<i>Pekania pennanti</i> Fisher	None/None G5/S2S3 SSC	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Uses cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.
Marine Mammals		
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> fin whale	FE MMPA	Primarily found in deep, offshore waters of all major oceans, primarily in temperate to polar latitudes. Most migrate from the Arctic and Antarctic feeding areas in the summer to tropical breeding and calving areas in the winter.
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> blue whale	FE MMPA	Blue whales migrate seasonally between summer feeding grounds and winter breeding grounds. They prefer deep waters, though can be found in more shallow coastal waters when migrating or following food supplies. The North Pacific blue whales live off the California coast and migrate to waters off the coast of Mexico and Central America in winter.
<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i> gray whale	MMPA	Breeding occurs in lagoons in Baja California in the fall. Migration occurs northward along the west coast from mid-February to May.
<i>Eubalaena japonica</i> north Pacific right whale	FE MMPA	Although migration patterns are unknown, it is thought the whales spend the summer in far northern feeding grounds and migrate south to warmer waters, such as southern California, during the winter. Nursery areas are in shallow, coastal waters.
<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i> Steller sea lion	FD/None MMPA	Breeds on Ano Nuevo, San Miguel and Farallon islands, Point St. George, and Sugarloaf. Hauls-out on islands and rocks. Needs haul-out and breeding sites with unrestricted access to water, near aquatic food supply and with no human disturbance.
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> humpback whale	FE MMPA	Feeding and migration occurs off the coast of California during spring, summer, and fall.
<i>Mirounga angustirostris</i> northern elephant seal	FP MMPA	Breeding occurs in Channel Islands and birth occurs from December to March. May occur on land in sandy or rocky areas along coastline. Ocean dive depths can be up to 300-800 m.
<i>Orcinus orca</i> southern resident killer whale	FE MMPA	During the spring, summer, and fall, the range of Southern Resident killer whales includes the inland waterways of Washington State and the transboundary waters between the United States and Canada. Less is known about their winter movements and range. They have been spotted as far south as central California during the winter months and as far north as Southeast Alaska.
<i>Phoca vitulina</i> harbor seal	MMPA	Temperate coastal habitats along the coast of California. Rest on rocks, reefs, beaches.
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> harbor porpoise	MMPA	Found in temperate, subarctic, and arctic coastal and offshore waters. Commonly found in coastal areas, bays, estuaries, harbors, and fjords. Most often seen in groups of under 10. Feed on schooling fish and occasionally squid and octopus.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> common bottlenose dolphin	MMPA	Bottlenose dolphins are found in temperate and tropical waters around the world. They inhabit a wide variety of habitats, including harbors, bays, gulfs, and estuaries, as well as nearshore coastal waters, deeper waters over the continental shelf, and even far offshore in the open ocean.
<i>Zalophus californianus</i> California sea lion	MMPA	Shallow waters in temperate coastal habitats along the coast of California. Rest on beaches, docks, buoys, and jetties. Prefer sandy beaches or rocky coves for breeding and haul-out sites.

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Appendix C

Cultural Resources

BRIDGE #4C-12 VALLEY FLOWER BRIDGE-REPLACED IN 1			FERNDAL		2S2, 09/17/1991, DOE-12-91-0001-0000 7K, 09/17/1991, FHWA891103A
WEAVER BALLY LOOKOUT	0		SHA-T NF		2S2, 09/30/1991, USFS860227A
	226	W GRANT ST	EUREKA		2S2, 10/12/2009, HUD091005F
BR-4C-12		DILLON RD	FERNDAL	X	2S2, 10/19/1986, DOE-12-86-0001-0000 2S2, 10/19/1986, FHWA860919Z
BR-4C-26		BLUE LAKE RD	KORBEL		2S2, 10/19/1986, DOE-12-86-0002-0000 2S2, 10/19/1986, FHWA860919Z
BR-4C-75		LINDLEY RD	HONEYDEW	X	2S2, 10/19/1986, DOE-12-86-0003-0000 2S2, 10/19/1986, FHWA860919Z
BENBOW BRIDGE		BENBOW DAM RD	BENBOW		2S2, 10/19/1986, DOE-12-86-0004-0000 2S2, 10/19/1986, FHWA860919Z
BR-4C-189		MATTOLE RD	HONEYDEW		2S2, 10/19/1986, DOE-12-86-0005-0000 2S2, 10/19/1986, FHWA860919Z
BR-4C-239			BENBOW	X	2S2, 10/19/1986, DOE-12-86-0006-0000 2S2, 10/19/1986, FHWA860919Z
BRIDGE #4-17R			ALTON	X	2S2, 10/19/1986, DOE-12-86-0007-0000 2S2, 10/19/1986, FHWA860919Z
BRIDGE #4-101			BRIDGEVILLE		2S2, 10/19/1986, DOE-12-86-0007-0000 2S2, 10/19/1986, FHWA860919Z
BRIDGE #4-134			FERNBRIDGE	X	2S2, 10/19/1986, DOE-12-86-0009-0000 2S2, 10/19/1986, FHWA860919Z
McKENZIE HOUSE	1875	11TH ST	ARCATA		2S2, 10/30/1992, DOE-12-92-0004-01 2S2, 10/30/1992, FHWA920923A 7N, , 5521-0032-0000
	2115	Albee St	Eureka		2S2, 11/03/2008,
W.J. LITTLE BUILDING	1100	CALIFORNIA ST	EUREKA		2S2, 11/04/1991, HUD910819E
VAISSADE HOUSE CHEVRET HOUSE, VAISSADE HOUSE	927	J ST	ARCATA		2S2, 11/10/1997, DOE-12-97-0001-0000 2S2, 11/10/1997, HUD971024G 3S, , 5521-0130-0000
	2335	UNION ST	EUREKA		2S2, 11/28/2005, HUD050808L
	3333	OLD ARCATA RD	ARCATA		2S2, 12/10/2002, DOE-12-02-0040-0000 2S2, 12/10/2002, FHWA021024B
ANDRAIN HOUSE	7711	MYRTLE AVE	ARCATA		2S2, 12/10/2002, DOE-12-02-0041-0000 2S2, 12/10/2002, FHWA021024B
PETERSON-HENDRICKSON HOUSE	3656	OLD ARCATA RD	ARCATA		2S2, 12/10/2002, DOE-12-02-0042-0000 2S2, 12/10/2002, FHWA021024B
BEATTY CABIN			PETROLIA		2S2, 12/17/1997, BLM960329B 2S2, 12/17/1997, DOE-12-97-0002-0000
HASTY PROPERTY	210	J ST	BLUE LAKE		2S2, 12/23/1986, HUD861119A
JACOBY CREEK BRIDGE		BROOKWOOD DR	BAYSIDE	X	2S2, 12/27/2016, FHWA 2016 1208 001 7R, , 5524-0003-0035
STEWART SCHOOL	1125	16TH ST	ARCATA		2S3, 04/18/1985, 537.9-12-0004

City of Arcata Historical Resources

TABLE HP - 1 DESIGNATED HISTORICAL SITES LIST

#	NAME		Street Address	Built	Historic Period
1	Fry House	290	12th Street	1874	Settlement Period
2	Dillon House	188	11th Street	1886	Settlement Period
3	Cates House	185	12th Street	1884	Settlement Period
4	Malvich House	1030	C Street	1914	Craftsman Period
5	Moore House	930	D Street	1903	Transitional Period
6	Shuman House	965	A Street	1906	Transitional Period
7	Aaron Alden House	947	A Street	1908	Transitional Period
8	Putnam-McCready House	913	A Street	1910	Transitional Period
9	Simms-Hunt House	855	A Street	1905	Transitional Period
10	Phillips House	71	7th Street	1855	Settlement Period
11	Beacom House	68	12th Street	1889	Settlement Period
12	Maronich House	87	12th Street	1889	Victorian Period
13	Susan House	67	11th Street	1874	Settlement Period
14	Leveque House	320	Park Avenue		
15	Ca. Central Creameries Plant	2151	9th Street	1918	Craftsman Period
16	Thomas Devlin House	885	K Street	1900	Transitional Period
17	Burrows House	453	F Street		
18	Simpson House	493	G Street		
19	Truesdell House	494	H Street	1876	Settlement Period
20	Fleckenstein-Newton House	588	H Street		
21	Monette House	665	F Street	1885	Settlement Period
22	Senevey-Menefee House	513	I Street	1880	Settlement Period
23	Baiocchi House	895	7th Street	1925	Craftsman Period
24	Selvage House	609	J Street	1874	Settlement Period
25	Eddy-Greene House	987	8th Street		
26	Vaissade House	927	J Street	1905	Transitional Period
27	Nixon House	1022	10th Street	1858	Settlement Period
28	Minor Theatre	1013	H Street	1914	Craftsman Period
29	Minor Building	1015	H St.	1914	Craftsman Period
30	Epicurean Restaurant	1057	H Street	1884	Victorian Period
31	First National Bank	1000	H Street	1913	Craftsman Period
32	Arcata Theater	1036	G Street	1937	Modern Period
33	Seely & Titlow Building	970	I Street		
34	Chevret House	739	10th Street		
35	Murray House	987	F Street	1901	Victorian Period
36	Hotel Arcata	780	9th Street	1915	Craftsman Period
37	Hunt House	839	9th Street		
38	Plaza		Block 167	1850	Settlement Period
39	Union Building	898	G Street	1890	Victorian Period
40	KXGO Radio/ Western Auto	826	G Street		
41	Old Post Office Building	735	8th Street		
42	Jacoby Building	791	8th Street	1857	Settlement Period
43	Packer's House	630	11th Street	1870	Settlement Period
44	Sowash House	1160	G Street	1914	Craftsman Period
45	Morgan House	1192	G Street	1901	Victorian Period
46	Miller House	1193	G Street	1900	Transitional Period

#	NAME	#	Street Address	Built	Historic Period
47	Pythian Castle	1100	H Street	1884	Victorian Period
48	Stewart Foster House	1139	H Street		
49	Moulton-Barlow House	860	11th Street	1907	Transitional Period
50	Wagner Block House	1157	J Street	1920	Craftsman Period
51	Wagner Block House	1187	J Street	1920	Craftsman Period
52	Wagner Block House	1087	12th Street	1920	Craftsman Period
53	Schorlig House	1050	12th Street	1885	Victorian Period
54	C.E. Daniels House	918	12th Street	1885	Victorian Period
55	Beers-Ely House	1285	I Street	1877	Settlement Period
56	Bair-Stokes House	916	13th Street	1888	Victorian Period
57	Horel House	980	13th Street	1904	Transitional Period
58	McCormack/ MacMillan House	1056	13th Street	1903	Transitional Period
59	Gastman-Gaynor Beer House	1362	K Street	1902	Transitional Period
60	David Wood House	1318	H Street	1910	Craftsman Period
61	Ericson House	1376	H Street	1870	Settlement Period
62	Whaley House	1395	H Street	1855	Settlement Period
63	Zehndner-Parton House	1164	14th Street	1902	Transitional Period
64	Stone House	902	14th Street	1888	Victorian Period
65	Cullberg House	1452	I Street	1862	Settlement Period
66	A. Gastman House	1492	H Street	1898	Victorian Period
67	William-Smith House	1542	H Street	1888	Victorian Period
68	Jako-Wagner House	1593	F Street		
69	Barter Bungalow/ Court	1645	G Street	1930	Craftsman Period
70	Smith-Mckenzie House	1619	H Street	1877	Settlement Period
71	Scribner House	1661	H Street	1885	Victorian Period
72	Sweet House	1717	H Street	1911	Craftsman Period
73	Godden House	938	17th Street	1919	Craftsman Period
74	Davidson-Carroll Store/ House	1593	I Street	1914	Craftsman Period
75	Keller House	1566	I Street	1894	Victorian Period
76	Stewart School Building	1125	16th Street	1925	Craftsman Period
77	St. Mary's Church	1090	16th Street	1884	Victorian Period
78	Greenwood Cemetery	1757	J Street	1860	Settlement Period
79	Nelson Hall		Humboldt St. Univ.	1940	Craftsman Period
80	Gist Hall		Humboldt St. Univ.	1933	Craftsman Period
81	Jenkins Hall		Humboldt St. Univ.	1950	Craftsman Period
82	Founders Hall		Humboldt St. Univ.	1921	Craftsman Period
83*	Bayside Post Office	1786	Old Arcata Road		
84*	Chaffey House	1220	Spear Avenue	1887	Victorian Period
85*	O'Grady House	1630	27th Street		
86*	Strobel House	1621	J Street	1874	Settlement Period
87*	Zehndner-Harpst-Austin House	1860	11th Street	1870	Settlement Period
88*	McMillian House	589	F Street		
89*	Old Methodist Church-Parsonage House	1166	H Street		
90*	Liscom-Morrell House	1166	I Street		
91*	Morrell-St. Louis House/Barn/Milk House	3215	St. Louis Road		
92*	Janes School House	1105	Spear Avenue		
93*	Pointsett House	3501	Boyd Road		

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
001-021-003	37 W 2ND ST	MOORE JACK E TR 4617 LITTLE CALIFORNIA ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-031-005	50 W 5TH ST	HONE GAVIN & HONE BRIAN 2640 VISSER CT MCKINLEYVILLE, CA 95519
001-033-004	505 SUMMER ST	DIVINE FREDRIC C & VICTORIA G TR 1924 4TH ST SAN RAFAEL, CA 94901
001-042-001	115 W 6TH ST	FREITAS MARCO & MARIA A D V 3667 MIDDLEFIELD ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-042-012	609 SUMMER ST	CHAMBERS JONATHAN J & MELINDA L TR 2565 FOREST KNOLL LANE EUREKA, CA 95503
001-042-013	119 W 6TH ST	CHAMBERS JONATHAN J & MELINDA L & DUNLAP BRIAN UMT 2850 E STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
001-045-010	719 CALIFORNIA ST	FIELD JONATHAN W & CHRISTINE K 6501 NICOLAUS ROAD LINCOLN, CA 95648
001-046-003	724 CALIFORNIA ST	KATRI JEROD J & TOLLEFSON AARIN & DART MILES & JEN 3394 PIGEON POINT RD EUREKA, CA 95503
001-046-008	803 PINE ST	BRADY MARIAN 803 PINE ST EUREKA, CA 95501

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
001-047-009	813 SUMMER ST	KING BRENDA R 1874 CECIL AV FORTUNA, CA 95540
001-047-012	801 SUMMER ST	MCGILLIVRAY GERALD JR & KATHY PO BOX 72 FORTUNA, CA 95540
001-048-012	312 W WASHINGTON ST	NICHOLS ANDREW & ROBISON KEATON 911 C ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-051-003	102 F ST	BARMORE MICHAEL K & LORENA D TR PO BOX 464 LOLETA, CA 95551
001-051-004	108 F ST	VELLUTINI DOLORES M TR 2424 J ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-051-009	403 2ND ST	EUREKA PRESERVATION PARTNERS PO BOX 2103 RANCHO MIRAGE, CA 92270
001-051-011	424 FIRST ST	FSB HOLDINGS LLC CO PO DRAWER 1008 EUREKA, CA 95502
001-051-015		VELLUTINI DOLORES M TR 2424 J ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-052-008	301 2ND ST	SWAN RICHARD G & NANCY C 646 ROCKING HORSE CT SAN JOSE, CA 95123

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
001-053-001	200 FIRST ST	ODELL PATRICK S TR PO BOX 29 OAKVILLE, CA 94562
001-053-005	223 2ND ST	FERGUSON KARL & DANIELLE HWCPRS 607 STONE LANE TRINIDAD, CA 95570
001-062-002	208 C ST	KRAUSE LESTER L & KATHLEEN F TR PO BX 841 BAYSIDE, CA 95524
001-062-003	242 C ST	G & K PAVILLION LLC CO 1589 MYRTLE AVE EUREKA, CA 95501
001-062-004	127 3RD ST	HOPKINS JACKSON D & POZEL LYNDA A TR 2402 D ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-081-001	605 B ST	EUREKA CITY OF POLICE DEPT
001-084-005	716 B ST	HOCH RICHMOND J & DIANE C TR 1985 CAMPTON RD EUREKA, CA 95503
001-084-006	724 B ST	SANDERS MARK & BRENDA K 17023 424TH DR. SE GOLD BAR, WA 98251
001-084-007	732 B ST A & B	FREEMAN DONALD R 275 FOX HILL LANE FORTUNA, CA 95540

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
001-091-001	203 F ST	CARTER MARK J TR 301 L ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-091-006	236 G ST	GLOBE IMPORTS LTD INC PO BX 952 EUREKA, CA 95502
001-091-007	241 F ST	CARSON BLOCK QALICB LLC CO 241 F STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
001-092-001	213 E ST	PROVISOR INVESTMENT PROPERTIES LLC CO PO BOX 2238 REDWAY, CA 95560
001-092-002	416 2ND ST	ESTRADA KARINA I TR 3353 32ND AVENUE SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55406
001-092-003	422 2ND ST	ULANSEY LEE R & CATHERINE A TR PO BOX 57 EUREKA, CA 95502
001-092-004	426 2ND ST	IRVINE JOHN W & IRVINE MARGARET Y TR 2159 TERRA VISTA AVE MCKINLEYVILLE, CA 95519
001-093-004	320 2ND ST	IMPERIALE SQUARE LLC 1821 BARNEY STREET FORTUNA, CA 95540
001-093-011	240 E ST	CLARKE MEMORIAL MUSEUM 240 E ST EUREKA, CA 95501

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
001-093-016	306 2ND ST	FANUCCHI EVO & CATHERINE 218 D ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-095-001	404 3RD ST	WILLIAMS WILLIAM R TR 1901 12TH AVE SACRAMENTO, CA 95818
001-095-005	329 E ST	EUREKA CENTRAL II 6600 HUNTER DR ROHNERT PARK, CA 94928
001-095-007	324 F ST	CARTER PROPERTIES 301 L ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-096-002	312 3RD ST	EUREKA CITY OF CR 531 K ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-096-004	310 E ST	SELBY AND BLACKWOOD PROPERTIES LLC 316 E ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-096-006	350 E ST	FRANK VANESSA & FRANK HEATHER SUC TR PO BOX 126 TRINIDAD, CA 95570
001-111-003	636 F ST	HUMBOLDT ARTS COUNCIL INC 636 F ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-123-003	511 2ND ST	OLD TOWN 3 LLC CO 1589 MYRTLE AVE EUREKA, CA 95501

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
001-123-005	503 2ND ST	LAND TRAVIS A & SARAH B 123 F ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-123-006	109 F ST	EUREKA PRESERVATION PARTNERS PO BOX 2103 RANCHO MIRAGE, CA 92270
001-131-002	812 2ND APTS A-B ST	TUTEJA ASHOK K & XUEJUAN L TR 2954 DEVONSHIRE CIR SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84108
001-131-003	826 2ND ST	MCGUIRE JAKE PO BOX 372 FIELDS LANDING, CA 95537
001-131-006	817 3RD ST	MARTIN KELLY & KALA PO BX 6158 EUREKA, CA 95502
001-131-007	805 3RD ST	CASAGRANDE GREG & CASAGRANDE LISA TR PO BOX 6768 EUREKA, CA 95502
001-132-007	711 3RD ST	FULLERTON JOHN B 711 THIRD ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-133-001	213 G ST	MARTIN KELLY J & KALA L PO BX 6158 EUREKA, CA 95502
001-133-002	210 H ST	OLD TOWN 3 LLC CO 1589 MYRTLE AVE EUREKA, CA 95501

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
001-133-005	621 3RD ST	HUMBOLDT PARLOR 14 NSGW PO BX 5041 EUREKA, CA 95502
001-133-007	239 G ST	MARTIN KELLY J & KALA L PO BOX 6158 EUREKA, CA 95502
001-136-004	617 4TH ST	POUND WENDY L & KOVACS KURT & GROOM BARBARA A TR 617 FOURTH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-141-005	701 5TH ST	UMPQUA BANK 9285 NE TANASBOURNE DR HILLSBORO, OR 97124
001-143-002	412 G ST	CUE II LLC 323 FIFTH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-145-001	515 G ST	HUMBOLDT MASONIC TEMPLE ASSN PO BX 197 EUREKA, CA 95502
001-145-002	514 H ST	HONOR LLC CO 2425 NORTH RIDGEPARK LN ORANGE, CA 92867
001-146-001	500 5TH ST	A & K INVESTMENTS LLC 1589 MYRTLE AVE EUREKA, CA 95501
001-154-006	703 8TH ST	HUMBOLDT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY 703 8TH STREET EUREKA, CA 95501

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
001-155-003	730 H ST	NEWH LLC PO BOX 668 EUREKA, CA 95502
001-156-001	518 7TH ST	EUREKA INN LLC CO 518 7TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-171-002	1020 2ND ST	FEARON BRIAN R & CREMA CHRISTINE TR 728 4TH ST #F EUREKA, CA 95501
001-171-005	1027 3RD ST	CARTER FAMILY REAL ESTATE LLC CO 301 L ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-171-006	1023 3RD ST	CARTER FAMILY REAL ESTATE LLC CO 301 L STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
001-171-009	1006 2ND ST	FREDSTI DANA & FITZGERALD DAVID WHTC & PAYNTER JEN 1006 2ND ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-172-004	931 3RD ST	CARTER PROPERTIES 301 L ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-172-005	923 3RD ST	CARTER JOSEPH P SM ET AL 301 L ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-172-006	911 3RD ST	CARTER PROPERTIES 301 L ST EUREKA, CA 95501

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
001-174-003	1026 3RD ST	RAEL GREGORY L & RHONDA K & EDSON JUDITH L TR 1026 3RD ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-174-007	1023 4TH ST	RUSH GERALD D & BELINDA M TR 572 OBRIEN RD PORT ANGELES, WA 98362
001-194-002		HUMBOLDT COUNTY OF PARKING LOT & HEALTH CENTER
001-206-001	707 I ST	HUNT HOWARD L & JANETH N TR 2161 GOLF COURSE RD BAYSIDE, CA 95524
001-223-004	304 N ST	NORTHCOAST CHILDRENS SERVICES INC PO BOX 1165 ARCATA, CA 95521
001-235-004	1236 6TH ST	CHAMBERLAIN PAUL M PO BOX 2066 TRINIDAD, CA 95570
001-241-016	1315 8TH ST	MARTINI JENNA R M & MARTINI ALBERT P WHCPRS 308 W ORMONDE RD SAN LUIS OBISPO, CA 93401
001-242-004	1235 8TH ST	TRALLE CHERYL B TR 1235 8TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-244-001	805 N ST	DYER BERT E & MCINERNEY JOSEPH T TR PO BOX 2163 WEAVERVILLE, CA 96093

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
001-245-002	1218 8TH ST	LUTHER GUY K & JUDITH A 4157 EXCELSIOR RD EUREKA, CA 95503
001-245-006	1205 9TH ST	ESPITIA BELEN 1205 9TH STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
001-245-009	811 M ST	BARBOZA CAROL S 811 M ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-246-002	804 M ST	DELGADO ROBERTO E & LOPEZ MARINA M & MAXON JUSTIN 804 M STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
001-251-010	1521 6TH ST	KIMBEL REBECCA TR 37506 COUNTY RD 69 BRIGGSDALE, CO 80611
001-251-011	1505 6TH ST	CHIN ALAN & SAM D TR 2333 F ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-252-007	1423 6TH ST	SPENCER LEE R & BARBARA A 2218 RAINTREE LN RIVERBANK, CA 95367
001-252-008	1419 6TH ST	CHIN ALAN & CHIN SAM TR 2333 F ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-254-006	1417 7TH ST	NASH LESLIE A TR 1417 7TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
001-254-007	631 O ST	CHIN ALAN & CHIN SAM TR 2333 F ST EUREKA, CA 95501
001-262-007	725 O ST	HANAFI HAMOUDA B & CATHERINE B 829 MADISON STREET ALBANY, CA 94706
002-031-001	301 P ST	LEWIS GARY W & LEWIS ARGELIS I HWCPRS 301 P ST EUREKA, CA 95501
002-031-002	1522 3RD ST	OPEN DOOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE CENTER 1275 8TH ST ARCATA, CA 95521
002-032-001	305 O ST	KOKISH RON & DELSON NIKI TR 1056 VILLAGE RD CARBONDALE, CO 81623
002-032-011	309 O ST	HANSON RORY A & HANSON JO ANN TR 1729 FAIRWAY DR BAYSIDE, CA 95524
002-053-004	1825 2ND ST	JONES MARK A TR PO BOX 517 FORT BRAGG, CA 95437
002-055-001	1607 2ND ST	BIO-JEM INC 2127 W ASH AVE FULLERTON, CA 92833
002-055-005	1613 2ND ST	VAN WOLBECK TINA & CHRISTOPHER & EMILY 280 CASTLE HILL RANCH RD WALNUT CREEK, CA 94595

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
002-061-005	1826 2ND ST	ELLSWORTH CHARLES T JR FAMILY TRUST 1826 2ND ST EUREKA, CA 95501
002-061-007	206 T ST	MARTINS WAYNE W PO BOX 464 EUREKA, CA 95502
002-061-018	1813 3RD ST	GONZALES SHANTHI UWJT & RODRIGUEZ CHRISTOPHER 1813/1811 3RD STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
002-062-003	1739 3RD ST	LAFFERTY STEVEN J & BAKER SARI A HWCPRS 1739 3RD ST EUREKA, CA 95501
002-063-002	1612 2ND ST	TOLLNER MARTHA 1612 2ND ST EUREKA, CA 95501
002-065-003	1722 3RD ST	HEER BALWINDER S HW & KAUR NACHHATTAR 1722 3RD ST EUREKA, CA 95501
002-091-010		HUMBOLDT TRANSIT AUTHORITY -
002-093-003	1939 2ND ST	MITCHELL PAMELA TR 1937 2ND STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
002-093-004	1929 2ND ST	MUNOZ GERARDO S 720 SKYWAY AVE CHICO, CA 95928

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
002-094-004	2136 2ND ST	TRUTNA TIMOTHY N TR 710 E ST SUITE 245 EUREKA, CA 95501
002-104-006	2014 4TH ST	DOUGLAS FIR LODGES INC 2014 4TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
002-112-005	523 T ST	REDWOOD COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY 904 G ST EUREKA, CA 95501
002-121-004	2235 FIRST ST	BOLZ FRANCIS 2235 FIRST ST EUREKA, CA 95501
002-181-017	1305 BAY ST	PETRICCA JOSEPH P & JILL S 1305 BAY ST EUREKA, CA 95501
002-182-002	1214 BAY ST	SHOBE JUSTIN & BACKMAN CHRISTINE TR 1214 BAY STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
002-211-001	1507 2ND ST	ELLOWAY KERISA & WONENBERG BRETT 1519 2ND ST EUREKA, CA 95501
002-212-002	1522 2ND ST	CONKLIN NANCY 1522 2ND ST EUREKA, CA 95501
002-212-006	1525 3RD ST	CONDRO LAUREL 1525 3RD ST UNITS 1-4 EUREKA, CA 95501

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
002-212-007	1521 3RD ST	TARI MARK PO BOX 2013 EUREKA, CA 95502
004-011-003	123 W WASHINGTON ST	BLACK KAREN L 1028 FLORIDA ST VALLEJO, CA 94590
004-021-002	129 W CLARK ST	WILLIAMS CARI & WILLIAMS JAMES 129 W CLARK ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-021-003	123 CLARK ST	CRAIG ROBIN B & LYNDA L 1941 QUAKER ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-021-005	1126 CALIFORNIA ST	PAYES INVESTMENT PROPERTIES LLC CO 1840 MYRTLE AVE EUREKA, CA 95501
004-021-007	122 W SIMPSON ST	JANOWSKI FRANK & JANOWSKI TERESA 1602 L ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-021-008	128 W SIMPSON ST	TVEDT TINA N P O BOX 816 GARBERVILLE, CA 95542
004-023-001	135 W SIMPSON ST	CURTICE BRAD & GRETCHEN 4599 EXCELSIOR RD EUREKA, CA 95503
004-023-006	112 W CEDAR ST	RETZLOFF MICHAEL L & ROSEMARIE TR 4709 PATRICIA DR EUREKA, CA 95503

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-023-007	124 W CEDAR ST	DILLON CEDAR 124 W CEDAR STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
004-023-008	130 W CEDAR ST	WEST JEANETTE D TR 130 W. CEDAR ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-024-003	204 W CEDAR ST	BLACK KAREN L & FITZGERALD ERIN L 1028 FLORIDA ST VALLEJO, CA 94590
004-024-004	212 W CEDAR ST	AYRES CAROLYN 212 W CEDAR STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
004-024-005	220 W CEDAR ST	CLARK JEFFREY S 220 W CEDAR ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-033-007	34 VINE ST	CAVE GENE D TDP 34 VINE ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-053-004	601 W WABASH AVE	GREGG KENNETH W & TRUDY L 2056 WESTWOOD PL EUREKA, CA 95503
004-054-003	405 W DEL NORTE ST	BURNS PATRICK C & RACHEL PO BOX 5694 EUREKA, CA 95502
004-061-001	135 W CEDAR ST	MCCARTHY ATHENA 135 WEST CEDAR ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-061-002	127 W CEDAR ST	CHRISTIANSEN CORRINE 127 W CEDAR ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-061-003	125 W CEDAR ST	BIRKS CARL G & DUKES DEBORAH 125 W CEDAR ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-061-005	1300 CALIFORNIA ST	CALVARY CHAPEL EUREKA INC PO BOX 6920 EUREKA, CA 95502
004-061-006	1334 CALIFORNIA ST	CARTER MARK J TR 301 L ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-061-008	130 W 14TH ST	RENFER NATALIE R & RENFER DAVID J 130 W 14TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-061-009	1315 PINE ST	KAY DE ANDREA 1315 PINE ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-062-003	223 W CEDAR ST	CHAREST KATHERINE SWJT & SANCHEZ RUBEN 223 W CEDAR ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-062-004	213 W CEDAR ST	GOUVEA SAVANNAH 213 W CEDAR ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-062-006	1334 PINE ST	HANS HEATHER G 1334 PINE ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-063-009	305 W CEDAR ST	MAPLES WAYNE R & MAXINE M TR ET AL 317 W CEDAR ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-064-002	123 W 14TH ST	HANES DESSA M 123 W 14TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-065-008	1461 SUMMER ST	OVERTON ARCHIE TR 1986 WASHINGTON AVE A SAN LEANDRO, CA 94577
004-065-009	1455 SUMMER ST	LANNING PHILLIP 1455 SUMMER ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-071-004	1620 CALIFORNIA ST	MATHESON ELAINE 848 BATAAN AVE DUNKIRK, NY 14048
004-071-007	1646 CALIFORNIA ST	AYRES JOHN TR 6255 LEEANN DR EUREKA, CA 95503
004-071-015	1627 PINE ST	SHELTON BRADLEY JR 16027 BROOKHURST ST STE I 542 FOUNTAIN VALLEY, CA 92708
004-072-003	1616 PINE ST	SCHUSTER GRETCHEN E 805 WILEY CT ARCATA, CA 95521
004-072-009	226 W WABASH AVE	KESSEL GAREN & DOW-KESSEL JENEICE 226 W WABASH AVE EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-072-014	1623 SUMMER ST	COLTRA TERRY L & COLTRA LINDA K 1623 SUMMER ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-072-015	1615 SUMMER ST	SHANNON MICHAEL D & JACQUELINE M 1615 SUMMER ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-072-016	1633 SUMMER ST	MORI PIERO & FREUDE EVELYNN 1633 SUMMER STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
004-073-007	1644 SUMMER ST	TRANSITIONAL RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITIES PO BOX 6244 EUREKA, CA 95502
004-081-008	104 W DEL NORTE ST	HENDRICKSON BARRY A & KIMBERLY R 104 WEST DEL NORTE ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-082-005	207 W WABASH AVE	MCCURDY BRYCE W B & BROOK A K & LARSON JACOB 2035 EVERDING ST EUREKA, CA 95503
004-082-006	204 W DEL NORTE ST	GUIMOND WILLIAM J & BEVERLY J TR 66 SUNSHINE WAY EUREKA, CA 95503
004-082-010	222 W DEL NORTE ST	BRUHNKE LOUIS 222 W DEL NORTE ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-084-008	1910 CALIFORNIA ST	HUMBOLDT SENIOR RESOURCE CENTER INC 1910 CALIFORNIA ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-085-003	213 W DEL NORTE ST	BROWN LELAND W & BROWN BONNIE J TR & FERGUSON KENN 213 W DEL NORTE ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-085-007	226 W SONOMA ST	THOMPSON WAYNE 350 BEAN CREEK RD SCOTTS VALLEY, CA 95066
004-085-008	234 W SONOMA ST	HALL JESSICA 234 W SONOMA ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-091-004	827 B ST	HARTMAN DENNIS R & DAPHNE G 827 B ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-092-001	801 A ST	LINDLEY SARAH A 312B MYRTLE ST SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
004-092-006	815 A ST	ZWIEFELHOFER BRAD A & JOANNA HWCPRS PO BOX 222 CARLOTTA, CA 95528
004-092-007	811 A ST	JOHNSON LAUREL R 811 A ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-093-006	935 B ST	GAINES DAVID 935 B ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-093-007	921 B ST	TITUS BEVERLY & OLSON CARRIE PO BOX 4170 ARCATA, CA 95521

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-093-008	917 B ST	BENNETT RHONDA 917 B ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-094-002	904 B ST	FAUSER ELAINE D TR 88 W NAPA DR PETALUMA, CA 94954
004-095-005	916 A ST	CHANDLER MARGO A TR 916 A ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-095-008	10 W GRANT ST	WOLFE BARON 10 W GRANT ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-101-001	1003 B ST	BEST DAVID W 275 SHIRLEY BL ARCATA, CA 95521
004-101-013	1024 C ST	CASANOVA MARK A & SHERI D 1002 C ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-104-005	1134 C ST	SERVICE ROBERT & PAMELA 1134 C ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-104-008	1111 B ST	URSICH CHRISTOPHER A TR 1111 B ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-106-002	25 W CLARK ST	MCQUOWN MARVIN D PO BOX 12 JUNCTION CITY, CA 96048

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-111-001	1205 B ST	DRURY ELLEN M 54 BEACH DR TRINIDAD, CA 95570
004-111-008	1229 B ST	BRADFORD CARYLE K PO BOX 1233 EUREKA, CA 95502
004-112-002	1204 B ST	SNOWDEN CHARLES L & MARGARET C 1204 B ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-112-004	1218 B ST	SERPA ROBERT TR 1502 CEDAR ST APT C BERKELY, CA 94703
004-112-008	1233 A ST	CARLSON CHARLES A & ERICA M 1233 A STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
004-113-006	18 W CEDAR ST	GOETSCH DALE R & DARIA M 18 W CEDAR ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-114-006	1313 B ST	SMITH HARLEY N PO BOX 117 EUREKA, CA 95502
004-115-013	1315 A ST	WALTERS DUDLEY & LAURI 503 N FIR VILLA RD. DALLAS, OR 97338
004-116-003	15 W CEDAR ST	DIONNE DANIEL L & LINDA M 15 W CEDAR ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-116-008	28 W 14TH ST	NORDLOF MARTIN T & SUSAN F 28 W 14TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-121-001	1405 B ST	SMITH SUZANNE R TR 1401 J STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
004-121-002	1406 C ST	VIEYRA DOUGLAS L & LILIANE E TR 1406 C ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-121-005	1446 C ST	SHERMAN RUPPE JENIFER M 1446 C ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-121-008	1461 B ST	JORDAN ROBERT D 2414 D ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-121-009	1449 B ST	MESSELEE JAMIE R WSJT & SHIRLEY KRISTEN K 1449 B ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-122-002	24 14TH ST	ROJAS GILBERTO B & GONZALEZ CARMELA P 1404 B ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-122-010	1441 A ST	LUBKE RYAN K & LUBKE ANNA K 1441 A ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-122-011	1439 A ST	JONES CARLOS R & KYUNG S 1439 A ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-131-011	1613 B ST	HASSLER WILLIAM & RESNICK NANCY TR 5460 ERICSON WAY ARCATA, CA 95521
004-132-015	11 WABASH AVE	CORAGLIOTTI MICHAEL C & ROBERTA COTR P.O. BOX 9175 VALLEJO, CA 94591
004-133-012	1625 CALIFORNIA ST	MUCHA DAVID J 1625 CALIFORNIA ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-143-001	1801 CALIFORNIA ST	PRIVAT JODI 3060 BARBER CREEK RD HYDESVILLE, CA 95547
004-143-008	1829 CALIFORNIA ST	SANDERS DANNY W & HONEYCUTT KATHERINE M PO BOX 5627 EUREKA, CA 95502
004-143-009	1823 CALIFORNIA ST	BAILEY ULYSSES 3868 WELLINGTON ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-143-010	1811 CALIFORNIA ST	EVENSON DARRELL E SR 1811 CALIFORNIA ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-144-006	1929 B ST	MCCURDY BROOK MPSE 2035 EVERDING ST EUREKA, CA 95503
004-146-007	1930 A ST	PICKERING ALIAH C SP 1930 A ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-151-009	902 E ST	OTTO ADRIENNE PO BOX 408 EUREKA, CA 95502
004-151-020	821 D ST	WOOD GENIE TR 821 D ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-161-004	1028 E ST	PELREN GARY & PAMELA 1374 ALDER GROVE RD ARCATA, CA 95521
004-161-007	303 CLARK ST	BURNS PHILIP E 303 CLARK ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-161-008	1031 D ST	PAVLETICH THOMAS 1031 D ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-162-001	1003 C ST	TUVELL PRIYA M & USHA J & CHRISTOPHER K & SILVA 115 SANTA FE LN CHICO, CA 95973
004-162-003	226 GRANT ST	CHAPIN B EILEEN & STURDY WILLIAM 239 CLARK ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-162-004	230 GRANT ST	STURDY WILLIAM A 239 CLARK ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-162-006	250 GRANT ST	GUIMOND WILLIAM J & BEVERLY J TR 66 SUNSHINE WAY EUREKA, CA 95503

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-162-008	239 CLARK ST	STURDY WILLIAM A 239 CLARK ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-162-009	227 CLARK ST	FERRIS DIANA R 227 CLARK ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-162-014	1011 C ST	LYNES CHRISTOPHER W & LINDA K 1011 C ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-163-005	272 CLARK ST	MACMILLAN-SCHWABE LAURIE A TR 272 CLARK STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
004-163-011	303 HILLSDALE ST	MASON NICKLAS SMJT & NYOKKA EMILY 352 MEADOW VIEW LANE GARBERVILLE, CA 95542
004-163-015	261 HILLSDALE ST	SELVIDGE KIMBER L 261 HILLSDALE ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-163-016	251 HILLSDALE ST	CRABB RICHARD M & CRABB KIYOKO TR 251 HILLSDALE ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-163-017	239 HILLSDALE ST	FLYNN MICHAEL E & JEAN M TR 239 HILLSDALE ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-163-020	234 CLARK ST	RHUDE PAULA I TR PO BOX 38 EUREKA, CA 95502

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-163-024	233 HILLSDALE ST	WOMACK RICHARD L & WOMACK LYNDA C & BINGHAM SUSAN 517 EVERDING ST EUREKA, CA 95503
004-171-002	258 HILLSDALE ST	HEUER SAIGE 258 HILLSDALE ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-171-005	278 HILLSDALE ST	WRIGHT JEREMY & MORRISON SUSAN A 278 HILLSDALE ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-171-009	1302 E ST	BINNIE WILLIAM T & JUDITH L 11000 WEST END RD ARCATA, CA 95521
004-171-024	1305 WILLIAMS ST	WILKINS CHRISTOPHER & MARIE C 1305 WILLIAMS ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-172-003	220 HILLSDALE ST	LEPHEW MICHAEL J 220 HILLSDALE ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-172-004	232 HILLSDALE ST	BENZONELLI HEIDI 1985 CAMPTON RD EUREKA, CA 95503
004-172-011	235 14TH ST	FARRAR WAYNE TR 235 14TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-172-014	1321 C ST	ALCOHOL DRUG CARE SERVICE INC 2109 BROADWAY STE A EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-172-020	1222 WILLIAMS ST	CARTER JILLIAN PO BOX 4972 EUREKA, CA 95502
004-172-021	1239 C ST	DEPROSPERO CHRISTINA & RAPLJENOVIC AARON WHJT & RA 1239 C STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
004-181-001	1401 D ST	REGIER PHILIP J & JANET E TR 15705 MILNE CIR MOORPARK, CA 93021
004-181-002	316 14TH ST	OSENBAUGH REGINA 316 14TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-181-005	1410 E ST	SCHIERER BETH A 1410 E ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-181-008	1421 D ST	CLARK DONALD R 7587 ELK RIVER RD EUREKA, CA 95503
004-181-009	1413 D ST	STARK ERIC M & PATRICIA A G TR 877 A ST ARCATA, CA 95521
004-182-002	264 14TH ST	HAGEN BRIANNE N & HAGEN PETER J 264 14TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-182-007	1424 D ST	LANNUNZIATA HELEN & LOHOEFENER CHRISTOPHER 1026 E MITCHELL ST TUCSON, AZ 85719

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-182-008	287 15TH ST	EDDISFORD LUCIEN & ISABELLE 287 15TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-183-009	223 15TH ST	SANDS LORETTA A 223 15TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-183-011	1423 C ST	HUNT WILLIAM R & HUNT ZENA TR 1621 E STREET NAPA, CA 94559
004-183-012	1409 C ST	SMITH KAREN A 1409 C ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-185-002	254 15TH ST	ARONSON SANDRA 254 15TH ST EUREKA, CA 95503
004-185-004	1502 D ST	FREESE DANIEL R & SUSANNA 1502 D ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-186-003	226 15TH ST	DORIS TIMM TR 226 15TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-194-002	324 WATSON ST	MOORE JAMES 324 WATSON ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-194-006	1628 E ST	NEWCOMB MARK D & TAMMY 1628 E ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-194-007	1633 D ST	RECTOR WARDENS AND VESTRY OF CHRIST CHURCH PARISH PO BOX 861 EUREKA, CA 95502
004-195-002	1606 D ST	BLACKSONE KIM SUC TRTC & MCGINNIS MARK MSTC 333 HENDERSON DR SAN JOSE, CA 95123
004-197-001	303 WABASH AVE	STOKEY PAUL G 649 MAIN ST ST HELENA, CA 94574
004-199-002	1603 C ST	THRASH STANLEY A & KATHERINE E PO BX 342013 LAKEWAY, TX 78734
004-199-004	1627 C ST	LEE DAVID A & JANICE M 1627 C ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-199-005	1631 C ST	HALES JENNIFER & SIMS HANK 1631 C ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-199-008	1657 C ST	SHAPIRO MICHAEL 2613 SWANLUND LANE EUREKA, CA 95503
004-201-004	1804 D ST	GRISWOLD TERRY E & MARY L HWJT ET AL 623 HAYES ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-201-010	1817 WILLIAMS ST	STEPHENS SHERRY D 1817 WILLIAMS ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-206-001	1903 C ST	MCKAY LAUREL B 1903 C ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-206-005	1927 C ST	SABATA SUSANNE J SWTC & DEMONTIGNY EVERTA SOLOMON 1927 C ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-211-001	803 F ST	OCONNOR DANIEL J 5741 NE HAZEL CT NEWPORT, OR 97365
004-211-004	537 9TH ST	REDWOOD COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY INC 904 G ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-221-002	904 G ST	REDWOOD COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY INC 904 G ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-221-016	925 F ST	GRIGGS TOBIAS R 925 F ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-221-018	911 F ST	FAUSER PETER C & FAUSER LELA J 1121 WALKER POINT RD BAYSIDE, CA 95524
004-222-013	1016 F ST	GOOSBY ZUETTI L & GOOSBY BRENDA A TR 4619 FLORENCE PL EUREKA, CA 95503
004-231-007	1137 F ST	GENTLE SAMMY R & DARLENE A 1137 F ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-232-001		EUREKA CITY OF AUDITORIUM
004-233-007	1225 F ST	KUNZE MARC & HALL AMANDA C 1225 F STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
004-233-010	1207 F ST	JORDAN ROBERT 2414 D ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-234-002	1200 F ST	MACDONALD JILL J TR 2426 G STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
004-234-007	1207 E ST	PEELE JONAH 1207 E ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-234-008	430 12TH ST	FONSECA MANUEL PO BOX 3061 EUREKA, CA 95502
004-242-001	1303 E ST	WEYER FAMILY PROPERTIES LLC CO PO BOX 4925 EUREKA, CA 95502
004-242-008	1333 E ST	TRIPP STEVEN D & TRIPP LAURA HWCPRS 1333 E ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-242-009	1329 E ST	COLE HUGH B 1656 CHURCH AVE MCKINLEYVILLE, CA 95519

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-243-007	1428 G ST	BELL KEVIN C 1428 G STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
004-243-017		MARSH JAMES N IV & PHOEBE M 516 14TH STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
004-251-002	514 15TH ST	BLADOW JOAN M & GEORGE 514 15TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-251-004	1510 G ST	WASSON LARRY L & KAREN A 1510 G ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-251-014	1604 G ST	KUHNEL RONALD W TR PO BOX 1049 FERNDALE, CA 95536
004-251-024	1646 G ST	KUHNEL RONALD W TR PO BOX 1049 FERNDALE, CA 95536
004-252-008	1523 E ST	PELLE JESSE 1523 E ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-263-009	325 DEL NORTE ST	ALBIN CHESTER C TR PO BX 601 FORTUNA, CA 95540
004-264-002	1910 G ST	METHODIST EPISCOPAL 520 DEL NORTE ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
004-264-007	1926 G ST	FIRST METHODIST CH 520 DEL NORTE ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-265-002	1922 F ST	HOWATT CATRINA L & H BRENT TR 1922 F ST EUREKA, CA 95501
004-266-005	1940 E ST	HAAS GEORGE TR 1940 E ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-014-006	933 I ST	SCHULZE LINDA L TR 933 I ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-016-001	905 G ST	THISSELL-CARTER VIRGINIA TR 905 G STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
005-021-004	1030 J ST	CRANFORD CLAUDIA 1030 J ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-022-001	1003 H ST	KEIG LESLIE 3529 PIGEON POINT RD EUREKA, CA 95503
005-022-003	1024 I ST	HANCOCK JOHN AA PO BOX 63 EUREKA, CA 95502
005-022-008	1039 H ST	ZEBADIAH DEVANE PO BOX C MAD RIVER, CA 95552

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
005-023-001	1005 G ST	GLADSTONE-CLARK JEAN TR 1005 G ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-025-006	1125 H ST	BROPHY CATHERINE A & BROPHY GRANT M 1632 BROADWAY ST#455 EUREKA, CA 95501
005-026-004	1122 H ST	TEMPELAERE AARON 1122 H ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-026-005	1134 H ST	DODD ROBERT & MARY 1134 H ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-031-003	1236 J ST	SULLIVAN WILLIAM P & AMY B 1236 J ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-031-005	1237 I ST	VAN BUSKIRK STASIA V & WADE H 16707 S PAM DR OREGON CITY, OR 97045
005-033-002	1204 H ST	KELSO TOM 1204 H ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-033-003	1212 H ST	MOSSMAN ALEXANDER W 1212 H ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-033-007	1225 G ST	ZWIEFELHOFER BRENDA & DALY CHARLES D TR 3225 EDGEWOOD RD EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
005-034-001	1303 I ST	BASHIRI NICOLE N 1303 I STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
005-034-006	1323 I ST	PRESTON DALE & SENNOTT CATHERINE B COTR 1335 H ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-036-003	1300 H ST	VERBECK JONATHAN A & EILEEN C 624 13TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-036-010	1312 H ST	PETTY CHARLES A & WENDY L 1312 H ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-042-007	717 15TH ST # A	HARRIS MICHAEL B 717 15TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-043-008	625 15TH ST	CHRIST CHURCH PO BOX 861 EUREKA, CA 95502
005-044-008	1525 I ST	MULLEN LYNETTE C PO BOX 1033 EUREKA, CA 95502
005-045-003	1500 I ST	MUELLER TIMOTHY F & RHONDA L 1500 I ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-045-004	1512 I ST	ONEILL ERIK T & CHRISTINE M PO BOX 242 CUTTEN, CA 95534

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
005-045-005	737 16TH ST	HILSON DEREK K & ANN C K 737 16TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-045-006	725 16TH ST	CHAPPELLE LEE 725 SIXTEENTH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-045-007	715 16TH ST	WATKINS MATTHEW G & BONNIE E 715 16TH STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
005-046-006	639 16TH ST	DANIELS DEBORAH PO BOX 3030 EUREKA, CA 95502
005-051-002	822 16TH ST	STIEGLITZ DAVID & WYLES MARGARET M 822 16TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-051-003	1604 J ST	SANDERSON PAUL M 1604 J ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-051-004	1632 J ST	BRUNDAGE J ERIC 1341 FICKLE HILL RD ARCATA, CA 95521
005-052-007	1623 H ST	IRWIN ROBERT C & VICKIE L 2436 18TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-061-001	1705 I ST	HOANG JASON & NGUYEN TIEN 4763 DICKSON DR EUREKA, CA 95503

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
005-061-008		EUREKA CITY OF VOLUNTEER MEETING HALL
005-061-017	1723 I ST	PAYES PARTNERSHIP PROPERTIES LLC 3340 18TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-061-022	1708 J ST	GRIESHABER ROY TR 838 J ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-063-004	1722 H ST	DOWNEY NICHOLAS & EVELYN M & PERRY PAUL J 3161 CHURCH ST FORTUNA, CA 95540
005-071-019	1819 I ST	CURTIS BRAD & CURTIS CATHY C 1819 I ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-072-001	1801 H ST	BUTLER KRISTINA A 1801 H ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-072-002	1802 I ST	MCBETH CHRISTOPHER J & JESSICA E 1824 P ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-072-008	1833 H ST	TRUTNA TIMOTHY N TR 710 E ST SUITE 245 EUREKA, CA 95501
005-072-011	1813 H ST	KELLER RANDALL J PO BOX 126 PINE VALLEY, CA 91962

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
005-074-007	1933 I ST	WEYER BRICE C BOX 4925 EUREKA, CA 95502
005-076-005	1936 H ST	HUNT THOMAS TR 1936 H ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-082-008	809 J ST	STALEY ROBERTA TR 3240 K ST EUREKA, CA 95503
005-084-006	925 J ST	WATSON GABRIEL 925 J ST EUREKA, CA 95521
005-091-006	1007 I ITH ST	KELSO TOM SM JT & KELSO ILSE H PO BOX 3699 EUREKA, CA 95502
005-091-007	1025 K ST	SAMUELSON MICHAEL TR PO BOX 6777 EUREKA, CA 95502
005-091-008	1013 K ST	DADD CHRIS UMJT & CONDRO LAUREL 1013 K ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-092-002	1004 K ST	MAPLES LINDA R 32B SUNBRAE GROVE NEW ZEALAND, 3116
005-092-007	1025 J ST	GILMORE FRANKLIN J 1025 J ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
005-093-010	1106 L ST	ATKINSON DIRK E & ATKINSON PATRICIA M TR 1213 WEST ST PETALUMA, CA 94952
005-094-006	1136 K ST	WRIGHT PAUL L & LAURA C 1136 K ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-094-008	1145 J ST	HILL HANS F & MARY A 1145 J ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-102-001	1201 J ST	JEWELL LAUREL 1201 J ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-102-008	1207 J ST	HUMPHERS SCOTT N & ANGELIQUE M 1207 J ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-105-008	1413 J ST	THROSSEL THOMAS G & JANINE C 1413 J ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-111-002	926 15TH ST	WARREN JANET C TR 926 15TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-111-018	1531 J ST	EUREKA WOMANS CLUB PO BX 778 EUREKA, CA 95502
005-111-029	1525 J ST	KHALEELI SUZANNE A TR 1525 J ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
005-133-001	1086 17TH ST	PARISH BRENT M 1086 17TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-134-002	1716 K ST	BARTHEL EDWIN J & SHEILA M 6239 MARLBOROUGH DR GOLETA, CA 93117
005-134-003	1724 K ST	CIPRA MICHAEL C & JANE A 1724 K ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-142-003	910 N ST	NELSON SUSAN M 910 N ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-142-006	944 N ST	PAYES PARTNERSHIP PROPERTIES LLC 3340 18TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-142-014	923 M ST	STRANAHAN PATRICK S 923 M ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-143-002	904 M ST	JARA JOSE V & COLLEEN S 1909 MORENO ST OCEANSIDE, CA 92054
005-144-004	1303 11TH ST	HUMBOLDT RECOVERY CENTER INC PO BX 6310 EUREKA, CA 95502
005-145-006	1213 11TH ST	JOHNSON-GUIRARD LORI A & GUIRARD JEAN-PAUL TR 5064 WALNUT DRIVE EUREKA, CA 95503

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
005-146-001	1106 10TH ST	REID JESSEMYN & HUMBERT SARAH 1106 10TH STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
005-146-006	1121 11TH ST	IMMITT JESSICA 1121 11TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-146-011	1024 M ST	MORALES CHASE SMJT & FOURNIER KIMBERLEY 1024 M ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-152-001		EUREKA CITY OF CITY HALL EUREKA, CA 95501
005-153-001	1105 L ST	MORELLI VAL M TR 1105 L ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-153-002	1102 M ST	WILLIAMS ANTHONY P 1102 M ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-153-006	1125 12TH ST	GREEN WADE T & DOMINGUEZ-GREEN KATELINE Y HWCPRS 1125 12TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-153-007	1125 L ST	BURNS CHARLES 1125 L ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-153-008	1121 L ST	ROGERS DENISE Y & KEENEY CLARK R 3456 CALIFORNIA ST EUREKA, CA 95503

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
005-155-009	1205 13TH ST	DODY FRANCES SCHIRESON & DODY MERVYN W 1205 13TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-165-001	1403 M ST	HISE MARK 1600 MYRTLE AVE EUREKA, CA 95501
005-183-013	811 O ST	OGAN CHESTER AND BARBARA FAM TRUST 811 O ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-193-004	1405 11TH ST	LUNGI DAVID G JR 1405 11TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-223-002	1604 R ST	CLEARY KATHLEEN T TR 1604 R ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-232-003	1752 EASTWOOD DR	CARRICO LYNN M 3775 PENNSYLVANIA AV EUREKA, CA 95501
005-232-009	1751 EASTWOOD DR	SHANAHAN PAUL G III & SHANAHAN SARAH A Y TR 1751 EASTWOOD DRIVE EUREKA, CA 95501
005-232-010	1761 EASTWOOD DR	ROSS LISA & JAMES M 1761 EASTWOOD DR EUREKA, CA 95501
005-232-011	1735 EASTWOOD DR	MASTRONI JOHN S & JULIE D 1735 EASTWOOD DR EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
005-241-001	1771 EASTWOOD DR	SHANAHAN PATRICK M & MARTHA J TR 1771 EASTWOOD DR EUREKA, CA 95501
005-244-010	1815 O ST	NATZLER CAROL S TDP PO BOX 488 LOLETA, CA 95551
005-245-004	1830 O ST	ROBINSON GLORIA 1830 O ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-245-005	1842 O ST	MCDONOUGH JOEL T & THOMAS KRISTEN M TR 1842 O ST EUREKA, CA 95501
005-245-006	1858 O ST	HALL GREGORY & HALL SARAH 1858 O ST EUREKA, CA 95501
006-041-008	1736 13TH ST	FRITZ GARY L & RITA F HWCPRS 1736 13TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
006-042-002	1810 13TH ST	WARD B MATTHEW & WARD MELANIE 1810 13TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
006-043-008	1338 WEST AVE	ROWLAND CHARLES A & CONNIE L 1830 MULBERRY ST MCKINLEYVILLE, CA 95519
006-045-008	1834 14TH ST	ROFFE MARK D & ROFFE MARY J 1834 14TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
006-046-003	1736 14TH ST	HOLGERSEN NIELS & HOLGERSEN CHARLOTTE 5250 GREENWOOD HEIGHTS DR KNEELAND, CA 95549
006-074-010	1530 GATES ST	KAUP TERRY & CYNTHIA A 1530 GATES ST EUREKA, CA 95501
006-111-027	1223 WEST AVE	GRIMES MARC & LYNN M 1223 WEST AVE EUREKA, CA 95501
006-112-002	1220 MYRTLE AVE	WAGGONER DAVID R & ELLEN P 1220 MYRTLE AV EUREKA, CA 95501
006-112-003	1232 MYRTLE AVE	NINO DONALD E 1232 MYRTLE AVE EUREKA, CA 95501
006-121-001	1307 WEST AVE	STONE JON & STONE MARY 2682 SPEARS RD EUREKA, CA 95503
006-141-016	1629 WEST AVE	FLEMMING GERALDINE B PO BOX 3046 EUREKA, CA 95502
006-154-012	1805 COUNTY LN	WARD KELLY 1805 COUNTY LN EUREKA, CA 95501
006-171-010	1231 MYRTLE AVE	GRIESHABER ROY TR 838 J ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
006-171-014	1303 MYRTLE AVE	RASMUSSEN JEREMY & COLLEEN 2486 BAINBRIDGE ST EUREKA, CA 95503
006-181-006	1408 MCFARLAN ST	MCFARLAN LLC CO PO BX 931 LYLE, WA 98635
006-181-007	1410 MCFARLAN ST	MCFARLAN LLC CO PO BX 931 LYLE, WA 98635
006-181-016	1404 MCFARLAN ST	GRIFFITH PATRICK R PO BOX 7253 EUREKA, CA 95502
006-191-003	1436 MCFARLAN ST	SLOPER NEAL W TDP 1436 MCFARLAN ST EUREKA, CA 95501
006-191-005	1444 MCFARLAN ST	HILL HARRIET UW TDP 1695 TIMOTHY RD MCKINLEYVILLE, CA 95519
006-191-016	1526 MCFARLAN ST	DOUGE GABE & MEGLEMRE LAURA 1526 MCFARLAN ST EUREKA, CA 95501
006-241-004	1450 MYRTLE AVE	HASSENFRITZ JOLENE SUC TR 3005 G ST EUREKA, CA 95501
006-242-033	1550 MYRTLE AVE	STARR FARREL G & GLADYS N 1550 MYRTLE AVE EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
006-261-032	1631 MCFARLAN ST	HOANG LIEN 1631 MCFARLAN ST EUREKA, CA 95501
006-261-033	1647 MCFARLAN ST	SHWAIKA WILLIAM L 2417 SECOND AVE FORTUNA, CA 95540
006-271-018	2340 17TH ST	WENGER PATRICK M TR 2340 17TH ST EUREKA, CA 95501
006-272-011	1725 DEAN ST	FARRAR ROBERTA L & ROBERT I 1725 DEAN ST EUREKA, CA 95501
007-093-010	1725 TOMLINSON ST	ZERLANGS LLC CO 1725 TOMLINSON ST EUREKA, CA 95503
008-013-008	2340 FAIRFIELD ST	BECK DOUGLAS C 2340 FAIRFIELD ST EUREKA, CA 95501
008-014-001	2207 FAIRFIELD ST	SPEERS PHILIP 2207 FAIRFIELD ST EUREKA, CA 95501
008-014-003	2229 FAIRFIELD ST	WAHLUND LORA D PO BOX 1048 FERNDAL, CA 95536
008-014-004	2239 FAIRFIELD ST	CHRISTENSEN RALPH A 9550 SANTOS RANCH ROAD PLEASANTON, CA 94588

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
008-014-006	2301 FAIRFIELD ST	SANCHEZ JUAN & ELVIA G & SANCHEZ-GOMEZ PEDRO 2301 FAIRFIELD EUREKA, CA 95501
008-014-012	2306 GARLAND ST	MOORE JOHN C 2306 GARLAND ST EUREKA, CA 95501
008-014-017	2326 GARLAND ST	HARTMAN JAMES R 2326 GARLAND ST EUREKA, CA 95501
008-022-021	2534 GARLAND ST	LAZAR STEVEN 2534 GARLAND ST EUREKA, CA 95501
008-032-007	804 W CREIGHTON ST	CUNNINGHAM ERNEST R & MARY DAWN 804 CREIGHTON EUREKA, CA 95501
008-032-008	814 W CREIGHTON ST	BOWERS DIANE LSE 814 CREIGHTON ST EUREKA, CA 95501
008-032-020	826 W CREIGHTON ST	JOHNSON STEVE 826 W CREIGHTON ST EUREKA, CA 95501
008-111-012	1552 MCCULLENS AVE	FOWLE W THOMAS & SUSAN J 1552 MCCULLEN EUREKA, CA 95503
008-142-003	3522 COTTAGE ST	NELSON ERIC P 3522 COTTAGE ST EUREKA, CA 95503

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
009-014-006	2142 SPRING ST	KELLY CHRISTINE 2142 SPRING ST APT B EUREKA, CA 95501
009-014-024	2201 GARLAND ST APT A	STEFFANO MARIA I 2201 GARLAND ST EUREKA, CA 95501
009-015-014	2123 SPRING ST	IRWIN MATTHEW M TR 2560 CHRISTENSEN WAY EUREKA, CA 95501
009-022-015	2317 SPRING ST	JONES JENNIFER L 2317 SPRING ST EUREKA, CA 95501
009-031-010	2532 SPRING ST	CRABB RACHELLE 2532 SPRING ST EUREKA, CA 95501
009-123-009	136 W HAWTHORNE ST	BURNS MARIA 3560 GLEN ST EUREKA, CA 95503
009-124-001	323 W HAWTHORNE ST	BRISTOW LORA WS TDP 323 W HAWTHORNE ST EUREKA, CA 95501
009-124-012	233 W HAWTHORNE ST	ADAIR ROGER D & GAIL N 233 W HAWTHORNE EUREKA, CA 95501
009-125-005	2140 CALIFORNIA ST	CHAPMAN JIMIA TR 2140 CALIFORNIA ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
009-133-008	2306 CALIFORNIA ST	BAZAN LUIS M C UMJT & CUENCA-CARRASCO FLOR 2306 CALIFORNIA STREET EUREKA, CA 95503
009-181-003	525 HARRIS ST	TROSOW SAMUEL E & BLOSH MARIE 43 MAYFAIR DR LONDON ONTARIO,
009-183-007	3132 SUMMER ST	HOLL MICHAEL G & MERIE TR 2890 ROBINSON CREEK RD UKIAH, CA 95482
009-192-002	3302 UNION ST	DAVID L & SUSAN M FELT REV TRUST PO BX 233 MIRANDA, CA 95553
009-212-001	3501 ALBEE ST	DINNING VIOLET M & FRANK H 3501 ALBEE STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
009-214-003	3516 SUMMER ST	CARROLL MICHAEL F & HITCHKO BARBARA J TR 4833 PATRICIA DR EUREKA, CA 95503
009-232-005	2828 CALIFORNIA ST	FREEMAN AARON C & JEAN LAUREL & MORGAN AARON & JAM 2828 CALIFORNIA ST EUREKA, CA 95501
009-242-015	2916 CALIFORNIA ST	GARCIA DAVID E 2916 CALIFORNIA ST EUREKA, CA 95501
009-251-024	3143 SUMMER ST	BARTOW CINDY L 3143 SUMMER ST EUREKA, CA 95503

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
009-252-028	3306 CALIFORNIA ST	MCCLURG MARC D & ANN 3306 CALIFORNIA ST EUREKA, CA 95503
009-263-006	3469 CALIFORNIA ST	BETTIS JACK W 3469 CALIFORNIA ST EUREKA, CA 95503
009-272-007	3560 CALIFORNIA ST	ABERCROMBIE JEFFREY M & MELANI E FAMILY TRUST 2368 HOME DR EUREKA, CA 95503
009-273-008	3471 CALIFORNIA ST	MURGUIA ELIZABETH TR 3471 CALIFORNIA ST EUREKA, CA 95503
009-281-001	3608 PINE ST	BROWNFIELD DANNY R 1547 FIELDBROOK RD MCKINLEYVILLE, CA 95519
009-281-003	3604 CALIFORNIA ST	DAVIS PAMELA A 3604 CALIFORNIA ST EUREKA, CA 95503
009-281-049	3610 CALIFORNIA ST	MIELE MATTHEW P 3610 CALIFORNIA ST EUREKA, CA 95503
010-011-006	2035 B ST	FREEMANTLE BOB E & NANCY E 2035 B ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-014-010	16 W TRINITY ST	DEVLIN-LAKE KELLEY J TR PO BOX 6756 EUREKA, CA 95502

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
010-014-014	2135 CALIFORNIA ST	COMBS KEITH A & CONNIE 3335 INGLEY ST EUREKA, CA 95503
010-015-002	2102 B ST	HANSEN ALFRED J & ANGELA M TR 2102 B ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-015-004	2124 B ST	THOMAS LOGAN 2124 B ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-015-010	2155 A ST	JUSTUS JACK & ANNE M 2155 A ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-021-003	2210 C ST	SHOWS AMBER M SWTC & ENSMINGER KARL V 2210 C STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
010-022-003	2212 B ST	BANNERMAN BRUCE W & JANE M TR 2212 B ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-023-002	15 TRINITY ST	HAWK CYNTHIA L 2603 FAIRFIED ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-023-003	2234 A ST	AYRES LEIF G & BANNERMAN MOLLY 2234 A STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
010-024-007	2337 CALIFORNIA ST	WARREN RANDALL & POWELL KENI D 2337 CALIFORNIA ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
010-024-010	2305 CALIFORNIA ST	SANDIFER AARON UMJT & GOFORTH MICHELLE 2305 CALIFORNIA ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-025-009	2305 A ST	BURNS RYAN & SCHRAMM VALERIE 2305 A ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-026-008	2309 B ST	ESTRADA KARINA I TR 3353 32ND AVENUE SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55406
010-031-005	2434 C ST	REBHOLTZ TIMOTHY A 2434 C ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-032-001	2405 A ST	NEWELL DIANNE 9160 GOLDEN GATE AV ORANGEVALE, CA 95662
010-032-004	2424 B ST	SWEDENBURG RAY D & RANDY C TR 2424 B ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-032-008	2411 A ST	COOK MORGAN 2411 A ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-036-005	2534 C ST	NORRIE HELEN H 2534 C ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-036-006	2542 C ST	FERGUSON LINDA I SWJT & HOBerecht TODD 2542 C ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
010-036-007	2556 C ST	BRADY RALPH K 2556 C ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-051-006	2860 A ST	HUDSON-CRIM ABIGAIL B PO BOX 300 EUREKA, CA 95502
010-051-007	2837 CALIFORNIA ST	REAGAN EDWARD D & SCHRADER THOMAS J JR TR 2837 CALIFORNIA ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-072-009	3216 LOWELL ST	BRAZIL GERALD WALTER & BETTY J 3216 LOWELL ST EUREKA, CA 95503
010-081-051	3347 CALIFORNIA ST	MOSES CARRIE E 3347 CALIFORNIA ST EUREKA, CA 95503
010-091-004	3339 WILLIAMS ST	JOHNSON SHIRLEY 3339 WILLIAMS ST EUREKA, CA 95503
010-091-011	3340 D ST	NORDQUIST ELLA S 2555 A ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-093-001	3312 LOWELL ST	WILSON JAMES M & SUSAN L TR 6690 MYRTLE AV EUREKA, CA 95503
010-133-012	2036 D ST	WYCKOFF JOHN EVERETT & BARBARA ANN 2036 D ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
010-136-003	2135 C ST	LOPICCOIO JASON & ARROYO NATALIE 2127 C STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
010-141-005	247 HUNTOON ST	BIRCH MELISSA M PO BOX 6770 EUREKA, CA 95502
010-141-007	233 HUNTOON ST	BERNIKOFF HEATHER A & RABOY DAVID C TR PO BOX 185 CATHEYS VALLEY, CA 95306
010-141-008	221 HUNTOON ST	FALK PATTI 221 HUNTOON EUREKA, CA 95501
010-142-006	2240 D ST	MACAN EDWARD & MACAN CONNIE 2240 D ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-144-010	232 HUNTOON ST	BAILEY DAVID 1021 GLENDALE DR SPC I MCKINLEYVILLE, CA 95519
010-144-012	2301 C ST	MCINTOSH CLAYTON & DANIELLE 2301 C ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-151-013	2436 WILLIAMS ST	JORDAN ROBERT D 2414 D ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-151-018	248 BUHNE ST	PIMENTEL RITA 427 W HARRIS ST EUREKA, CA 95503

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
010-172-002	2804 WILLIAMS ST	SHEALOR KENNETH G & LESA D 5631 CHRISTINE DR EUREKA, CA 95503
010-191-003	2016 E ST	PLASTERER JAMES D & EMERY JAMES F HHCPRS 2016 E ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-195-001	2109 E ST	NAZARENE FIRST CHURCH OF 2039 E ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-196-004	2124 E ST	BIESECKER JOSHUA & ROSEMARY 2124 E ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-196-005	2134 E ST	MATTEOLI MARC 2134 E ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-201-001	312 TRINITY ST	DOLAN KEVIN M & PEREIRA MONICA C 312 TRINITY STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
010-201-002	316 TRINITY ST	CROOK SHEILA A TR 316 TRINITY ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-201-003	2202 E ST	CARTER PATRICIA L 2202 E ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-201-006	2220 E ST	DOLF JEFFREY M & SIN SOCHENDA 2220 E ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
010-201-008	2239 D ST	SALVI VIRGINIA R TR 2239 D STREET EUREKA, CA 95501
010-201-009	2229 D ST	JUELL STACEY E & GALLIANI SUSAN M TR PO BOX 206 EUREKA, CA 95502
010-204-012	2332 G ST	ANGLIN STEVEN H & REGINA L TR REM 2332 G ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-205-005	2333 E ST	HOLLAND PHILIP R & KRISTI L TR 2333 E ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-206-003	2312 E ST	PETERSON CHERYL E 4807 NETHERLANDS PL FLOWERY BRANCH, GA 30542
010-206-005	2336 E ST	CABLE EDWARD & ELIZABETH HWCPRS PO BOX 127 CRESCENT CITY, CA 95531
010-211-001	2405 D ST	CULICK ALEXANDER J & HANNE R TR 1920 ALDERBROOK LN SANTA ROSA, CA 95405
010-211-002	2434 E ST	MULHERN DAVID 928 H ST ARCATA, CA 95521
010-212-005	2436 F ST	ALLEN PAUL L HW JT & LOLLICH LESLIE N 2436 F ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
010-213-002	2410 G ST	TRACY CHARLES A & ZISKIN VICTORIA L TR PO BOX 1321 EUREKA, CA 95502
010-213-009	2540 G ST	WRIGHT PAUL E & WRIGHT DEENA S 2540 G ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-222-011	2549 E ST	DERUYTER DIANE & DERUYTER NICK 2544 E ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-233-004	2714 G ST	LIVENGOOD DAVID 2714 G ST. EUREKA, CA 95501
010-241-010	2863 D ST	MCATEE JONI L 2863 D ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-251-014	331 HARRIS ST	MATTEOLI MARC R 2134 E ST EUREKA, CA 95501
010-263-004	3122 F ST	CHAVEZ JOSEPH C UMJT & CHAVEZ KIM L 3122 F ST EUREKA, CA 95503
010-263-006	3140 F ST	GRIFFITH TREVLIN D & THISELL GARY D TR 3140 F STREET EUREKA, CA 95503
010-263-010	3223 E ST	RIDDLE DAVID & BURKART PATRICK 202 S PARKER AVE BRYAN, TX 77803

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
010-263-017	3117 E ST	HALL BRIAN M & KATHLEEN M 935 FERNWOOD DR FORTUNA, CA 95540
010-271-009	3369 D ST	OBRIAIN JORDAN & OBERG-WOOD ALEX 1817 OLDFIELD CT EL CAJON, CA 92019
011-012-006	737 HUMBOLDT ST	SUNDBERG SCOTT S & PATRICIA A 737 HUMBOLDT ST EUREKA, CA 95501
011-012-007	2031 H ST	SAMELSON PAUL & VALERIE 2808 TREE SWALLOW CR ELK GROVE, CA 95757
011-013-003	2018 J ST	MURRIETA ASHLEE M & GRIMES SEAN C 2018 J ST EUREKA, CA 95501
011-022-007	2233 H ST	ADDISON SHELLEY C 2233 H ST EUREKA, CA 95501
011-031-018	2427 G ST	MARTINEZ SHERRI L PO BOX 7097 EUREKA, CA 95501
011-032-001		EUREKA CITY OF PLAYGROUND - CARSON PARK
011-033-002	2424 J ST	VELLUTINI DOLORES M TR 2424 J ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
011-033-007	2531 I ST	LOWTHER HARRY J & BREDOW URSULA TR PO BOX 7010 EUREKA, CA 95502
011-041-004	2626 H ST	GIACOMINI ROBERT L & CAROL A TR 2626 H ST EUREKA, CA 95501
011-042-007	2623 H ST	VALNESS CHRISTOPHER & MARINO CARLY 2623 H ST EUREKA, CA 95501
011-042-009	2607 H ST	VICKERMAN JACQUELINE & WOODS MEGAN 2607 H ST EUREKA, CA 95501
011-042-010		LACORNU EUGENE J 2216 F ST EUREKA, CA 95501
011-042-011	2615 H ST	BERTI NATHAN & JESSICA 2615 H ST EUREKA, CA 95501
011-043-001	818 CARSON ST	ATWOOD PATRICIA 297 WISTERIA LN EUREKA, CA 95503
011-043-008	2615 I ST	ALFANO ANGELO 2615 I ST EUREKA, CA 95501
011-045-001	2701 H ST	NOYES SIDNEY W & DIANA R 2701 H ST EUREKA, CA 95501

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Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
011-045-002	2706 I ST	RIGGINS BRIDGET & JOSHUA 2706 I ST EUREKA, CA 95501
011-051-008	2827 G ST	TORONI GAY G TR 3005 G ST EUREKA, CA 95503
011-103-021	3504 I ST	MAPLES LINDA R 32B SUNBRAE GROVE NEW ZEALAND, 3116
011-141-009	2225 J ST	FULLER MARK D & ANNE C TR PO BOX 2795 MCKINLEYVILLE, CA 95519
011-151-020	2415 J ST	JUHNE LLC CO 2424 J ST EUREKA, CA 95501
011-162-003	2614 L ST	FULKERSON JULIE E & EVANS ELIZABETH L 2614 L ST EUREKA, CA 95501
011-191-002	912 HODGSON ST	THODE BETSY A TR 912 HODGSON ST EUREKA, CA 95503
012-012-001	1903 O ST	VAUGHN CASEY A & LEAH 1903 O ST EUREKA, CA 95501
012-013-003	2040 O ST	GODDARD ROGER R 2040 O ST EUREKA, CA 95501

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
012-014-001	2009 O ST	ROBBINS SCOTT & BYRNE MICHAEL A CO-TR 2009 O ST EUREKA, CA 95501
012-014-008	2021 O ST	SANCHEZ CRAIG M 2021 O ST EUREKA, CA 95501
012-022-006	2133 O ST	HALE THOMAS L & CHERYL D 2133 O ST EUREKA, CA 95501
012-023-003	2220 O ST	UPATISRINGA VISUTDHI TR 2220 O ST EUREKA, CA 95501
012-082-003	3343 N ST	MAXEY JOSEPH & JUDITH PO BOX 4537 ARCATA, CA 95518
012-182-010	2732 Q ST	FARLAN CAROLE A TR 2732 Q ST EUREKA, CA 95501
012-203-002	3006 S ST	HUI HELEN B TR 3006 S ST EUREKA, CA 95501
012-206-006	1526 HARRIS ST	FRYE KIM H & FRYE PYONG S TR 2240 FERN ST EUREKA, CA 95503
012-231-008	3407 Q ST	WEESE CLYDE E JR 3407 Q ST EUREKA, CA 95503

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
013-052-002	1930 HENDERSON ST	ZIBILICH GEORGE J & MARILYN J 1930 HENDERSON ST EUREKA, CA 95501
013-061-003	1835 HARRIS ST	HUGHES GERALD B 1835 HARRIS ST EUREKA, CA 95501
013-061-006	1807 HARRIS ST	KELLOGG JOHN M & CHARLOTTE L 1807 HARRIS ST EUREKA, CA 95503
013-065-007	1907 EVERDING ST	STEWART DUANE 1907 EVERDING ST EUREKA, CA 95503
013-071-008	3203 S ST	PATINO OMAR & MAY 3203 S ST EUREKA, CA 95503
013-071-009	3234 T ST	GAXIOLA MARK & MARY S 815 HODGSON EUREKA, CA 95503
013-081-001		EUREKA CITY OF SEQUOIA PARK
013-152-039	2215 CHESTER ST	GOSSARD LEE A TR 2215 CHESTER ST EUREKA, CA 95503
013-152-040	2235 CHESTER ST	CLAYTON CHRISTOPHER D & CATHERINE M TR 4330 WALNUT DRIVE EUREKA, CA 95503

City of Eureka Local Register of Historic Places

Parcel Number	Street Address	Owner
013-153-006	2129 HODGSON ST	SANTINO PETER J & SHIRLEY L 2129 HODGSON EUREKA, CA 95503
018-191-010	3676 F ST	REGLA PATRICIA 3676 F ST EUREKA, CA 95503

Built Environment Resources Directory – Humboldt County

Name	St Number	St Name	City	Vicinity	Evaluation Info
		MYRTLE AVE	BAYSIDE	X	3B, , 5524-0003-0017
CARSON BLOCK BUILDING	241	F ST	EUREKA		3S, , 5501-0020-0000 3S, 12/19/1988, 619.0-HP-88-12-005
MARSH SCOTT LOGAN HOUSE, MARSH HOUSE	889	6TH ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0001-0000
	100	7TH ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0004-0000
THE PLAZA		9TH ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0007-0000
GRAHAM HOUSE	380	9TH ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0009-0000
ARCATA NATIVE SONS OF THE GOLDEN WEST HALL, MARINO	861	9TH ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0012-0000
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL CREAMERY PLANT, GOLDEN STATE CR	1251	9TH ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0013-0000
HUMBOLDT MACHINE WORKS		10TH ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0014-0000
KIRK HOUSE	860	10TH ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0015-0000
NIXON HOUSE	1022	10TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0017-0000
THE LORD HOUSE	1168	10TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0018-0000
ARCATA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		11TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0019-0000
DILLON HOUSE	388	11TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0020-0000
PACKERS HOUSE	630	11TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0021-0000
DEVLIN COTTAGES	1112	7TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0023-0000
DEVLIN COTTAGES	1136	7TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0024-0000
DEVLIN COTTAGES	1162	7TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0025-0000
DEVLIN COTTAGES	1188	7TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0026-0000
PORTUGUESE HALL	1185	11TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0030-0000
	11	11TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0033-0000
JACOBS HOUSE	986	12TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0037-0000
	686	E 12TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0040-0000
THE MARONICH HOUSE	87	E 12TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0041-0000
	120	E 12TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0042-0000
CATES HOUSE	185	E 12TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0043-0000
	290	E 12TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0044-0000
GEORGE AVERELL HOUSE	890	E 12TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0045-0000
G E DANIELS HOUSE	918	E 12TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0046-0000
ARCATA WOMEN'S CLUB, CHURCH OF CHRIST		J ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0047-0000
McKINNON HOUSE	631	13TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0049-0000
RAIR STOKES HOUSE, BAIR HOUSE	916	13TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0050-0000
ARCATA SANITARIUM, HOREL HOUSE	980	13TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0051-0000
SEAVER HOUSE	120	13TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0052-0000
TODD HOUSE	616	13TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0054-0000
WILEY HOUSE	950	14TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0058-0000
JACKSON MATTHEWS HOUSE, JACKSON HOUSE	980	14TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0059-0000
ARCATA VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING		J ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0061-0000
	890	15TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0062-0000
ST MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH		16TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0063-0000
MALVICH BOARDING HOUSE	1030	C ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0068-0000
STEWART HOUSE	1180	C ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0070-0000
TRINITY HOSPITAL, TRINITY HOSPITAL UNIVERSITY ANN		C ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0072-0000
MURRAY HOUSE	987	F ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0075-0000
	560	G ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0077-0000
	965	A ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0085-0000
	1226	B ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0086-0000
ARCATA THEATRE	1034	G ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0091-0000 3S, 12/19/1988, 619.0-HP-88-12-001 7K, , 88ARCATA 7
MORGAN HOUSE	1192	G ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0092-0000
JOHANSEN HOUSE MORRELL HOUSE	1369	G ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0094-0000
	1605	G ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0096-0000
TRUESDELL HOUSE	494	H ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0098-0000
MINOR THEATRE	1015	H ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0100-0000 3S, 12/19/1988, 619.0-HP-88-12-002
	1542	H ST	ARCATA	X	3S, , 5521-0102-0000
ERICSON HOUSE	1376	H ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0107-0000
	1661	H ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0114-0000
SWEET HOUSE	1717	H ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0115-0000
COLLEGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, GIST HALL		LAUREL DR	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0116-0000
FOUNDERS HALL		HUMBOLDT STATE UNIVERSITY	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0117-0000
INDUSTRIAL ARTS BLDG, JENKINS HALL		LAUREL DR	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0118-0000
NELSON HALL		HUMBOLDT STATE UNIVERSITY	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0119-0000
	513	I ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0120-0000
CULLBERG HOUSE	1452	I ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0124-0000
	1566	I ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0126-0000
DAVIDSON HOUSE	1593	I ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0127-0000
SELVAGE HOUSE	609	J ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0129-0000
THE WAGNER BLOCK	1056	11TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0131-0000
THE WAGNER BLOCK	1038	11TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0132-0000
THE WAGNER BLOCK	1008	11TH ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0133-0000
THE WAGNER BLOCK	1133	J ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0134-0000
THE WAGNER BLOCK	1157	J ST	ARCATA		3S, , 5521-0135-0000

THE WAGNER BLOCK	1187	J ST	ARCATA		3S, 5521-0136-0000
THE WAGNER BLOCK	1087	12TH ST	ARCATA		3S, 5521-0137-0000
THE WAGNER BLOCK	1077	12TH ST	ARCATA		3S, 5521-0138-0000
THE WAGNER HOUSE	1057	12TH ST	ARCATA		3S, 5521-0139-0000
THE WAGNER HOUSE	1045	12TH ST	ARCATA	X	3S, 5521-0140-0000
STROBEL HOUSE	1621	J ST	ARCATA	X	3S, 5521-0143-0000
SORENSEN HOUSE	1651	J ST	ARCATA	X	3S, 5521-0144-0000
TRACY HOUSE DAMGAARO HOUSE	1712	J ST	ARCATA	X	3S, 5521-0145-0000
THE THOMAS DEVLIN HOUSE	885	K ST	ARCATA		3S, 5521-0148-0000
GASTMAN HOUSE BEER HOUSE GAYNOR HOUSE	1362	K ST	ARCATA		3S, 5521-0149-0000
	1528	M ST	ARCATA		3S, 5521-0150-0000
	1190	SPRING ST	ARCATA	X	3S, 5521-0155-0000
COLLEGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, GIST HALL		LAUREL DR	ARCATA		3S, 5521-0159-0000
FOUNDERS HALL		LAUREL DR	ARCATA		3S, 5521-0160-0000
SKIFFINGTON MITCHELL HOUSE		MYRTLE AVE	BAYSIDE	X	3S, 5524-0003-0001
HILL HOUSE		MYRTLE AVE	BAYSIDE	X	3S, 5524-0003-0002
CLOSE		MYRTLE AVE	BAYSIDE	X	3S, 5524-0003-0003
DINSMORE, BRIDGE #4-129		SR 36	BRIDGEVILLE	X	3S, 5526-0006-0000
Centerville Beach Cross		CENTERVILLE RD	FERNDALE	X	3S, 5536-0006-0000 7L, 03/06/1935, SHL-0173-0000
SALMON BROWN HOUSE	3435	CHURCH ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0002-0000
HIBBERT	3406	CHURCH ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0004-0000
BOWMAN PRICE HOUSE	3434	CHURCH ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0005-0000
JEWETT	3521	CHURCH ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0009-0000
ROONEY HOUSE	3427	DRAKE HILL RD	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0010-0000
ROHNERVILLE TOWN HALL		JORDAN ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0011-0000
METHODIST PARSONAGE	3545	JORDAN ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0013-0000
GALLUP	3595	JORDAN ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0014-0000
STRONGS HALL	1380	MAIN ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0016-0000
NEWLAND JORDAN HOUSE	1624	MAIN ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0017-0000
MARY LITGOW HOUSE	1625	MAIN ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0018-0000
COBB	1631	MAIN ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0019-0000
JACKSON	1665	MAIN ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0020-0000
JOHN W. DEGNAN HOUSE	1920	ROHNERVILLE RD	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0021-0000
EBBY	5060	ROHNERVILLE RD	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0022-0000
MYERS		SCHOOL ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0023-0000
FRANK HOUSE	3342	SCHOOL ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0024-0000
GATES	3375	SCHOOL ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0025-0000
HACKER	3437	SCHOOL ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0026-0000
WEBER	3437	SCHOOL ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0027-0000
CAMPTON	3565	TRINITY AVE	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0031-0000
	3610	TRINITY AVE	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0032-0000
BAIRD HOUSE	3630	TRINITY AVE	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0033-0000
BETTS HOUSE	1389	WEBBER ST	FORTUNA		3S, 5540-0034-0000
BRIDGEVILLE, BRIDGE #4-101		SR 36	BRIDGEVILLE	X	3S, 01/01/1970, 5526-0005-0000
EUREKA MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM	1120	F ST	EUREKA		3S, 04/05/1995, DSA-12-SPS-3285
RHODES-MARSH HOUSE		MYRTLE AVE	ARCATA		3S, 11/03/1978, FHWA781006A 6Y, 07/06/1979, DOE-12-79-0033-0000
KIRKHAM-CHANDLER-SPAGHT HOUSE		MYRTLE AVE	ARCATA		3S, 11/03/1978, FHWA781006A 6Y, 09/05/1979, DOE-12-79-0008-0000
PRATT FIRE LOOKOUT STATION			GARBERVILLE	X	4CM, 09/12/1996, ST.AG.-3540-0014
GRASSHOPPER PEAK FIRE LOOKOUT STATION			WEOTT	X	4CM, 09/12/1996, ST.AG.-3540-0017
SCHOOLHOUSE PEAK FIRE LOOKOUT STATION			ORICK	X	4CM, 09/12/1996, ST.AG.-3540-0034 6Y, 05/08/2019, NPS_2017_0123_001
IAQUA BUTTES FIRE LOOKOUT STATION			FORTUNA	X	4CM, 09/12/1996, ST.AG.-3540-0040
FORTUNA RANGER UNIT HEADQUARTERS	118	S FORTUNA BLVD	FORTUNA		4CM, 10/28/1996, ST.AG.-3540-0083
FORTUNA RANGER UNIT HEADQUARTERS	118	S FORTUNA BLVD	FORTUNA		4CM, 10/28/1996, ST.AG.-3540-0085
GARBERVILLE FOREST FIRE STATION	324	ALDERPOINT RD	GARBERVILLE		4CM, 10/29/1996, ST.AG.-3540-0086
GARBERVILLE FIRE CONTROL STATION MESSHALL	324	ALDERPOINT RD	GARBERVILLE		4CM, 10/29/1996, ST.AG.-3540-0087
D-2 BUGALOW, DAVISON RANCH	227	DAVISON RD	ORICK		5D1, 09/08/1992, NPS920803B 5D2, 09/08/1992, DOE-12-92-0005-0001
D-1, D & W's HOUSE	225	DAVISON RD	ORICK		5D1, 09/08/1992, NPS920803B 5D2, 09/08/1992, DOE-12-92-0005-0002
D-3, McDONALD HOUSE	217	DAVISON RD	ORICK		5D1, 09/08/1992, NPS920803B 5D2, 09/08/1992, DOE-12-92-0005-0003
D-4, MILKING BARN		DAVISON RD	ORICK		5D1, 09/08/1992, NPS920803B 5D2, 09/08/1992, DOE-12-92-0005-0004
D-5, HAY BARN		DAVISON RD	ORICK		5D1, 09/08/1992, NPS920803B 5D2, 09/08/1992, DOE-12-92-0005-0005
D-6, EQUIPMENT SHED		DAVISON RD	ORICK		5D1, 09/08/1992, NPS920803B 5D2, 09/08/1992, DOE-12-92-0005-0006
DAVISON RANCH		DAVISON RD	ORICK		5S2, 09/08/1992, DOE-12-92-0005-9999 5S2, 09/08/1992, NPS920803B