

September 8, 2016

LMR Property Acquisition Partners, LLC Attn: Elliott Faxstein P.O. Box 477 Rutherford, CA 94573

FINAL BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WETLAND DETERMINATION FOR THE PROPOSED LONG MEADOW RANCH PROJECT, NAPA COUNTY APN'S 009-070-049, -052, -053, AND -054, CITY OF ST. HELENA, CALIFORNIA, MHBA FILE 05127-2016-3190.

INTRODUCTION

During June of 2016, a Biological Resources Inventory was conducted on Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 009-070-049, -052, -053, and -054, a $10.0\pm$ acre parcel of land located on the U.S. Geological survey (USGS) St. Helena & Rutherford 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles, Township 8 North, Range 5 West, City of St. Helena, Napa County, California (Attachment A, Figure 1.) Particular attention was focused upon the project's potential impact to federal and state special-status plants and wildlife species and their habitats. The site is currently vacant land being used to grow vegetables. Interspersed between the rows of vegetables are non-native grasses and forbs. Elevation of the property is 230 feet in relatively flat terrain. The site is located on the northeast corner of Main Street and Mills Lane, St. Helena, CA. Surrounding land uses include single family residences to the northwest, agricultural land to the northeast and commercial properties to west, southwest and south.

A record search was completed prior to field surveys of the United States Fish & Wildlife Service's (USFWS) *Federal Endangered and Threatened Species List* (NEPA) and the *California Natural Diversity Database* (CEQA) for the St. Helena and Rutherford 7 ½ minute quadrangles and the adjacent eight quadrangles (see Attachment B). These documents list plants and wildlife that have Federal, State and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) special status. The site does not support habitat for any of the species listed by the USFWS or the State of California. Onsite surveys did not reveal the presence of any special status plant or wildlife species or any sensitive habitat (vernal pools, seasonal wetlands, etc.).

Field studies were conducted on foot making observations and noting habitat conditions, surrounding land uses, and plant and wildlife species. In accordance with guidance set forth in the United States Army Corps of Engineer's *1987 Wetlands Delineation Manual* a wetland determination was conducted. Field surveys were conducted to determine the presence of sensitive species, and/or suitable habitat for sensitive species (e.g. elderberry shrubs, seasonal wetlands, riparian habitats, etc.). These surveys also included ocular reconnaissance of the entire study area and buffer zones for nesting (or burrowing) raptors (*Athene cunicularia, Buteo swainsoni, and Buteo jamaicensis*). Site surveys were conducted by Wildlife Biologist Marcus

H. Bole, M.S., and Wetland Biologist Charlene J. Bole, M.S., on June 7, 2016. A total of 10 hours on onsite surveys were conducted.

EXISTING SETTING

Habitat Description

The subject property is located in the City of St. Helena, California. The site is uniformly level with an elevation of 230 feet above sea level. The site is currently vacant land being used to grow vegetables. Interspersed between the rows of vegetables are non-native grasses and forbs. There are no wetlands or riparian habitats on or near the subject property. These features are addressed below.

Undeveloped (Vacant) Land

Interspersed between the rows of vegetables are non-native introduced, annual, grasses and forbs. Due to the phenology of these grasses they tend to dominate the uncultivated landscape. Besides the brome, barley and ryegrass, other grasses found were barbed goatgrass (*Aegilops triuncialis*), and saltgrass (*Distichis spicata*). Non-native forbs found at the site were yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), filaree (*Erodium* spp.), and vetch (*Vicia* spp.).

Wildlife Communities

Undeveloped lands generally provide marginal breeding, cover, and foraging habitat for wildlife species. A limited variety of bird, reptile and mammal species were observed during the recent surveys. Species observed in these habitats include American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) and the western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*). No raptors were observed during over thirty hours of onsite observations.

Special Status Species

The following discussion describes the plant and animal species that have been afforded special recognition by federal, state, or local resource agencies or organizations. Listed and special-status species are of relatively limited distribution and may require specialized habitat conditions. Listed and special-status species are defined as one of the following:

- Listed or proposed for listing under the state or federal Endangered Species Acts.
- Protected under other regulations (e.g., Migratory Bird Treaty Act).
- California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Species of Special Concern.
- Receive consideration during environmental review under NEPA & CEQA.

Special-status species were considered for this analysis based on field survey results, a review of the *Federal Endangered and Threatened Species list for Napa County* (NEPA, 2016), *California*

Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB, 2016), CNPS literature, and database information provided by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (St. Helena & Rutherford 7 ¹/₂ Minute Quads).

Table 1 LISTED AND SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES POTENTIALLY OCCURRING WITHIN THE STUDY AREA, LONG MEADOW RANCH PROJECT SITE, ST. HELENA, CALIFORNIA

Species	Federal (USFWS) Status ¹	State (CDFG)/CNPS Status ¹	Habitat/Flowering	Potential for Occurrence				
		Р	lants					
<i>Amorpha californica var. napensis,</i> Napa false indigo.	None	None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, cismontane woodland, chaparral .	None : There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.				
<i>Astragalus claranus,</i> Clara Hunt's milk-vetch	E	T/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, chaparral.	None : There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.				
<i>Brodiaea leptandra,</i> narrow-antlered brodiaea	None	None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	None : There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys				
<i>Ceanothus confusus,</i> Rincon Ridge ceanothus	None	None/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland	None: There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys				
<i>Ceanothus divergens,</i> <i>Calistoga</i> ceanothus	None	None/1B.2	Chaparral, rocky, serpentine or volcanic sites.	None : There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys				
Ceanothus purpureus, holly-leaved ceanothus	None	None/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodlands, rocky, volcanic sites	None: There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys				
<i>Ceanothus sonomensis,</i> Sonoma ceanothus	None	None/1B.2	Chaparral, sandy, serpentine or volcanic soils.	None: There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.				
<i>Erigeron greenei,</i> Green's narrow-leaved daisy	None	None/1B.2	Chaparral, serpentine and volcanic substrates, generally in shrubby vegetation.	None : There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.				
<i>Hesperolinon sharsmithiae,</i> Sharsmith's western flax	None	None/1B.2	Chaparral, serpentine substrates.	None: There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.				
Layia septentrionalis, Colusa layia	None	None/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, chaparral.	None: There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.				
Leptosiphon jepsonii, Jepson's leptosiphon	None	None/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland	None: There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.				
<i>Lupinus sericatus,</i> Cobb Mountain Iupine	None	None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.	None : There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.				

<i>Navarretia leucocephala ssp. bakeri</i> , Baker's navarretia	None	None/1B.1	Vernal pools, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps.	None : There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.
Penstemon newberryi var. sonomensis, Sonoma beardtongue.	None	None/1B.3	Chaparral, crevices in rock outcrops and talus slopes.	None : There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.
<i>Sidalcea oregana ssp. hydrophila,</i> Marsh checkerbloom.	None	None/1B.2	Meadows and seeps, riparian forest, wet soil of streambanks.	None : There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.
<i>Streptanthus hesperidis,</i> Green jewelflower	None	None/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland.	None : There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.
<i>Trichostema ruygtii,</i> Napa bluecurls	None	None/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, lower montane coniferous forest.	None: There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.
			Birds	
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus,</i> Bald eagle	Delisted	E	Ocean shore, lake margins & rivers for both nesting and wintering, most nests within 1 mile of water.	None : There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.
<i>Progne subis,</i> Purple martin	None	None/SCS	Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas-fir. Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly.	None: There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.
		Amphibiai	ns and Reptiles	
<i>Dicamptodon ensatus,</i> California giant salamander.	None	None/None	Known from wet coastal forests near streams and seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County and east to Napa County. Aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, lakes & ponds.	None : There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.
<i>Rana draytonii,</i> California red-legged frog.	Т	None/SCS	Lowlands & foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation.	None : There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.
<i>Emys marmorata,</i> Western pond turtle.	None	None/SCS	Permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitats	None : There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.
		Inve	rtebrates	
<i>Bombus caliginosus,</i> Obscure bumble bee	None	None/None	Coastal areas from Santa Barbara County to north to Washington State. Food plant genera include Baccharis, Cirsium, Lupinus, Lotus, Grinelia and Phacellia.	None : There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.

Mammals											
<i>Antrozous pallidus,</i> Pallid bat	None	None/SCS	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	None : There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.							
Corynohinus townsendii, Townsend's big-eared bat	None	CT/SCS	Mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls & ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	None : There is no suitable habitat within or near the property, and none observed during onsite surveys.							
to human disturbance. (1) Legal Status Codes: E = Federally or State listed as endangered T = Federally or State listed as threatened SCS = Federal or State special concern species C = Candidate species for future listing as endangered or threatened = No designation 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California 1B = CNPS List 1B: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere 2 = CNPS List 2: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere 3 = CNPS List 3: Plants about which we need more information – a review list SOURCES: CNPS List 3: Plants about which we need more information. David Tibor editor. California Native Plant Society.											

Sensitive Habitats

Sensitive habitats include those that are of special concern to resource agencies and those that are protected under NEPA, CEQA, Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code, or Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The project area was systematically surveyed to ensure total search coverage, with special attention given to identifying those portions of the study area with the potential for supporting special-status species and sensitive habitats. No sensitive habitat was found on or near the project site.

Determination of Waters of the United States

The intent of this determination is to identify wetlands and "other waters of the United States" that are present within the Study Area that could fall under the regulatory jurisdiction of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The *1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* identifies several methodologies and combinations of methodologies that can be utilized in making jurisdictional determinations. Marcus H. Bole & Associates has employed the Routine On-Site Determination methodology for this study (as supplemented by the *Interim Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region*, dated December 2006). The Routine On-Site Determination method uses a three-parameter approach (vegetation, soils and hydrology) to identify and delineate the boundaries of jurisdictional wetlands. To be considered a wetland, all three positive wetland parameters must be present. These parameters include (1) a dominance of wetland vegetation, (2) a presence of hydric soils, and (3) hydrologic conditions that result in periods of inundation or saturation on the surface from flooding or ponding. Further description of these parameters is provided below:

1) Vegetation. Wetland vegetation includes those plants that possess physiological traits that allow them to grow and persist in soils subject to inundation and anaerobic soil conditions. Plant

species are classified according to their probability of being associated with wetlands. Obligate (OBL) wetland plant species almost always occur in wetlands (more than 99 percent of the time), facultative wetland (FACW) plant species occur in wetlands most of the time (67 to 99 percent), and facultative (FAC) plant species have about an equal chance (33 to 66 percent) of occurring in wetlands as in uplands. For this study, vegetation was considered to meet the vegetation criteria if more than 50% of the vegetative cover was FAC or wetter. No wetland plant species were observed within the project site during our onsite evaluations. There was no sign of vernal pools or vernal swales on the property.

2) Hydric Soils. Hydric soils are saturated, flooded, or ponded in the upper stratum long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions and favor the growth of wetland plants. Hydric soils include gleyed soils (soils with gray colors), or usually display indicators such as low chroma values, redoximorphic features, iron, or manganese concretions, or a combination of these indicators. Low chroma values are generally defined as having a value of 2 or less using the Munsell Soil Notations (Munsell, 1994). For this study a soil was considered to meet the hydric soil criteria for color if it had a chroma value of one or a chroma of two with redoximorphic features, or if the soil exhibited iron or manganese concretions. Redoximorphic features (commonly referred to as mottles) are areas in the soils that have brighter (higher chroma) or grayer (lower chroma) colors than the soil matrix. Onsite soils as identified by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) are Bale loam, Pleasanton loam, and Cortina loam. These alluvium soils are derived from sedimentary rock. These are well drained soils with a depth to the restrictive layer of over 80 inches. These soils do not support ponding or pooling, and show no sign of hydric soil development.

3) Hydrology. Wetlands by definition are seasonally inundated or saturated at or near the surface. In order for an area to have wetland hydrology, it has to be inundated or saturated for 5% of the growing season (approximately 12 days) (USDA, 1967). Indicators include visual soil saturation, flooding, watermarks, drainage patterns, encrusted sediment and plant deposits, cryptogrammic lichens, and algal mats.

Wetland Determination Results

Using the methodologies described in the 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual (as supplemented by the Interim Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region, dated December 2006), Marcus H. Bole & Associates found no federal jurisdictional wetland habitats within the boundaries of the subject property.

POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS

Site development will not result in impacts to listed federal or state plant or wildlife species. Impacts to common vegetation and wildlife habitats are as follows:

Common Vegetation and Wildlife Habitats:

Project implementation will not result in alterations (removal) of natural plant or wildlife communities. The proposed development of this site will not interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or result in impacts to established native

resident or migratory wildlife corridors. The project will not affect the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

Special-Status Species

Special-status species were considered for this analysis based on field survey results, a review of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), and CNPS literature. Based on the specific habitat characteristics of subject property, no sensitive plant or wildlife species will be impacted by this project.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1) There are no trees within the project area; however, due to the presence of medium diameter, mature trees within the immediate area (within 300 feet) of the project area, there is a potential for tree nesting raptors, ground nesting raptors and passerines, and protected bat species to nest within 300 feet of the future construction activities on the subject property. If construction activities are anticipated during the normal nesting season (February to August), there is a potential to impact the nests or cause nest abandonment. The following recommended mitigation measures would ensure that impacts to special-status bird and bat species remain at a level considered less than significant pursuant to the CEQA.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

1) Tree Nesting Raptors and Passerines

A pre-construction survey for ground-nesting birds will be performed within thirty (30) days prior to the start of construction. A qualified avian biologist will conduct passerine nest surveys prior to ground disturbing activities, or construction activities at the Project site to locate any active nests on or adjacent to the Project site. If land-clearing activities can be performed outside of the nesting season, that is, between August 16 and January 31, no preconstruction surveys for nesting birds are warranted.

If an active raptor nest is identified during the surveys of the project site and within 300 feet of the project site, a 300-foot buffer around the nest site must be established. It can be established via installation of orange construction fencing or placement of bright orange lath on 10 foot centers along the arc of the protection buffer. If nesting passerines are identified nesting then a 75-foot protection buffer shall be established using the same buffer demarcation fence or lath as prescribed above.

If nests are located off the project site, then the buffer should be demarcated as per above but only where the buffer intersects the project site. The size of the nest protection buffer may be altered if a qualified ornithologist with extensive construction-related nest protection experience conducts behavioral observations and determines the nesting raptors or passerines are well acclimated to disturbance. If this occurs, the qualified ornithologist may prescribe a modified buffer that provides sufficient buffer to prevent undue disturbance/harassment that would otherwise result in construction related nest failure. Physical harm to the nest or sufficient disturbance that results in adult inattentiveness to eggs or young will cause nest failure.

No construction or earth-moving activity should occur within the established buffer until it is determined by a qualified ornithologist that the young have fledged (that is, left the nest) and have attained sufficient flight skills to avoid project construction zones. In the area of the project site, this typically occurs by July 15th. However, this date may be earlier or later, and would have to be determined by the qualified ornithologist. If a qualified ornithologist is not hired to watch the nesting raptors/passerines then the buffers should be maintained in place through the month of August and work within the buffer can commence September 1st.

Ground Nesting Raptors and Passerines

In order to determine if ground-nesting raptors or passerines are nesting onsite, a qualified ornithologist would have to conduct walking transects through the project site's grassland habitat searching for nests. If ground-nesting raptors (e.g. northern harrier) or passerines are identified during the surveys within 300 feet of the project site (or 75-feet in the case of passerines), a 300-foot buffer (or 75-feet in the case of passerines) around the nest site should be fenced with orange construction fencing or brightly painted orange lath. If the nest is located off the project site, then the buffer should be demarcated as per above where the buffer intersects the project site. The size of the buffer may be altered if a qualified ornithologist conducts behavioral observations and determines the nesting raptors or passerines are well acclimated to disturbance. If this occurs, the ornithologist should prescribe a modified buffer that allows sufficient room to prevent undue disturbance/harassment to the nesting raptors/passerines.

No construction or earth-moving activity should occur within the established buffer until it is determined by a qualified ornithologist that the young have fledged (that is, left the nest) and have attained sufficient flight skills to avoid project construction zones. This typically occurs by July 15th. This date may be earlier or later, and would have to be determined by a qualified ornithologist. If a qualified ornithologist is not hired to watch the nesting raptors/passerines then the buffers should be maintained in place through the month of August and work within the buffer can commence September 1st.

Special Status Bats

In order to avoid impacts to special-status bats, a biologist should conduct a preconstruction survey of structures and trees that would be impacted by the project 15 days prior to removal or commencement of ground work. All bat surveys should be conducted by a biologist with experience surveying for bats. If no special-status bats are found during the surveys, then there would be no further regard for special-status bat species.

If special-status bat species are found roosting on the project site, the biologist should determine if there are young present (i.e., the biologist should determine if there are maternal roosts). If young are found roosting in any tree or structure that will be impacted by the project, such impacts should be avoided until the young are flying and feeding on

their own. A non-disturbance buffer installed with orange construction fencing should also be established around the maternity site. The size of the buffer zone should be determined by a qualified bat biologist at the time of the surveys. If adults are found roosting in a tree or structure on the project site but no maternal sites are found, then the adult bats can be flushed or a one-way eviction door can be placed over the tree cavity (or structure access opening) for a 48 hour period prior to the time the tree or structure in question would be removed or disturbed. At that point, no other mitigation compensation would be required.

This concludes our biological evaluation of the property located at the northeast corner of Main Street and Mills Lane, St. Helena, Napa County APNs 009-070-049, -052, -053, and -054, a 10-acre parcel of land located on the U.S. Geological survey (USGS) Township 8 North, Range 5 West, St. Helena, Napa County, CA. If you have any questions concerning our findings please feel free to contact me directly at: Marcus H. Bole & Associates, Attn: Marcus Bole, 104 Brock Drive, Wheatland, CA 95692, phone 530-633-0117, fax 530-633-0119, email: mbole@aol.com. For a complete copy of the Statement of Qualifications of the staff members conducting this evaluation please visit our website at: mhbole.com.

Respectfully Submitted:

Marans H. Bole

Marcus H. Bole Senior Wildlife Biologist

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS:

ATTACHMENT A: SITE MAPS & SOIL DATA

ATTACHMENT B: FEDERAL AND STATE SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES LIST

ATTACHMENT A: SITE MAPS & SOIL DATA



Figure 1: Vicinity Map, Proposed Long Meadow Ranch Project, a 10.0-acre site located northeast of the corner of Main Street and Mills Lane, St. Helena, Napa County, CA. APNs 009-070-049, -052, -053 and -054. Approximate center of site: 38.500653° North, -122.460901° West. Township 8 North, Range 5 West, St. Helena and Rutherford USGS Quadrangles.



Figure 2: Aerial Display, Proposed Long Meadow Ranch Project, a 10.0-acre site located northeast of the corner of Main Street and Mills Lane, St. Helena, Napa County, CA. APNs 009-070-049, -052, -053 and -054. Approximate center of site: 38.500653° North, -122.460901° West. Township 8 North, Range 5 West, St. Helena and Rutherford USGS Quadrangles.



MARCUS H. BOLE & ASSOCIATES 104 Brock Drive, Wheatland, CA 95692 (530) 633-0117, email: mbole@aol.com SITE: Long Meadow Ranch Project ITEM: Onsite Vegetable Gardens DATE: 6/7/2016 PLATE: 1



MARCUS H. BOLE & ASSOCIATES 104 Brock Drive, Wheatland, CA 95692 (530) 633-0117, email: mbole@aol.com SITE: Long Meadow Ranch Project ITEM: Onsite non-native grassland s DATE: 6/7/2016 PLATE: 2



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USDA

Map Unit Legend

Napa County, California (CA055)										
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI							
103	Bale loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	141.3	37.5%							
104	Bale clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	17.9	4.8%							
124	Cortina very gravelly loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	132.3	35.1%							
125	Cortina very stony loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	2.3	0.6%							
170	Pleasanton loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	70.0	18.6%							
174	Riverwash	10.5	2.8%							
181	Yolo loam, 0 to 10 percent slopes, moist, MLRA 14	2.1	0.6%							
Totals for Area of Interest	·	376.5	100.0%							

ATTACHMENT B: FEDERAL AND STATE SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES LIST

	1	1		1 1	Element Occ Ranks							Population StatusPresence						
Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Other Lists	Listing Status	Total EO's	Α	в	с	D	x	U	Historic >20 yr	Recent <=20 yr	Pres. Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.			
Amorpha californica var. napensis Napa false indigo	G4T2 S2	CNPS: 1B.2	Fed: None Cal: None	69 S:8	0	3	3	0	0	2	1	7	8	0	0			
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	G5 S3	CDFG: SC	Fed: None Cal: None	403 S:4	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	3	0	1			
Astragalus claranus Clara Hunt's milk-vetch	G1 S1	CNPS: 1B.1	Fed: Endangered Cal: Threatened	6 S:3	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	0			
Bombus caliginosus obscure bumble bee	G4? S1S2	CDFG:	Fed: None Cal: None	181 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0			
Brodiaea leptandra narrow-anthered brodiaea	G3? S3?	CNPS: 1B.2	Fed: None Cal: None	39 S:5	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	5	0	0			
Ceanothus confusus Rincon Ridge ceanothus	G1 S1	CNPS: 1B.1	Fed: None Cal: None	33 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0			
Ceanothus divergens Calistoga ceanothus	G2 S2	CNPS: 1B.2	Fed: None Cal: None	23 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0			
Ceanothus purpureus holly-leaved ceanothus	G2 S2	CNPS: 1B.2	Fed: None Cal: None	43 S:2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0			
Ceanothus sonomensis Sonoma ceanothus	G2 S2	CNPS: 1B.2	Fed: None Cal: None	30 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0			
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	G3G4 S2	CDFG: SC	Fed: None Cal: Candidate Threatened	622 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0			
<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i> California giant salamander	G3 S2S3	CDFG:	Fed: None Cal: None	227 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0			
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	G3G4 S3	CDFG: SC	Fed: None Cal: None	1155 S:2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0			
<i>Erigeron greenei</i> Greene's narrow-leaved daisy	G3 S3	CNPS: 1B.2	Fed: None Cal: None	20 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0			
Haliaeetus leucocephalus bald eagle	G5 S3	CDFG:	Fed: Delisted Cal: Endangered	321 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0			
Hesperolinon sharsmithiae Sharsmith's western flax	G2Q S2	CNPS: 1B.2	Fed: None Cal: None	32 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	0			
<i>Layia septentrionalis</i> Colusa layia	G2 S2	CNPS: 1B.2	Fed: None Cal: None	46 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0			

	1				-Element Occ Ranks						-Populatio	n Status-	Presen		
	CNDDB			Total							Historic	Recent	Pres. Poss.		
Name (Scientific/Common)	Ranks	Other Lists	Listing Status	EO's	Α	в	С	D	Х	U	>20 yr	<=20 yr	Extant	Extirp.	Extirp.
Leptosiphon jepsonii	G3	CNPS: 1B.2	Fed: None	39	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	5	6	0	0
Jepson's leptosiphon	S3		Cal: None	S:6											
Lupinus sericatus	G2	CNPS: 1B.2	Fed: None	45	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0
Cobb Mountain lupine	S2		Cal: None	S:7											
Navarretia leucocephala ssp. bakeri	G4T2	CNPS: 1B.1	Fed: None	58	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Baker's navarretia	S2		Cal: None	S:1											
Northern Vernal Pool	G2		Fed: None	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
	S2.1		Cal: None	S:1											
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus	G5T2T3Q	CDFG:	Fed: Threatened	39	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
steelhead - central California coast DPS	S2S3		Cal: None	S:1											
Penstemon newberryi var. sonomensis	G4T2	CNPS: 1B.3	Fed: None	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Sonoma beardtongue	S2		Cal: None	S:1											
Progne subis	G5	CDFG: SC	Fed: None	68	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
purple martin	S3		Cal: None	S:3											
Rana draytonii	G2G3	CDFG: SC	Fed: Threatened	1381	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
California red-legged frog	S2S3		Cal: None	S:1											
Sidalcea oregana ssp. hydrophila	G5T3	CNPS: 1B.2	Fed: None	23	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
marsh checkerbloom	S3		Cal: None	S:1											
Streptanthus hesperidis	G2	CNPS: 1B.2	Fed: None	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
green jewelflower	S2		Cal: None	S:1											
Trichostema ruygtii	G1G2	CNPS: 1B.2	Fed: None	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Napa bluecurls	S1S2		Cal: None	S:1											