



June 27, 2023

Attn: Jason Williams
General Manager
Venge Vineyards & Winery | Croix Estate Winery

RE: Biological Resources Assessment Letter Report for 1406 Wood Road Project, 1406 Wood Road (APNs 034-030-032), Fulton, Sonoma County, CA

Dear Mr. Williams,

The purpose of this letter report is to provide you the results of the habitat and biological resources assessment survey conducted at the site of the 1406 Wood Road Project (Project) a proposed development of multiple vineyard-related structures located at 1406 Wood Road (APN 034-030-032), in Fulton, Sonoma County, California (Study Area; Attachment A – WRA Figures). The Study Area consists of approximately 9.9 acres on the south side of Wood Road, about 1/3 mile west of Fulton Road, Sonoma County. Surrounding land uses include low density residential areas intermixed with agricultural areas and undeveloped lands and some wetland mitigation banks. Onsite conditions are characterized as developed with a long-term vineyard, a residential structure and vineyard facilities.

The purpose of this assessment is to gather information necessary to complete a review of biological resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The habitat assessment site visit was conducted on June 7, 2023 by WRA senior biologists, Brian Freiermuth and Aaron Arthur. This assessment is based on information available at the time of the study and on-site conditions that were observed on the date of the site visit.

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project site is comprised of approximately 9.9 acres and contains an existing single family residential dwelling and several outbuildings and associated landscaping and an existing vineyard. The Project proposes to demolish some of the buildings and replace these with improved structures within the developed footprint and add an additional structure in an area currently in active viticulture.

No protected trees are expected to be removed as part of the project. As part of the project implementation, preconstruction nesting bird surveys and bat surveys will be conducted if project work would potentially affect birds or bats. The methods for the surveys and criteria for determining their necessity are described in the "Summary and Recommendations" section of this letter.



2.0 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

The following natural resources are protected under one or more of several Federal, State and/or local regulations, and were considered when analyzing the Project.

Waters of the U.S.: protected under the Clean Water Act (CWA), administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps):

- Includes wetlands, streams, rivers, and other aquatic habitats meeting the guidance issued by the Corps

Waters of the State: protected under the Porter-Cologne Act, administered by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB):

- Includes surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state, and are generally delineated following the guidance issued by the Corps.

Streams, Lakes, and Riparian Habitat: protected under the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC), administered by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW):

- Includes creeks and rivers (bodies where water flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life), and vegetation adjacent to associated with such (riparian habitat).

Sensitive Natural Communities: protected under the CFGC, administered by the CDFW:

- Includes terrestrial vegetation or plant communities that are ranked by NatureServe and considered “threatened” or “endangered” by the CDFW, lists of such are included in *List of Vegetation Alliances and Associations* (CDFG 2010).

Special-status Plant and Wildlife Species including Critical Habitat: protected under one or more of the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), California Endangered Species Act (CESA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and/or CDFW:

- Includes plant listed under the ESA and/or CESA, or those plants ranked by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) as Rank 1, 2, and (occasionally) 3, and 4.
- Includes wildlife listed under the ESA and/or CESA, and wildlife listed by CDFW as Species of Special Concern or Fully Protected Species, as well as bats listed as Medium or High Priority by the Western Bat Working Group (WBWG).
- In addition to regulations for special-status species, most birds, including non-status species, have baseline legal protections under both the CFGC. Under these laws/codes, the unauthorized and deliberate “take” (essentially, injury/harm or collection) of covered species is illegal; this protection includes active nests (those with eggs or young).

Sonoma County Tree Ordinance Relevant Details: A tree removal permit is required prior to removing covered trees, unless exempted. Most agricultural activities or activities requiring ministerial permits are exempted. Removal of valley oaks with a diameter at breast height of



greater than 60 inches may require a permit (if not exempted) and/or associated mitigation, such as payment of an in-leu fee, if removed.

3.0 METHODS

Prior to the site visit, WRA reviewed background literature to determine potential presence of sensitive vegetation types, aquatic communities, as well as special-status plant and wildlife species. Resources reviewed for sensitive vegetation communities and aquatic features include aerial photography, mapped soil types (CSRL 2023), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; CDFW 2023), and the National Wetland Inventory (NWI; USFWS 2023). Background information regarding special-status plant and wildlife species was obtained through review of the CNDDDB, California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Database (CNPS 2023), available aerial photography, and species habitat requirements as noted in available literature.

WRA conducted an assessment of the Study Area on June 7, 2023 to determine whether the Project will have a significant impact on land that has value as habitat for endangered, rare or threatened species, and/or whether these species would be otherwise affected by the development. The Study Area was examined for indicators of wetlands, streams, and areas with an Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) (i.e., streams, rivers, ponds) potentially under the jurisdiction of the Corps, RWQCB, and CDFW, as well as other sensitive biological communities.

4.0 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

The Study Area is composed of a relatively flat property with a single-family residence, several facility buildings, a driveway, a few native trees, ornamental landscaping trees and shrubs, and a mix of common garden weeds and ornamental herbs in the developed areas. Land cover within the Study Area consists mostly of an active vineyard, landscaped and hardscaped areas. None of these land cover types are considered sensitive biological communities. Biological communities observed within the Study Area are described in greater detail below.

4.1 Sensitive Biological Communities

The Study Area was investigated for potential wetlands and waters of the U.S. and State, riparian habitat, and other sensitive biological communities. No potentially sensitive biological communities were observed in the Study Area.

4.2 Non-sensitive Biological Communities

The Study Area consists of developed areas (hardscape, landscape, vineyard).

4.3 Special-status Plant Species

Based upon a search of the databases described above, dozens of special-status plant species have documented occurrences within the vicinity of the Study Area, defined to include the Yountville and eight surrounding 7.5' USGS quadrangles. Of the nearby documented special-status species, all are either unlikely or have no potential to occur within the Study Area for one or more of the following reasons:

- The Study Area does not contain hydrologic conditions (e.g., freshwater, brackish, or salt marsh) necessary to support the special-status plant(s);



- The Study Area does not contain edaphic (soil) conditions (e.g., serpentine or volcanics) necessary to support the special-status plant(s);
- The Study Area does not contain vegetation communities (e.g., chaparral, vernal pools) associated with the special-status plant(s);
- The Study Area and surrounding area is developed and habitat for special-status plant species is limited;
- The species was not observed during the site visit which was conducted during the bloom period of the species.

4.4 Special-status Wildlife Species

Based upon a search of the databases described above, more than 50 special-status wildlife species have documented occurrences within the vicinity of the Study Area, defined to include the Sebastopol and eight surrounding 7.5' USGS quadrangles. Of these special-status wildlife species documented in the region, four species have a moderate or greater potential to occur and are discussed in detail below. Non-status nesting birds and bat maternity roosts, which are provided protections under various regulations are also discussed. One state and federal listed species, California Tiger Salamander (CTS; *Ambystoma californiense*) is discussed due to its listed status.

4.4.1 Townsend's western big-eared bat, (*Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii*), CDFW Species of Special Concern, Western Bat Working Group- High Priority. Moderate Potential.

This species ranges throughout western North America from British Columbia to central Mexico. Its local distribution is strongly associated with the presence of caves, but roosting also occurs within man-made structures including mines and buildings. While many bats species wedge themselves into tight cracks and crevices, big-eared bats hang from walls and ceilings in the open. Males roost singly during the spring and summer months while females aggregate in the spring at maternity roosts to give birth. Females roost with their young until late summer or early fall, until the young become independent, flying and foraging on their own. In central and southern California, hibernation roosts tend to be made up of small aggregations of. Foraging typically occurs along edge habitats near streams and wooded areas, where moths are the primary prey. The buildings and trees on the site may support roosting by this species.

4.4.2 Fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*), Western Bat Working Group- High Priority. Moderate Potential.

The fringed myotis ranges through much of western North America from southern British Columbia, Canada, south to Chiapas, Mexico and from Santa Cruz Island in California, east to the Black Hills of South Dakota. This species is found in desert scrubland, grassland, sage-grass steppe, old-growth forest, and subalpine coniferous and mixed deciduous forest. Oak and pinyon-juniper woodlands are most commonly used. The fringed myotis roosts in colonies from 10 to 2,000 individuals, although large colonies are rare. Caves, buildings, underground mines, rock crevices in cliff faces, and bridges are used for maternity and night roosts, while hibernation has only been documented in buildings and underground mines. The buildings and trees on the site may support roosting by this species.



4.4.3 Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*); CDFW Species of Special Concern, Western Bat Working Group. High Priority.

Pallid bat is broadly distributed throughout much of western North America and typically occurs in association with open, rocky areas. Occupied habitats are highly variable and range from deserts to forests in lowland areas and include higher-elevation forests. Roosting may occur singly or in groups of up to hundreds of individuals. Roosts must offer protection from high temperatures and are typically located in rock crevices, mines, caves, or tree hollows; manmade structures are also used, including buildings (both vacant and occupied) and bridges. Pallid bats are primarily insectivorous, feeding on large prey that is usually taken on the ground but sometimes in flight. The buildings and trees on the site may support roosting by this species.

4.4.4 White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*). CDFW Fully Protected Species. Moderate Potential.

The white-tailed kite is resident in open to semi-open habitats throughout the lower elevations of California, including grasslands, savannahs, woodlands, agricultural areas and wetlands. Vegetative structure and prey availability seem to be more important habitat elements than associations with specific plants or vegetative communities. Nests are constructed mostly of twigs and placed in trees, often at habitat edges. Nest trees are highly variable in size, structure, and immediate surroundings, ranging from shrubs to trees greater than 150 feet tall (Dunk 1995). This species preys upon a variety of small mammals, as well as other vertebrates and invertebrates. This species is common in the area and has some potential to nest in the trees onsite.

4.4.5 California Tiger Salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*). California Endangered Species Act, Threatened; Federal Endangered Species Act, Endangered. Unlikely to Occur.

Regulatory Background

The Sonoma County Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of CTS was listed as endangered on March 19, 2003 (USFWS 2003), and final critical habitat was designated on August 31, 2011. The Central Valley DPS is Federal listed as threatened, and CTS is listed as threatened state-wide under the California Endangered Species Act.

Life History and Habitat Requirements

CTS require both wetland and adjacent upland habitat to complete their life cycle. Subadult and adult CTS spend the dry summer and fall months of the year in upland refugia habitat in the burrows of small mammals, such as California ground squirrels (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) and Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) or in soil cracks. Once fall or winter rains begin, they emerge from the upland sites on rainy nights to feed and to migrate to breeding pools. Historically, CTS utilized vernal pools, but the species also currently breeds in stockponds. Occurrence of CTS is significantly associated with occurrence of ground squirrels or other burrowing small mammals. CTS cannot persist without upland habitat. Adult CTS may migrate up to 2,200 meters (~1.4 miles) from their upland sites to breeding sites, but most CTS remain much closer to breeding sites, as was found in one study that showed 95% of salamanders remained within 630 meters of their breeding pool in Solano County (Trenham and Shaffer 2005).

Status of the Species in the Study Area

The Study Area is in Fulton, just outside the City of Santa Rosa, in an area that is dominated primarily by agriculture and undeveloped land. The Study Area contains lands that are

developed via hardscape, landscaping and vineyard. Hardscaped and landscaped areas do not contain burrows that would be suitable to support CTS and no aquatic features that could support breeding are present in the Study Area. The nearest documented occurrence for CTS is about 0.6 miles south of the Project Area (CDFW 2023), at the Alton Lane mitigation bank. CTS in this location were introduced in 1996 and 2003–2004. The species still persists on the bank, but no CTS from the bank have ever been documented in areas surrounding the bank. The nearest natural occurrence of CTS is more than three miles to the south of the Project Area, beyond the documented dispersal capability of the species and on the opposite side of Santa Rosa Creek, which appears to form a natural barrier for CTS because no natural CTS population has ever been documented north of it (CDFW 2023). Due to the Project Area not being within the documented natural range of occurrence for the species and because no CTS have ever been detected off the Alton Lane introduction site, there is no evidence to substantiate that a project within the Study Area would be reasonably expected to result in any impact to CTS. For this reason, it is unlikely that the species would be detected or impacted by Project work within the Study Area.

4.5 Non-status Nesting Birds and Maternity Roosting Bats

Non-status native birds may utilize the vegetation and structures in the Project Area for nesting and thus could be disturbed by Project activities if they occur during the nesting season. The nesting season is typically defined as approximately February 1 to August 15. Avoidance of impacts to nesting birds, including any actions that cause birds to abandon nests and/or hatchlings, is required by California Fish and Game Code. Similarly, impacts to bat maternity roosts, regardless of the species of bat, would be potentially significant and will be avoided by conducting demolition work outside the maternity roost season, which generally falls in the same February to August timeframe, as described above for nesting birds. If demolition of buildings, vegetation/tree removal or ground disturbance occurs during the nesting/roosting season, the measures described in the following section will reduce potential impacts to maternity roosting bats and nesting birds to less than significant.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Sensitive Biological Communities

The Study Area is comprised of non-sensitive, developed land cover types: hardscape, landscaping and vineyard. Consequently, there are no potentially sensitive biological communities present within the Study Area. No impacts to sensitive biological communities are anticipated; therefore, no further studies or recommendations are warranted for sensitive biological communities.

5.2 Protected Native Trees

The project is not expected to require removal of protected trees. If tree removal becomes necessary, with the obtainment of a tree permit and implementation of any conditions of approval associated with the tree permit, impacts to protected native trees would be considered less than significant.



5.3 Special-status Plant Species

The Study Area does not contain special-status plant habitat. No special-status plants were observed in the Study Area during the site visit, nor have any special-status plants been documented in the Study Area previously. No impacts to special-status plants are anticipated; therefore, no further studies or recommendations are warranted for special-status plants.

5.4 Special-status and Non-status Wildlife Species

5.4.1 Recommendations to Avoid Special-Status Wildlife, Non-status Birds and Maternity Roosting Bats

COMMON NESTING BIRDS AND WHITE-TAILED KITE

If project work is scheduled to occur between September 1 and January 31, which is considered to be outside of the nesting bird season, impacts to nesting birds, including white-tailed kite will not occur. If work will occur between February 1 and August 31, the following actions to avoid impacts to active nests and white-tailed kite are recommended:

A survey for active bird nests will be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 14 days prior to the start of Project activities (vegetation removal, grading, tree removal, building demolition or other initial ground-disturbing activities) if they commence during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31). The survey will be conducted in a sufficient area around the Study Area to identify the location and status of any nests that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by project activities. Upon completion of the surveys, any nests discovered will be avoided through a work exclusion buffer determined by a qualified biologist to avoid impacts. Buffers will be sufficiently large and long in duration such that nest abandonment is avoided. The qualified biologist will determine the buffer based on the species and the type of disturbance anticipated to result from Project activities.

MATERNITY ROOSTING AND SPECIAL-STATUS BATS

Structures on the site may support roosting special status bat species including pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, fringed myotis and maternity roosts of common bat species, which are protected under California Fish and Game Code. Building removal is proposed during the Project and it is recommended that the following be implemented to minimize effects to special status bats and all bat maternity roosts:

To avoid impacts to special status bats and all bat maternity roosts, removal of any large trees (greater than 24 inches diameter at chest height) will be conducted during the non-maternity roosting season, which coincides with the non-nesting season for birds during the months of September through January. Additionally, all trees that are felled, regardless of the time of year, will be left on the ground for 24 hours prior to cutting up or removing the trees from the Project Area, allowing any roosting bats potentially present to escape overnight. If buildings or trees greater than 24 inches at chest height must be cut during the maternity roosting season, a qualified biologist will inspect the tree or structure for maternity roosting bats prior to removal. If active roosts are detected, they will be avoided until after they become inactive.

Based on this assessment, and with implementation of the above recommendations, the Project should be considered exempt from further environmental review because with implementation of



these avoidance measures and observance of existing standards potential impacts to biological resources would be less than significant without mitigation.

If you have questions or require additional information, please contact us.

Sincerely,
Brian Freiermuth



Senior Biologist
WRA, Inc.

List of Attachments

Attachment A. Figures
Attachment B. Observed Species

6.0 REFERENCES

[CDFW] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2023. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch. Sacramento, CA. Accessed: June.

[CNPS] California Native Plant Society. 2023. Online Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California. Available at: <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/>. Accessed: June.

[CNPS] California Native Plant Society. 2023. A Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition. Sacramento, California. Online at: <http://vegetation.cnps.org/>; Accessed: June.

[CSRL] California Soil Resources Lab. 2023. Online Soil Survey. Online at: <http://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/drupal>. Accessed: June.

Google Earth. 2023. Aerial Imagery 1993-2023. Accessed: June.

Trenham, P.C. and H.B. Shaffer. 2005. Amphibian upland habitat use and its consequences for population viability. *Ecological Applications* 15(4):1158-1168.

[USGS] U.S. Geological Survey. 1951. 7.5-minute Quadrangle Series: Napa, California. Photorevised 1980.

[USFWS] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2023. National Wetlands Inventory website. U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. Online at: <http://www.fws.gov/nwi/>; most recently accessed: June.



Attachment A.

Figures



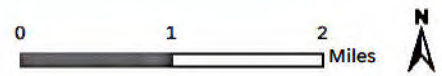


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Sources: National Geographic, WRA | Prepared By: rochelle, 6/26/2023

Figure A-1. Study Area Regional Location Map

1406 Wood Avenue
Sonoma County, CA



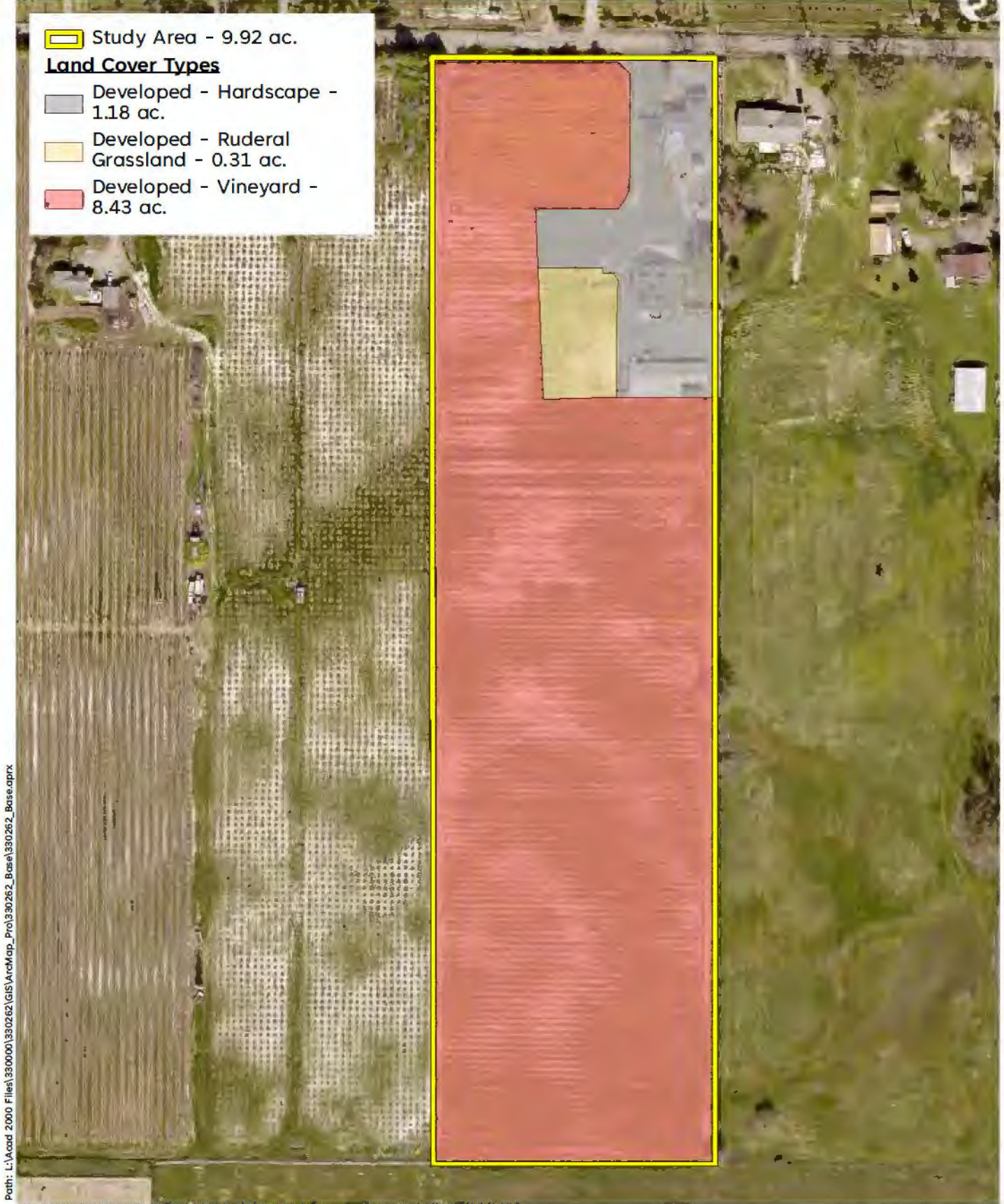


Figure A-2. Land Cover

Attachment B.

Observed Species



Attachment B-1. Plant species observed in the Study Area, June 7, 2023

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LIFE FORM	ORIGIN	RARE STATUS ¹	INVASIVE STATUS ²	WETLAND INDICATOR ³
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	pigweed amaranth	annual forb	non-native	--	--	FACU
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen Anne's lace	perennial forb	non-native	--	assessed	UPL
Asteraceae	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	stinking chamomile	annual forb	non-native	--	assessed	FACU
Asteraceae	<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	field marigold	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeran canadensis</i>	Canadian horseweed	annual forb	native	--	--	FACU
Asteraceae	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	bristly ox-tongue	perennial forb	non-native	--	limited	FAC
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	rough cat's-ear	perennial forb	non-native	--	moderate	FACU
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca serriala</i>	prickly lettuce	annual forb	non-native	--	assessed	FACU
Asteraceae	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i> ssp. <i>longirostris</i>	hawkbit	annual forb	non-native	--	--	FACU
Asteraceae	<i>Sanctus asper</i>	prickly sow thistle	annual forb	non-native	--	assessed	FAC
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard	annual forb	non-native	--	moderate	NL
Brassicaceae	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	wild radish	perennial forb	non-native	--	limited	NL
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	corn spurry	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	red sandspurry	perennial forb	non-native	--	--	FAC
Convolvulaceae	<i>Canvalvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	perennial forb	non-native	--	assessed	NL
Cupressaceae	<i>Sequaia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood	evergreen tree	native	--	--	NL
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	tall flat-sedge	perennial graminoid	native	--	--	FACW
Fabaceae	<i>Acmispon americanus</i>	American lotus	annual forb	native	--	--	NL
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	bur medic	annual forb	non-native	--	limited	FACU
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>	strawberry clover	perennial forb	non-native	--	--	FAC
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	garden vetch	annual forb	non-native	--	--	FACU
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	winter vetch	annual forb	non-native	--	assessed	NL
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	valley oak	deciduous tree	native	--	--	FACU
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium brachycarpum</i>	foothill filaree	annual forb	non-native	--	limited	NL
Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	pennyroyal	perennial forb	non-native	--	moderate	OBL
Lythraceae	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	hyssop loosestrife	annual forb	non-native	--	moderate	OBL

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LIFE FORM	ORIGIN	RARE STATUS ¹	INVASIVE STATUS ²	WETLAND INDICATOR ³
Malvaceae	<i>Malva nicaeensis</i>	bull mallow	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Myrsinaceae	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	scarlet pimpernel	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Oleaceae	<i>Olea europaea</i>	olive	evergreen tree	non-native	--	limited	NL
Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	fringed willowherb	perennial forb	native	--	--	FACW
Orobanchaceae	<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	yellow glandweed	annual forb	non-native	--	limited	FAC
Plantaginaceae	<i>Kickxia elatine</i>	sharp-leaf cancerwort	perennial forb	non-native	--	--	UPL
Poaceae	<i>Avena barbata</i>	wild oat	annual graminoid	non-native	--	moderate	NL
Poaceae	<i>Briza minor</i>	little rattlesnake grass	annual graminoid	non-native	--	--	FAC
Poaceae	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	rip-gut brome	annual graminoid	non-native	--	moderate	NL
Poaceae	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	soft chess	annual graminoid	non-native	--	limited	FACU
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	perennial graminoid	non-native	--	moderate	FACU
Poaceae	<i>Festuca perennis</i>	Italian rye grass	annual graminoid	non-native	--	moderate	FAC
Poaceae	<i>Glyceria declinata</i>	waxy manna grass	perennial graminoid	non-native	--	moderate	FACW
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Mediterranean barley	annual graminoid	non-native	--	moderate	FAC
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	mouse barley	annual graminoid	non-native	--	moderate	FACU
Poaceae	<i>Poa annua</i>	annual bluegrass	annual graminoid	non-native	--	--	FAC
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	dooryard knotweed	perennial forb	non-native	--	--	FAC
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock	perennial forb	non-native	--	limited	FAC
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	spiny buttercup	perennial forb	non-native	--	--	FACW
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	cherry plum	deciduous tree	non-native	--	limited	NL
Vitaceae	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	wine grape	deciduous vine	non-native	--	--	NL

All species identified using the *Jepson Manual, 2nd Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012), *The Jepson Flora Project* (eFlora 2023), and *A Flora of Sonoma County* (Best, et al. 1996); nomenclature follows *The Jepson Flora Project* (eFlora 2023) unless otherwise noted

Sp.: "species", intended to indicate that the observer was confident in the identity of the genus but uncertain which species

Cf.: "confer" or "compared with", intended to indicate a species appeared to the observer to be specific, but was not identified based on diagnostic characters

¹Rare Status: The CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2023)

FE:	Federal Endangered
FT:	Federal Threatened
SE:	State Endangered
ST:	State Threatened
SR:	State Rare
LR	Locally Rare
CRPR 1A:	Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
CRPR 1B:	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
CRPR 2A:	Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere
CRPR 2B:	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
CRPR 3:	Plants about which we need more information – a review list
CRPR 4:	Plants of limited distribution – a watch list

²Invasive Status: California Invasive Plant Inventory (Cal-IPC 2006)

High:	Severe ecological impacts; high rates of dispersal and establishment; most are widely distributed ecologically.
Moderate:	Substantial and apparent ecological impacts; moderate-high rates of dispersal, establishment dependent on disturbance; limited moderate distribution ecologically
Limited:	Minor or not well documented ecological impacts; low-moderate rate of invasiveness; limited distribution ecologically
Assessed:	Assessed by Cal-IPC and determined to not be an existing current threat

³Wetland Status: National List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands, Arid West Region (Corps 2018)

OBL:	Almost always a hydrophyte, rarely in uplands
FACW:	Usually a hydrophyte, but occasionally found in uplands
FAC:	Commonly either a hydrophyte or non-hydrophyte
FACU:	Occasionally a hydrophyte, but usually found in uplands
UPL:	Rarely a hydrophyte, almost always in uplands
NL:	Rarely a hydrophyte, almost always in uplands
NI:	No information; not factored during wetland delineation

Attachment B-2. Wildlife species observed in and around the Study Area, June 7, 2023

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Mammals	
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher (burrows)
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote (scat)
Birds	
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	western scrub-jay
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	barn swallow
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	cliff swallow
<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	western bluebird
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch
<i>Streptopelia auritus</i>	Eurasian collared dove