

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT & SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES REPORT

23071-23143 JERUSALEM GRADE

APN 013-015-36, 013-015-39, 013-015-40, 013-015-43 & 013-015-57
LAKE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PREAPRED FOR:

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PROJECT NQLAK091



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Biological Resources Assessment and Special-Status Plant Species Report (Report) is to evaluate the existence of special-status species (SSS) and/or habitats, as well as assess the potential for SSS listed in Appendix A to occur on or near the site of commercial cultivation activities, pursuant to applicable regulations from County of Lake, the State of California, and the U.S. federal government. This Report also analyzes the potential for jurisdictional wetlands and other waters of the State and/or waters of the U.S. to exist onsite, and classifies landforms that may potentially convey sediment to waters of the State and/or waters of the U.S. including dry creeks, washes, swales, gullies, and other erosional features. Also included is an analysis of potential project-related impacts to special-status species and habitats from proposed project activities, and avoidance and minimization measures for any sensitive species or habitats onsite that may be impacted by project activities.

1.2 PROJECT SUMMARY

The proposed project involves permitting of commercial *Cannabis* cultivation on several parcels located in unincorporated Lake County near the town of Lower Lake (Figure 1). The proposed new cultivation site is to be located in the grassland portion of parcel 013-015-40, and continuing cultivation is proposed for parcels 013-015-39, 013-015-43 and 013-015-57. The historical cultivation area on 013-015-36 is not proposed to be used. Analysis of impacts for the new cultivation area are based on undated preliminary engineering plans prepared by Realm Engineering. Analysis of impacts for continued cultivation in the previously developed gardens is based on existing work area footprints.

1.3 LOCATION

1.3.1 Site Overview

The project area is located in unincorporated Lake County, 3.8 miles east of Lower Lake, 9.6 miles southeast of Lower Lake, and 28 miles southwest of Lakeport (Figure 1). The project is located at 23071, 23131, 23083, 23143, and 23119 Jerusalem Grade, and assigned respective Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 013-015-36, 013-015-39, 013-015-40, 013-015-43 & 013-015-57 (Figure 2). The parcels can be accessed via graded dirt and gravel road that branches to the north off of Jerusalem Grade. The parcels are located in Section 14, Township 11 North, Range 6 West, on the USGS Jericho Valley 7.5 minute quad. All five parcels are zoned Rural Lands (RL), are under the jurisdiction of the Central Valley (Region 5) Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and the North-Central Region (District 2) of the California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW).

The Study Area for the purposes of this Report comprise all 5 of the parcels however cultivation is only proposed on 4 of these parcels: 013-015-39, 013-015-40, 013-015-43 & 013-015-57. All of these parcels except one contain previously permitted *Cannabis* cultivation; APN 013-015-40 has never been cultivated however new cultivation is proposed on this parcel.

1.3.2 Federal Critical Habitat

Federal Critical Habitat (FCH) is designated by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) and provides special protections for habitats considered important for long-term population persistence of endangered or threatened species. There is no FCH onsite for any animal or plant species. The nearest FCH is located 4.3 miles to the northwest of the project parcel for Slender Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia tenuis*) near Little High Valley. There is also FCH for Slender Orcutt grass 18 miles to the west associated with Bogg's Lake. The next nearest species with designated FCH is for Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis* NSO) located 13 miles to the west near Cobb Mountain. There is no other FCH within 10 miles of the project parcel.

1.3.3 CNDDDB Occurrences

Special-status species (SSS) are those species that receive special protections under either local, State, or Federal law and include both State and Federally Endangered and Threatened species of animals and plants, as well as candidate listing species and other species or populations of special concern for which additional information is required. The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) provides information on most known SSS occurrences in the State of California. A description of the habitat requirements and likelihood of occurrence of potential SSS on the project parcel based the CNDDDB database, published scientific literature, and the expertise of PEC staff, is provided in Appendix A, with all SSS known from a 15 mile radius around the project parcel highlighted. Additionally, map-based representation of all of the SSS within a 5 mile radius around the project site is provided in Appendix B.

There is one known occurrence of special-status animal species from the project parcel, an indistinct locality of Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) located in the Jericho Valley 7.5 minute USGS quad, observed in 1991. The next nearest known occurrence of SSS animal species is Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog (*Rana boylei* FYLF) observed in 2018 located 1.9 miles north of the project parcel in Soda Creek. There is also an occurrence of FYLF 2.6 miles south of the parcel in Putah Creek. The next nearest known occurrences of SSS animal species is Western Pond Turtle (*Emys marmorata*) observed in 1946 located 2.4 miles southeast of the project parcel in Putah Creek (Appendix C). The next nearest known occurrence of special-status animal species is Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) located 2.7 miles southwest of the project parcel near McCreary Lake. The next nearest occurrence of SSS animal species is Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) observed in 1992 located 3.7 miles west of the project parcel near Hunting Creek. There are no other known SSS animal species from within 3 miles of the project parcel (Appendix C).

Several special-status plant species are known from the project parcel, as described in Section 2.0, below. Aside from these known species onsite, there are 19 different special-status plant species known from within 5 miles of the project parcel (Appendix C). Two special-status species are known from an adjacent parcel to the south based on field surveys by PRC in 2024: Sharsmith's Western Flax (*Hesperolinon sharsmithiae*) and Colusa layia (*Layia septentrionalis*). The nearest known occurrence of special-status plant species in the CNDDDB database is an indistinct locality of Sharsmith's Western Flax observed in 2010 whose boundary comes as close as 0.13 miles east of the

project parcel. There is another occurrence of Sharsmith's Western Flax located 0.4 miles northeast of the project parcel in Jerusalem Valley. The next nearest known occurrence of special-status plant species is Adobe Lily (*Fritillaria pluriflora*) observed in 2015 located 0.4 miles southeast of the project parcel. There is another occurrence of Adobe Lily located 3.1 miles northeast of the project parcel in Jericho Valley. The next nearest known occurrence of special-status plant species is Hall's Harmonia (*Harmonia hallii*) observed in 1947 located 1.9 miles southeast of the project parcel near Amel Lake. The next nearest known occurrence of special-status plant species is Two-carpellate Western Flax (*Navarretia leucocephala* ssp. *pauciflorci*) observed in 2000 located 2.8 miles south of the project parcel near McCreary Lake. There are no other known occurrences within 3 miles of the project parcel (Appendix C).

1.3.4 Landforms & Water Features

The parcels encompass the north side of a small ridge that forms from the western slope of Bishop Mountain, on the east slope of Salt Creek canyon (Figure 1). The maximum elevation is 1,080 feet above sea level along the center of the eastern boundary of parcel 013-015-39, and the minimum elevation is 958 feet above sea level on parcel 013-015-57 along the western parcel boundary where a Class III drainage exits the parcel (Figure 2). Most of the parcels are blue oak savannah, with slopes between 5% and 20%, as measured by Suunto PM5 handheld clinometer. The only classifiable watercourses onsite are the headwaters of two unnamed Class III ephemeral drainages that flow off the sides of the ridge on parcels 013-015-57 and 013-015-43 (Figure 2). More information on watercourses onsite is provided in Section 2.4, below.

Precipitation falling onsite eventually mostly infiltrates locally, gradually draining west before passing offsite and entering Salt Creek. Salt Creek is a Class I watercourse in this reach, and flows south for 1.0 miles before the confluence with Putah Creek, which flows southeast for approximately 19 miles before emptying into Lake Berryessa. From the outlet of Lake Berryessa at Monticello Dam, Putah Creek continues east for 27 miles flowing into the Central Valley and past the City of Davis before emptying into a series of low-lying basins known as the Putah Creek Sinks. From there water flows into the Yolo Bypass and south into the Sacramento River which flows south for approximately 40 miles before emptying into Suisun Bay and the Pacific Ocean.

1.3.5 Existing Structures

There are residential buildings on parcels 013-015-36 and 013-015-39. Existing cultivation facilities including outdoor and/or hoop house type structures exist on parcels 013-015-36 (Figure 6), 013-015-39, 013-015-43 (Figure 8), and 013-015-57 (Figure 9). A new cultivation area is proposed for parcel 013-015-40 in the central grassland area (Figure 7). There are four locking entrance gates to parcels 013-015-36, 013-015-39 and 013-015-57. Access is provided by graded and/or graveled roads that are generally in good condition.

1.3.6 Regional Land Uses

Land uses in the vicinity of the project parcel are primarily private property including undeveloped brushland, wildlands managed for mixed uses including timber harvest, rural residential parcels, irrigated and nonirrigated pastureland, and vineyard and orchard developments. Farther to the west is the community of Hidden Valley Lake. Much of the land to the north and east and south of the parcels were severely burned in the Jerusalem and Rocky Fires in 2015. The project parcels have not been burned in the last 10 years.

1.4 METHODS

1.4.1 Records Search & Literature Review

Based on a review of the literature and relevant databases, we compiled a list of special-status plant and animal species that are known to occur within 10 miles of the project site, or that occupy habitats that are known to be present on or near the project site (Appendix A). Sources of information referenced include the California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) *California Natural Diversity Database* (CNDDB 2026), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Environmental Conservation Online System (USFWS 2026), the California Native Plants Society (CNPS) *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* (CNPS 2026), the CDFW *Habitat Relationships System* (HRS), and the knowledge of PEC staff familiar with the species and habitats of Lake County.

Additional information on sensitive habitats including wetlands was obtained from the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI 2026), and the County of Lake Geographic Information System Portal (Lake Co. 2026). Plant species included here are state or federal endangered or threatened species, and/or considered rare by CDFW, and/or are recognized as special-status species (SSS) by CNPS or CDFW. Animal species included here are designated as State or Federally Endangered or Threatened, and/or CDFW species of special concern (SSC), and/or CDFW fully protected species (FPS). In addition, nests of most native bird species, regardless of their regulatory status, are protected from take or harassment under the U.S. Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and relevant sections of the California Fish & Wildlife Code.

1.4.2 Field Surveys

Five protocol-level special-status plant surveys were conducted on May 24 in 2019, April 6 in 2021, April 23 in 2024, June 11 in 2024, and March 9 in 2026. The 2019 survey was performed on parcels 013-015-39 & 013-015-57, the 2021 survey was performed on parcel 013-015-57, the April 23, 2024 survey was performed on 013-015-36, 013-015-39, 013-015-43 & 013-015-57, the June 11, 2024 survey was performed on all five parcels, and the March 9 survey was conducted on all parcels except 013-015-36. Thus, all parcels have received at least two spring protocol-level plant surveys, satisfying the County of Lake's requirements for two appropriately timed rare plant surveys.

At each survey date, the entirety of each parcel(s) was surveyed on foot by PRC botanist Dr. Christopher T. DiVittorio, recording the location and identity of all plant and animal species encountered. On some dates consulting botanist Dr. Zoya Akulova assisted with surveys. For each of the parcels surveyed at each time point, methods were performed as specified in the California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) publication titled *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities*, dated March 20, 2018.

Protocol-level field surveys involved walking the entire parcel on foot in parallel lines approximately 15 feet apart, identifying every species that was flowering, and making note of any species that were past flowering or that had not yet flowered. Table 1 contains a list of all plant species found across all survey dates. Voucher specimens were taken of any species that required identification in the laboratory. All terminology follows currently accepted nomenclature as described in *The Jepson Manual* (2012) or subsequent taxonomic treatments.

All animals onsite were also recorded and a habitat assessment performed to determine if habitat for special-status animals in Appendix C exists onsite. As part of this assessment, Dr. DiVittorio observed and recorded all direct visual encounters, as well as indirect observations including vocalizations, scat, tracks, feathers, burrows, nests, and molts.

2.0 RESULTS

2.1 NATURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE EVALUATION AREA

Using field surveys, a review of published literature, and the knowledge of PRC staff, all of the natural communities present on and around the project site were assessed. Regionally, the dominant vegetation type is burned chaparral and mixed conifer and chaparral scrub, with higher proportions of hardwoods near watercourses, and grasslands on flat floodplains and ridge tops, with scattered serpentine outcrops particularly to the east.

2.2 NATURAL COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE

The community types present in the Study Area consist of chaparral and oak savannah (Figure 3), interspersed with patches of grassland. The specific community descriptions below are organized based on the zones that were surveyed, and the floristic results presented in Appendix B. Overall, the parcel consists of approximately 45% oak savannah, 45% grassland, and 10% developed areas.

2.2.1 Blue Oak Savannah

All five parcels can be described as blue oak savannah with interspersed with grassland primarily dominated by non-native annual grasses but with some remnant patches of native grassland (Figure 2). A total of 129 plant species were identified across the five survey dates, including 50 non-native species and 79 native species. A full list of all plant species observed is provided in Appendix B, below.

Two special-status plant species and one sensitive plant community type were positively identified from the site (Figure 2). Recommended avoidance and mitigation measures for these species are provided in Section 3.0, below.

Hoover's lomatium (*Lomatium hooveri*) is a perennial plant in the Apiaceae family and was found in four distinct locations. This species is not listed as Threatened or Endangered by the State or Federal governments, but is included on California Native Plant Society (CNPS) List 4.3. A single individual was found adjacent to a greenhouse on APN 013-015-36 however this parcel is not intended for cultivation. Three discrete populations were found on APN 013-015-57, and these populations do overlap with some project areas including several individuals inside the perimeter fence of the cultivation area (Figures 6 & 7). About 30 individuals were found on the west fenceline of the cultivation area with approximately 12 individuals inside the perimeter fence of the cultivation area (Figure 7). Another approximately 30 individuals were found on the south side of the cultivation area next to a shed. Finally, approximately 40 individuals were found approximately 45 feet west of the

new metal storage barn growing on the edge of an access road (Figure 6). The locations of the populations were marked in the field with yellow pin flags.

Colusa layia (*Layla septentrionalis*) is an annual plant in the Asteraceae family and was found in oak woodland habitat in three distinct populations. This species is not listed as Threatened or Endangered by the State or Federal governments, but is included on CNPS List IB.2. Two populations were observed on APN 015-015-57. One of these populations is located adjacent to the south corner of the new metal bam and contains approximately 600 individuals. Another population is located along the south fenceline near the solar installation and the metal water tank and contains approximately 200 individuals. Finally, one population was observed on APN 013-015-39 that is bisected by a driveway and contains approximately 300 individuals (Figure 4).

Several patches of native grassland with greater than 80% cover of native grasses were found on APN 013-015-36. Native grassland with greater than 80% cover are considered sensitive habitats by CDFW. The native grassland is concentrated in two dense patches located to the east and south of the reservoir (Figure 5). Species in this grassland habitat include *Stipa pulchra*, *Elymus glaucus*, *Elymus triticoides*, *Elymus multisetus*, and *Festuca microstachys*.

2.3 WILDLIFE

Numerous animal species were observed both directly and indirectly across the five site visits, although protocol-level targeted surveys were not performed for any species or animal group specifically. Bird species observed onsite include acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), Western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), common crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), white-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*).

Other animal species observed onsite include unidentified species of bumblebee (*Bombus* spp.), pocket gopher (*Ehomomys bottae*), Western fence lizard (*Sceloporous occidentalis*), prints of mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), excavation mounds of California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), scat of Western coyote (*Cants latrans*), and runways of black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*).

2.4 WATERCOURSES & POTENTIAL WETLANDS

Streams and watercourses onsite were classified according to the three-tier method used by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CALFIRE 2017) and included as a reference in Appendix E. Jurisdictional streamcourses are mapped in Figure 2. According to these criteria, there are two unnamed seasonal Class III watercourses on parcel 013-015-57 that initiate onsite and that flow offsite to the north and west off the main ridge top. These channels do not exhibit riparian vegetation or scour and do not support aquatic life. There are also several Class III channels that drain to the west off parcel 013-015-43 that are conveyed beneath the access road by several culverts (Figure 2), however none of these are required to reach the cultivation or work areas. The north culvert is an approximately 16" diameter corrugated metal culvert and is non-jurisdictional and does not exhibit any scour up or down slope from the culvert (Figure 11). The middle culvert is an

approximately 16" diameter HDPE structure on a Class III watercourse (Figure 12). The south culvert is an approximately 16" diameter corrugated metal structure on a Class III watercourse (Figure 13).

One reservoir exists on parcel 013-015-36, that has a 24" diameter HDPE overflow culvert installed on the north side of the pond (Figure 14). There is no scour downstream of the overflow culvert and no obvious inlet watercourse to the pond, thus it does not appear to be an in-stream pond.

Potential wetlands onsite were assessed based on the likelihood to satisfy the three-tier wetland delineation criteria used by the Army Corps of Engineers *Wetland Delineation Manual* (ACOE 1987). There are no locations onsite that appear to satisfy the ACOE criteria for wetlands, although a protocol-level wetland delineation was not performed. There are no locations onsite that appear to be jurisdictional wetlands based on the absence of any areas near the proposed cultivation areas that exhibit satisfactory cover of hydrophytic vegetation or that exhibit signs of wetland hydrology such as spring seeps or ponding. The Class III drainages are furthermore likely too steep and rocky to exhibit soils of sufficient duration of saturation to qualify as wetland soils. There is also no riparian wetland vegetation around these channels that would be required to be jurisdictional wetlands.

2.5 SOILS & LOCAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

The parent materials are typical of inner Coast Range mountains of the Lake County subtype, with highly dissected valleys cut into soft Franciscan sediments, with abundant volcanic extrusive and intrusive formations (USGS 1985). Local formations on the majority of APN 013-015-57 and the southern portion of 013-015-36 are mapped as well-drained Bally-Phipps complex, 15-30% slopes (#107), with lesser proportions of Forbesville (12%) formations. The parent material of this soil type is alluvium.

Formations on the majority of APN 013-015-39, 013-015-40, and 013-015-43 is mapped as Phipps complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes (#195), with lesser proportions of Forbesville (10%), and unnamed (10%) formations. The parent material of this soil type is alluvium.

The northern portion of APN 013-015-36 is mapped as Okiota-Henneke complex, 5 to 30 percent slopes (#192) with lesser proportions of Maxwell (10%), and unnamed (10%) formations. The parent material of this soil type is residuum weathered from serpentinite.

All of the parcels in the study area do exhibit serpentinite-containing soils to varying degrees. These decomposed serpentinite soils are indicated by the bright red color of soil excavated at depth, and the presence of serpentinite-adapted species such as *Colusa layia*. The serpentinite onsite is decomposed and mixed with organic matter and non-serpentinite-containing soils. No serpentinite outcrops were observed onsite.

3.0 SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

3.1 PLANTS

Two special-status plant species and one sensitive plant community were found onsite during the five protocol-level special-status plant species surveys, as described in Section 2.2.1 and shown in Figure 2. The following recommendations were developed in order to avoid impacts to these sensitive species and habitats.

Recommendation 1: Populations of *Colusa layia* shown in Figure 2 should be avoided. These populations are not in proposed development areas and it should be possible to keep vehicle traffic to the existing roadbed. Avoidance buffers should be established around all populations and demarcated with construction fencing or stakes connected with ropes. Buffers should be set back at least 5 feet in all directions from the locations staked with yellow flags. If any individuals of *Colusa layia* are observed in proposed development areas in the future, including expansion or maintenance of the north side of the road on parcel 013-015-57, they should not be disturbed until a mitigation plan has been prepared by a qualified biologist. The mitigation plan for this annual plant may involve collecting seed and sowing seed in another suitable location onsite under the supervision of a biological monitor, and monitoring the establishment of the new populations for a period of time. The mitigation plan should contain quantitative performance criteria, adaptive management strategies, and should be approved by relevant regulatory agencies including CDFW.

Recommendation 2: Several populations of Hoover's lomatium were found including in areas that are likely to be impacted by project related activities. Avoidance buffers should be established around all populations and demarcated with construction fencing or stakes connected with ropes. Buffers should be set back at least 5 feet in all directions from the locations staked with yellow flags. If avoidance is not feasible, then a mitigation plan for this perennial species should be prepared by a qualified biologist. The mitigation plan may involve transplanting the affected individuals to another suitable location onsite under the supervision of a biological monitor, and monitoring them for a period of time. Collection of seeds and dispersal of seeds near the transplanted individuals should also be a part of any transplanting scheme to account for transplant mortality. The mitigation plan should contain quantitative performance criteria, adaptive management strategies, and should be approved by relevant regulatory agencies including CDFW.

Recommendation 3: Several populations of native grassland with greater than 80% cover of native grasses were observed in the locations shown in Figure 2. These areas should not be disturbed since they are not located near any potential or existing cultivation areas. If disturbance of these areas is required in the future such as for road widening, a mitigation plan should be developed by a qualified biologist that may involve collecting seed of affected individuals and dispersal into suitable habitat onsite that is not proposed to be disturbed. The mitigation plan should contain quantitative performance criteria, adaptive management strategies, and should be approved by relevant regulatory agencies including CDFW.

Recommendation 4: If any oak trees larger than 6 inches diameter at breast height (DBH) are required to be removed in the future, trees should be replaced onsite with identical species at a 3:1 ratio for DBH between 6 and 12 inches, 6:1 for DBH between 12 and 24 inches, and 15:1 for DBH over 24 inches. Trees should be irrigated or watered regularly for the first two years and monitored for five years. Any trees that die before the 5 year monitoring period should be replaced.

3.2 ANIMALS

Numerous species of migratory birds and one species of raptor were observed onsite. No trees are proposed to be removed for this project, thus no impacts to nesting birds or raptors are anticipated. If any living trees are proposed to be removed at any time in the future, there may be significant impacts to protected species such as raptors and migratory birds. Several unidentified species of bumblebee were also observed onsite, and there is suitable habitat in the form of grassland with small mammal burrows and soil crevices. Grading on APN 013-015-40 could have adverse impacts to bumblebee species such as Crotch's bumblebee and Western bumblebee that are candidates endangered species if grading destroys nests. In order to avoid impacts to these species, the following recommendations should be implemented:

Recommendation 5: If trees are proposed to be removed during the nesting season for birds, typically February 1 to October 31, a nesting bird survey should be performed by a qualified biologist for all trees to be removed to ensure that no active nests of protected bird species including hawks and eagles are present. The nesting bird survey should take place no more than 7 days prior to tree removal. If active nests are observed, appropriate buffers should be established by the project biologist around the tree in coordination with CDFW, and no disturbance should occur inside these buffers until birds have fledged and/or the nests have become inactive.

Recommendation 6: Due to the recent listing of several bumble bee species as candidate endangered species under CESA, and the observation of unidentified bumble bees and suitable nesting habitat in the project area, a preconstruction survey for bumble bee nests should be performed on APN 013-015-40 prior to ground disturbance according to CDFW (2023) protocols. The survey should be performed prior to significant disturbance including vegetation removal or grading, and should take place between April and August. If active nests of any protected species are found, appropriate disturbance setbacks should be established based on the known requirements of the species observed, in coordination with CDFW

3.3 WATERCOURSES & POTENTIAL WETLANDS

There are several ephemeral watercourses in the study area, and setbacks of at least 50 feet should be observed off of all of the mapped features in Figure 2 as required by the 2017 State Water Resources Control Board *Cannabis* General Order. Due to dense vegetation present onsite, there are no visible paths for sediment to enter waters of the State or waters of the U.S. at the time of the surveys. There are also no isolated wetland features such as ponds, bogs, springs, vernal pools, or wet meadows identified during the surveys, however a protocol-level wetland delineation was not performed. Despite this, sediment including dust may be discharged from active construction sites. In order to

prevent discharge of sediment during project construction, the following recommendation should be implemented:

Recommendation 7: During and after project implementation, deploy appropriate erosion control BMPs to the greatest extent practicable such that no sediment is discharge to waters of the State or waters of the U.S. and dust and sediment escape from the work areas is minimized. Anywhere revegetation after disturbance is required, only native vegetation from local genotypes should be used.

3.4 SOILS

Several of the soils onsite are mapped by the USDA as containing serpentine, and visual evidence including soil color and texture and presence of serpentine-adapted plant species indicates serpentine containing soils.

Recommendation 8: Minimize dust production during construction and any project related activities to reduce the risk of exposure to serpentine dust. Dust mitigation measures should include spraying all exposed surfaces with water while work is being performed, and stabilizing any spoils piles with tarps.

4.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

4.1 FEDERAL

4.1.1 Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) has jurisdiction over federally-listed threatened and endangered species under the ESA. USFWS also maintains a list of proposed and candidate species that are not legally protected under the ESA, but are often included in their review of a project as they may become listed in the near future. The ESA protects listed animal species from harm or take which is broadly defined as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct. Take can also include habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to a listed species. An activity can be defined as a take even if it is unintentional or accidental. Listed plant species are provided less protection than listed wildlife species. Listed plant species are legally protected from take under ESA if they occur on federal lands. Pursuant to the requirements of the ESA, a federal agency reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any federally-listed threatened or endangered species (plants and animals) may be present in the project area and determine whether the proposed project may affect such species. Any activities that could result in the take of a federally-listed species will require formal consultation with USFWS.

4.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

The MTBA implements international treaties between the U.S. and other nations that were enacted to protect migratory birds, their parts, eggs, and nests from activities including hunting, pursuing, capturing, killing, selling, and shipping, unless expressly authorized in the regulations or by permit. All migratory birds and their nests are protected from take and other impacts under MTBA (16 USC §703, *et. seq.*).

4.1.3 Eagle Protection Acts

Both bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) are additionally protected under the Eagle Protection Act (16 USC §669, *et. seq.*) and the Bald & Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC §668-668d).

4.1.4 Clean Water Act (CWA)

Section 404 The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) administers Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), which regulates the discharge of dredge and fill material into waters of the United States. As of the date of preparation of this report, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and USACE published a final rule in the Federal Register on September 8, 2023 that took effect on the same date, amending the “Revised Definition of Waters of the United States” that was published in the Federal Register on January 18, 2023, and took effect on March 20, 2023. This final rule conforms the definition of “waters of the United States” to the U.S. Supreme Court’s May 25, 2023 decision in the case of *Sackett vs. EPA*.

According to the September 8, 2023 final rule and as codified in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations §120.2 and Title 33 Code of Federal Regulations §328.3, “waters of the United States” have been amended to read as follows:

1. Waters which are:
 - a. Currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
 - b. The territorial seas; or
 - c. Interstate waters;
2. Impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition, other than impoundments of waters identified under paragraph (5) of this section;
3. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraph (1) or (2) of this section that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water;
4. Wetlands adjacent to the following waters:
 - a. Waters identified in paragraph (1) of this section; or
 - b. Relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water identified in paragraph (2) or (3) of this section and with a continuous surface connection to those waters;
5. Intrastate lakes and ponds not identified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this section that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water with a continuous surface connection to the waters identified in paragraph (1) or (3) of this section.

Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area’s status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with the EPA and/or USACE.

“Wetland” refers to areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and seasonal wetlands. Wetlands are considered jurisdictional if they fall under one of the categories of waters of the United States defined above. The USACE jurisdiction typically extends up to the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).

In general, a USACE permit must be obtained before placing fill in wetlands or other waters of the United States. The type of permit depends on the impacted acreage, the purpose of the proposed fill, and other factors.

Section 401 Under Section 401 of the CWA, "any applicant for a federal permit for activities that involve a discharge to waters of the State, shall provide the federal permitting agency a certification from the State in which the discharge is proposed that states the discharge will comply with the applicable provisions under the Federal Clean Water Act." In this case, applicants must obtain a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from, the Regional Water Quality Control Board from the region in which the project takes place.

4.2 STATE

4.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The following CEQA guidelines are intended to determine significance thresholds when analyzing the potential impacts of a proposed project on biological resources. The following is a list of criteria for determining if impacts are considered significant:

Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as being a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plan, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) or U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS).

1. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS.
2. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the CWA (including but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.
3. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.
4. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
5. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan.

4.2.2 California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

The State of California enacted CESA in 1984 and is similar to the federal ESA but pertains to State-listed threatened and endangered species. CESA requires State agencies to consult with CDFW when preparing a CDQA documents to ensure that the State lead agency actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or results in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat essential to the continued existence of those species, if there are reasonable and prudent alternative available (Fish & Game Code [FGC] §2080.) CESA directs agencies to consult with CDFW on projects or actions that could affect listed species, directs CDFW to determine whether jeopardy would occur, and allows CDFW to identify reasonable and prudent alternatives to the proposed project consistent with conserving the species. CESA allows CDFW to authorize exceptions to the State's prohibition against take of a listed species if the take is incidental to carrying out an otherwise lawful project that has been approved under CEQA (FGC §2081).

4.2.3 California Fish & Game Code

Under CESA, CDFW has the responsibility for maintaining a list of threatened and endangered species (FGC §2070). Fish & Game Code §2050-2098 outline the protection provided to California's rare, endangered, and threatened species. Fish & Game Code §2080 prohibits the taking of plants and animals listed under CESA. Fish & Game Code §2081 establishes an incidental take permit program for State-listed species. CDFW also maintains a list of candidate species that it formally notices as being under review for addition to the list of endangered or threatened species.

In addition, the Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 (NPPA) (FGC §1900, *et seq.*) prohibits the taking, possessing, or sale within the State of any plants with a State designation of rare, threatened, or endangered (as defined by CDFW). An exception to this prohibition in NPPA allows landowners, to take listed plant species under specified circumstances, provided that the owners first notify CDFW and give the agency at least 10 days to come and retrieve (and presumably replant) the plants before they are plowed under or otherwise destroyed. Fish & Game Code §1913 exempts from the take prohibition “the removal of endangered or rare native plants from a canal, lateral ditch, building site, or road, or other right-of-way.” Project impacts to these species are not considered significant unless the species are known to have a high potential to occur within the area of disturbance associated with construction of the proposed project.

In addition to formal listing under federal ESA and CESA, some species receive additional consideration by CDFW and local lead agencies during the CEQA process. Species that may be considered for review are those listed as a “Species of Special Concern.” CDFW maintains lists of Species of Special Concern that serve as species “watch lists.” Species with this status may have limited distributions or limited populations, and/or the extent of their habitats has been reduced substantially, such that their populations may be threatened. Thus, their populations are monitored, and they may receive special attention during environmental review. While they do not have statutory protection, they may be considered rare under CEQA, and specific protection measures may be warranted. In addition to Species of Special Concern, CDFW Special Animals List identifies animals that are tracked by the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and may be potentially vulnerable but warrant no federal interest and no legal protection.

Sensitive species that would qualify for listing but are not currently listed are afforded protection under CEQA. CEQA Guidelines §15065 (Mandatory Findings of Significance) requires that a substantial reduction in numbers of a rare or endangered species be considered a significant effect. CEQA Guidelines §15380 (Rare or Endangered Species) provides for the assessment of unlisted species as Rare or Endangered under CEQA if the species can be shown to meet the criteria for listing. Unlisted plant species on the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) List ranked 1A, IB, and 2 would typically require evaluation under CEQA.

Fish & Game Code §3500-5500 outline protection for fully protected species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. Species that are fully protected by these sections may not be taken or possessed at any time. The CDFW cannot issue permits or licenses that authorize the take of any fully protected species, except under certain circumstances such as scientific research and live capture and relocation of such species pursuant to a permit for the protection of livestock.

Under Fish & Game Code §3503.5, it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders of Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto. To comply with the requirements of CESA, an agency reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any State-listed endangered or threatened species may be present in the project study area and determine whether the proposed project will have a potentially significant impact on such species. In addition, CDFW encourages informal consultation on any proposed project that may impact a candidate species. Project-related impacts to species on CESA endangered or threatened list would be considered significant. State-listed species are fully protected under the mandates of CESA. Take of protected species incidental to otherwise lawful management

activities may be authorized under Fish & Game Code §206.591. Authorization from CDFW would be in the form of an Incidental Take Permit.

Fish & Game Code §1602 requires any entity to notify CDFW before beginning any activity that “may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake” or “deposit debris, waste, or other materials that could pass into any river, stream, or lake.” This definition includes waters that are episodic and perennial and ephemeral streams, desert washes, and watercourses with a subsurface flow. A Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) will be required if CDFW determines that project activities may substantially adversely affect fish or wildlife resources through alterations to a covered body of water.

4.2.4 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

California's Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) regulate actions that would involve “discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect the water of the State” (Water Code §13260(a)), pursuant to provisions of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act. “Waters of the State” are defined as “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the State” (Water Code §13050(e)).

4.2.5 California Native Plant Society (CNPS)

The CNPS maintains a rank of plant species that are native to California and that have low population numbers, limited distribution, or are otherwise threatened with extinction. This information is published in the Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California. Following are the definitions of the CNPS ranks:

- Rank 1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
- Rank IB: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere
- Rank 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere
- Rank 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
- Rank 3: Plants about which more information is needed
- Rank 4: Watch List: Plants of limited distribution

Potential impacts to populations of CNPS ranked plants receive consideration under CEQA review. All plants appearing on CNPS Lists 1 or 2 are considered to meet the CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 criteria. While only some of the plants ranked 3 and 4 meet the definitions of threatened or endangered species, potential impacts to these species or their habitats should be analyzed during the preparation of environmental documents pursuant to CEQA, as they may meet the definition of Rare or Endangered under the CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 criteria.

4.2.6 State Water Resources Control Board *Cannabis* Cultivation General Order

In addition to the above regulations, *Cannabis* cultivation is subject to State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) *Cannabis* Cultivation General Order No. WQ-2019-0001-DWQ (Order). This statewide Order specifies measures that must be taken to ensure water quality based on the size of the cultivation area (Tier 1 vs Tier 2), the risk determination based on potential to affect water quality (low, medium, high), and watercourse classifications and minimum setbacks that must be followed. Currently, Class I watercourses (perennial streams, lakes, ponds) must observe 150 foot setbacks,

Class II watercourses (intermittent streams or wetlands) must observe 100 foot setbacks, and Class III watercourses (ephemeral streams) must observe 50 foot setbacks. Class IV watercourses (e.g. man-made canals) that support native aquatic species must observe a setback equal to the established riparian vegetation zone, or if the watercourse does not support aquatic species does not need to observe setbacks. Other measures that must be taken to protect water resources are also provided in the text of the statewide Order.

4.2.7 California Oak Woodlands Conservation Act

The California Oak Woodlands Conservation Act requires the County to determine whether a project in their jurisdiction may result in a conversion of oak woodlands that will have a significant effect on the environment, as codified in California Public Resources Code Section 21083.4. If it is determined that there may be a significant effect to oak woodlands, the County shall require one or more mitigation alternatives to mitigate the significant effect of the conversion of oak woodlands. Alternatives to mitigate the significant effect of the conversion of oak woodlands include replacement of removed trees typically at a rate of 3:1, and maintenance of trees for a period of seven years after the trees are planted, although replacement typically may only comprise 50% of the required mitigation for the project, with the remainder often consisting of conservation easements or other mitigation measures developed by the County. Trees subject to the provisions of California Public Resources Code Section 21083.4 are those in the genus *Quercus* that have a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 5 inches or more.

4.3 REGIONAL & LOCAL

Natural resource use and *Cannabis* commercial development in Lake County is guided by the Lake County General Plan and regulated by Lake County Code. Below is a sample of relevant codes and ordinances that pertain to vegetation management and commercial *Cannabis* cultivation on lands within the County's jurisdiction.

4.3.1 County of Lake Municipal Code

Cannabis Cultivation (Chapter 11, Article 27)

The Ordinance Code of the County of Lake provides comprehensive guidelines on the size, location, and permitted activities for all commercial *Cannabis* facilities within the County's jurisdiction including restrictions on water sources, types of fencing, pest control measures, vegetation clearing, noise and visual impacts, storage and disposal of waste products, and grading. The Ordinance also specifies that the applicant must abide by all applicable Federal and State laws including the SWRCB *Cannabis* General Order, as discussed above.

4.3.2 Habitat Conservation Plan / Natural Communities Conservation Plan

The project site is not located in an area that is covered by any Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, no additional mitigation related to local or regional conservation plans is necessary.

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Weaver, W.E. *et al.* 2015. *Culvert Sizing Procedures for the 100-Year Peak Flow*. Mendocino County Resource Conservation District, Ukiah, CA.

FIGURE 1: REGIONAL LOCATION

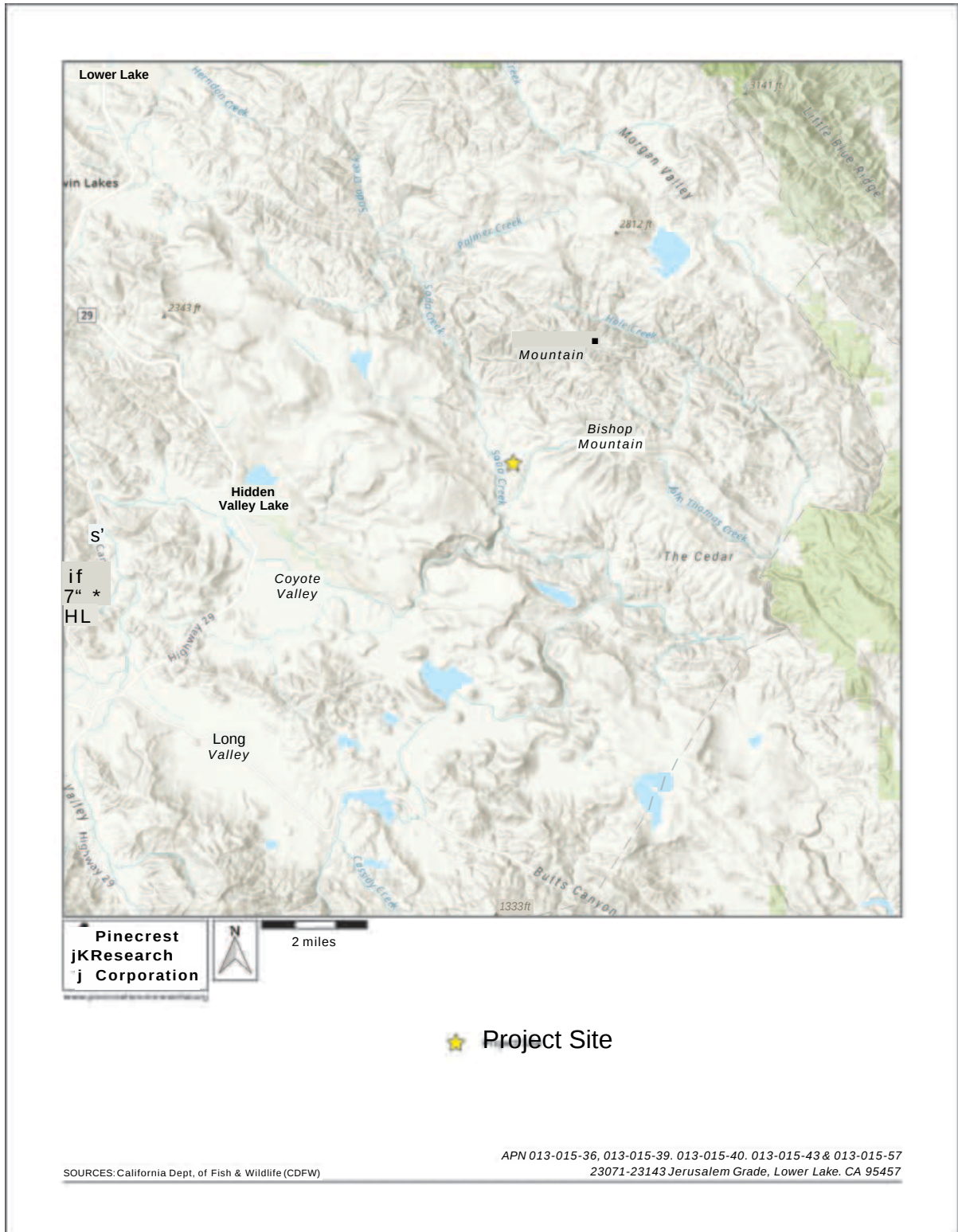


FIGURE 2: SITE MAP

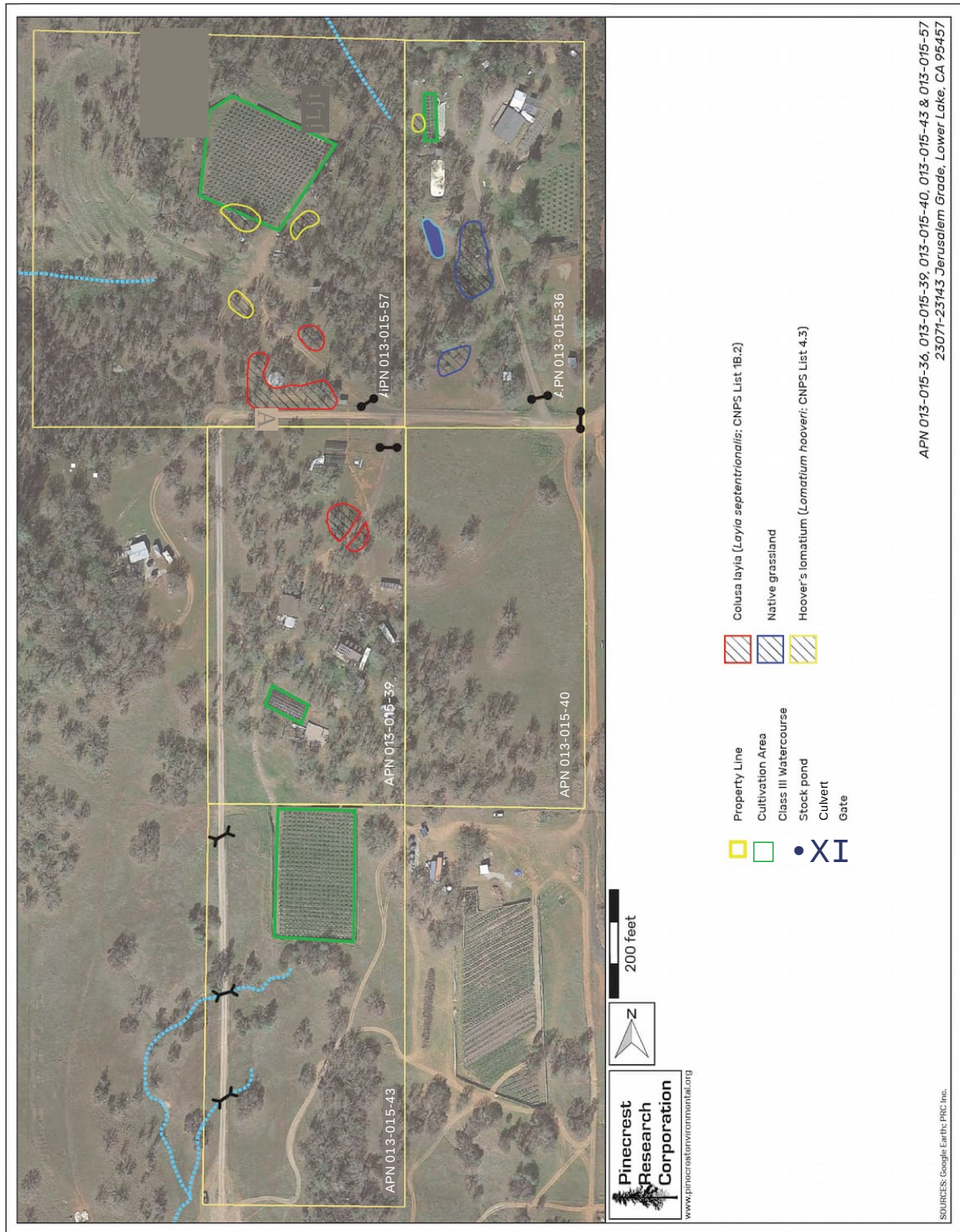


FIGURE 3: PHOTOGRAPH OF OAK SAVANNAH



SOURCES: PRC Inc.

APN 013-015-34, 013-015-35, 013-015-36, 013-015-40 & 013-015-57
Jerusalem Grade, Lower Lake, CA 95457

FIGURE 4: PHOTOGRAPH OF COLUSA LAYIA



SOURCES: PRC Inc.

APN 013-015-34, 013-015-35, 013-015-36, 013-015-40 & 013-015-57
Jerusalem Grade, Lower Lake, CA 95457

FIGURE 5: PHOTOGRAPH OF NATIVE GRASSLAND



« Pinecrest
• Research
j Corporation
www.pinecrestenvironmental.org

SOURCES: PRC Inc.

APN 013-015-34, 013-015-35, 013-015-36, 013-015-40 & 013-015-57
Jerusalem Grade, Lower Lake, CA 95457

FIGURE 6: PHOTOGRAPH OF HOOVER'S LOMATIUM



SOURCES: PRC Inc.

APN 013-015-34, 013-015-35, 013-015-36, 013-015-40 & 013-015-57
Jerusalem Grade, Lower Lake, CA 95457

FIGURE 7: PHOTOGRAPH OF HOOVER'S LOMATIUM



 Pinecrest
ite research
Corporation
www.pinecrestenvironmental.org

SOURCES: PRC Inc.

APN 013-015-34, 013-015-35, 013-015-36, 013-015-40 & 013-015-57
Jerusalem Grade, Lower Lake, CA 95457

FIGURE 8: PHOTOGRAPH OF CULTIVATION ON 013-015-43



SOURCES: PRC Inc.

APN 013-015-34, 013-015-35, 013-015-36, 013-015-40 & 013-015-57
Jerusalem Grade, Lower Lake, CA 95457

FIGURE 9: PHOTOGRAPH OF CULTIVATION ON 013-015-57



SOURCES: PRC Inc.

APN 013-015-34, 013-015-35, 013-015-36, 013-015-40 & 013-015-57
Jerusalem Grade, Lower Lake, CA 95457

FIGURE 10: PHOTOGRAPH OF CULTIVATION AREA ON 013-015-40



SOURCES: PRC Inc.

APN 013-015-34, 013-015-35, 013-015-36, 013-015-40 & 013-015-57
Jerusalem Grade, Lower Lake, CA 95457

FIGURE 11: PHOTOGRAPH OF NORTH CULVERT



SOURCES: PRC Inc.

APN 013-015-34, 013-015-35, 013-015-36, 013-015-40 & 013-015-57
Jerusalem Grade, Lower Lake, CA 95457

FIGURE 12: PHOTOGRAPH OF MIDDLE CULVERT



SOURCES: PRC Inc.

APN 013-015-34, 013-015-35, 013-015-36, 013-015-40 & 013-015-57
Jerusalem Grade, Lower Lake, CA 95457

FIGURE 13: PHOTOGRAPH OF SOUTH CULVERT



SOURCES: PRC Inc.

APN 013-015-34, 013-015-35, 013-015-36, 013-015-40 & 013-015-57
Jerusalem Grade, Lower Lake, CA 95457

FIGURE 14: PHOTOGRAPH OF RESERVOIR



SOURCES: PRC Inc.

APN 013-015-34, 013-015-35, 013-015-36, 013-015-40 & 013-015-57
Jerusalem Grade, Lower Lake, CA 95457

APPENDIX A: SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES CONSIDERED

The following is a list of special-status plant and animal species generated based on knowledge of the species and habitats of Lake County by PEC staff, from various State and Federal databases, and from the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the project site are shown in bold.

Taxon	Status ¹ Fed/State/CNPS	Habitat	Potential to Occur Within the Project Area
PLANTS			
Adobe lily (<i>Fritillaria pluriflora</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Valley grasslands, woodland	Medium: Some grassland habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 0.4 miles southeast of the project parcel in Jerusalem Valley.
Alkalai milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Valley grasslands, alkali sinks	<u>None:</u> No suitable alkalai habitat exists onsite.
Anthony peak lupine (<i>Lupinus antoninus</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Mixed evergreen forest	<u>Very Low:</u> No suitable forest habitat exists onsite.
Baker's goldfields (<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Coastal grasslands	<u>Low:</u> Some grassland habitat exists onsite.
Baker's manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos bakeri</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>)	—/—/1B.1	Serpentine chaparral, mixed evergreen forest	<u>Low:</u> Some serpentine habitat exists onsite.
Baker's meadowfoam (<i>Limnanthes bakeri</i>)	—/ST/1B.1	Vernal pools, freshwater wetland	<u>None:</u> No suitable wetland habitat onsite.
Baker's navarretia (<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>)	—/—/1B.1	Vernal pools, riparian woodland	<u>Very Low:</u> No vernal pools exist onsite.
Beaked tracyina (<i>Tracyina rostrata</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Valley grassland, foothill woodland	<u>Low:</u> Some grassland habitat exists onsite.
Bent flowered fiddleneck (<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Valley grassland, foothill woodland	Low: Some grassland habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 4.8 miles southwest of the parcel in Coyote Valley.

Taxon	Status ¹ Fed/State/CNPS	Habitat	Potential to Occur Within the Project Area
Big scale balsamroot (<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Valley grassland	<u>Low</u> : Some grassland habitat exists onsite.
Bogg's Lake hedge-hyssop (<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Freshwater marsh, riparian	<u>None</u> : No suitable wetland habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 4.0 miles northwest of the parcel near Stienhart Lake.
Bolander's horkelia (<i>Horkelia bolanderi</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Forest, meadows, wetlands	<u>Very Low</u> : No suitable forest habitat exists onsite.
Brandeggee's eriastrum (<i>Eriastrum brandegeae</i>)	—/—/1B.1	Chaparral	<u>Low</u> : A small amount of chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Bristly sedge (<i>Carex comosa</i>)	—/—/2B.1	Freshwater marsh, riparian	<u>None</u> : No suitable wetland habitat exists onsite.
Brownish beaked-rush (<i>Rhynchospora capitellata</i>)	—/—/2B.2	Freshwater marsh, riparian	<u>None</u> : No suitable wetland habitat exists onsite.
Burke's goldfields (<i>Lasthenia burkei</i>)	FE/SE/1B.1	Vernal pools	<u>Very Low</u> : No vernal pool habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 4.1 miles southwest of the parcel near Coyote Creek.
California alkalai grass (<i>Puccinellia simplex</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Grassland, riparian	<u>None</u> : No alkalai wetland habitat exists onsite.
California beaked-rush (<i>Rhynchospora californica</i>)	—/—/1B.1	Freshwater wetlands	<u>None</u> : No wetland habitat exists onsite.
California satintail (<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>)	—/—/2B.1	Chaparral, wetlands	<u>Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Calistoga ceanothus (<i>Ceanothus divergens</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Caper-fruited tropidocarpum (<i>Tropidocarpum capparideum</i>)	—/—/1B.1	Valley grassland	<u>Very Low</u> : Some grassland habitat exists onsite.
Cascade downingia (<i>Downingia willamettensis</i>)	—/—/2B.2	Wetland, grassland	<u>Low</u> : Some grassland habitat exists onsite.
Clara Hunt's milk vetch (<i>Astragalus claranus</i>)	—/—/1B.1	Chaparral, grassland	<u>Very Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.

Taxon	Status ¹ Fed/State/CNPS	Habitat	Potential to Occur Within the Project Area
Cobb Mountain lupine (<i>Lupinus sericatus</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral, pine forest	<u>Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Colusa layia (<i>Layia septentrionalis</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral, valley grassland	<u>High</u> : Species found onsite. Nearest occurrence offsite is on adjacent parcel to the south.
Congested-headed hayfield tarplant (<i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Grassland, coastal scrub	<u>Low</u> : Some grassland habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 4.4 miles west of the parcel near Coyote Valley.
Deep scarred cryptantha (<i>Cryptantha excavata</i>)	—/—/1B.1	Foothill woodland	<u>Very Low</u> : Some grassland habitat exists onsite.
Dimorphic snapdragon (<i>Antirrhinum subcordatum</i>)	—/—/4.3	Serpentine, chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some serpentine habitat exists onsite.
Drymaria-like western flax (<i>Hesperolinon drymarioides</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Serpentine outcrops	<u>Low</u> : Some serpentine habitat exists onsite although it is not outcrop habitat.
Dwarf downingia (<i>Downingia pusilia</i>)	—/—/2B.2	Vernal pool, freshwater wetland	<u>None</u> : No vernal pool habitat exists onsite.
Dwarf soaproot (<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>minus</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Serpentine chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some serpentine chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Eel-grass pondweed (<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>)	—/—/2B.2	Freshwater wetland, aquatic	<u>None</u> : No suitable wetlands exist onsite.
Few-flowered navarretia (<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>pauciflora</i>)	FE/ST/1B.1	Wetlands, vernal pools	<u>None</u> : No vernal pool habitat exists onsite.
Franciscan onion (<i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Coastal prairie	<u>Low</u> : Some grassland habitat exists onsite.
Freed's jewelflower (<i>Streptanthus brachiatus</i> ssp. <i>hoffmanii</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Serpentine outcrops	<u>Low</u> : Some serpentine outcrop habitat exists onsite although not outcrop habitat. Nearest occurrence is 3.2 miles northeast of the parcel near Hole Creek.
Geysers panicum (<i>Panicum acuminatum</i> var. <i>thermale</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral, wetlands	<u>Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Glandular western flax (<i>Hesperolinon adenophyllum</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.

Taxon	Status ¹ Fed/State/CNPS	Habitat	Potential to Occur Within the Project Area
Grassleaf water plantain (<i>Alisma gramineuni</i>)	—/—/2B.2	Wetland, riparian	<u>None</u> : No suitable wetland habitat exists onsite.
Green jewelflower (<i>Streptanthus hesperidis</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Serpentine outcrops	<u>None</u> : No serpentine outcrop habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 4.2 miles southwest of the parcel near Coyote Valley.
Greene's narrow-leaved daisy (<i>Erigeron greenei</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Serpentine grassland	<u>None</u> : No serpentine habitat exists onsite.
Hall's harmonia (<i>Harmonia hallii</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral	<u>Medium</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 1.9 miles southeast of the project parcel near Amel Lake.
Hoffman's bristly jewelflower (<i>Streptanthus glandulosus</i> spp. <i>hoffmanii</i>)	—/—/1B.3	Chaparral, foothill woodland	<u>Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Holly-leaved ceanothus (<i>Ceanothus purpureus</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Hoover's lomatium (<i>Lomatium hooveri</i>)	—/—/4.0	Chaparral	<u>High</u> : Species found onsite.
Hospital Canyon larkspur (<i>Delphinium californicum</i> ssp. <i>internes</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Foothill woodland	<u>Low</u> : Some woodland habitat exists onsite.
Jepson's coyote thistle (<i>Eryngium jepsonii</i>)	—/—/4.2	Wetlands and vernal pools	<u>None</u> : No vernal pool habitat exists onsite.
Jepson's leptosiphon (<i>Leptosiphon jepsonii</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral, serpentine grassland	<u>Low</u> : Some serpentine chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Jepson's milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus rattanii</i> var. <i>jepsonianus</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral, serpentine grassland	<u>Medium</u> : Some chaparral, grassland, and serpentine habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 4.2 miles southwest of the parcel near Hidden Valley Road.
Kenwood marsh checkerbloom (<i>Sidalcea oregana</i> ssp. <i>valida</i>)	FE/SE/1B.1	Freshwater wetlands	<u>None</u> : No suitable wetland habitat exists onsite.
Konocti manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> ssp. <i>elegans</i>)	—/—/1B.3	Chaparral, foothill woodland	<u>Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.

Taxon	Status ¹ Fed/State/CNPS	Habitat	Potential to Occur Within the Project Area
Kruckeberg's jewelflower (<i>Streptanthus morrisonii</i> ssp. <i>kruckebergii</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Serpentine outcrops	Very Low: Some serpentine habitat exists onsite however it is not outcrop habitat. Nearest occurrence is 4.7 miles northeast of the parcel near Round Mountain.
Lake County stonecrop (<i>Sedella leiocarpa</i>)	—/—/1B.1	Rock outcrops	Very Low: No rock outcrop habitat exists onsite.
Lake County western flax (<i>Hesperolinon didymocarpum</i>)	—/SE/1B.2	Serpentine grasslands	Low: Some serpentine habitat exists onsite.
Legenere (<i>Legenere limosa</i>)	—/—/1B.1	Freshwater wetland, valley grassland	None: No suitable wetland habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 4.0 miles northwest of the parcel near Stienhart Lake.
Loch Lomond button-celery (<i>Eryngium constancei</i>)	FE/SE/1B.1	Freshwater wetland	None: No suitable wetland habitat exists onsite.
Many-flowered navarretia (<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> spp. <i>plieantha</i>)	FE/SE/1B.2	Vernal pools	Very Low: No vernal pool habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 4.0 miles northwest of the parcel near Stienhart Lake.
Marsh checkerbloom (<i>Sidalcea oregana</i> ssp. <i>hydrophila</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Freshwater wetland, riparian	None: No suitable riparian habitat exists onsite.
Marsh microseris (<i>Microseris paludosa</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Northern coastal scrub	None: No marsh habitat exists onsite.
Milo Baker's lupine (<i>Lupinus milo-bakeri</i>)	—/—/1B.1	Foothill woodland, valley grassland	Low: Some
Morrison's jewelflower (<i>Streptanthus morrisonii</i> ssp. <i>morrisonii</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral	Low: Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Mt. St. Helena morning-glory (<i>Calystegia collina</i> ssp. <i>oxyphylla</i>)	—1—14.1	Serpentine chaparral	High: Some serpentine habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 4.2 miles southwest of the parcel near Long Valley.
Napa bluecurls (<i>Trichostema ruygtii</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral, grassland	Very Low: Some grassland habitat exists onsite.
Napa checkerbloom (<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>napensis</i>)	—/—/1B.1	Chaparral	Very Low: Some woodland habitat exists onsite.

Taxon	Status ¹ Fed/State/CNPS	Habitat	Potential to Occur Within the Project Area
Napa false indigo (<i>Amorpha californica</i> var. <i>napensis</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Forest, woodland	<u>Very Low</u> : Some woodland habitat exists onsite.
Narrow-anthered brodiaea (<i>Brodiaea leptandra</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Foothill woodland, grassland	<u>Low</u> : Some grassland habitat exists onsite.
North Coast semaphore grass (<i>Pleuropogon hooverianus</i>)	—/—/1B.1	Freshwater wetland, vernal pools	<u>None</u> : No suitable wetland or vernal pool habitat exists onsite.
Northern California black walnut (<i>Juglans hindsii</i>)	—/—/1B.1	Riparian, woodland	<u>Very Low</u> : No suitable riparian habitat exists onsite.
Northern meadow sedge (<i>Carex praticola</i>)	—/—/2B.2	Freshwater wetlands	<u>None</u> : No suitable wetland habitat exists onsite.
Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed (<i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i>)	—/—/2B.2	Freshwater wetlands	<u>None</u> : No wetland or pond habitat exists onsite.
Oregon polemonium (<i>Polemonium carneuni</i>)	—/—/2B.2	Coastal scrub, yellow pine forest	<u>None</u> : No coastal scrub habitat exists onsite.
Oval-leaved viburnum (<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>)	—/—/2B.3	Chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Pappose tarplant (<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Grassland, wetland	<u>None</u> : No wetland habitat exists onsite.
Pennell's bird's beak (<i>Cordylanthus tenuis</i> ssp. <i>capillaris</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Perennial goldfields (<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>macranthd</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Northern coastal scrub	<u>Very Low</u> : No coastal scrub habitat exists onsite.
Peruvian dodder (<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Grassland, chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Parasitic plant, typical host plants not known from the property.
Pink creamsacs (<i>Castilleja rubicundula</i> var. <i>rubicundula</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Grasslands	<u>Low</u> : Some grassland habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 6.8 miles west of the parcel near Harbin Mountain.
Porter's navarretia (<i>Navarretia paradoxinota</i>)	—/—/1B.3	Grasslands, wetlands	<u>Very Low</u> : No suitable wetland habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 4.2 miles west of the parcel near Coyote Valley.

Taxon	Status ¹ Fed/State/CNPS	Habitat	Potential to Occur Within the Project Area
Purple-stemmed checkerbloom (<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> spp. <i>purpurea</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Wetlands	<u>None</u> : No suitable wetland habitat exists onsite.
Raiche's manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos stanfordiana</i> ssp. <i>raichei</i>)	—/—/1B.1	Chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Rincon Ridge ceanothus (<i>Ceanothus confusus</i>)	—/—/1B.1	Chaparral	<u>Medium</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Rincon Ridge manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos stanfordiana</i> ssp. <i>decumbens</i>)	—/—/1B.1	Chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Round-leaved filaree (<i>California macrophylla</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Foothill grassland	<u>Low</u> : Some grassland habitat exists onsite.
Saline clover (<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Wetland, riparian	<u>None</u> : No suitable wetland habitat exists onsite.
San Joaquin spearscale (<i>Extriplex joaquinana</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Shadscale scrub, valley grassland	<u>None</u> : No alkalai scrub habitat exists.
Santa Cruz clover (<i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i>)	—/—/1B.1	Coastal prairie	<u>Very Low</u> : No coastal prairie habitat exists onsite.
Santa Rosa horkelia (<i>Horkelia tenuiloba</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Freshwater wetland, vernal pools	<u>Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Sebastopol meadowfoam (<i>Limnanthes vincularis</i>)	FE/SE/1B.1	Freshwater wetland, vernal pools	<u>None</u> : No vernal pool habitat exists onsite.
Serpentine cryptantha (<i>Cryptantha dissita</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Serpentine chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some serpentine habitat exists onsite.
Serpentine daisy (<i>Erigeron serpentinus</i>)	—/—/1B.3	Serpentine chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some serpentine chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Sharsmith's western flax (<i>Hesperolinon sharsmithiae</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral	<u>High</u> : Some serpentine habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is on an adjacent parcel to the south.
Slender Orcutt grass (<i>Orcuttia tenuis</i>)	FT/SE/1B.1	Grassland, freshwater wetlands	<u>None</u> : No suitable wetland habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 3.9 miles northwest of the parcel near Stienhart Lake.

Taxon	Status ¹ Fed/State/CNPS	Habitat	Potential to Occur Within the Project Area
Small-flowered calycadenia (<i>Calycadenia micrantha</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Foothill grassland	<u>Low</u> : Some suitable grassland habitat onsite.
Small groundcone { <i>Kopsiopsis hookeri</i> }	—/—/2B.3	Redwood forest	<u>None</u> : No redwood forest habitat exists onsite.
Snow Mountain buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum nervulosum</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Serpentine outcrops	<u>Very Low</u> : Some serpentine habitat exists onsite but it is not outcrop habitat.
Socrates Mine jewelflower (<i>Streptanthus brachiatus</i> ssp. <i>brachiatus</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Serpentine outcrops	<u>Low</u> : Some serpentine habitat exists onsite.
Sonoma beardtongue (<i>Penstemon newberryi</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i>)	—/—/1B.3	Chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some grassland habitat exists onsite.
Sonoma ceanothus (<i>Ceanothus sonomensis</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Sonoma sunshine (<i>Blennosperma bakeri</i>)	FE/SE/1B.1	Valley grassland, freshwater wetland	<u>None</u> : No suitable wetland habitat exists onsite.
Thin-lobed horkelia (<i>Horkelia tenuiloba</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Three-fingered morning glory (<i>Calystegia collina</i> ssp. <i>tridactylosa</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Serpentine grassland	<u>Low</u> : Some serpentine habitat exists onsite.
Two-carpellate Western flax (<i>Hesperolinon bicarpellatum</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Chaparral	<u>High</u>: Some chaparral habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 2.8 miles south of the project parcel near McCreary Lake.
Vine Hill ceanothus { <i>Ceanothus foliosus</i> var. <i>vineatus</i> }	—/—/1B.1	Chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Vine Hill manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>)	—/SE/1B.1	Chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Watershield (<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>)	—/—/2B.3	Pond, wetland	<u>None</u> : No pond habitat exists in the project area.
White beaked-rush (<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>)	—/—/2B.2	Wetlands, riparian	<u>None</u> : No suitable wetland habitat exists onsite.

Taxon	Status ¹ Fed/State/CNPS	Habitat	Potential to Occur Within the Project Area
White flowered rein orchid (<i>Piperia Candida</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Yellow pine forest	<u>Very Low</u> : No suitable forest habitat exists onsite.
Wolly meadowfoam (<i>Limnanthes floccosa ssp.floccosa</i>)	—/—/4.2	Vernal pools	<u>None</u> : No vernal pool habitat exists onsite.
MOSSES, LICHENS & LIVERWORTS			
Angel's hair lichen (<i>Ramalina thrausta</i>)	—/—/2B.1	Old growth conifer and hardwood forests	<u>None</u> : No suitable forest habitat exists onsite.
Coastal triquetrella (<i>Triquetrella californica</i>)	—/—/1B.2	Forest, woodland	<u>Very Low</u> : Some woodland habitat exists onsite.
Elongate copper moss (<i>Mielichhoferia elongata</i>)	—/—/4.3	Forest, woodland	<u>Very Low</u> : Some woodland habitat exists onsite.
Methuselah's beard lichen (<i>Dolichousnea longissima</i>)	—/—/4.2	Old growth conifer and hardwood forests	<u>None</u> : No forest habitat exists onsite.
Slender silver moss (<i>Anomobryum julaceum</i>)	—/—/4.2	Rocky substrates in forests	<u>Very Low</u> : Some woodland habitat exists onsite.
Torren's grimmia (<i>Grimmia torenii</i>)	—/—/1B.3	Forest, woodland	Low : Some woodland habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 3.9 miles northeast of the parcel near Jericho Creek.
FISH			
Chinook Salmon Coastal California DPS (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>)	FT/SE/—	Freshwater streams, open ocean and estuaries	<u>None</u> : No suitable streams exist onsite.
Clear Lake Drainage Resident Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	FE/SE/—	Freshwater streams, open ocean and estuaries	<u>None</u> : No suitable streams exist onsite.
Clear Lake hitch (<i>Lavinia exilicauda chi</i>)	FE/SE/—	Freshwater lakes and streams	<u>None</u> : No suitable streams exist onsite.
Coho Salmon Central California Coast ESU (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>)	FE/SE/—	Freshwater streams, open ocean and estuaries	<u>None</u> : No suitable streams exist onsite.

Taxon	Status ¹ Fed/State/CNPS	Habitat	Potential to Occur Within the Project Area
Sacramento perch (<i>Archoplites interruptus</i>)	—/SSC/—	Low gradient sloughs and lakes	<u>None</u> : No suitable habitat exists onsite.
Sacramento splittail (<i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i>)	—/SSC/—	Low gradient freshwater streams	<u>None</u> : No suitable streams exist onsite.
Steelhead Central California Coast DPS (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>)	FT/—/—	Freshwater streams, open ocean and estuaries	<u>None</u> : No suitable streams exist onsite.
Steelhead Northern California DPS (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>)	FT/—/—	Freshwater streams, open ocean and estuaries	<u>None</u> : No suitable streams exist onsite.
AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES			
California giant salamander (<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i>)	—/SSC/—	Wetlands and riparian areas	<u>None</u> : No suitable wetland habitat exists onsite. Some poor quality estivation habitat onsite.
California red-legged frog (<i>Rana draytonii</i>)	FT/SSC/—	Vernal pools, seasonal pools, stock ponds, and associated grasslands	<u>None</u> : No suitable pond or wetland habitat exists onsite.
California tiger salamander (<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>)	FT/SSC/—	Ponds, streams, drainages, and associated uplands	<u>None</u> : No suitable pond or wetland habitat exists onsite.
Foothill yellow-legged frog (<i>Rana boylei</i>)	—/SSC/—	Wetlands, riparian, streams and ponds	<u>Very Low</u>: No suitable breeding habitat onsite. Some poor quality estivation habitat onsite. Nearest occurrence is 1.9 miles north of the project parcel in Soda Creek.
Red bellied newt (<i>Taricha rivularis</i>)	—/SSC/—	Woodland streams, riparian corridors	<u>None</u> : No suitable habitat exists onsite.
Western pond turtle (<i>Emys marmorata</i>)	—/SSC/—	Slow-moving creeks, streams, ponds, rivers, ditches.	<u>None</u>: No pond habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 2.4 miles south of the parcel in Putah Creek.
INVERTEBRATES			
Behren's silverspot butterfly (<i>Speyeria zerene behrensii</i>)	FE/SSC/—	Coastal prairie	<u>None</u> : Requires blue violet to reproduce; none onsite.

Taxon	Status ¹ Fed/State/CNPS	Habitat	Potential to Occur Within the Project Area
Borax Lake cuckoo wasp (<i>Hedychridium milleri</i>)	—/SSC/—	Lakes and streams	<u>None</u> : No suitable lake or stream habitat exists onsite.
Brownish dubiraphian riffle beetle (<i>Dubiraphia brunnescens</i>)	—/SSC/—	Freshwater streams	<u>None</u> : No suitable stream habitat exists onsite.
California brackishwater snail (<i>Tryonia imitator</i>)	—/SSC/—	Brackish wetlands	<u>None</u> : No suitable wetland habitat exists onsite.
California floater (<i>Anodonta californiensis</i>)	—/SSC/—	Freshwater ponds, streams	<u>None</u> : No suitable stream habitat exists onsite.
California freshwater shrimp (<i>Syncaris pacifica</i>)	FE/SE/—	Freshwater ponds, streams	<u>None</u> : No suitable stream habitat exists onsite.
California linderiella (<i>Linderiella occidentalis</i>)	—/SSC/—	Vernal pools	<u>None</u> : No vernal pool habitat exists onsite.
Clear Lake pyrg (<i>Pyrgulopsis ventricosa</i>)	—/SSC/—	Freshwater streams	<u>None</u> : No suitable stream habitat exists onsite.
Crotch bumble bee (<i>Bombus crotchii</i>)	—/SSC/—	Grassland, chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some grassland habitat exists onsite.
Leech's skyline diving beetle (<i>Hydroporus leechi</i>)	—/SSC/—	Freshwater ponds	<u>None</u> : No suitable pond habitat exists onsite.
Myrtle silverspot butterfly (<i>Speyeria zerene myrtilae</i>)	FE/SSC/—	Coastal prairie, chaparral	<u>None</u> : Requires western dog violet for reproduction; none onsite.
Monarch butterfly California overwintering Population #1 (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)	—/SSC/—	Large trees required for roosting.	<u>None</u> : No suitable trees for roosting onsite.
Obscure bumble bee (<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>)	—/SSC/—	Grassland, foothill woodland, chaparral	<u>Low</u> : Some grassland habitat exists onsite.
Opler's longhorn moth (<i>Adela oplerella</i>)	—/SSC/—	Usually associated with <i>Platystemon</i> (creamcups)	<u>None</u> : No suitable host plants onsite.
Oregon floater (<i>Anodonta oregonensis</i>)	—/SSC/—	High order freshwater streams	<u>None</u> : No suitable stream habitat exists onsite.
Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle (<i>Hydrochara rickseckeri</i>)	—/SSC/—	Freshwater ponds	<u>None</u> : No suitable pond habitat exists onsite.

Taxon	Status ¹ Fed/State/CNPS	Habitat	Potential to Occur Within the Project Area
Sonoma zerene fritillary (<i>Speyeria zerene sonomensis</i>)	—/SSC/—	Grasslands and meadows	<u>None</u> : Requires <i>Viola</i> for reproduction; none onsite.
Western bumblebee (<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>)	—/SSC/—	Grassland	<u>Medium</u> : Some grassland habitat exists onsite.
Wilbur Springs shorebug (<i>Saldula usingeri</i>)	—/SSC/—	Ponds	<u>None</u> : No suitable pond habitat exists onsite.
Vernal pool andrenid bee (<i>Andrena blennospermatis</i>)	—/SSC/—	Upland areas near vernal pools	<u>None</u> : No vernal pool habitat exists onsite.
BIRDS			
American peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>)	—/SSC/—	Forages in open grasslands, nests in trees	<u>Low</u> : No suitable nesting habitat exists. Nearest occurrence is 4.2 miles south of the parcel near McCreary Lake.
Bank swallow (<i>Riparia riparia</i>)	FE/SE/—	Typically found near lakes and streams	<u>None</u> : No suitable stream habitat exists onsite.
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	—/SSC/—	Forages over open lakes and streams	<u>Low</u> : No suitable foraging or nesting habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is 2.7 miles south of the project parcel near McCreary Lake.
Black swift (<i>Cypseloides niger</i>)	—/SSC/—	Cliff faces near water	<u>None</u> : No suitable stream habitat exists onsite.
Burrowing owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	—/SSC/—	Grasslands	<u>None</u> : No suitable grassland with ground squirrel burrows exists onsite.
California homed lark (<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>)	—/SSC/—	Herbaceous vegetation, chaparral	<u>Very Low</u> : A small amount of chaparral habitat exists onsite.
Cooper's hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>)	—/WL/—	Forages over open grassland.	<u>Low</u> : Some suitable foraging habitat exists onsite. No suitable nesting habitat.
Ferruginous hawk (<i>Buteo regalis</i>)	—/SSC/—	Forages over open grassland. Nests in old-growth trees.	<u>Low</u> : Some suitable foraging habitat exists onsite. No suitable nesting habitat.
Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	—/SSC/—	Forages over open grassland. Nests in old-growth trees.	<u>Medium</u> : Some suitable foraging habitat. No suitable nesting habitat. Nearest occurrence is 3.7 miles west of the parcel near Hunting Creek.

Taxon	Status ¹ Fed/State/CNPS	Habitat	Potential to Occur Within the Project Area
Grasshopper sparrow (<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>)	—/SSC/—	Forages over open grassland.	<u>Low</u> : Some suitable foraging habitat exists onsite.
Great egret (<i>Ardea alba</i>)	FE/SE/—	Nests in trees, forages in wetlands and grasslands	<u>None</u> : No suitable foraging or nesting habitat exists onsite.
Marbled murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)	FT/SE/—	Old growth forest	<u>None</u> : No suitable forest habitat exists onsite.
Northern goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>)	—/SSC/—	Old growth forest	<u>Very Low</u> : No suitable forest habitat exists onsite.
Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>)	—/WL/—	Areas with fish	<u>None</u> : No suitable lake or stream habitat exists onsite.
Prairie falcon (<i>Falco mexicanus</i>)	—/SSC/—	Forages over grasslands	<u>Medium</u>: Some suitable nesting and foraging habitat exists onsite. Nearest occurrence is somewhere in the Jericho Valley USGS Quad, which overlaps the project parcel.
Purple martin (<i>Progne subis</i>)	FE/SE/—	Insectivorous, nests in cavities	<u>Medium</u> : Some suitable nesting habitat onsite. Some suitable foraging habitat onsite.
Sharp-shinned hawk (<i>Accipiter striatus</i>)	—/SSC/—	Forest and woodland	<u>Very Low</u> : Some suitable foraging habitat exists onsite. No suitable nesting habitat onsite.
Tricolored blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>)	—/SSC/—	Forages in grasslands and nests in freshwater marshes	<u>Low</u> : Some suitable nesting and foraging habitat exists onsite.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>)	—/SE/—	Woodland, riparian	<u>Very Low</u> : No suitable nesting habitat exists. Some suitable foraging habitat.
White-tailed kite (<i>Elanus leucurus</i>)	—/CFP/—	Prefers to nest in marshes next to deciduous forests.	<u>Very Low</u> : No suitable nesting habitat onsite. Some suitable foraging habitat.
Yellow breasted chat (<i>Icteria virens</i>)	—/SSC/—	Dense shrubby growth, farmland.	<u>Low</u> : Some suitable habitat onsite.
Yellow warbler (<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>)	—/SSC/—	Riparian, shrubland, farmland.	<u>Low</u> : Some suitable habitat onsite.

Taxon	Status ¹ Fed/State/CNPS	Habitat	Potential to Occur Within the Project Area
MAMMALS			
American badger (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>)	—/SSC/—	Open grassland habitats with plenty of prey.	<u>None</u> : Insufficient habitat complexity exists for this territorial animal.
Big free-tailed bat (<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>)	—/SSC/—	Forages over open areas, roosts in trees or caves	<u>None</u> : Some suitable foraging habitat. No suitable roosts.
Fisher (<i>Pekania pennanti</i>)	—/SSC/—	Forages and breeds primarily in forests.	<u>None</u> : No suitable forest habitat.
Fringed myotis (<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>)	—/SSC/—	Roosts in caves or buildings and forages in open habitats	<u>Low</u> : Some suitable foraging habitat. No suitable roosts in project area.
Hoary bat (<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>)	—/SSC/—	Forages over open areas, roosts in trees or caves at high altitude.	<u>Low</u> : Foraging limited to high altitudes. No suitable roosts in the project area.
Long-eared myotis (<i>Myotis evotis</i>)	—/SSC/—	Roosts in caves or buildings and forages in open habitats	<u>Low</u> : Some suitable foraging habitat. No suitable roosts in project area.
Long-legged myotis (<i>Myotis volans</i>)	—/SSC/—	Roosts in caves or buildings and forages in open habitats	<u>None</u> : Some foraging habitat. No suitable roosts.
North American porcupine (<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>)	—/SSC/—	Require rocky areas or trees for dens, abundant open space for foraging.	<u>Very Low</u> : Some suitable foraging habitat. No suitable den habitat.
Pallid bat (<i>Antrozous pallidas</i>)	—/SSC/—	Common in open dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	<u>Low</u> : Some foraging habitat exists. No suitable roosts in the project area.
Silver haired bat (<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>)	—/SSC/—	Nocturnal, migratory, solitary, roosts in tree cavities.	<u>Low</u> : Some suitable trees exist for roosting. Some foraging habitat exists.
Sonoma tree vole (<i>Arborimus pomo</i>)	—/SSC/—	Old growth Douglas fir canopies.	<u>None</u> : No suitable forest habitat exists onsite.
Townsend's big-eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)	—/SSC/—	Hibernate in mines or caves, roost in man made structures and caves.	<u>Medium</u> : Few man-made structures exist suitable for roosting. Some habitat for foraging. Nearest occurrence is 5.5 miles north of the parcel near Morgan Valley Road.

Taxon	Status ¹ Fed/State/CNPS	Habitat	Potential to Occur Within the Project Area
Western red bat (<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>)	—/SSC/—	Forages over open areas, roots in trees or caves.	<u>Low</u> : No suitable roosting habitat. Some suitable foraging habitat.
Yuma myotis (<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>)	—/SSC/—	Forages over open areas, roots in trees or caves.	<u>Low</u> : No suitable nesting habitat onsite. Some suitable foraging habitat exists.
HABITATS			
Coastal & Valley Freshwater Marsh (CVFM)	—	—	<u>None</u> : No marsh habitat exists onsite.
Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool (NHVP)	—	—	<u>None</u> : No hardpan vernal pool habitat exists onsite.
Northern Vernal Pool (NVP)	—	—	<u>None</u> : No vernal pool habitat exists onsite.
Sycamore Alluvial Woodland (SAW)	—	—	<u>None</u> : No woodland habitat exists onsite.
Valley Needlegrass Grassland (VNG)	—	—	<u>Low</u> : Some grassland habitat exists onsite.
Valley Oak Woodland (VOW)	—	—	<u>None</u> : No valley oaks exist onsite.
Valley Sink Scrub (VSS)	—	—	<u>None</u> : No sink habitat exists onsite.

¹ Status:

Federal

FE = Federally Endangered Species

FT = Federally Threatened Species

State

SE = State Endangered Species

ST = State Threatened Species

SSC = California Species of Special Concern

CFP = California Fully Protected Species

CNPS (applies to plants only)

List IB = plants considered rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

List 2B = plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

List 3 = plant is likely rare but more information is required

List 4 = plants of limited distribution

² USFWS

APPENDIX B: PLANT SPECIES ENCOUNTERED

This table contains a list of all of the plant species observed in the study area during the five site visits. Special-status species (SSS) are denoted in bold along with their legal status

Scientific name	Common name	Native
<i>Achyrachaena mollis</i>	blow wives	yes
<i>Acmispon brachycarpus</i>	short-podded lotus	yes
<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i>	giant mountain dandelion	yes
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	hairgrass	no
<i>Amaranthus californicus</i>	California pigweed	yes
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	Menzies' fiddleneck	yes
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i>	common manzanita	yes
<i>Arctostaphylos viscida</i>	whiteleaf manzanita	yes
<i>Astragalus gambelianus</i>	Gamble's dwarf milkvetch	yes
<i>Athysanus pusillus</i>	common sandweed	yes
<i>Avena barbata</i>	wild oatgrass	no
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush	yes
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	false brome	no
<i>Briza maxima</i>	rattlesnake grass	no
<i>Briza minor</i>	little rattlesnake grass	no
<i>Brodiaea elegans</i>	harvest brodiaea	yes
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut brome	no
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	woft chess	no
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	red brome	no
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	poverty brome	no
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's purse	no
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	no
<i>Castilleja attenuata</i>	narrow-leaf owl's clover	yes
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	buckbrush	yes
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	toalote	no
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	mouse-ear chickweed	no
<i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i>	pit seed goosefoot	no
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>pomeridianum</i>	soap plant	yes
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i> ssp. <i>quadrivulnera</i>	purple clarkia	yes
<i>Claytonia parviflora</i> ssp. <i>parviflora</i>	miner's lettuce	yes
<i>Collinsia heterophylla</i> var. <i>heterophylla</i>	purple Chinese houses	yes
<i>Croton setiger</i>	turkey-mullein	yes
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> ssp. <i>cardunculus</i>	wild artichoke	no
<i>Cynoglossum grande</i>	houndstongue	yes
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	dogstail grass	no
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen Anne's lace	no

<i>Delphinium variegatum</i> ssp. <i>variegatum</i>	royal larkspur	yes
<i>Diplacus aurantiacus</i>	sticky monkeyflower	yes
<i>Dipterostemon capitatum</i>	blue dicks	yes
<i>Elymus caput-medusae</i>	medusahead	no
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	blue wildrye	yes
<i>Elymus multisetus</i>	big squirreltail grass	yes
<i>Epilobium densiflorum</i>	denseflower willowherb	yes
<i>Eriodictyon californicum</i>	Yerba Santa	yes
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	woolly sunflower	yes
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	big heron bill	no
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	redstem filaree	no
<i>Festuca microstachys</i>	eastwood fescue	yes
<i>Festuca myuros</i>	Zorro fescue	no
<i>Festuca perennis</i>	Italian ryegrass	no
<i>Galium andrewsii</i>	phlox leaved bedstraw	yes
<i>Galium parisiense</i>	wall bedstraw	no
<i>Galium porrigens</i>	climbing bedstraw	yes
<i>Gastridium phleoides</i>	nit grass	no
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	wild geranium	no
<i>Geranium molle</i>	woodland geranium	no
<i>Gilia tricolor</i>	bird's eyes	yes
<i>Helianthella californica</i>	California helianthella	yes
<i>Hesperexax acaulis</i>	dwarf hesperexax	yes
<i>Hesperolinon sparganium</i>	slender western flax	yes
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon	yes
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	shortpod mustard	no
<i>Holocarpha virgata</i>	narrow tarplant	yes
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	foxtail barley	no
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	klamathweed	no
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	smooth cat's ears	no
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	toad rush	yes
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce	no
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	henbit	no
<i>Lasthenia californica</i>	California goldfield	yes
<i>Lasthenia gracilis</i>	needle goldfields	yes
<i>Layia septentrionalis</i> (CNPS List 1B.2)	Colusa tidy-tips	yes
<i>Lepidium didymum</i>	lesser swine cress	no
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	hawkbit	no
<i>Leptosiphon bicolor</i>	true baby stars	yes
<i>Lessingia ramulosa</i>	Sonoma lessingia	yes
<i>Logfia filaginoides</i>	California cottonrose	no
<i>Lomatium utriculatum</i>	hog fennel	yes
<i>Lomatium hooveri</i> (CNPS List 4.3)	Hoover's lomatium	yes
<i>Lonicera interrupta</i>	chaparral honeysuckle	yes
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	miniature lupine	yes
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	scarlet pimpernel	no
<i>Navarretia atractylodes</i>	holly-leaf navarretia	yes

<i>Navarretia pubescens</i>	purple navarretia	yes
<i>Madia gracilis</i>	slender tarweed	yes
<i>Marah fabacea</i>	manroot	yes
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	pineapple weed	no
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	bur clover	no
<i>Melica californica</i>	California melicgrass	yes
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	annual yellow sweetclover	no
<i>Micranthes californica</i>	Greene's saxifrage	yes
<i>Micropus californicus</i>	q-tips	yes
<i>Microseris douglasii</i>	Douglas' silverpuffs	yes
<i>Pedicularis densiflora</i>	indian warrior	yes
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>	goldback fem	yes
<i>Petrorhagia dubia</i>	windmill pink	no
<i>Plagiobothrys stipitatus</i>	vernal pool allocarya	yes
<i>Plantago erecta</i>	hill plantain	yes
<i>Plantago major</i>	common plantain	no
<i>Plectritis macrocera</i>	longhorn plectritis	yes
<i>Poa annua</i>	annual blue grass	no
<i>Poa secunda</i>	pine bluegrass	yes
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	rabbitsfoot grass	no
<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	gray pine	yes
<i>Primula hendersonii</i>	Henderson's shooting star	yes
<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak	yes
<i>Ranunculus hebecarpus</i>	pubescent fruited buttercup	yes
<i>Raphanus sativa</i>	wild radish	no
<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i>	purple sanicle	yes
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	gamble weed	yes
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	common groundsel	no
<i>Silene gallica</i>	common catchfly	no
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle	no
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	blue eyes grass	yes
<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed	no
<i>Stipa pulchra</i>	purple needle grass	yes
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> var. <i>laevigatas</i>	snowberry	yes
<i>Thysanocarpus curvipes</i>	fringe pod	yes
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	hedge nettle	no
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	poison oak	yes
<i>Trifolium bifidum</i>	notch-leaf clover	yes
<i>Trifolium depauperatum</i> var. <i>depauperatum</i>	dwarf sack clover	yes
<i>Triphysaria eriantha</i> ssp. <i>eriantha</i>	butter'n'eggs	yes
<i>Triteleia laxa</i>	Ithuriel's spear	yes
<i>Uropappus lindleyi</i>	silver puffs	yes
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle	yes
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	hairy vetch	no
<i>Viola douglasii</i>	Douglas' violet	yes
<i>Zeltnera muehlenbergii</i>	Muehlenberg's centaury	yes