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Biological Resources Report

Vineyard House Winery, Use Permit P18-00448-UP, Use Permit
Exception to the Conservation Regulations P21-00341-UP, and
Exemptions to the Road and Street Standards
Planning Commission Hearing Date July 16, 2025



BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT

**Vineyard House Winery and
Driveway Expansion Project, Napa
County, California**

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November 29, 2021



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-----------|---|
| CDFG/CDFW | California Department of Fish and Game/Wildlife |
| CEQA | California Environmental Quality Act |
| CESA | California Endangered Species Act |
| CFGF | California Fish and Game Code |
| CNDDDB | California Natural Diversity Database |
| CNPS | California Native Plant Society |
| ESA | Federal Endangered Species Act |
| MBTA | Migratory Bird Treaty Act |
| NRCS | Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| OHWM | Ordinary High Water Mark |
| RWQCB | Regional Water Quality Control Board |
| USACE | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| USDA | U.S. Department of Agriculture |
| USFWS | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |
| WBWG | Western Bat Working Group |

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On March 30th and June 3rd, 2021, Sol Ecology, Inc. (Sol Ecology) performed a biological resources survey at 1581 and 1583 Oakville Grade Road, Oakville, Napa County, California (Project Study Area, see Appendix A – Figure 1).

The purpose of the surveys was to gather information necessary to complete a review of potential biological resource impacts from development of the proposed project, under the guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Napa County Planning, Building, and Environmental Services Department and other applicable state and federal regulations. This report describes the results of the Project Study Area survey and assessment for the presence of sensitive biological resources protected by local, state, and federal laws and regulations. This report also contains an evaluation of potential impacts to sensitive biological resources that may occur from the proposed project and potential mitigation measures to compensate for those impacts as warranted. This report is based on information available at the time of the study and on-site conditions that were observed on the dates of the site visits.

1.1 Project Setting

The Project Study Area is located on the property located at 1581 and 1583 Oakville Grade Road, Oakville, Napa County accessed via Oakville Grade Road, off St. Helena Hwy. The approximately 0.2-acre Project Study Area is within APN 027-360-022 (Appendix A, Figure 1). The parcel is currently zoned as Agriculture Watershed (AW) and Agricultural Preserve (AP) (County of Napa 2021). The parcel is bounded by vineyard, coastal hardwood forest, stream and riparian forest, landscaped gardens, historic home site, and Oakville Grade Road. The parcels have been disturbed and used as operational vineyards since the 1990s.

1.2 Project Description

The purpose of this project is to construct a new winery with a production capacity of 20,000 square feet, and a 12,877 square-foot cave facility; and to convert the existing residence into a hospitality and winery administration building (Project). The general scope of the Project includes renovation of one existing building and the construction of a new covered crush pad and wine cave facility with cave portals, and upgrades to infrastructure as needed to support these changes. The Project includes creation of a soil spoils disposal area in existing vineyards located generally on the southern edge of the property. The soil disposal area is comprised entirely of existing vineyards and maintained upland areas dominated by non-native annual grassland vegetation with no surface waters, including wetlands nor streams being present. Minor driveway improvements, including widening, are also included in the Project. The activity will require construction of a single culverted crossing of a potentially jurisdictional ephemeral stream channel and adjacent oak woodland habitat located within Napa County 35-foot streamside setback for ephemeral streams.

Compensatory mitigation for impacts to the ephemeral stream channel and oak woodland would be provided on-site through planting and restoration-enhancement of an equivalent area. The Project includes stream and riparian enhancement activities within the stream proposed to be culverted for the cave entrance and crush pad, which would involve temporary disturbance of the stream and associated riparian habitat. A Riparian Enhancement Concept Plan showing the location and extent of the stream and riparian enhancement activities, and the proposed plant species, sizing and spacing, is provided in Appendix A. As the stream would be restored and riparian areas allowed to re-establish, there would not be a long-term loss of stream and riparian habitat. Stream and riparian enhancement activities are included in the Project to replace lost floodplain and riparian habitat functioning associated with the proposed stream crossing for the new cave entrance and crush pad. Enhancement activities are located both upstream and downstream of the proposed cave entrance and crush pad, and would produce approximately 0.19 acres of mitigation as stream and riparian enhancement. Riparian enhancement activities include laying back the right bank of the stream using a 4:1 slope to create a wider stream channel and adjacent areas for oak riparian woodland and forest plantings. All non-native plantings in the footprint of the proposed enhancement activities would be removed and replaced with new native riparian trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants in the understory. Plantings would be located along both stream banks. Typical tree plantings include Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*); shrubs include coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus* var. *laevigata*), and California rose (*Rosa californica*); and herbaceous plants include California brome (*Bromus carinatus*), rough sedge (*Carex senta*), blue wild rye (*Elymus glaucus*), and western sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*). Irrigation of the planted areas would be required, in addition to monitoring and maintenance of the enhancement areas for a period of 5 years to ensure the mitigation is successful and satisfy regulatory agency permit requirements. A total of 34 oak trees will be incorporated into the stream and riparian enhancement project to mitigate for proposed tree removals.

2.0 METHODS

On March 30th and June 3rd 2021, the Project Study Area was traversed on foot to determine the presence of (1) plant communities both sensitive and non-sensitive, (2) special status plant and wildlife species, (3) presence of essential habitat elements for any special status plant or wildlife species, and (4) the presence and extent of wetland and non-wetland waters.

2.1 Literature Review

To evaluate whether special status species or other sensitive biological resources (e.g., streams, wetlands) could occur in the Project Study Area and vicinity, Sol Ecology biologists reviewed the following:

- California Native Plant Society's (CNPS's) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California search for U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Rutherford quadrangle and eight adjacent quadrangles (CNPS 2021)
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) records search for USGS 7.5-minute Rutherford quadrangle and eight adjacent quadrangles (California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW] 2021)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) list of threatened and endangered species for the Project Study Area (IPaC) (USFWS 2021a)
- CDFG publication "California's Wildlife, Volumes I-III" (Zeiner et al. 1990)
- CDFG publication *California Bird Species of Special Concern* (Shuford and Gardali 2008)
- CDFW and University of California Press publication *California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern* (Thomson et al. 2016)
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory, Wetlands Mapper (USFWS 2021b)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Web Soil Survey (USDA 2019)

Based on information from the above sources, Sol Ecology developed lists of special status species and natural communities of special concern that could be present in the Project vicinity (Appendix B). Figures 2 and 3 present the results of a 5-mile CNDDDB record search around the study area for special status plants and wildlife (Appendix A). All biological resources are evaluated for their potential to occur within the Project Study Area in Section 3.0 of this report.

2.2 Field Survey

Sol Ecology biologists conducted biological resource surveys on March 30th and June 3rd, 2021. Field surveyor qualifications are in Appendix C. Biologists walked throughout the entire Project Study Area identifying all plant and wildlife species encountered and mapping vegetation communities. Plant species were recorded and identified to a taxonomic level sufficient to determine rarity using the second edition of the *Jepson Manual* (Baldwin et al. 2012). All plant species observed in the Project Study Area are included in Appendix D – Observed Species Table. Vegetation communities were identified using the online version of *A Manual of California*

Vegetation (CNPS 2021). Dispersal habitat, foraging habitat, refugia or estivation habitat, and breeding (or nesting habitat) were noted for wildlife species.

In cases where little information is known about species occurrences and habitat requirements, the species evaluation was based on best professional judgment of Sol Ecology biologists with experience working with the species and habitats. If a special status species was observed during the site visit, its presence is recorded and discussed.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Existing Conditions and General Wildlife Use

Elevations within the Project Study Area range from approximately 74 to 94 meters (243 to 310 feet) above mean sea level. The Project Study Area encompasses 2 soil map units identified by the USDA, NRCS (USDA 2019):

- **Coombs gravelly loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, 123:** This soil map unit is well drained and occurs in terraces and alluvial fans. Soil parent material is alluvium derived from igneous rock and/or alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Coombs gravelly loam is not rated as hydric. Minor components include Clear Lake 3%
- **Sobranite loam, 5 to 30 percent slopes, 178:** This soil map unit is well drained and occurs in hills. Soil parent material is residuum weathered from sandstone. Sobranite loam is not rated as hydric.

Vegetation communities present in the study area were classified using the online version of *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2021). However, in some cases it is necessary to identify variants of community types or to describe non-vegetated areas that are not described in the literature. Vegetation communities were classified as non-sensitive or sensitive natural communities as defined by CEQA and other applicable laws and regulations and shown in Appendix A, Figure 2. Photographs of the study area are provided in Appendix E.

3.1.1 Non-Sensitive Natural Communities

Developed and Disturbed (Vineyard)

A portion of the Project Study Area and bordering areas within the larger parcel are developed and disturbed irrigated vineyard with access paths and gravel access roads. Vegetation observed within the study area include commercial grape varieties, non-native grasses and forbs, and some native forbs.

3.1.2 Sensitive Natural Communities

Ephemeral Stream Channel - Potential CDFW and RWQCB Jurisdiction

An ephemeral stream channel runs through the center of the Project Study Area in the footprint of the proposed crush pad and primary entrance (cave portal) leading to the cave facility. Within the Project Study Area, the ephemeral stream begins at a culvert running underneath a gravel road used for accessing the hilltop vineyard situated outside of the Project Study Area to the west. The stream is approximately 4'-wide at the upstream limits of the feature and narrows to approximately 2'-wide at its terminus, where it drains to two culverts located near the southwest corner of the existing barn building, for a total length of 292 feet within the Project Study Area (Appendix A, Figure 2).

The stream was dry during the site visits conducted by Sol Ecology. The stream is covered in rocks and is bordered by the gravel vineyard access road to the East and steep mixed oak forest to the West. There are multiple stressors in the contributing watershed, including road crossings and agricultural uses, sediment inputs, and limited riparian habitats, and the stream appears to be highly disturbed as a result. The stream is predominately unvegetated with very few geomorphological features (e.g., floodplain terraces, riffle-pools, or overhanging banks). Vegetation in and adjacent to the ephemeral stream feature appears to be regularly maintained. Furthermore, no wetlands are present within the Project Study Area.

The ephemeral stream channel is not considered to be federally jurisdictional as a Water of the U.S., because it does not convey a relatively permanent water and is not located adjacent to a traditionally navigable water. The ephemeral stream channel is likely considered a Water of the State under RWQCB jurisdiction per the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and under CDFW jurisdiction per the CFGC, including the beds and banks of a stream channel and adjacent riparian forest. Any unavoidable filling of the ephemeral stream channel or alterations to the beds and banks of the ephemeral stream and its adjacent riparian forest would need to be authorized by CDFW and San Francisco RWQCB.

Coast Live Oak Woodland (*Quercus agrifolia* Woodland Alliance)

Coast live oak woodland is known from the outer and inner Coast Ranges, Transverse Ranges, and southern coast from northern Mendocino County south to San Diego County. This vegetation community is typically located on terraces, canyon bottoms, slopes, and flats underlain by deep, well-drained sandy or loam substrates with high organic content. Approximately 0.27 acre of disturbed coast live oak woodland is present within the Project Study Area and occurs on the steep graded hillside where the winery cave facility and entrances are proposed (Appendix A, Figure 2). This vegetation alliance also occurs at the edge of the proposed driveway improvements leading to the winery facility. This vegetation alliance is dominated by sparse coast live oak trees (*Quercus agrifolia*), interspersed with some black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), and California bay (*Umbellularia californica*). The understory is landscaped and disturbed, largely cleared of vegetation aside from a limited number of planted ornamentals and non-native grasses and forbs.

The upland edge of the ephemeral stream channel is sparsely vegetated with mature coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) along the banks, with minor's lettuce (*Claytonia perfoliate*), hairy bittercress (*Cardamine hirsute*), bedstraw (*Gallium aparine*), common groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), and numerous planted non-native and native ornamental perennials as the understory growing along the bank and extending through the canopy.

3.2 Special Status Plants

Special status plant species include plant species that have been formally listed, are proposed as endangered or threatened, or are candidates for such listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). These acts afford protection to both listed species and those that are formal candidates for listing. Plant species on CNPS'

Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California with California Rare Plant Ranks of 1 and 2 are also considered special status plant species and must be considered under CEQA. Further, California Rare Plant Ranks 3 and 4 are evaluated within this report to ensure locally important plant species are evaluated for impact significance.

Based upon a review of the resources and databases given in Section 2.1, 88 special status plant species have been documented within a 9-quad search of the study area (Appendix B). Based on the presence of vegetation communities described above and soils at the site as well as historic site disturbance, the study area has the potential to support no special status plant species. Other special status plant species documented within the 9-quad search are unlikely or have no potential to occur in the study area for one or more of the following reasons:

- Hydrologic conditions (e.g., marsh habitat, seeps, riverine, pond habitat) necessary to support the special status plants do not exist on site.
- Edaphic (soil) conditions (e.g., rocky soils, sandy soils) necessary to support the special status plants do not exist on site.
- Topographic conditions (e.g., flats- plains or prairies) necessary to support the special status plants do not exist on site.
- Unique pH conditions (e.g., serpentine) necessary to support the special status plant species are not present on site.

3.3 Special Status Wildlife

In addition to wildlife listed as federal or state endangered and/or threatened, federal and state candidate species, CDFW Species of Special Concern, CDFW California Fully Protected species, USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern, and CDFW Special-status Invertebrates are all considered special-status species. Although these species generally have no special legal status, they are given special consideration under CEQA. The federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act also provides broad protections to both eagle species that are roughly analogous to those of listed species. Bat species are also evaluated for conservation status by the Western Bat Working Group (WBWG), a non-governmental entity; bats named as a “High Priority” or “Medium Priority” species for conservation by the WBWG are typically considered special-status and considered under CEQA; bat roosts are protected under CDFW Fish and Game Code. In addition to regulations for special-status species, most native birds in the United States (including non-status species) are protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) and the California Fish and Game Code (CFGF), i.e., sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513. Under these laws, deliberately destroying active bird nests, eggs, and/or young is illegal.

Based on the databases given in Section 2.1, 51 special status wildlife species have been documented within a 9-quad search of the Project Study Area (Appendix B). Based on the presence of biological communities described above, the Project Study Area has the potential to support 2 of these special status wildlife species, neither of which are federal and/or state listed special status wildlife species (Table 2). A discussion of potential impacts or unlikelihood for impacts to occur is also provided in Section 4.1.

The remaining species found in the review of background literature were determined to be unlikely to occur due to absence of suitable habitat elements in and immediately adjacent to the Project Study Area. Habitat elements that were evaluated but found to be absent from the immediate area of the Project Study Area or surrounding habitats subject to potential indirect impacts include the following:

- Absence of suitable hydrologic conditions (e.g., riverine, wetland, adequate freshwater stream habitat, ponds, vernal pools, lake, salt or brackish waters) necessary to support the special status wildlife (e.g., longfin smelt, green sea turtle, steelhead, foothill yellow-legged frog, California giant salamander, California red-legged frog, red-bellied newt, bank swallow, California freshwater shrimp, tricolored blackbird); note the ephemeral nature of the on-site channel would not likely support any of the special status aquatic wildlife documented in the vicinity.
- Absence of associated vegetation communities (e.g., salt marsh habitat, old growth coniferous forests) necessary to support the special-status wildlife (e.g., salt marsh common yellowthroat, northern spotted owl).
- Absence of suitable habitat elements (e.g., cliffs, caves, mines etc.) for special status wildlife (e.g., Townsend's big-eared bat).
- Absence of basking habitat (e.g., for western pond turtle).
- No suitably sized burrows or evidence of potential dens are present on or immediately adjacent to the study area (e.g., burrowing owl, American badger).

Table 2. Special Status Wildlife with Potential to Occur in the Project Study Area

| Scientific Name/ Common Name | Status ¹ | Habitat | Potential for Occurrence |
|---|---------------------|---|--|
| Birds | | | |
| <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> Oak Titmouse | BCC | Occurs year-round in woodland and savannah habitats where oaks are present, as well as riparian areas. Nests in tree cavities. | Moderate Potential. Suitable nesting habitat and trees with appropriate tree cavities present on site. Limited suitable foraging habitat present. |
| <i>Picoides nuttallii</i> Nuttall's Woodpecker | BCC | Year-round resident in lowland woodlands throughout much of California west of the Sierra Nevada. Typical habitat is dominated by oaks; also occurs in riparian woodland. Nests in tree cavities. | Moderate Potential. Suitable nesting habitat and trees with appropriate tree cavities present on site. Limited suitable foraging habitat present. |

¹ FE/SE – Federal/State Endangered

SCE/T – State Candidate Endangered/Threatened

SSC – Species of Special Concern

SSI – Special Status Invertebrate

FT/ST – Federal/State Threatened

CFP – California Fully Protected

BCC – Bird of Conservation Concern

WBWG – Western Bat Working Group – Medium or High Priority Species

4.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

The assessment of impacts under CEQA is based on the change caused by the Project relative to the existing conditions within the Project Study Area. In applying CEQA Appendix G, the terms “substantial” and “substantially” are used as the basis for significance determinations in many of the thresholds but are not defined qualitatively or quantitatively in CEQA or in technical literature. In some cases, the determination requires application of best professional judgment based on knowledge of site conditions as well as the ecology and physiology of biological resources present in a given area. The CEQA and State CEQA Guidelines defines “significant effect on the environment” as “a substantial adverse change in the physical conditions which exist in the area affected by the proposed project.” Pursuant to Appendix G, Section IV of the State CEQA Guidelines, the proposed Project would have a significant impact on biological resources if it would:

- A. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- B. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service.
- C. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.
- D. 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.
- E. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

4.1 Potentially Significant Impacts

Ephemeral Stream Channel - Potential CDFW and RWQCB Jurisdiction

One potentially jurisdictional ephemeral stream is present within the Project Study Area. Construction of the crush pad and cave facility entrance will result in permanent filling of approximately 28 linear feet of the potentially jurisdictional ephemeral stream channel (84 square feet), plus 2 feet of temporary impact. A minimum 35-foot streamside setback from top of bank, or Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM), of the ephemeral stream is therefore prescribed in accordance with the February, 2020, Watershed and Tree Protection Ordinance that requires

the 35' setback for all activities covered under the Project, including grading, tree removal, and tree planting.

Permit authorizations are likely required from CDFW and San Francisco RWQCB for proposed filling of the ephemeral stream channel for a culverted crossing. Compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts to the stream channel will be provided through creation and/or restoration of an equal amount of stream channel in combination with oak woodland reforestation efforts on site where feasible. Permits from CDFW and RWQCB will require development and implementation of plans and specifications for the compensatory mitigation project, and interim monitoring and maintenance, in order to compensate for unavoidable impacts to streams.

Subsequent to County use permit approval, the project shall obtain a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) from the CDFW and Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) permit from San Francisco RWQCB for temporary and permanent impacts to the ephemeral stream. Potential impacts to water quality and wildlife would be avoided and minimized by adhering to the BMPs and permit conditions established by CDFW and San Francisco RWQCB. The unavoidable impacts to ephemeral stream would be considered less-than-significant with issuance of permits from CDFW and San Francisco RWQCB and successful completion of compensatory mitigation for aquatic resource alterations.

Oak Woodland

Select tree removals in oak woodlands will take place to construct the winery improvements, including cave entrances and driveway widening. Tree avoidance measures and BMPs will also be implemented during project construction to minimize tree disturbance and tree mortality. The Project's tree removals are limited to the least amount necessary to accomplish the Project goals while avoiding mature trees.

Approximately 0.12 acre of the proposed primary cave entrance and secondary entrance will encroach into the Napa County 35'-wide streamside setback. Removal of any vegetation canopy within this setback must be mitigated in accordance with Napa County Code Sec. 18.108.020D. A total of 9 oak trees will be removed to construct the wine cave portals and covered crush pad, 5 of which are located within the 35-foot (Appendix A, Figure 2). Oak woodland mitigation will be provided to offset oak removals located in driveway widening and winery improvement areas, and to ensure that any loss of vegetation canopy coverage within the 35-foot streamside setback is replaced on site. Planting of oak woodland canopy or preservation of comparable vegetation canopy cover on an acreage basis will be provided on an acreage basis at a minimum 3:1 ratio as part of compensatory mitigation plans provided for unavoidable impacts to ephemeral stream. Canopy replacement will be provided with successful implementation of mitigation for oak woodland. The unavoidable impacts to oak woodland would be considered less-than-significant with successful oak woodland canopy replacement.

Special Status Plant Species

The Project Study Area and surrounding site are heavily disturbed and have been developed for many years. No special status plant species have the potential to occur within the Project Study

Area. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated to special status plant species and no mitigation for special status plant species is recommended at this time.

Special Status Wildlife Species

Two (2) special status wildlife species are likely to be present within the Project Study Area; oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), and Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*). The forested area inside and adjacent to the project footprint also provide suitable nesting habitat for numerous songbird species protected under the MBTA.

Given the developed and disturbed nature of the site, including the forest, and extensive vineyards, impacts to foraging habitat are not significant as it is poor quality foraging and nesting. Furthermore, the project will not create any barrier to dispersing or significant impact to foraging to wildlife in the area. Based on the findings stated above, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact on biological resources, and will not result in any significant adverse impacts to any federally and/or state endangered, rare, or threatened plant and wildlife species or their habitat pursuant to Section 15065 under CEQA.

Migratory birds

The Project Study Area provides suitable nesting substrate (trees, shrubs, grasses) for many non-status migratory birds. Impacts to nesting birds resulting in nest abandonment or direct mortality to chicks or eggs is considered a significant impact under CEQA.

4.2 Recommended Avoidance and Minimization Measures

The following measures are recommended to be implemented in the event any of the impacts described in Section 4.1 cannot be completely avoided by project design and/or recommended work windows (e.g., vegetation removal between Sept. 1 and Feb. 1.).

BIO-1. Ephemeral Stream Channel

Unavoidable temporary and permanent impacts to ephemeral stream channel will result from the construction of the crush pad and wine cave facility entrance (cave portal). The ephemeral stream feature is likely to be considered a Waters of the State under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and CDFG.

The following is recommended to ensure potentially significant impacts to ephemeral stream channel are avoided:

- Provide a notice of proposed discharges and stream alteration to CDFW and San Francisco RWQCB for the proposed crush pad and wine cave facility entrances (cave portals), including plans for providing compensatory mitigation for the unavoidable impacts through on-site creation and/or restoration of an equivalent area of stream channel. Potential impacts to water quality and wildlife would be avoided and minimized by

adhering to the BMPs and permit conditions established by CDFW and San Francisco RWQCB. The measure will reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

BIO-2. Oak Woodland Within 35-foot Streamside Setback

Unavoidable temporary and permanent impacts to oak woodland due to tree removals will result from the construction of the crush pad and wine cave facility entrances (cave portals) within the 35-foot streamside setback, and from driveway widening. Removal of any vegetation canopy within the 35-foot streamside setback shall be mitigated in accordance with Napa County Sec. 18.108.020D by permanent replacement or preservation of comparable vegetation canopy cover on an acreage basis at a minimum 3:1 ratio unless set forth below. In issuing any discretionary approval for activities or projects on privately owned parcels of land within the AW district that are greater than 1 acre, the County shall require replacement of lost oak trees or oak woodlands, or permanent preservation of comparable habitat, at a minimum 3:1 ratio. Compensatory mitigation for oak woodland impacts and vegetation removal within the 35-foot streamside setback will be combined where feasible, in order to comply with the County oak tree replacement and streamside setback requirements. The location for replacement or preservation may be prioritized as follows:

1. Replacement or preservation shall first be accomplished on-site on lands with slopes of thirty percent or less and outside of stream and wetland setbacks.
2. If sufficient vegetation canopy cover cannot be reasonably accomplished under 1. above of this section, on-site preservation or replacement may occur on slopes greater than thirty percent and up to fifty percent in areas that result in the highest biological and water quality protections.
3. Replacement of vegetation canopy cover may occur within stream setbacks at a minimum 2:1 preservation ratio where a restoration plan prepared by a qualified professional biologist has determined aquatic resource functions and values are protected to the maximum practicable extent.
4. Non-native species shall not be subject to the vegetation canopy cover replacement or preservation requirements under BIO-2.

BIO-3. Migratory birds

If vegetation removal cannot be completed during the non-nesting season window between September 1 and February 1, the following is recommended to ensure potentially significant impacts to nesting birds are avoided:

- Pre-construction nesting bird surveys should be performed within the study area and up to 200 feet of proposed activities.
- If nests are found, a no-disturbance buffer should be placed around the nest until young have fledged or the nest is determined to be no longer active by the biologist. The size of the buffer may be determined by the biologist based on species, ambient conditions, and proximity to project-related activities.

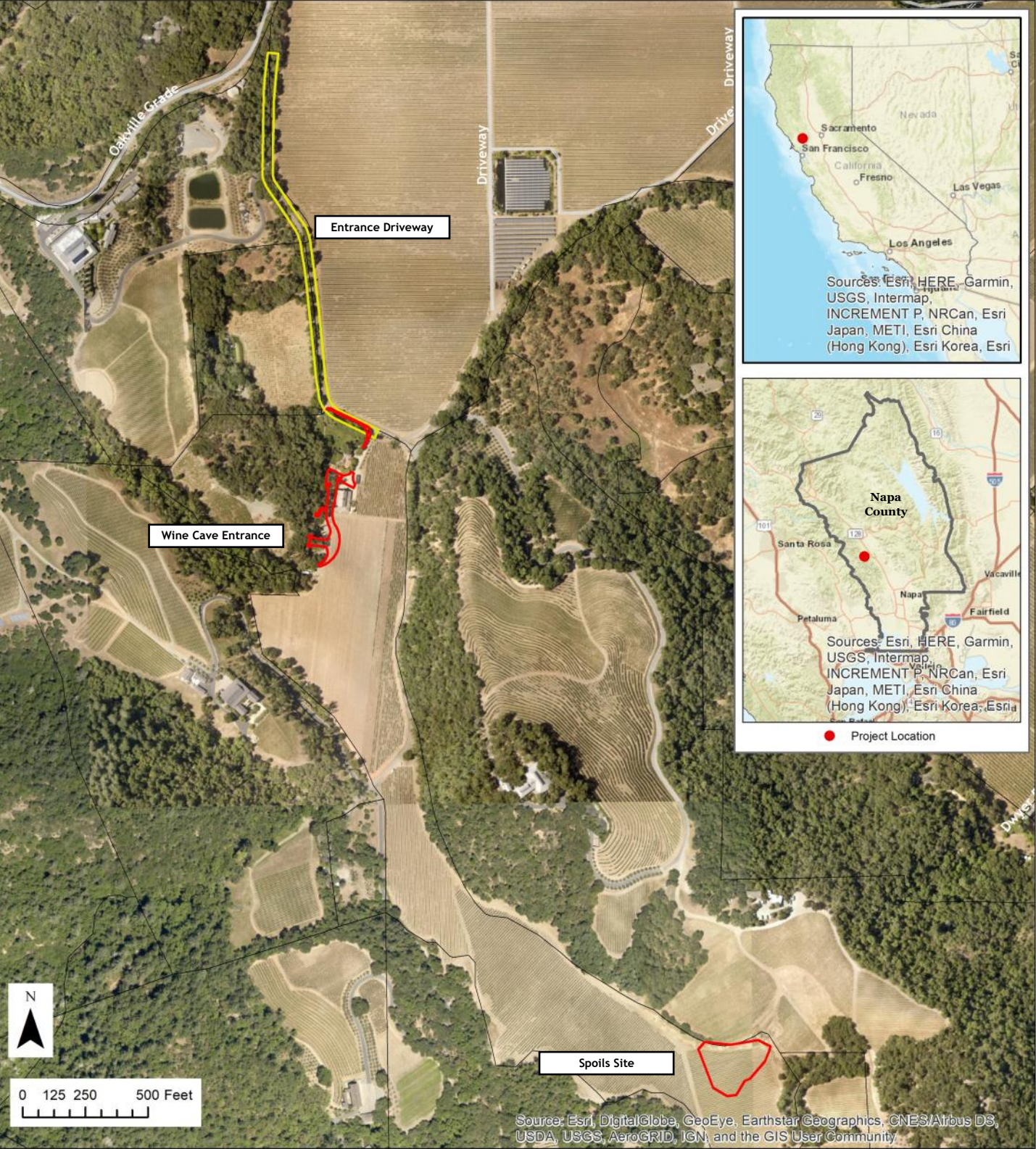
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APPENDIX A

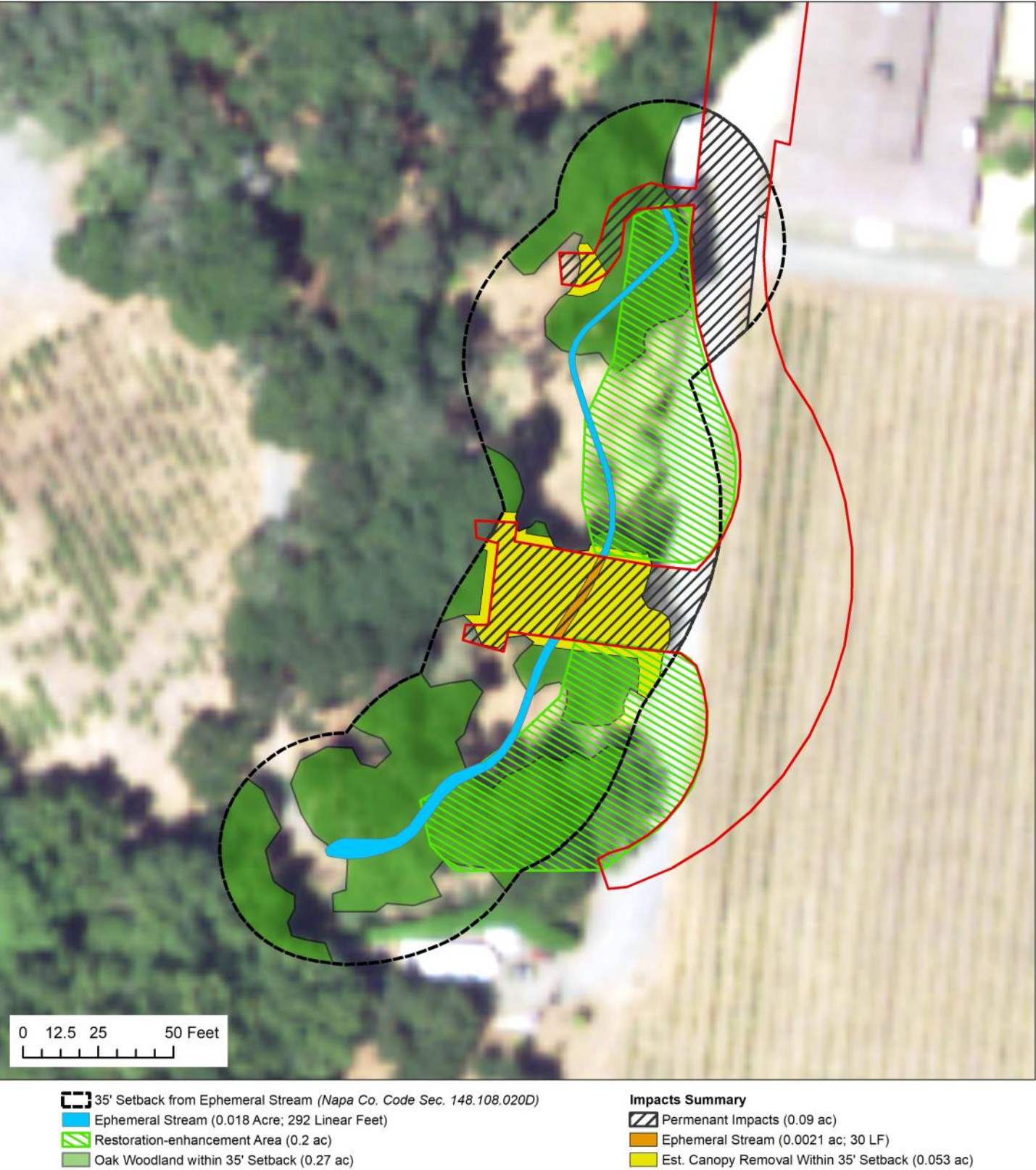
PROJECT FIGURES: PROJECT STUDY AREA AND SENSITIVE COMMUNITIES, CNDDDB MAP RESULTS,
CONCEPT RIPARIAN ENHANCEMENT PLAN

Figure 1: Location of Project Area
 The Vineyard House Winery, Oakville, CA

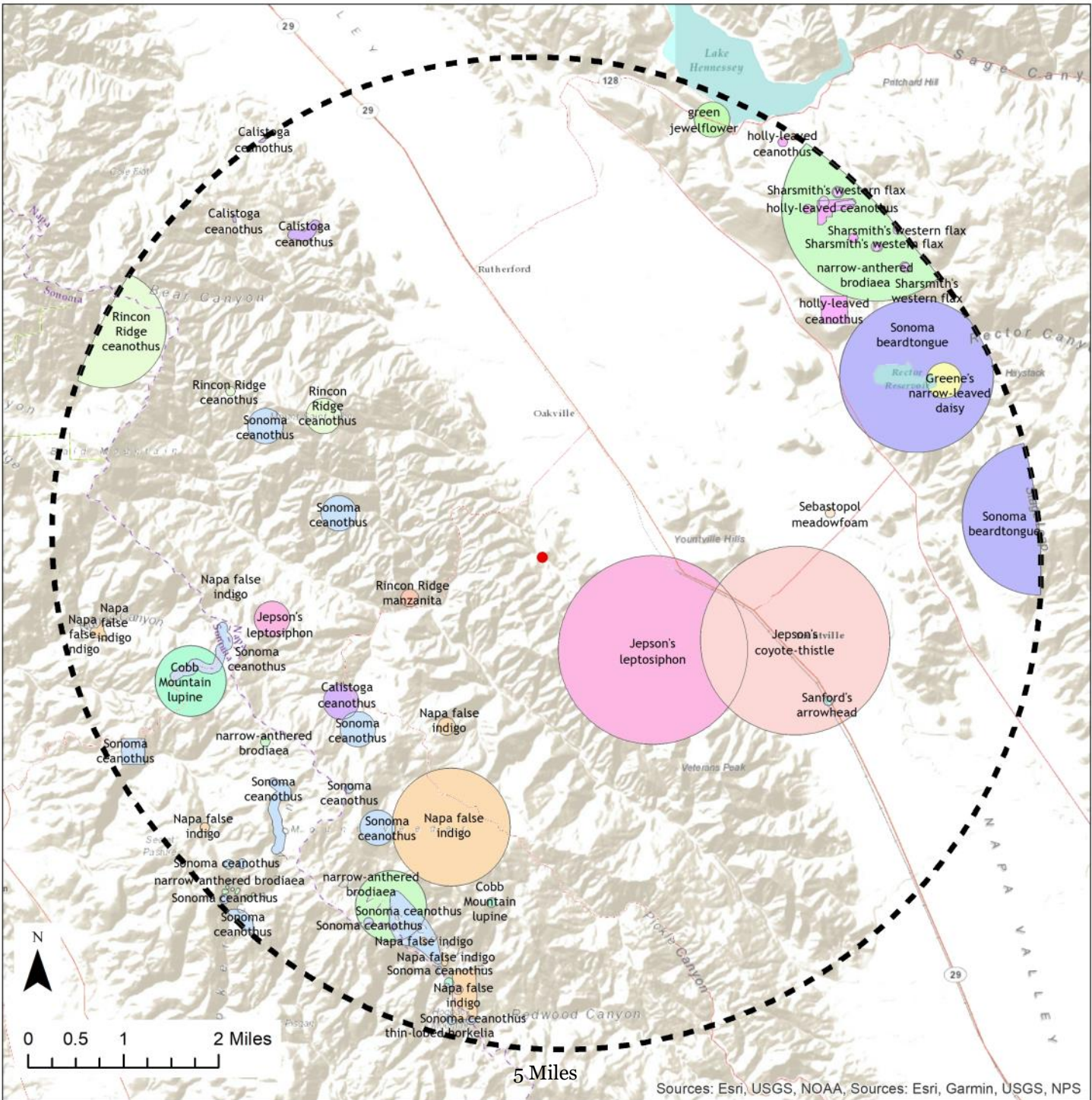


- Project Study Area
- Driveway Roadside Improvements Area (within the 40'-R/W)
- Parcel Boundaries
- Roads & Streets

Figure 2: Sensitive Communities & Impacts Analysis
 The Vineyard House Winery, Oakville, CA

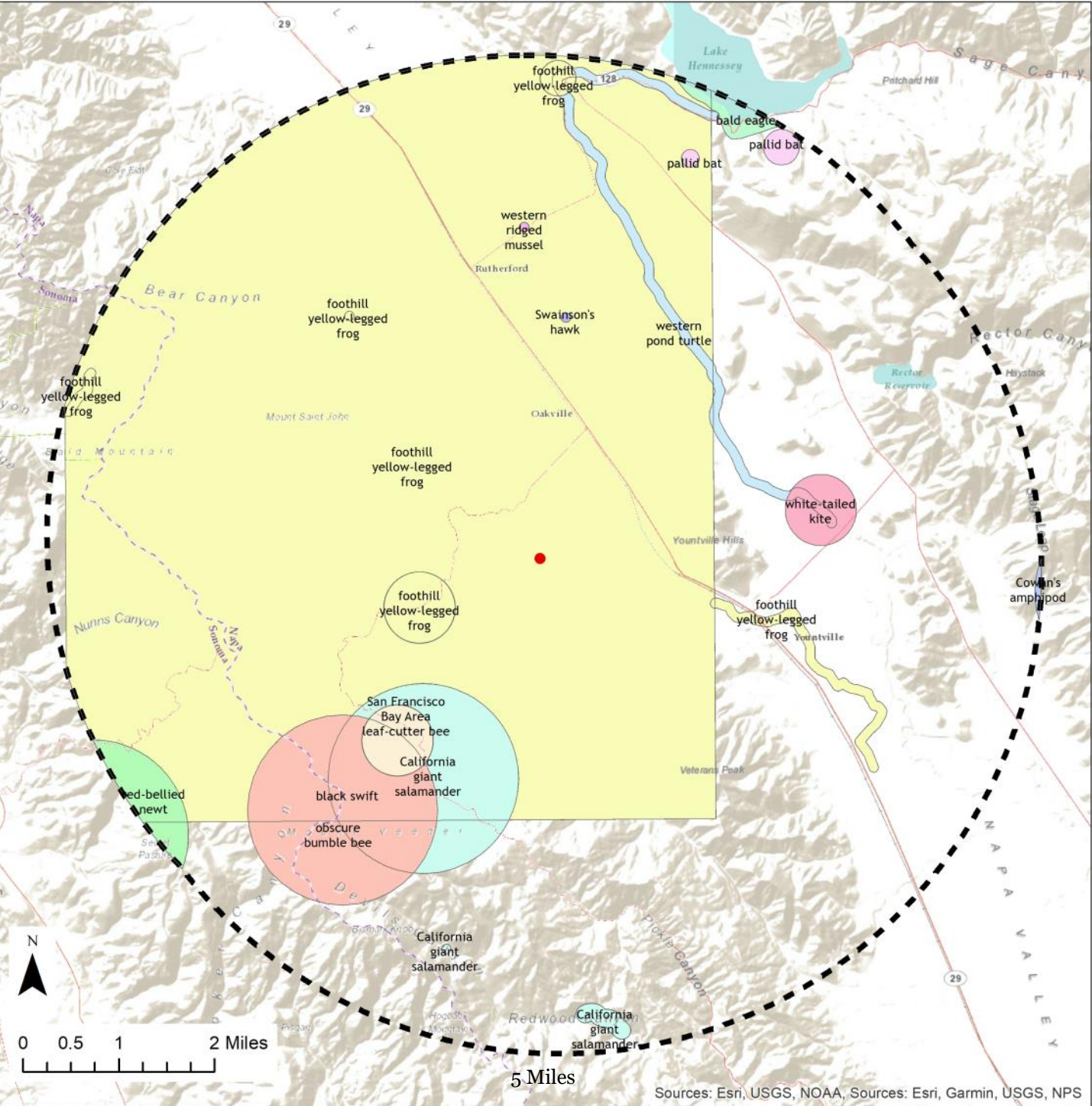


The Vineyard House Winery, Oakville, CA



- Project Location ■ Greene's narrow-leaved daisy (1) ■ Rincon Ridge manzanita (1) ■ Sonoma ceanothus (11)
■ 5-Mile Buffer ■ Jepson's coyote-thistle (1) ■ Sanford's arrowhead (1) ■ green jewelflower (1)
■ Calistoga ceanothus (4) ■ Jepson's leptosiphon (2) ■ Sebastopol meadowfoam (1) ■ holly-leaved ceanothus (4)
■ Clara Hunt's milk-vetch (1) ■ Napa false indigo (6) ■ Sharsmith's western flax (2) ■ narrow-anthered brodiaea (4)
■ Cobb Mountain lupine (3) ■ Rincon Ridge ceanothus (3) ■ Sonoma beardtongue (2) ■ thin-lobed horkelia (1)

Figure 4: Special Status Animal Species within 5 Miles of the Project Site
 The Vineyard House Winery, Oakville, CA



- Project Location

⬜

5-Mile Buffer

⬜

California giant salamander (3)

⬜

Cowan's amphipod (1)

⬜

San Francisco Bay Area leaf-cutter bee (1)

⬜

Swainson's hawk (1)

⬜

bald eagle (1)

⬜

black swift (1)

⬜

foothill yellow-legged frog (6)

⬜

obscura bumble bee (1)

⬜

western pond turtle (1)

⬜

western ridged mussel (1)

⬜

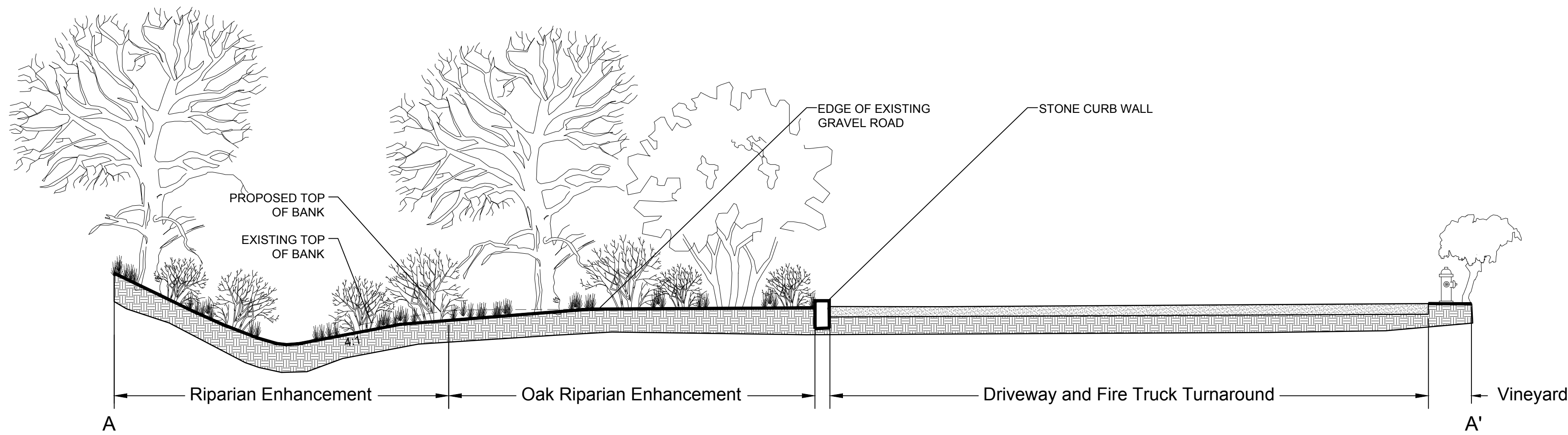
pallid bat (2)

⬜

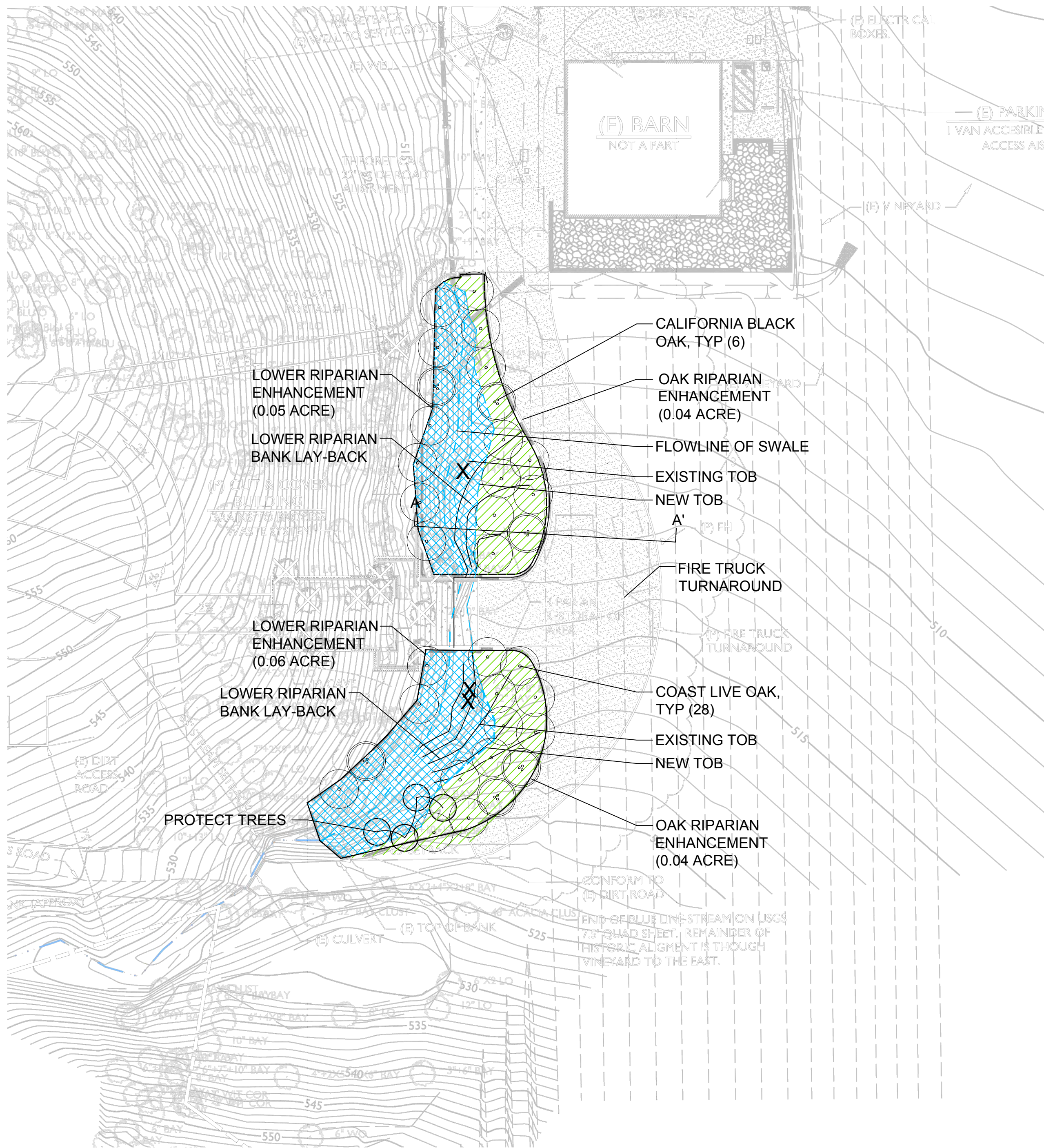
white-tailed kite (1)

⬜

red-bellied newt (1)



2 RIPARIAN ENHANCEMENT SECTION
SCALE: 1" = 6'



1 RIPARIAN ENHANCEMENT CONCEPT PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 40'

RIPARIAN ENHANCEMENT AND OAK RIPARIAN
ENHANCEMENT CONCEPTUAL PLAN:

SUMMARY: Conduct riparian enhancement activities to replace lost floodplain and riparian habitat functioning associated with the proposed stream crossing for a new cave entrance and crush pad. Enhancement activities are located both upstream and downstream of the proposed cave entrance and crush pad, and would produce approximately 0.19 acres of mitigation as riparian enhancement.

PROPOSED WORK: Riparian enhancement activities include laying back the right bank of the stream using a 4:1 slope to create a wider stream channel and adjacent areas for oak riparian woodland and forest plantings. All non-native plantings in the footprint of the proposed enhancement activities would be removed and replaced with new native riparian trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants in the understory. Plantings would be located along both stream banks. Typical tree plantings include California bay, big-leaf maple, and coast live oak; shrubs include madrone in drier settings on the left bank, hillside gooseberry, snowberry, and California rose; and herbaceous plants include rigid hedge nettle and bracken fern. Irrigation of the planted areas would be required, in addition to monitoring and maintenance of the enhancement areas for a period of 5 years to ensure the mitigation is successful and satisfy regulatory agency permit requirements.

RIPARIAN ENHANCEMENT PLANTING (0.11 ACRE)

| BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | SIZE | OC SPACING (FT) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------|-----------------|
| QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA | COAST LIVE OAK | 15 GAL | 15 |
| QUERCUS KELLOGGII | CALIFORNIA BLACK OAK | 15 GAL | 15 |
| BACHARIS PILULARIS | COYOTE BRUSH | 1 GAL | 8 |
| BROMUS CARINATUS | CALIFORNIA BROME | SEED | N/A |
| CAREX SENTA | ROUGH SEDGE | PLUG | 2 |
| ELYMUS GLAUCUS | BLUE WILD RYE | SEED | N/A |
| EPILOBIUM BRACHYCARPUM | WILLOWHERB | SEED | N/A |
| FESTUCA MICROSTACHYS | SMALL FESCUE | SEED | N/A |
| LUPINUS BICOLOR | MINIATURE LUPINE | SEED | N/A |
| ROSA CALIFORNICA | CALIFORNIA ROSE | 1 GAL | 5 |
| SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS VAR. LAEVIGA | SNOWBERRY | 1 GAL | 3 |
| SCROPHULARIA CALIFORNICA | CALIFORNIA FIGWORT | SEED | N/A |
| TRIFOLIUM CILIOLATUM | TREE CLOVER | SEED | N/A |

OAK RIPARIAN ENHANCEMENT PLANTING (0.08 ACRE)

| BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | SIZE | OC SPACING (FT) |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA | COAST LIVE OAK | 15 GAL | 15 |
| QUERCUS KELLOGGII | CALIFORNIA BLACK OAK | 15 GAL | 15 |
| BACHARIS PILULARIS | COYOTE BRUSH | 1 GAL | 8 |
| BROMUS CARINATUS | CALIFORNIA BROME | SEED | N/A |
| CLARKIA AMOENA | MOUNTAIN GARLAND CLARK | SEED | N/A |
| CLARKIA BOTTAE | FARWELL TO SPRING CLARK | SEED | N/A |
| CLAYTONIA PERFOLIATA | MINER'S LETTUCE | SEED | N/A |
| ELYMUS GLAUCUS | BLUE WILD RYE | SEED | N/A |
| FESTUCA MICROSTACHYS | SMALL FESCUE | SEED | N/A |
| LUPINUS BICOLOR | MINIATURE LUPINE | SEED | N/A |
| LONICERA HISPADULA | HAIRY HONEYSUCKLE | 1 GAL | 3 |
| MARAH FABACEA | CALIFORNIA MAN-ROOT | 4" POT | 2 |
| POLYSTICHUM MUNITUM | WESTERN SWORD FERN | 1 GAL | 4 |
| RIBES CALIFORNICUM | HILLSIDE GOOSEBERRY | 1 GAL | 5 |
| SALVIA SONOMENSIS | CREeping SAGE | 1 GAL | 3 |
| SISYRINCHIUM BELLUM | BLUE EYED GRASS | 4" POT | 2 |
| TRIFOLIUM CILIOLATUM | TREE CLOVER | SEED | N/A |

APPENDIX B

CNDDB, CNPS, AND IPAC SUMMARY TABLES



*The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. [View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.](#)

Plant List

88 matches found. [Click on scientific name for details](#)

Search Criteria

Found in Quads 3812255, 3812254, 3812253, 3812245, 3812244, 3812243, 3812235 3812234 and 3812233;

[Modify Search Criteria](#) [Export to Excel](#) [Modify Columns](#) [Modify Sort](#) [Display Photos](#)

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Lifeform | Blooming Period | CA Rare Plant Rank | State Rank | Global Rank |
|--|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| Allium peninsulare var. franciscanum | Franciscan onion | Alliaceae | perennial bulbiferous herb | (Apr)May-Jun | 1B.2 | S2 | G5T2 |
| Alopecurus aequalis var. sonomensis | Sonoma alopecurus | Poaceae | perennial herb | May-Jul | 1B.1 | S1 | G5T1 |
| Amorpha californica var. napensis | Napa false indigo | Fabaceae | perennial deciduous shrub | Apr-Jul | 1B.2 | S2 | G4T2 |
| Amsinckia lunaris | bent-flowered fiddleneck | Boraginaceae | annual herb | Mar-Jun | 1B.2 | S3 | G3 |
| Antirrhinum virga | twig-like snapdragon | Plantaginaceae | perennial herb | Jun-Jul | 4.3 | S3? | G3? |
| Arctostaphylos bakeri ssp. bakeri | Baker's manzanita | Ericaceae | perennial evergreen shrub | Feb-Apr | 1B.1 | S1 | G2T1 |
| Arctostaphylos stanfordiana ssp. decumbens | Rincon Ridge manzanita | Ericaceae | perennial evergreen shrub | Feb-Apr(May) | 1B.1 | S1 | G3T1 |
| Astragalus breweri | Brewer's milk-vetch | Fabaceae | annual herb | Apr-Jun | 4.2 | S3 | G3 |
| Astragalus claranus | Clara Hunt's milk-vetch | Fabaceae | annual herb | Mar-May | 1B.1 | S1 | G1 |
| Astragalus clevelandii | Cleveland's milk-vetch | Fabaceae | perennial herb | Jun-Sep | 4.3 | S4 | G4 |
| Astragalus tener var. tener | alkali milk-vetch | Fabaceae | annual herb | Mar-Jun | 1B.2 | S1 | G2T1 |
| Balsamorhiza macrolepis | big-scale balsamroot | Asteraceae | perennial herb | Mar-Jun | 1B.2 | S2 | G2 |
| Blennosperma bakeri | Sonoma sunshine | Asteraceae | annual herb | Mar-May | 1B.1 | S1 | G1 |
| Brodiaea leptandra | narrow-anthered brodiaea | Themidaceae | perennial bulbiferous herb | May-Jul | 1B.2 | S3? | G3? |
| Calamagrostis ophitidis | serpentine reed grass | Poaceae | perennial herb | Apr-Jul | 4.3 | S3 | G3 |
| Calandrinia breweri | Brewer's calandrinia | Montiaceae | annual herb | (Jan)Mar-Jun | 4.2 | S4 | G4 |
| Calochortus uniflorus | pink star-tulip | Liliaceae | perennial bulbiferous | Apr-Jun | 4.2 | S4 | G4 |

| | | | herb | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------|------|--------|
| <u>Calycadenia micrantha</u> | small-flowered calycadenia | Asteraceae | annual herb | Jun-Sep | 1B.2 | S2 | G2 |
| <u>Calystegia collina ssp. oxyphylla</u> | Mt. Saint Helena morning-glory | Convolvulaceae | perennial rhizomatous herb | Apr-Jun | 4.2 | S3 | G4T3 |
| <u>Castilleja ambigua var. ambigua</u> | johnny-nip | Orobanchaceae | annual herb (hemiparasitic) | Mar-Aug | 4.2 | S3S4 | G4T4 |
| <u>Castilleja ambigua var. meadii</u> | Mead's owl's-clover | Orobanchaceae | annual herb (hemiparasitic) | Apr-May | 1B.1 | S1 | G4T1 |
| <u>Ceanothus confusus</u> | Rincon Ridge ceanothus | Rhamnaceae | perennial evergreen shrub | Feb-Jun | 1B.1 | S1 | G1 |
| <u>Ceanothus divergens</u> | Calistoga ceanothus | Rhamnaceae | perennial evergreen shrub | Feb-Apr | 1B.2 | S2 | G2 |
| <u>Ceanothus gloriosus var. exaltatus</u> | glory brush | Rhamnaceae | perennial evergreen shrub | Mar-Jun(Aug) | 4.3 | S4 | G4T4 |
| <u>Ceanothus purpureus</u> | holly-leaved ceanothus | Rhamnaceae | perennial evergreen shrub | Feb-Jun | 1B.2 | S2 | G2 |
| <u>Ceanothus sonomensis</u> | Sonoma ceanothus | Rhamnaceae | perennial evergreen shrub | Feb-Apr | 1B.2 | S2 | G2 |
| <u>Centromadia parryi ssp. parryi</u> | pappose tarplant | Asteraceae | annual herb | May-Nov | 1B.2 | S2 | G3T2 |
| <u>Chorizanthe valida</u> | Sonoma spineflower | Polygonaceae | annual herb | Jun-Aug | 1B.1 | S1 | G1 |
| <u>Clarkia breweri</u> | Brewer's clarkia | Onagraceae | annual herb | Apr-Jun | 4.2 | S4 | G4 |
| <u>Clarkia gracilis ssp. tracyi</u> | Tracy's clarkia | Onagraceae | annual herb | Apr-Jul | 4.2 | S3 | G5T3 |
| <u>Collomia diversifolia</u> | serpentine collomia | Polemoniaceae | annual herb | May-Jun | 4.3 | S4 | G4 |
| <u>Cordylanthus tenuis ssp. brunneus</u> | serpentine bird's-beak | Orobanchaceae | annual herb (hemiparasitic) | Jul-Aug | 4.3 | S3 | G4G5T3 |
| <u>Delphinium uliginosum</u> | swamp larkspur | Ranunculaceae | perennial herb | May-Jun | 4.2 | S3 | G3 |
| <u>Downingia pusilla</u> | dwarf downingia | Campanulaceae | annual herb | Mar-May | 2B.2 | S2 | GU |
| <u>Erigeron biolettii</u> | streamside daisy | Asteraceae | perennial herb | Jun-Oct | 3 | S3? | G3? |
| <u>Erigeron greenei</u> | Greene's narrow-leaved daisy | Asteraceae | perennial herb | May-Sep | 1B.2 | S3 | G3 |
| <u>Eryngium constancei</u> | Loch Lomond button-celery | Apiaceae | annual / perennial herb | Apr-Jun | 1B.1 | S1 | G1 |
| <u>Eryngium jepsonii</u> | Jepson's coyote thistle | Apiaceae | perennial herb | Apr-Aug | 1B.2 | S2? | G2? |
| <u>Extriplex joaquinana</u> | San Joaquin spearscale | Chenopodiaceae | annual herb | Apr-Oct | 1B.2 | S2 | G2 |
| <u>Fritillaria liliacea</u> | fragrant fritillary | Liliaceae | perennial bulbiferous herb | Feb-Apr | 1B.2 | S2 | G2 |
| <u>Harmonia nutans</u> | nodding harmonia | Asteraceae | annual herb | Mar-May | 4.3 | S3 | G3 |
| <u>Hemizonia congesta ssp. congesta</u> | congested-headed hayfield tarplant | Asteraceae | annual herb | Apr-Nov | 1B.2 | S2 | G5T2 |
| <u>Hesperolinon bicarpellatum</u> | two-carpellate western flax | Linaceae | annual herb | May-Jul | 1B.2 | S2 | G2 |
| <u>Hesperolinon sharsmithiae</u> | Sharsmith's western flax | Linaceae | annual herb | May-Jul | 1B.2 | S2 | G2Q |
| <u>Horkelia tenuiloba</u> | thin-lobed horkelia | Rosaceae | perennial herb | May-Jul(Aug) | 1B.2 | S2 | G2 |
| <u>Iris longipetala</u> | coast iris | Iridaceae | perennial | Mar-May | 4.2 | S3 | G3 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------|------|------|------|
| | | | rhizomatous herb | | | | |
| <u>Juglans hindsii</u> | Northern California black walnut | Juglandaceae | perennial deciduous tree | Apr-May | 1B.1 | S1 | G1 |
| <u>Lasthenia burkei</u> | Burke's goldfields | Asteraceae | annual herb | Apr-Jun | 1B.1 | S1 | G1 |
| <u>Lasthenia conjugens</u> | Contra Costa goldfields | Asteraceae | annual herb | Mar-Jun | 1B.1 | S1 | G1 |
| <u>Lathyrus jepsonii</u> var. <u>jepsonii</u> | Delta tule pea | Fabaceae | perennial herb | May-Jul(Aug-Sep) | 1B.2 | S2 | G5T2 |
| <u>Layia septentrionalis</u> | Colusa layia | Asteraceae | annual herb | Apr-May | 1B.2 | S2 | G2 |
| <u>Legenere limosa</u> | legenere | Campanulaceae | annual herb | Apr-Jun | 1B.1 | S2 | G2 |
| <u>Leptosiphon acicularis</u> | bristly leptosiphon | Polemoniaceae | annual herb | Apr-Jul | 4.2 | S4? | G4? |
| <u>Leptosiphon jepsonii</u> | Jepson's leptosiphon | Polemoniaceae | annual herb | Mar-May | 1B.2 | S2S3 | G2G3 |
| <u>Leptosiphon latisectus</u> | broad-lobed leptosiphon | Polemoniaceae | annual herb | Apr-Jun | 4.3 | S4 | G4 |
| <u>Lessingia hololeuca</u> | woolly-headed lessingia | Asteraceae | annual herb | Jun-Oct | 3 | S2S3 | G3? |
| <u>Lilaeopsis masonii</u> | Mason's lilaeopsis | Apiaceae | perennial rhizomatous herb | Apr-Nov | 1B.1 | S2 | G2 |
| <u>Lilium rubescens</u> | redwood lily | Liliaceae | perennial bulbiferous herb | Apr-Aug(Sep) | 4.2 | S3 | G3 |
| <u>Limnanthes vinculans</u> | Sebastopol meadowfoam | Limnanthaceae | annual herb | Apr-May | 1B.1 | S1 | G1 |
| <u>Lomatium repostum</u> | Napa lomatium | Apiaceae | perennial herb | Mar-Jun | 4.3 | S3 | G3 |
| <u>Lupinus sericatus</u> | Cobb Mountain lupine | Fabaceae | perennial herb | Mar-Jun | 1B.2 | S2? | G2? |
| <u>Micropus amphibolus</u> | Mt. Diablo cottonweed | Asteraceae | annual herb | Mar-May | 3.2 | S3S4 | G3G4 |
| <u>Monardella viridis</u> | green monardella | Lamiaceae | perennial rhizomatous herb | Jun-Sep | 4.3 | S3 | G3 |
| <u>Navarretia cotulifolia</u> | cotula navarretia | Polemoniaceae | annual herb | May-Jun | 4.2 | S4 | G4 |
| <u>Navarretia heterandra</u> | Tehama navarretia | Polemoniaceae | annual herb | Apr-Jun | 4.3 | S4 | G4 |
| <u>Navarretia leucocephala</u> ssp. <u>bakeri</u> | Baker's navarretia | Polemoniaceae | annual herb | Apr-Jul | 1B.1 | S2 | G4T2 |
| <u>Navarretia leucocephala</u> ssp. <u>pauciflora</u> | few-flowered navarretia | Polemoniaceae | annual herb | May-Jun | 1B.1 | S1 | G4T1 |
| <u>Navarretia leucocephala</u> ssp. <u>plieantha</u> | many-flowered navarretia | Polemoniaceae | annual herb | May-Jun | 1B.2 | S1 | G4T1 |
| <u>Navarretia rosulata</u> | Marin County navarretia | Polemoniaceae | annual herb | May-Jul | 1B.2 | S2 | G2 |
| <u>Penstemon newberryi</u> var. <u>sonomensis</u> | Sonoma beardtongue | Plantaginaceae | perennial herb | Apr-Aug | 1B.3 | S2 | G4T2 |
| <u>Plagiobothrys strictus</u> | Calistoga popcornflower | Boraginaceae | annual herb | Mar-Jun | 1B.1 | S1 | G1 |
| <u>Poa napensis</u> | Napa blue grass | Poaceae | perennial herb | May-Aug | 1B.1 | S1 | G1 |
| <u>Puccinellia simplex</u> | California alkali grass | Poaceae | annual herb | Mar-May | 1B.2 | S2 | G3 |
| <u>Ranunculus lobbii</u> | Lobb's aquatic buttercup | Ranunculaceae | annual herb (aquatic) | Feb-May | 4.2 | S3 | G4 |
| <u>Sagittaria sanfordii</u> | Sanford's arrowhead | Alismataceae | perennial rhizomatous herb | May-Oct(Nov) | 1B.2 | S3 | G3 |

(emergent)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------|------|------|--------|
| <u>Senecio clevelandii var. clevelandii</u> | Cleveland's ragwort | Asteraceae | perennial herb | Jun-Jul | 4.3 | S3 | G4?T3Q |
| <u>Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. napensis</u> | Napa checkerbloom | Malvaceae | perennial herb | Apr-Jun | 1B.1 | S1 | G3T1 |
| <u>Sidalcea oregana ssp. hydrophila</u> | marsh checkerbloom | Malvaceae | perennial herb | (Jun)Jul-Aug | 1B.2 | S2 | G5T2 |
| <u>Sidalcea oregana ssp. valida</u> | Kenwood Marsh checkerbloom | Malvaceae | perennial rhizomatous herb | Jun-Sep | 1B.1 | S1 | G5T1 |
| <u>Spergularia macrotheca var. longistyla</u> | long-styled sand-spurrey | Caryophyllaceae | perennial herb | Feb-May(Jun) | 1B.2 | S2 | G5T2 |
| <u>Streptanthus hesperidis</u> | green jewelflower | Brassicaceae | annual herb | May-Jul | 1B.2 | S2 | G2 |
| <u>Symphotrichum lentum</u> | Suisun Marsh aster | Asteraceae | perennial rhizomatous herb | (Apr)May-Nov | 1B.2 | S2 | G2 |
| <u>Toxicoscordion fontanum</u> | marsh zigadenus | Melanthiaceae | perennial bulbiferous herb | Apr-Jul | 4.2 | S3 | G3 |
| <u>Trichostema ruygtii</u> | Napa bluecurls | Lamiaceae | annual herb | Jun-Oct | 1B.2 | S1S2 | G1G2 |
| <u>Trifolium amoenum</u> | two-fork clover | Fabaceae | annual herb | Apr-Jun | 1B.1 | S1 | G1 |
| <u>Trifolium hydrophilum</u> | saline clover | Fabaceae | annual herb | Apr-Jun | 1B.2 | S2 | G2 |
| <u>Triteleia lugens</u> | dark-mouthed triteleia | Themidaceae | perennial bulbiferous herb | Apr-Jun | 4.3 | S4? | G4? |
| <u>Viburnum ellipticum</u> | oval-leaved viburnum | Adoxaceae | perennial deciduous shrub | May-Jun | 2B.3 | S3? | G4G5 |

Suggested Citation

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Questions and Comments

rareplants@cnps.org



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Rutherford (3812244) OR Calistoga (3812255) OR St. Helena (3812254) OR Chiles Valley (3812253) OR Kenwood (3812245) OR Yountville (3812243) OR Glen Ellen (3812235) OR Sonoma (3812234) OR Napa (3812233))
 AND Taxonomic Group IS (Dune OR Scrub OR Herbaceous OR Marsh OR Riparian OR Woodland OR Forest OR Alpine OR Inland Waters OR Marine OR Estuarine OR Riverine OR Palustrine OR Ferns OR Gymnosperms OR Monocots OR Dicots OR Lichens OR Bryophytes OR Fungi)

| 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>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i> Franciscan onion | G5T2 S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 | 280 600 | 25 S:3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i> Sonoma alopecurus | G5T1 S1 | Endangered None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | 1,180 1,180 | 21 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Amorpha californica</i> var. <i>napensis</i> Napa false indigo | G4T2 S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | 330 2,100 | 76 S:32 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 20 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| <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 | 195 195 | 93 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Arctostaphylos stanfordiana</i> ssp. <i>decumbens</i> Rincon Ridge manzanita | G3T1 S1 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 | 300 900 | 12 S:3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Astragalus claranus</i> Clara Hunt's milk-vetch | G1 S1 | Endangered Threatened | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | 320 500 | 6 S:4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i> alkali milk-vetch | G2T1 S1 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 | 15 15 | 65 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |



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|---|-------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------|------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|----|-------------------|-----------------|----------|---------------|---------|
| | | | | | | A | B | C | D | X | U | Historic > 20 yr | Recent <= 20 yr | Extant | Poss. Extirp. | Extirp. |
| Balsamorhiza macrolepis big-scale balsamroot | G2 S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive | | 51 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Blennosperma bakeri Sonoma sunshine | G1 S1 | Endangered Endangered | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | 60 330 | 24 S:4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Brodiaea leptandra narrow-anthered brodiaea | G3? S3? | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 | 400 1,932 | 39 S:23 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| Castilleja ambigua var. meadii Mead's owls-clover | G4T1 S1 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 | 1,600 1,600 | 3 S:2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Ceanothus confusus Rincon Ridge ceanothus | G1 S1 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden | 650 2,700 | 33 S:8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Ceanothus divergens Calistoga ceanothus | G2 S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 | 320 1,900 | 26 S:20 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ceanothus purpureus holly-leaved ceanothus | G2 S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden | 475 2,350 | 43 S:16 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 15 | 1 | 0 |
| Ceanothus sonomensis Sonoma ceanothus | G2 S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden | 475 2,600 | 30 S:28 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 23 | 21 | 7 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Centromadia parryi ssp. parryi pappose tarplant | G3T2 S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive | 350 390 | 39 S:2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh | G3 S2.1 | None None | | 400 400 | 60 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Downingia pusilla dwarf downingia | GU S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2 | 10 1,600 | 132 S:6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Erigeron greenei Greene's narrow-leaved daisy | G3 S3 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 | 300 1,200 | 20 S:7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 |



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|---|-------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------|------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|-----------------|----------|---------------|---------|
| | | | | | | A | B | C | D | X | U | Historic > 20 yr | Recent <= 20 yr | Extant | Poss. Extirp. | Extirp. |
| <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>Eryngium jepsonii</i> Jepson's coyote-thistle | G2 S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 | 620 620 | 19 S:2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Extriplex joaquinana</i> San Joaquin spearscale | G2 S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | 5 5 | 127 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 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 | | 82 S:2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 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 | 1,705 1,705 | 52 S:3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Hesperolinon sharsmithiae</i> Sharsmith's western flax | G2Q S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz | 800 2,200 | 32 S:14 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 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 | 1,230 1,230 | 27 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 | | 35 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields | G1 S1 | Endangered None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley | 60 230 | 36 S:2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |



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|---|--------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------|------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|----|-------------------|-----------------|----------|---------------|---------|
| | | | | | | A | B | C | D | X | U | Historic > 20 yr | Recent <= 20 yr | Extant | Poss. Extirp. | Extirp. |
| <i>Lathyrus jepsonii</i> var. <i>jepsonii</i> Delta tule pea | G5T2 S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_BerrySB-Berry Seed Bank SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | 5 5 | 133 S:2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 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 | 480 1,400 | 69 S:6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 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 | 1,400 1,400 | 83 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 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 | 350 1,900 | 51 S:21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 5 | 16 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Lilaeopsis masonii</i> Mason's lilaeopsis | G2 S2 | None Rare | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 | 10 10 | 198 S:1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 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 | 90 320 | 45 S:2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 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:14 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 13 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i> Baker's navarretia | G4T2 S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 | 300 1,320 | 64 S:6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |



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|---|-------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------|------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|-----------------|----------|---------------|---------|
| | | | | | | A | B | C | D | X | U | Historic > 20 yr | Recent <= 20 yr | Extant | Poss. Extirp. | Extirp. |
| <i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>pauciflora</i> few-flowered navarretia | G4T1 S1 | Endangered Threatened | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | 1,600 1,600 | 10 S:1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Navarretia rosulata</i> Marin County navarretia | G2 S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive | 2,100 2,100 | 15 S:1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Northern Vernal Pool</i> Northern Vernal Pool | G2 S2.1 | None None | | 560 1,400 | 20 S:6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Penstemon newberryi</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i> Sonoma beardtongue | G4T3 S3 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 BLM_S-Sensitive | 1,400 2,750 | 15 S:5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 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>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>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>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead | G3 S3 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive | 80 80 | 126 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>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</i> ssp. <i>hydrophila</i> marsh checkerbloom | G5T2 S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 | 1,800 1,800 | 35 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>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 |
| <i>Streptanthus hesperidis</i> green jewelflower | G2G3 S2S3 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive | 500 1,215 | 35 S:5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Symphyotrichum lentum</i> Suisun Marsh aster | G2 S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture | 5 5 | 175 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Trichostema ruygtii</i> Napa bluecurls | G1G2 S1S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | 95 1,720 | 19 S:10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 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 | 100 100 | 26 S:2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> saline clover | G2 S2 | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 | 10 400 | 56 S:3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Valley Needlegrass Grassland</i> Valley Needlegrass Grassland | G3 S3.1 | None None | | 1,200 1,200 | 45 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> oval-leaved viburnum | G4G5 S3? | None None | Rare Plant Rank - 2B.3 | | 39 S:2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |



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Query Criteria: Quad< IS (Rutherford (3812244) OR Calistoga (3812255) OR St. Helena (3812254) OR Chiles Valley (3812253) OR Kenwood (3812245) OR Yountville (3812243) OR Glen Ellen (3812235) OR Sonoma (3812234) OR Napa (3812233))
 AND Taxonomic Group IS (Fish OR Amphibians OR Reptiles OR Birds OR Mammals OR Mollusks OR Arachnids OR Crustaceans OR Insects)

| 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 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 | 566 566 | 955 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> California tiger salamander | G2G3 S2S3 | Threatened Threatened | CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_VU-Vulnerable | | 1336 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| <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>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 | 15 1,760 | 420 S:23 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 17 | 6 | 19 | 1 | 3 |
| <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 USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern | 1,800 1,800 | 323 S:1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |



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|---|--------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|-----------------|----------|---------------|---------|
| | | | | | | A | B | C | D | X | U | Historic > 20 yr | Recent <= 20 yr | Extant | Poss. Extirp. | Extirp. |
| <i>Ardea alba</i> great egret | G5 S4 | None None | CDF_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern | 350 350 | 43 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron | G5 S4 | None None | CDF_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern | 350 350 | 156 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <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 | 2,400 2,400 | 2011 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Bombus caliginosus</i> obscure bumble bee | G4? S1S2 | None None | IUCN_VU-Vulnerable | 600 2,500 | 181 S:5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee | G3G4 S1S2 | None Candidate Endangered | | 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 Candidate Endangered | USFS_S-Sensitive | 25 750 | 306 S:5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Buteo regalis</i> ferruginous hawk | G4 S3S4 | None None | CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern | 2,278 2,278 | 107 S:1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk | G5 S3 | None Threatened | BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern | 82 140 | 2535 S:2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Caecidotea tomalensis</i> Tomaes isopod | G2 S2S3 | None None | | 1,640 2,120 | 6 S:2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Calasellus californicus</i> An isopod | G2 S2 | None None | | 25 25 | 3 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 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>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo | G5T2T3 S1 | Threatened Endangered | BLM_S-Sensitive NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFS_S-Sensitive USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern | 600 600 | 165 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <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 | 295 1,600 | 635 S:7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 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 | 60 60 | 45 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Cypseloides niger</i> black swift | G4 S2 | None None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern | 2,500 2,500 | 46 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i> California giant salamander | G3 S2S3 | None None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened | 350 2,185 | 234 S:15 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite | G5 S3S4 | None None | BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_LC-Least Concern | 10 2,160 | 180 S:5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 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 | 5 2,240 | 1398 S:20 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 0 | 0 |



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|---|--------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------|------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|-----------------|----------|---------------|---------|
| | | | | | | A | B | C | D | X | U | Historic > 20 yr | Recent <= 20 yr | Extant | Poss. Extirp. | Extirp. |
| <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 |
| <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i> North American porcupine | G5 S3 | None None | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | 277 277 | 523 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon | G4T4 S3S4 | Delisted Delisted | CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern | 1,700 2,000 | 58 S:2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> saltmarsh common yellowthroat | G5T3 S3 | None None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern | 7 12 | 112 S:2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Gonidea angulata</i> western ridged mussel | G3 S1S2 | None None | | 100 141 | 157 S:2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle | G5 S3 | Delisted Endangered | BLM_S-Sensitive CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern | 315 315 | 329 S:1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 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>Linderiella occidentalis</i> California linderiella | G2G3 S2S3 | None None | IUCN_NT-Near Threatened | 1,693 1,693 | 508 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Melospiza melodia samuelis</i> San Pablo song sparrow | G5T2 S2 | None None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern | 10 10 | 41 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Myotis evotis</i> long-eared myotis | G5 S3 | None None | BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority | 840 840 | 139 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 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>Myotis thysanodes</i> fringed myotis | G4 S3 | None None | BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority | 210 360 | 86 S:2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 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 |
| <i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis | G5 S4 | None None | BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_LM-Low-Medium Priority | 210 840 | 265 S:3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> black-crowned night heron | G5 S4 | None None | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | 157 157 | 37 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8</i> steelhead - central California coast DPS | G5T2T3Q S2S3 | Threatened None | AFS_TH-Threatened | 380 600 | 44 S:5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> osprey | G5 S4 | None None | CDFW_S-Sensitive CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern | 544 662 | 504 S:2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> double-crested cormorant | G5 S4 | None None | CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern | 350 350 | 39 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Progne subis</i> purple martin | G5 S3 | None None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern | 400 1,820 | 71 S:3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 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 | 80 2,100 | 2468 S:32 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 12 | 20 | 30 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog | G2G3 S2S3 | Threatened None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable | 300 2,230 | 1643 S:15 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| <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 |



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>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> longfin smelt | G5 S1 | Candidate Threatened | | 0 0 | 46 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Stygobromus cowani</i> Cowan's amphipod | G1 S1 | None None | | 678 678 | 1 S:1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Syncaris pacifica</i> California freshwater shrimp | G2 S2 | Endangered Endangered | IUCN_EN-Endangered | 100 358 | 20 S:7 | 3 | 3 | 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 | 800 1,000 | 136 S:3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger | G5 S3 | None None | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern | 20 2,200 | 594 S:3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Trachusa gummifera</i> San Francisco Bay Area leaf-cutter bee | G1 S1 | None None | | 1,614 1,614 | 3 S:1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Napa County, California



Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (916) 414-6600

📅 (916) 414-6713

Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Birds

NAME

STATUS

Northern Spotted Owl *Strix occidentalis caurina*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1123>

Reptiles

NAME

STATUS

Green Sea Turtle *Chelonia mydas*

Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199>

Amphibians

NAME

STATUS

California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891>

Fishes

NAME

STATUS

Delta Smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321>

Crustaceans

NAME

STATUS

California Freshwater Shrimp *Syncaris pacifica*

Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7903>

Flowering Plants

NAME

STATUS

Clara Hunt's Milk-vetch *Astragalus clarianus*

Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3300>

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

Clark's Grebe *Aechmophorus clarkii*

Breeds Jan 1 to Dec 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Common Yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*

Breeds May 20 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084>

Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680>

Lawrence's Goldfinch *Carduelis lawrencei*

Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464>

Long-billed Curlew *Numenius americanus*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5511>

Marbled Godwit *Limosa fedoa*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481>

Nuttall's Woodpecker *Picoides nuttallii*

Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410>

Oak Titmouse *Baeolophus inornatus*

Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656>

Rufous Hummingbird *selasphorus rufus*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002>

Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480>

Song Sparrow *Melospiza melodia*

Breeds Feb 20 to Sep 5

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Spotted Towhee *Pipilo maculatus clementae*

Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4243>

Willet *Tringa semipalmata*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata*

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

FIELD SURVEYOR QUALIFICATIONS

Biological Assessment

Dana Riggs, Principal Biologist for Sol Ecology received her Bachelor of Science degree in Earth Systems, Science and Policy at California State University of Monterey Bay in 2001. Prior to founding Sol Ecology, she was a principal biologist and head of the Wildlife and Fisheries Department at WRA, a mid-size environmental consulting firm in San Rafael, California. She has 20 years of experience directing a broad range of resource studies from planning level to post-construction including: biological habitat assessments and mapping, special status species surveys, corridor studies, site restoration and monitoring, federal and state regulatory permitting, local permitting, mitigation and restoration planning for aquatic species, and NEPA and CEQA documentation for a variety of public and private sector clients. Dana has extensive experience working with species including California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander and has been approved by USFWS and CDFW to monitor for these species on projects throughout the state.

Mark Kalnins, Senior Regulatory Specialist for Sol Ecology received a Bachelor of Science in Plant Biology from Ohio State University in 1997 and a Master of Science in Environmental Science from Christopher Newport University-Virginia in 2000. He has worked as a professional wetland delineator, biologist, and regulatory permitting specialist in public, private, and non-profit sectors for over 17 years. Mark specializes in wetland delineation, assessments, and permitting, compensatory mitigation planning and implementation, special status plant surveys, floristic inventories, and vegetation community mapping in the SF Bay Area and Northern California.

Elsbeth Mathau, Biologist for Sol Ecology received a Bachelor of Science in Environmental Studies, Biology, and Psychology at the University of Toronto in 2016 and a Master of Science in Ethnobotany at the University of Kent in Canterbury UK with training at Kew Royal Botanical Gardens in 2018. She started working in the environmental science education field in 2009 and has experience with plant restoration projects and floristic inventories. Her master's research was on ecological change and climate adaptation in the Moroccan High Atlas Mountains with indigenous communities. She has also worked with sustainable agriculture and STEM education non-profits focused on equity and inclusion programs. Elspeth specializes in special status wildlife surveys.

APPENDIX D

OBSERVED SPECIES TABLE

| SCIENTIFIC NAME | COMMON NAME |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| PLANTS | |
| <i>Aesculus californica</i> | California buckeye |
| <i>Agapanthus sp.</i> | blue lily |
| <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> | Pacific madrone |
| <i>Avena fatua</i> | wild oat |
| <i>Bromus diandrus</i> | ripgut grass |
| <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> | soft chess |
| <i>Calendula arvensis</i> | field-marigold |
| <i>Carex sp.</i> | sedge |
| <i>Cardamine californica</i> | milk maids |
| <i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> | hairy bittercress |
| <i>Carpobrotus chilensis</i> | sea fig |
| <i>Chlorogalum sp.</i> | soap plant |
| <i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> | miner's lettuce |
| <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> | Italian cypress |
| <i>Epilobium sp.</i> | willowherb |
| <i>Erodium botrys</i> | big heron bill |
| <i>Eschscholzia californica</i> | California poppy |
| <i>Festuca myuros</i> | rattail sixweeks grass |
| <i>Galium aparine</i> | goose grass |
| <i>Geranium dissectum</i> | cutleaf geranium |
| <i>Geranium purpureum</i> | crane's-bill |
| <i>Hordeum murinum</i> | wall barley |
| <i>Lathyrus vestitus</i> | Bolander's pea |
| <i>Lupinus bicolor</i> | miniature lupine |
| <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> | scarlet pimpernel |
| <i>Marah fabacea</i> | California man-root |
| <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> | California burclover |
| <i>Nemophila heterophylla</i> | white nemophila |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | English plantain |
| <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> | coast live oak |
| <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | California black oak |
| <i>Ranunculus californicus</i> | California buttercup |
| <i>Raphanus sativus</i> | radish |
| <i>Rubus armeniacus</i> | Himalayan blackberry |
| <i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i> | Pacific sanicle |
| <i>Scrophularia californica</i> | California figwort |
| <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> | common groundsel |
| <i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i> | western blue-eyed-grass |
| <i>Sonchus asper</i> | prickly sow thistle |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> | common sow thistle |
| <i>Stachys sp.</i> | hedge-nettle |
| <i>Stellaria media</i> | common chickweed |
| <i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i> | western poison oak |
| <i>Umbellularia californica</i> | California bay |
| <i>Vicia sativa</i> | spring vetch |
| WILDLIFE | |
| Amphibians and Reptiles | |
| <i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i> | Western fence lizard |
| Birds | |
| <i>Buteo lineatus</i> | Red-shouldered Hawk |
| <i>Cathartes aura</i> | Turkey vulture |
| Invertebrates | |
| <i>Apis mellifera</i> | European honeybees |

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1. Culvert at the north end of the ephemeral stream (stream terminus) on north end of the project footprint.



Photo 2. North facing view of the end of ephemeral stream channel and bordering gravel road and oak forest. Stream and riparian enhancement activities are proposed in this location, and include relocation of the driveway to the south.



Photo 3. Stream bank and oak woodland with planted ornamentals



Photo 4. Oak woodland near top of the hillside between vineyards and above the ephemeral stream.



Photo 5. Proposed spoils disposal area with existing vineyard and disturbed/developed area, uplands in the foreground.