

July 22, 2022

Ceres Community Project
Cathryn Couch, Chief Executive Officer
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PO Box 829
Sebastopol, CA. 95473

Attn; Darryl Berlin, Owner Representative
darryl@emeraldearth.org

Re: Biological Report for Ceres Community Project, Apollo Way

Dear Ms. Couch,

The purpose of this letter is to provide a biological evaluation for the proposed Ceres Community Project (Project) located at Apollo Way, in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The purpose of this assessment is to provide technical biological resources information to support the environmental review process. This report evaluates the potential for the Study Area to support special-status species, sensitive vegetation communities, and aquatic features and the potential for impacts to these biological resources as a result of the project. A desktop review and a site visit were used for this analysis.

The Study Area is located on an approximately 1.5-acre property (Assessor Parcel Numbers [APNs APN: 035-490-030, 035-490-031]). For the purpose of this assessment, the Study Area is restricted to the subject parcels, though nearby resources that could influence the capacity for wildlife to use the site were also evaluated. The Project is within the Northpoint Corporate Center development consisting of approximately 1.5 acres (Figure 1 and Figure 1-2). As part of the Northpoint Corporate Center development, site improvements were made more than 20 years ago which included installation of a storm drain system, initial grading, and a landscape strip parallel to Apollo Way planted with lawn grass and trees (maintained with irrigation and mowing). The interior portion of the site was open grassland that has been maintained annually by mowing and/or discing to reduce fire hazard. Landcover in the Project area is depicted on Figure 2 and soils in the Project area are depicted on Figure 3; all figures are included in Attachment A.

METHODS

On June 27, 2022 a WRA biologist visited the Study Area to map land cover types, document plant and wildlife species present, and evaluate on-site habitat for the potential to support special-status species. Prior to the site visit, the WRA biologist reviewed literature resources and performed database searches to assess the potential for sensitive biological communities (e.g., wetlands) and special-status species (e.g., endangered plants), including:

- Soil Survey of Sonoma County (USDA 1972)
- Santa Rosa 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle (USGS 2012)

- Contemporary aerial photographs (Google Earth 2022)
- Historical aerial photographs (NETR 2022)
- National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2022a)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) (CDFW 2022)
- California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare Plants (CNPS 2022a)
- Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH1, CCH2 2022)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) List of Federal Endangered and Threatened Species (USFWS 2022b)
- A Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition (CNPS 2022b)
- Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities (Holland 1986)
- California Natural Community List (CDFW 2022b)
- Santa Rosa Plain Conservation Strategy (USFWS 2005)
- Santa Rosa Plain Programmatic Biological Opinion (USFWS 2020)
- Final Recovery Plan for the Santa Rosa Plain (USFWS 2016)

Database searches (i.e., CNDDDB, CNPS) for special-status species focused on the Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Sebastopol, Two Rock, Cotati, Glen Ellen, Kenwood, Calistoga, and Mark West Springs USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. A summary of the CNDDDB search is provided as Attachment B.

Following the remote assessment, a WRA biologist completed a field review over the course of one day to document: (1) land cover types (e.g., terrestrial communities, aquatic resources), (2) existing conditions and to determine if such provided suitable habitat for any special-status plant or wildlife species, (3) if and what type of aquatic natural communities (e.g., wetlands) were present, and (4) if special-status species were present. The Study Area was reviewed for the presence of aquatic resources including wetlands and unvegetated waters of the State and waters of the U.S. Methods for identifying these areas relied on the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987), Arid West Regional Supplement (Corps 2008), A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States (Lichvar 2008), Corps of Engineers Regulatory Guidance Letter 05-05 (Corps 2005), and related documentation. For any streams observed, top of bank is identified in the field by indicators such as benching and changes in vegetation. A photo appendix with representative photos of the site is provided as Attachment C and a list of observed plant species is provided as Attachment D.

REGULATORY SETTING

Local Land Use and Policy

The Study Area is within the City of Santa Rosa and is subject to the Sonoma County General Plan (2020) and City of Santa Rosa City Code requirements. General Plan Policies and City code relevant to biological resources in the Study Area include the following:

General Plan Policies

Sonoma County General Plan 2020: In conjunction with the CDFW, Sonoma County has identified several habitats as sensitive, natural communities which include coastal salt marsh, brackish water marsh, freshwater marsh, freshwater seeps, native grasslands, several types of forest and woodland (including riparian, valley oak, Oregon white oak, black oak, buckeye, Sargent cypress and pygmy cypress, old growth redwood and Douglas fir forest), mixed serpentine chaparral, and coastal scrub, prairie, bluff, and dunes. The County Plan shall be consulted should any project activities occur within any of the above-mentioned habitats. Any disturbance to these communities may be subject to additional mitigation measures separate from those required by the federal and state regulatory agencies.

Valley Oak Habitat Combining Zone: The Sonoma County General Plan Open Space and Resource Conservation Element (Sonoma County 2008) calls for the designation of a Valley Oak Habitat Combining Zone (VOH) wherein the Native and Heritage Tree Ordinance has special enforcement for the removal and replacement of valley oaks (*Quercus lobata*). Within the VOH, the removal of any large valley oak (20 inches DBH or greater), or small valley oaks (less than 20 inches DBH) with a cumulative DBH of 60 inches are included. Sites within the VOH where valley oaks are removed shall either (1) retain equivalent sized valley oaks, (2) replacement planting of valley oaks on- or off-site, (3) a combination of 1 and 2, or (4) pay an in-lieu fee based on the cumulative DBH of valley oaks removed. The mitigation shall be completed within one calendar year of the removal.

Exceptions to the ordinance include (1) emergency removal of valley oak trees, (2) dead or irretrievably damaged or destroyed through unintentional means, or (3) part of a development project subject to design review. Development projects under design review shall require, but not be limited to, a requirement that valley oaks constitute a minimum of 50 percent of the required landscape trees.

Riparian Corridor Combining Zone: The Sonoma County General Plan Open Space and Resource Conservation Element calls for the designation of Riparian Corridor conservation areas along selected streams throughout the County (Sonoma County 2008). In November 2014, the Riparian Corridor conservation areas were amended to include new agricultural activities along with other activities that could pose a potential impact to the County's streams. The County designated the following three zones with varying setbacks:

- Russian River Riparian Corridor: 200'
- Flatland Riparian Corridors: 100'
- Other Riparian Corridors: 50'

Non-conforming activities within these setbacks require biological review and approval from the Permit and Resource Management Department and/or the Office of the Agricultural Commissioner of Sonoma County. Non-conforming uses with some exemptions include, but are not limited to: grading, vegetation removal (riparian vegetation), agricultural cultivation, structures, roads, utility lines, and parking lots.

Biotic Habitat Combining Zone: The Sonoma County General Plan Open Space and Resource Conservation Element calls for the designation of Biotic Habitat (BH) conservation areas at particularly unique and/or sensitive habitats throughout the County (Sonoma County 2008). The General Plan designates specific BH areas (e.g., Petaluma Marsh, Atascadero Marsh, serpentine vegetation in the Mayacamas Mountains). In addition to those areas mapped in the General Plan,

the following habitats are considered BH areas: (1) Special-status Species Habitat, (2) Marshes and Wetlands, (3) Sensitive Natural Communities, and (4) Habitat Connectivity Corridors.

The General Plan policies regarding BH areas call for, in order of preference: (1) avoidance, (2) mitigation on-site, (3) mitigation off-site, and (4) creation of replacement habitat. Additionally, the policies call for setbacks for specific habitats (e.g., 100-foot setback from marshes and wetlands); protection of native trees and oak woodlands; encourage native species plantings; etc.

Sonoma County Tree Protection Ordinance: The Sonoma County Tree Ordinance (Sonoma County Municipal Code Chapter 26) requires those projects seeking a permit from the County (e.g., grading, building) that may impact protected trees, or their protected perimeters, shall provide an accompanying site plan. The site plan must include the location, species, and size of all impacted trees as well as those near project-related activities where effects of such could damage trees. The County encourages that trees not scheduled for removal, should include protective measures. Trees scheduled for removal must be evaluated for their “arboreal value” and compensated with either on-site or off-site plantings, preservation of existing trees not scheduled for removal, or with in-lieu fees.

Protected trees are defined as the native trees: big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), blue oak (*Q. douglasii*), coast live oak (*Q. agrifolia*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*), oracle oak (*Q. morehus*), Oregon oak (*Q. garryana*), valley oak (*Q. lobata*), redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), and their hybrids, with a DBH of 9 inches or greater. For trees with multiple trunks, the measurement includes the measurement of two or more trunks, which, if combined are equal to or greater than the minimum size stipulated. In addition, the valley oak shall receive special consideration under the Tree Ordinance to the extent that mature specimens of the species shall be retained to the fullest extent feasible.

Exemptions to tree protections include timber harvest plans (THP) filed with the State of California, emergency tree removal in the instance of hazards, lot line adjustments, zoning permits, and certain agricultural uses including: the raising, feeding, maintaining and breeding of confined and unconfined animals, commercial aquaculture, commercial mushroom farming, wholesale nurseries, greenhouses, wineries, and agricultural cultivation.

Santa Rosa City Code (2021)

Santa Rosa, California City Code; Title 17 Environmental Protection - Chapter 17-24 Trees; Article II (Definitions)

- Section (L) – “Heritage tree” means any of the following:
 - (1) A tree or grove of trees so designated by a resolution of the Planning Commission, upon nomination by the Director of Community Development or the Planning Commission and after the holding of a noticed public hearing, having a specific historical or cultural association or value due to its age, species, character, location, height and/or the circumstances of its planting or origin.
 - (2) Any of the following trees, native to the County, whether located on private or public property, which has a diameter or a circumference equal to or greater than that listed below:

Species/Common Name	Diameter	Circumference
1. Oak Family		
(a) <i>Quercus lobata</i> —valley oak	6”	19”
(b) <i>Q. agrifolia</i> —live oak	18	57

(c) <i>Q. kelloggii</i> —black oak	18	57
(d) <i>Q. garryana</i> —Oregon or white oak	18	57
(e) <i>Q. chrysolepis</i> —canyon oak	18	57
(f) <i>Q. douglasii</i> —blue oak	6	19
(g) <i>Q. wislizenii</i> —interior live oak	18	57
2. <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> —redwood	24	75
3. <i>Umbellularia californica</i> —bay	24	75
4. <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> —madrone	12	38
5. <i>Aesculus californica</i> —buckeye	6	19
6. <i>Pseudotsugas menzesii</i> —douglas fir	24	75
7. <i>Alnus oregona</i> —red alder	18	57
8. <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> —white alder	18	57
9. <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> —big leaf maple	24	75

- Section (M) - “Protected tree” means any tree, including a heritage tree, designated to be preserved on an approved development plan or as a condition of approval of a tentative map, a tentative parcel map, or other development approval issued by the City.
 - (1) When property is situated within the R-1, R-1-6, R-1-7.5, R-1-9, PRD, or R-1-PD zoning districts, a tree designated as a “protected tree” in connection with the approval of the property’s development shall lose that designation when the property has been improved or developed as described in subsection G of Section [17-24.020](#) and the dwelling on the property has been occupied as a residence.
 - (2) For all other properties, any tree situated thereon which has been designated as a “protected tree” shall retain that designation until the tree reaches a stage of growth to come within the definition of tree as set forth in subsection P of Section [17-24.020](#).

Chapter 17-24 Trees; Article III (Tree alteration, removal, relocation – Permit required)

- No person shall alter, remove or relocate, or permit or cause the alteration, removal or relocation, of any tree, including any heritage, protected, or street tree, situated in the City, without a permit.
 - (A) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the following:
 - (1) The alteration, removal or relocation of a tree, except a protected or heritage tree, situated on “developed property in a R-1, R-1-6, R-1-7.5, R-1-9, PRD, and R-1-PD zoning district,” unless the adopted policy statement for a particular PRD or R-1-PD zoning district states that a permit is required.
 - (2) The trimming or clearing of any tree’s branches or roots from interfering (a) with the lines of any public utility, City water, sewer and storm drain lines and open storm drain channels and City streets, sidewalks, curbs and gutters when necessary for the proper maintenance of such facilities, or (b) with the maintenance of adequate lines of sight along City streets and entrances to such streets, including lines of sight to traffic control signs and signals, provided that accepted arboricultural practices are utilized in each instance.
 - (3) A removal or alteration of any tree necessitated by a hazardous or dangerous condition of, or caused by the tree, or a portion thereof, which requires immediate action to protect life or property. Such a tree, including a street, protected, or heritage tree, may be altered or removed by City personnel without a permit, or by the property owner with the prior written

permission given by the head of any one of the following City departments: the Police Department, Fire Department, Public Works Department, Utilities Department, Recreation and Parks, Community Development, or City Manager. Decision making authority in such situations may be delegated to field personnel by the head of each such Department or by the City Manager.

- (4) Trees, other than heritage trees, situated within City owned parks and other City owned or controlled places when altered, removed, or relocated by City employees or by contractors retained by the City.
- (5) Exempt Trees. The following species of tree and any additional species, as determined by resolution of the City Council from time to time, are exempt from the provisions of this chapter (except for those that may exist as street trees) and a permit is not required for their alteration, removal or relocation: acacia, silver maple, poplar, ailanthus, hawthorn, fruitless mulberry, ligustrum, pyracantha, Monterey pine, Monterey cypress, and fruit and nut trees, except walnut trees which are not exempt. (Ord. 2858 § 1, 1990).

Chapter 17-24 Trees; Article IV (Permits)

- 17-24.040 Permit category I—Tree alteration or removal or relocation permits—Application for property where no additional development is proposed.
- 17-24.050 Permit category II—Tree alteration, removal or relocation on property proposed for development—Requirements.

Chapter 17-24 Trees; Article V (Street Trees)

- 17-24.070 Street trees and plantings on and adjacent to public streets and sidewalks.
- 17-24.075 Street tree removal—Permit required—Conditions.
- 17-24.080 Tree removal—Permit—Term.
- 17-24.082 Appeals.
- 17-24.085 Trimming trees and hedges abutting sidewalks.

Chapter 17-24 Trees; Article VII (Replacement Trees)

- 17-24.130 Replacement trees.

Sensitive Natural Communities

Sensitive natural communities include habitats that fulfill special functions or have special values. Natural communities considered sensitive are those identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by CDFW. CDFW ranks sensitive communities as "threatened" or "very threatened" (CDFW 2022a) and keeps records of their occurrences in its California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; CDFW 2021b). Vegetation alliances are ranked 1 through 5 in the CNDDDB based on NatureServe's (2020) methodology, with those alliances ranked globally (G) or statewide (S) as 1 through 3 considered sensitive. Impacts to sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or those identified by the CDFW or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) must be considered and evaluated under CEQA (CCR Title 14, Div. 6, Chap. 3, Appendix G). Sensitive natural communities also include streams, lakes and associated riparian vegetation protected by CDFW under Sections 1600-1616 of California Fish and Game Code. In addition, this general class includes oak woodlands that are protected by local

ordinances under the Oak Woodlands Protection Act and Section 21083.4 of California Public Resources Code.

Wetlands, Streams and Aquatic Areas

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) regulates “Waters of the U.S.” under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Waters of the U.S. are defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as waters susceptible to use in commerce, including interstate waters and wetlands, all non-wetland waters (intrastate waterbodies, including wetlands), and their tributaries (33 CFR 328.3). The term “Waters of the State” is defined by the Porter-Cologne Act as “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.” The SWRCB and nine RWQCB protect waters within this broad regulatory scope through many different regulatory programs. Regulated areas under these programs include wetlands and unvegetated water bodies (such as lakes and streams) meeting defined criteria described in the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and related Supplements and Regulatory Guidance Letters. Waters of the State include wetlands and other surface waters protected by the *State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State* (SWRCB 2019).

Special Status Species

This report assesses the presence and potential presence of species protected by a range of federal and state laws and regulations. Specific species of plants, fish, and wildlife species may be designated as threatened or endangered by the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). The ESA also provides for designation of critical habitat, which are specific geographic areas containing physical or biological features “essential to the conservation of the species.” Specific protections and permitting mechanisms for these species differ under each of these acts, and a species’ designation under one law does not automatically provide protection under the other. California Fish and Game Code also includes lists of “Fully Protected Species”, which are includes specific lists of birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and fish designated in CFGC. Special protections for nesting birds and breeding bats are also provided by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513 of California Fish and Game Code. Under these laws/codes, the intentional harm or collection of adult birds as well as the intentional collection or destruction of active nests, eggs, and young is illegal. The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) was enacted in 1972 and protects all marine mammals within the territorial boundaries of the United States from take. Under the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA), CDFW has listed 64 “rare” or “endangered” plant species, and prevents “take”, with few exceptions, of these species. Plant species on the CNPS Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory (Inventory; CNPS 2022a) with California Rare Plant Ranks (Rank) of 1 and 2, as well as some Rank 3 species, are also considered special-status plant species and must be considered under CEQA. Rank 4 and some Rank 3 species are typically only afforded protection under CEQA when such species are particularly unique to the locale (e.g., range limit, low abundance/low frequency, limited habitat) or are otherwise considered locally rare.

Additional CEQA-Specific Protections

To address additional species protections afforded under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), CDFW has developed a list of special species as “a general term that refers to all of the taxa the CNDDDB is interested in tracking, regardless of their legal or protection status.” This list includes lists developed by other organizations, including for example, the Audubon Watch List Species, the Bureau of Land

Management Sensitive Species, and USFWS Birds of Special Concern. Additionally, any species listed as sensitive within local plans, policies and ordinances are sensitive under CEQA. Movement and migratory corridors for native wildlife (including aquatic corridors) as well as wildlife nursery sites are given special consideration under CEQA.

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND LAND COVER TYPES

During the site visit, WRA Inc. (WRA) evaluated the species composition and area occupied by distinct vegetation communities, aquatic communities, and other land cover types. Mapping of these classifications utilized a combination of aerial imagery and ground surveys. Communities are characterized and mapped based on distinct shifts in plant assemblage (vegetation) and follow the California Natural Community List (CDFW 2022) and A Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition (CNPS 2022b). These resources cannot anticipate every component of every potential vegetation assemblage in California, and so in some cases, it is necessary to identify other appropriate vegetative classifications based on best professional judgment of WRA biologists.

WRA observed one non-sensitive land cover type within the Study Area, non-native ruderal and landscaped. No sensitive land cover types, including aquatic features, were observed within the Study Area.

TABLE 1. VEGETATION COMMUNITY AND LAND COVER TYPES

COMMUNITY/LAND COVERS	SENSITIVE STATUS	RARITY RANKING	ACRES WITHIN STUDY AREA
<i>Terrestrial Community/Land Cover</i>			
Non-native ruderal and landscaped	N/A	N/A	1.53

Terrestrial Communities

Non-native ruderal and landscaped (no vegetation alliance). CDFW Rank: *None*. Ruderal and landscaped vegetation is extensive throughout California, particularly in developed and disturbed areas; however, these communities are not described in Holland (1986) or Sawyer et al. (2009). Within the Study Area, this community is located on relatively flat areas, contains a very low diversity of native species, and is interstitial to the existing buildings, parking lots, and paved roads in the area.

The non-native ruderal vegetation and landscaped land cover type is composed of an herbaceous layer with ten landscaped trees lined along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Study Area. Dominant herbs within the Study Area include slender oat (*Avena barbata*), hairy vetch (*Vicia villosa*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), Italian rye grass (*Festuca perennis*), chicory (*Cichorium intybus*), and field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*). Scattered trees along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Study Area are landscaped and include seven northern California black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*) and three coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) individuals.

Aquatic Resources

The Study Area does not contain any aquatic resources.

SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES

The entirety of the Study Area was surveyed for the presence of special-status and sensitive species during the site visit on June 27, 2022; however, most species were not flowering at the time of the survey. Based upon a review of the resources and database (CNPS and CNNDDB (CDFW 2022)) for the Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Sebastopol, Two Rock, Cotati, Glen Ellen, Kenwood, Calistoga, and Mark West Springs 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles, a total of 93 special-status plant species have been documented in the vicinity of the Study Area. Only one of these plants has a moderate potential to occur in the Study Area, hayfield tarplant (*Hemizonia congesta* ssp. *congesta*; Rank 1B).. The remaining 92 species documented from the greater vicinity are unlikely or have no potential to occur for one or more of the following reasons:

- Hydrologic conditions (e.g., tidal, riverine) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Study Area;
- Edaphic (soil) conditions (e.g., volcanic tuff, serpentine) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Study Area;
- Topographic conditions (e.g., north-facing slope, montane) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Study Area;
- Unique pH conditions (e.g., alkali scalds, acidic bogs) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Study Area;
- Associated natural communities (e.g., interior chaparral, woodlands) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Study Area;
- The Study Area is geographically isolated (e.g. below elevation, coastal environ) from the documented range of the special-status plant species.

All listed plant species included in the Santa Rosa Plain Conservation strategy (Burke's goldfields, Sonoma sunshine, and Sebastopol meadowfoam) have no potential to occur within the Study Area due to a lack of vernal pool habitat, lack of suitable hydrology (i.e., extended ponding), and prior disturbance (i.e., mowing and plowing). Moreover, the Project Area is located in area assessed by the Santa Rosa Plain Programmatic Biological Opinion (USFWS 2020) as not supporting listed plants.

One special-status plant species has the potential to occur in the Study Area, hayfield tarplant (*Hemizonia congesta* ssp. *congesta*; Rank 1B). Habitat suitability and species descriptions were developed based on the CalFlora (2022), and CNDDDB (2022). Several other special-status plant species known to occur within three miles of the Study Area, including hayfield tarplant, are discussed below:

Bent-flowered fiddleneck (*Amsinckia lunaris*). Rank 1B. No Potential. Blooms March through June and often found on serpentine substrate in cismontane woodland, coastal bluff, scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. This plant was determined to have no potential for presence because of its close association with scrub and woodland habitats on serpentine soils.

White sedge (*Carex albida*). Federal endangered, State endangered, Rank 1B. No Potential. Blooms May through July, however a wetland obligate plant that grows only in freshwater marshes, bogs, and fens. No wetland habitat precludes this plant from being present.

Fragrant fritillary (*Fritillaria liliacea*). Rank 1B. No Potential. Blooms from February through April and is found in cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats in soil often derived from serpentine or basalt, neither of which are part of the soils on site. Additionally,

this plant does not tolerate disturbance from mowing and plowing which further precludes its possibility for presence.

Hayfield tarplant (*Hemizonia congesta* ssp. *congesta*). Rank 1B. Moderate Potential. Blooms from April to October and is found in coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. This plant is sometimes found in fallow fields which would make it a candidate for potential presence in the Study Area. A survey performed in June 27, 2022 concluded that this species is absent from the Study Area.

Jepson's leptosiphon (*Leptosiphon jepsonii*). Rank 1B. No Potential. Blooms in April and May and grows in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and grassy slopes often on the periphery of volcanic or serpentine substrate. Because these habitat types and soils are not present, this plant is likely precluded from presence.

Pitkin marsh lily (*Lilium pardalinum* ssp. *pitkinense*). No Potential. Federal endangered, State endangered, Rank 1B. Blooms in June and July and usually associated with wetland seeps, marshes, and swamps in mesic/saturated sandy soils. Therefore, this plant has no potential for presence.

Marsh microseris (*Microseris paludosa*). Rank 1B. No Potential. Blooms from April to June and grows in closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. This plant has a potential for being present because of the grassland habitat in the Study Area. A survey in May is recommended to determine presence or absence. If present, plants or seeds may be removed from areas of expected impact and moved to an appropriate location.

Showy Indian clover (*Trifolium amoenum*). Federal endangered and Rank 1B. No Potential. Blooms April to June in valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub, and is usually associated with wetlands and often on serpentine substrates. This plant is generally regarded as occurring only in Marin County at present. Therefore, this plant has no potential for presence.

Saline clover (*Trifolium hydrophilum*). Rank 1B. No Potential. Blooms from April to June and grows in marshes, swamps, and vernal pools of valley and foothill grasslands. With no wetlands present, this plant has no potential for presence.

SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES

Sensitive wildlife species were identified using a 5-mile radius through CDFW 2022. Of the special-status wildlife species documented in the vicinity of the Study Area, most were excluded based on a lack of habitat features. Features not found within the Study Area that are required to support special-status wildlife species include:

- Vernal pools
- Marshes and wetland habitats;
- Streams with rocky substrates
- Stock ponds and standing water;
- Riparian or other dense forest vegetation;
- Sand dunes or bare gravelly outcrops;
- Connection to potentially suitable habitats;

- Large burrows;
- Presence of specific host plants; or
- Caves, bridges, or abandoned buildings.

The absence of such habitat features eliminates components critical to the survival or movement of most special-status species found in the vicinity. One special-status wildlife species, white-tailed kite has potential to occur in the immediate vicinity of or in portions of the Study Area.

White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*). CDFW Fully Protected Species. Moderate Potential. The white-tailed kite is resident in open to semi-open habitats throughout the lower elevations of California, including grasslands, savannahs, woodlands, agricultural areas and wetlands. Vegetative structure and prey availability seem to be more important habitat elements than associations with specific plants or vegetative communities. Nests are constructed mostly of twigs and placed in trees, often at habitat edges. Nest trees are highly variable in size, structure, and immediate surroundings, ranging from shrubs to trees greater than 150 feet tall. This species preys upon a variety of small mammals, as well as other vertebrates and invertebrates. The Study Area has trees that could support nesting and the species may forage on or near the site.

California tiger salamander (CTS; *Ambystoma californiense*) Federal Endangered, State Threatened. No Potential. CTS has no potential to be impacted by the Project but is discussed at greater length here due to its being listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act and the federal Endangered Species Act. California tiger salamander (CTS) requires access to areas that are inundated with water long enough for it to breed and for its larva to metamorphosis, which takes a minimum of about three months. Adult and juvenile CTS use upland areas adjacent to breeding sites to find refuge during dry summer months. Once winter rains return, CTS emerge from beneath ground and migrate back to breeding ponds. However, the species is no longer considered to be potentially present because there are no potential breeding sites in the Study Area and there is no connectivity to nearby breeding sites due to the Study Area being surrounded by development that precludes CTS from entering the site. USFWS and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) have stipulated that any project that would occur on this parcel will not affect CTS (or listed plant species) because the parcel is considered already developed, as is reported in the Santa Rosa Plain Conservation Strategy (see Figure 3 of the Strategy). As such, no permits or mitigation for these species would be needed to develop the parcel.

LOCAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE PLANS AND POLICIES

Santa Rosa Plain Conservation Strategy: The Conservation Strategy Area is an area established by the USFWS for the protection and continued existence of CTS and three endangered plant species: Burke's goldfields (*Lasthenia burkei*), Sonoma sunshine (*Blennosperma bakeri*), and Sebastopol meadowfoam (*Limnanthes vinculans*). The Final Conservation Strategy (USFWS 2005) outlines the species of concern for this area along with guidance for specific conservation measures.

Development of the Project area will not conflict with the Santa Rosa Plain Conservation strategy and no permits or mitigation is required to comply with it.

WILDLIFE CORRIDORS

To account for potential impacts to wildlife movement/migratory corridors, biologists reviewed habitat connectivity data available through CDFW from the Essential Connectivity Areas dataset (CDFW 2022). Additionally, aerial imagery (Google Earth 2022) for the local area was referenced to assess if local core habitat areas were present within or connected to the Study Area. This assessment was refined based on observations of on-site physical and/or biological conditions, including topographic and vegetative factors that can facilitate wildlife movement, as well as on-site and off-site barriers to connectivity.

The Study Area is not within a documented wildlife corridor. Because the Study Area is not connecting one open space area to another, it is not considered part of a wildlife corridor. For terrestrial species, including migratory birds, the Study Area borders commercial and residential development within a greater context of urban development. While common wildlife species presumably utilize the site to some degree for movement at a local scale, the Study Area itself does not provide corridor functions beyond connecting similar semi-developed areas.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on our site visit and review of the proposed Project, the Project does not have the potential to result in significant impacts to biological resources. The sections below contain a summary and recommendations (if appropriate) for best management practices to employ as part of the project to comply with existing laws and regulations relevant to biological resources for the Project.

Special-status Species and Nesting Birds

Dozens of special status species are documented within the general vicinity of the Study Area. Species documented in the California Natural Diversity Database are attached to this report (CDFW 2022). Upon review of existing conditions, species distributions, and habitat requirements, one special-status plant species and one special-status wildlife species have moderate potential to occur within the Study Area. Following a site visit on June 27, 2022, special-status plant species, hayfield tarplant, was determined absent from the Study Area, therefore no significant impacts would occur to this or other special-status plant species. One bird species, white-tailed kite, has a limited potential to be present within the Study Area. California Fish and Game Code prohibits disturbance to active nest sites for native nesting birds, including white-tailed kite.

To comply with these existing standards, a preconstruction breeding bird survey would be required, conducted by a qualified biologist. The survey would need to occur no more than 7 days prior to the start of construction (regardless of the timing for the start of construction), and would need to review areas within 1000 feet of the proposed areas of construction disturbance. If occupied nests are observed during the preconstruction survey, the biologist would establish a “no disturbance buffer” surrounding the active nest or burrow and construction within that buffer zone would be prohibited until any young present have fledged. The buffer distance would be established by the biologist based on factors such as the species observed, type of adjacent disturbance, and sensitivity of the nesting bird to disturbance. Given the low probability that sensitive species would be present within or adjacent to the area of construction, potential impacts to special status wildlife species are less than significant. To ensure compliance with existing standards and Fish and Game Code, we recommend that the survey protocol described above be incorporated into the project description, including construction specifications, or be included as a Condition of Approval for the project.

Sensitive Vegetation and Aquatic Communities

The project will result in no impact to sensitive vegetation communities because no such communities are present on the site.

Local Plans and Policies

Within the Study Area, a total of seven (7) northern California black walnut trees and three (3) coast redwood trees exist as landscaped plantings in the eastern (roadside trees) and northern boundaries of the property. The City of Santa Rosa requires a Tree Alteration, Removal, Relocation Permit (TARRP) to permit or cause the alteration, removal or relocation, of any tree, including any heritage, protected, or street tree, situated in the City. It is recommended that the Client applies for a TARRP if they wish to remove or alter trees within the Study Area. These planted trees are not part of a sensitive natural community, therefore their removal/alteration would not result in a significant impact to biological resources.

Wildlife Corridors

The Project would have no impact on wildlife corridors due to the Project being embedded in an urban environment.

Habitat Conservation Plans

The Project is mapped within the Santa Rosa Plain Conservation area. However, it is designated as being in an area that is already developed and future development will not impact any of the covered species. The site is not covered by any other applicable conservation plans.

Conclusion

While some best management practices may be warranted to comply with existing established Codes and standards, the Project would not result in any significant impacts to biological resources.

Sincerely,



Figures and Attachments:

Attachment A. Figures

Figure 1 – Project Location

Figure 1.2 – UGGS Topographic Map

Figure 2 – Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Figure 3 - Soils

Attachment B. Species Database Search Results

Attachment C. Photo Appendix: Site Photographs

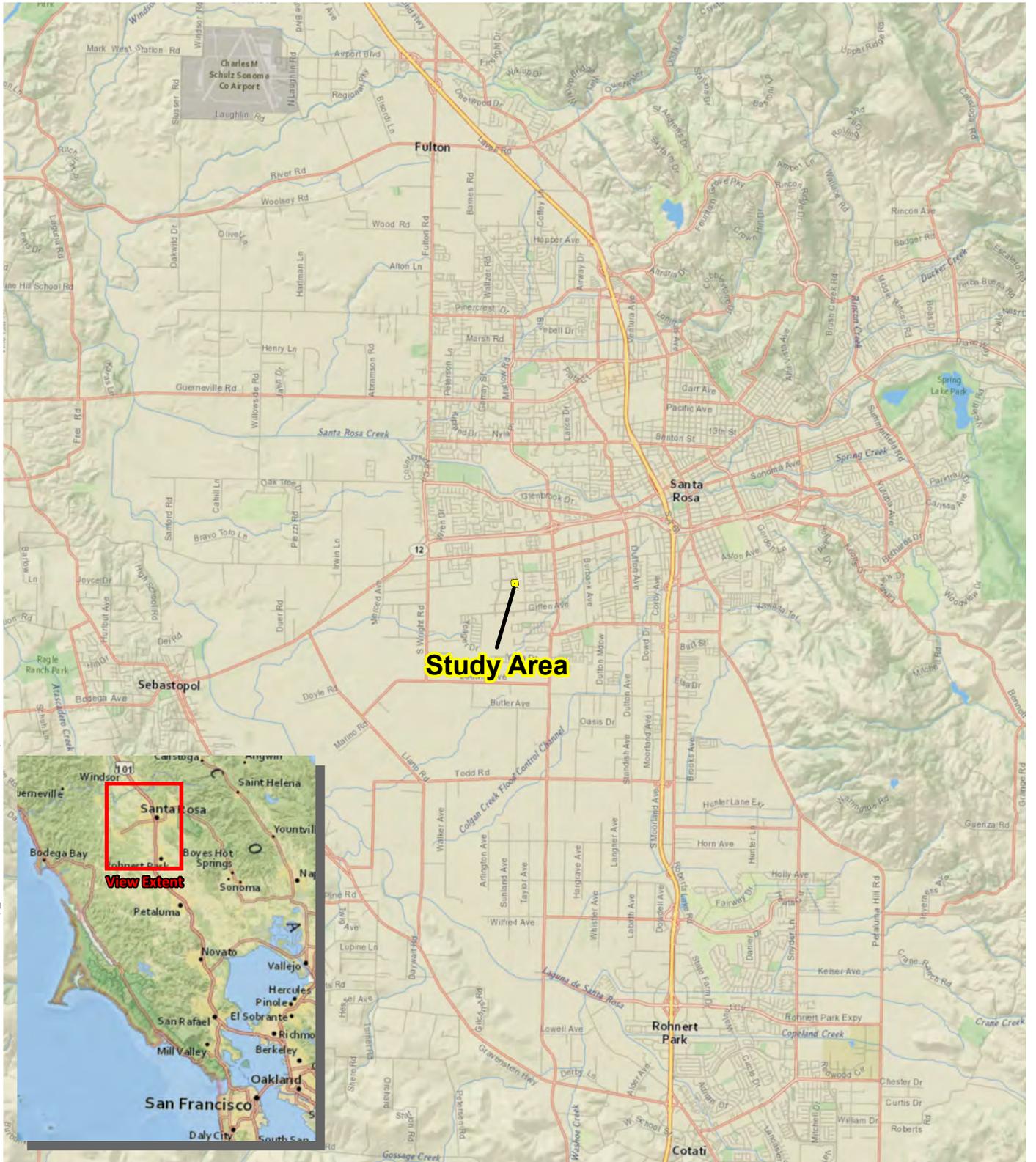
Attachment D. Plant species observed within the Study Area

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APPENDIX A – FIGURES

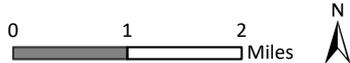


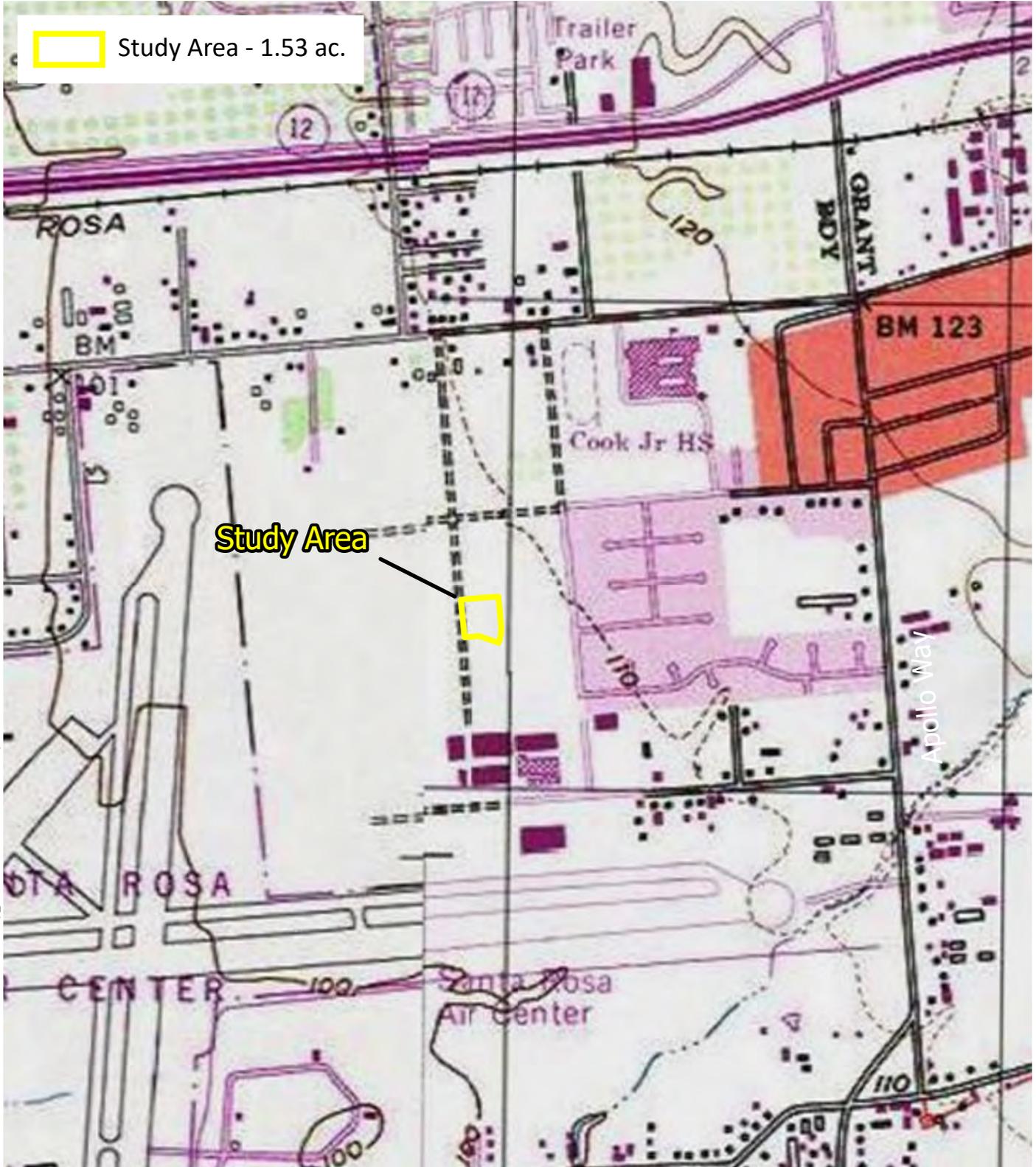
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Sources: National Geographic, WRA | Prepared By: mrochelle, 7/12/2022

Figure 1. Study Area Regional Location Map

Ceres Community Project
 00 Apollo Way
 Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California





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Sources: USGS Topographic Quad, WRA | Prepared By: mrochelle, 7/12/2022

Figure 1-2. USGS Topographic Map

Ceres Community Project
 00 Apollo Way
 Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California

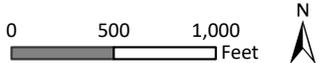




Figure 2. Land Cover Types

Ceres Community Project
 00 Apollo Way
 Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California





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Sources: NRCS SSURGO Soils, Sonoma County 2018 Aerial, WRA | Prepared By: mrochelle, 7/12/2022

Figure 3. Soil Types

Ceres Community Project
 00 Apollo Way
 Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California



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APPENDIX B – SPECIES DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad (Santa Rosa (3812246) OR Healdsburg (3812257) OR Sebastopol (3812247) OR Two Rock (3812237) OR Cotati (3812236) OR Glen Ellen (3812235) OR Kenwood (3812245) OR Calistoga (3812255) OR Mark West Springs (3812256)) AND Taxonomic Group (Fish OR Amphibians OR Reptiles OR Birds OR Mammals OR Mollusks OR Arachnids OR Crustaceans OR Insects OR Ferns OR Gymnosperms OR Monocots OR Dicots OR Lichens OR Bryophytes)

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	G5 S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	133 133	118 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Accipiter striatus</i> sharp-shinned hawk	G5 S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	900 900	22 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	G1G2 S1S2	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_EN-Endangered NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	106 139	955 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
<i>Allium peninsulare var. franciscanum</i> Franciscan onion	G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	600 600	25 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Alopecurus aequalis var. sonomensis</i> Sonoma alopecurus	G5T1 S1	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	100 1,180	21 S:6	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	1	4	2	0
<i>Ambystoma californiense pop. 3</i> California tiger salamander - Sonoma County DPS	G2G3T2 S2	Endangered Threatened	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	50 475	82 S:82	10	25	24	5	4	14	16	66	78	3	1
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> grasshopper sparrow	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	2,150 2,150	27 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Amorpha californica var. napensis</i> Napa false indigo	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	200 2,100	76 S:28	7	4	3	2	0	12	10	18	28	0	0



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i> bent-flowered fiddleneck	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz		93 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Andrena blennospermatis</i> Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee	G2 S2	None None		90 130	15 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Anomobryum julaceum</i> slender silver moss	G5? S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 4.2		13 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority	100 730	420 S:9	2	1	0	0	3	3	7	2	6	1	2
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	G5 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	1,800 1,800	325 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i> Vine Hill manzanita	G1 S1	None Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	200 240	2 S:2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Arctostaphylos stanfordiana ssp. decumbens</i> Rincon Ridge manzanita	G3T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	300 900	12 S:7	0	1	2	1	1	2	4	3	6	0	1
<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	G5 S4	None None	CDF_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern	120 120	156 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Astragalus claranus</i> Clara Hunt's milk-vetch	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	500 1,165	6 S:3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	104 2,400	2011 S:3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> big-scale balsamroot	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	890 1,230	51 S:2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Blennosperma bakeri</i> Sonoma sunshine	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	70 330	24 S:19	0	8	4	1	3	3	6	13	16	2	1
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i> obscure bumble bee	G2G3 S1S2	None None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	150 150	181 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	G2 S1S2	None None		300 300	437 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	G2G3 S1	None None	USFS_S-Sensitive	100 750	306 S:4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0
<i>Brodiaea leptandra</i> narrow-anthered brodiaea	G3? S3?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	100 1,400	39 S:15	0	4	1	0	1	9	9	6	14	1	0
<i>Buteo regalis</i> ferruginous hawk	G4 S3S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	2,278 2,278	107 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Caecidotea tomalensis</i> Tomales isopod	G2 S2S3	None None		1,640 2,120	6 S:2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Calamagrostis crassiglumis</i> Thurber's reed grass	G3Q S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.1	150 150	15 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Calystegia collina ssp. oxyphylla</i> Mt. Saint Helena morning-glory	G4T3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 4.2	1,150 1,150	9 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Campanula californica</i> swamp harebell	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	150 150	155 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1
<i>Castilleja uliginosa</i> Pitkin Marsh paintbrush	GXQ SX	None Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1A	150 200	2 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0



Summary Table Report
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Ceanothus confusus</i> Rincon Ridge ceanothus	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	510 2,700	33 S:9	0	0	1	0	1	7	4	5	8	0	1
<i>Ceanothus divergens</i> Calistoga ceanothus	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	320 1,900	26 S:16	1	3	1	2	0	9	8	8	16	0	0
<i>Ceanothus foliosus var. vineatus</i> Vine Hill ceanothus	G3T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	150 250	6 S:3	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	3	0	0
<i>Ceanothus purpureus</i> holly-leaved ceanothus	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	475 475	43 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Ceanothus sonomensis</i> Sonoma ceanothus	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	475 1,900	30 S:14	2	0	0	0	0	12	11	3	14	0	0
<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. parryi</i> pappose tarplant	G3T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	80 750	39 S:5	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	2	5	0	0
<i>Chorizanthe valida</i> Sonoma spineflower	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	150 150	6 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Clarkia imbricata</i> Vine Hill clarkia	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	230 232	2 S:2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	G5T2T3 S1	Threatened Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFS_S-Sensitive	90 600	165 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	G4 S2	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority	124 730	635 S:8	0	1	1	0	0	6	7	1	8	0	0
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> yellow rail	G4 S1S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFS_S-Sensitive USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	283 283	45 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora var. glandulosa</i> Peruvian dodder	G5T4? SH	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2		6 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Delphinium luteum</i> golden larkspur	G1 S1	Endangered Rare	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley		11 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i> California giant salamander	G2G3 S2S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	350 2,185	234 S:14	4	2	0	0	0	8	5	9	14	0	0
<i>Downingia pusilla</i> dwarf downingia	GU S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2	85 700	132 S:15	4	2	0	1	3	5	9	6	12	1	2
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	G5 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_LC-Least Concern	120 2,160	184 S:4	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	0	0
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	G3G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	29 2,240	1404 S:44	5	12	16	6	0	5	15	29	44	0	0
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark	G5T4Q S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	2,275 2,275	94 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i> North American porcupine	G5 S3	None None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern	163 163	523 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Eryngium constancei</i> Loch Lomond button-celery	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	2,060 2,060	4 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	G4T4 S3S4	Delisted Delisted	CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected	1,700 2,000	73 S:2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> fragrant fritillary	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	150 800	82 S:10	0	2	1	0	3	4	7	3	7	3	0
<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i> Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	G2 S2	None Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive		99 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Hemizonia congesta ssp. congesta</i> congested-headed hayfield tarplant	G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	90 1,705	52 S:22	0	3	0	1	3	15	17	5	19	2	1
<i>Hesperoleucus venustus navarroensis</i> northern coastal roach	GNRT3 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	80 400	4 S:2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Horkelia tenuiloba</i> thin-lobed horkelia	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	200 250	27 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Hydrochara rickseckeri</i> Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle	G2? S2?	None None		1,500 1,500	13 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Hydroporus leechi</i> Leech's skyline diving beetle	G1? S1?	None None		1,180 1,180	13 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Hysteroecarpus traskii poma</i> Russian River tule perch	G5T4 S4	None None	AFS_VU-Vulnerable CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	70 70	4 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i> western red bat	G4 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_H-High Priority	67 67	128 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> hoary bat	G3G4 S4	None None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority		238 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Lasthenia burkei</i> Burke's goldfields	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	50 442	36 S:28	3	9	7	1	4	4	11	17	24	1	3
<i>Lasthenia californica ssp. bakeri</i> Baker's goldfields	G3T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	125 125	19 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Layia septentrionalis</i> Colusa layia	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley		69 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Legenere limosa</i> legenere	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	90 1,400	83 S:2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
<i>Leptosiphon jepsonii</i> Jepson's leptosiphon	G2G3 S2S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture	400 1,900	51 S:18	1	2	1	0	0	14	5	13	18	0	0



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Lilium pardalinum ssp. pitkinense</i> Pitkin Marsh lily	G5T1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_BerrySB-Berry Seed Bank SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture	132 200	4 S:3	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	0
<i>Limnanthes vinculans</i> Sebastopol meadowfoam	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	50 320	46 S:44	2	10	6	2	8	16	19	25	36	5	3
<i>Linderiella occidentalis</i> California linderiella	G2G3 S2S3	None None	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	90 1,693	508 S:8	0	2	0	0	0	6	6	2	8	0	0
<i>Lupinus sericatus</i> Cobb Mountain lupine	G2? S2?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	400 2,400	46 S:7	0	0	2	0	0	5	7	0	7	0	0
<i>Microseris paludosa</i> marsh microseris	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	40 100	38 S:4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i> fringed myotis	G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority	210 1,050	86 S:3	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	0
<i>Myotis volans</i> long-legged myotis	G4G5 S3	None None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_H-High Priority	210 210	117 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	G5 S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_LM-Low-Medium Priority	210 304	265 S:2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Navarretia leucocephala ssp. bakeri</i> Baker's navarretia	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	50 1,320	64 S:19	1	1	0	0	7	10	16	3	12	3	4
<i>Navarretia leucocephala ssp. plieantha</i> many-flowered navarretia	G4T1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	110 850	8 S:2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4</i> coho salmon - central California coast ESU	G5T2Q S2	Endangered Endangered	AFS_EN-Endangered	70 445	23 S:4	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	3	4	0	0
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8</i> steelhead - central California coast DPS	G5T2T3Q S2S3	Threatened None	AFS_TH-Threatened	75 600	44 S:7	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	6	7	0	0
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> osprey	G5 S4	None None	CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	200 200	504 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Penstemon newberryi var. sonomensis</i> Sonoma beardtongue	G4T3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 BLM_S-Sensitive	1,400 2,750	15 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	0	0
<i>Plagiobothrys strictus</i> Calistoga popcornflower	G1 S1	Endangered Threatened	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	300 400	3 S:3	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0
<i>Pleuropogon hooverianus</i> North Coast semaphore grass	G2 S2	None Threatened	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_BerrySB-Berry Seed Bank SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	780 780	27 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Poa napensis</i> Napa blue grass	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	340 400	2 S:2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
<i>Potentilla uliginosa</i> Cunningham Marsh cinquefoil	GX SX	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1A	150 150	1 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Puccinellia simplex</i> California alkali grass	G3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	400 400	80 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Rana boylei</i> foothill yellow-legged frog	G3 S3	None Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened USFS_S-Sensitive	57 2,100	2478 S:38	12	9	4	1	1	11	15	23	37	0	1
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	G2G3 S2S3	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	45 2,230	1671 S:26	3	10	9	0	1	3	2	24	25	0	1
<i>Rhynchospora alba</i> white beaked-rush	G5 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2 IUCN_LC-Least Concern	200 200	17 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Rhynchospora californica</i> California beaked-rush	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	150 150	9 S:3	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	0	1
<i>Rhynchospora capitellata</i> brownish beaked-rush	G5 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2 IUCN_LC-Least Concern	150 150	25 S:2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
<i>Rhynchospora globularis</i> round-headed beaked-rush	G4 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.1	150 150	2 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	G5 S2	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern	25 25	298 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. napensis</i> Napa checkerbloom	G3T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden		2 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Sidalcea oregana ssp. valida</i> Kenwood Marsh checkerbloom	G5T1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	400 400	2 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Spergularia macrotheca var. longistyla</i> long-styled sand-spurrey	G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	350 400	22 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Syncaris pacifica</i> California freshwater shrimp	G2 S2	Endangered Endangered	IUCN_EN-Endangered	120 540	20 S:7	2	4	1	0	0	0	2	5	7	0	0
<i>Taricha rivularis</i> red-bellied newt	G2 S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	100 1,200	136 S:9	0	1	0	0	0	8	5	4	9	0	0
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	24 2,200	594 S:10	2	4	1	2	0	1	1	9	10	0	0
<i>Trifolium amoenum</i> two-fork clover	G1 S1	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture	160 200	26 S:5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0
<i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i> Santa Cruz clover	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture		64 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> saline clover	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	75 400	56 S:7	0	2	0	1	2	2	4	3	5	1	1
<i>Triquetrella californica</i> coastal triquetrella	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 USFS_S-Sensitive	328 328	13 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> oval-leaved viburnum	G4G5 S3?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.3	520 545	39 S:6	0	1	0	0	0	5	5	1	6	0	0

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APPENDIX C – PHOTO APPENDIX: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1. Non-native ruderal and landscaped land cover type that dominates the entirety of the Study Area, facing west. Photograph taken on June 27, 2022.



Photograph 2. Non-native ruderal and landscaped landcover type that dominates the entirety of the Study Area, facing south. Photograph taken on June 27, 2022.



Photograph 3. Non-native ruderal and landscaped landcover type that dominates the entirety of the Study Area, facing east. Photograph taken on June 27, 2022.



Photograph 4. Non-native ruderal and landscaped landcover type that dominates the entirety of the Study Area, facing north. Photograph taken on June 27, 2022.



Photograph 5. Three planted coast redwood trees, located on the northeastern corner of the Study Area. Photograph taken on June 27, 2022; facing north.



Photograph 6. One of seven planted northern California black walnut, located along the eastern boundary of the Study Area.

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APPENDIX D – PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Attachment D. Plant species observed within the Study Area on June 27, 2022.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Form	Rarity Status	CAL-IPC Status	Wetland Status (AW 2020)
<i>Acmispon americanus var. americanus</i>	Spanish lotus	native	annual herb	-	-	UPL
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Milkweed	native	perennial herb	-	-	FAC
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slim oat	non-native (invasive)	annual, perennial grass	-	Moderate	-
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Common mustard	non-native (invasive)	annual herb	-	Limited	FACU
<i>Briza minor</i>	Little rattlesnake grass	non-native	annual grass	-	-	FAC
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft chess	non-native (invasive)	annual grass	-	Limited	FACU
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	non-native	perennial herb	-	-	FACU
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed	non-native	perennial herb, vine	-	-	-
<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Carrot	non-native	perennial herb	-	-	UPL
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue wildrye	native	perennial grass	-	-	FACU
<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	Willow herb	native	annual herb	-	-	FAC
<i>Festuca perennis</i>	Italian rye grass	non-native (invasive)	annual, perennial grass	-	Moderate	FAC
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Bristly ox-tongue	non-native (invasive)	annual, perennial herb	-	Limited	FAC
<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	Northern California black walnut	native	tree	-	-	FAC
<i>Kickxia elatine</i>	Sharp point fluellin	non-native	perennial herb	-	-	UPL
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce	non-native	annual herb	-	-	FACU
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Hawkbit	non-native	annual herb	-	-	FACU
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel	non-native	annual herb	-	-	FAC
<i>Polygonum sp.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Form	Rarity Status	CAL-IPC Status	Wetland Status (AW 2020)
<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Wild radish	non-native (invasive)	annual, biennial herb	-	Limited	-
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry	non-native (invasive)	shrub	-	High	FAC
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock	non-native (invasive)	perennial herb	-	Limited	FAC
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast redwood	native	tree	-	-	-
<i>Sonchus asper ssp. asper</i>	Prickly sow thistle	non-native	annual herb	-	-	FAC
<i>Vicia sativa ssp. sativa</i>	Common vetch	non-native	annual herb, vine	-	-	FACU
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Hairy vetch	non-native	annual herb, vine	-	-	-

▪ All species identified using the *Jepson eFlora* [Jepson Flora Project (eds.) 2022]; nomenclature follows *Jepson eFlora* [Jepson Flora Project (eds.) 2022]

*Special-status only within its native range. The Project Area is outside of the native range of this species.

*Special-status only at native occurrences. The Study Area does not contain a native occurrence of this species.

¹ California Native Plant Society. 2022. *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* (online edition, v8-03 0.39). Sacramento, California. Online at: <http://rareplants.cnps.org/>; most recently accessed: June 2022

FE: Federal Endangered
 FT: Federal Threatened
 SE: State Endangered
 ST: State Threatened
 SR: State Rare

Rank 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California

Rank 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

Rank 2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

Rank 3: Plants about which we need more information – a review list

Rank 4: Plants of limited distribution – a watch list

² California Invasive Plant Council. 2022. *California Invasive Plant Inventory Database*. California Invasive Plant Council, Berkeley, CA. Online at: <http://www.cal-ipc.org/paf/>; most recently accessed: June 2022

High: Severe ecological impacts; high rates of dispersal and establishment; most are widely distributed ecologically.

Moderate: Substantial and apparent ecological impacts; moderate-high rates of dispersal, establishment dependent on disturbance; limited-moderate distribution ecologically

Limited: Minor or not well documented ecological impacts; low-moderate rate of invasiveness; limited distribution ecologically

Assessed: Assessed by Cal-IPC and determined to not be an existing current threat

³ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2018. *National Wetland Plant List, version 3.4*. Engineer Research and Development Center. Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Hanover, NH. Online at: <http://wetland-plants.usace.army.mil/>; most recently accessed: June 2022.

OBL:	Almost always found in wetlands
FACW:	Usually found in wetlands
FAC:	Equally found in wetlands and uplands
FACU:	Usually not found in wetlands
UPL:	Almost never found in wetlands
NL:	Not listed, assumed almost never found in wetlands
NI:	No information; not factored during wetland delineation

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