



Exhibit D

BOTANICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE POVERTY FLATS RANCH CULTIVATION PROJECT AT 10535 HIGH VALLEY ROAD, CLEARLAKE OAKS, CALIFORNIA

May 8, 2024

Prepared by:

Graening and Associates, LLC
343 Carpenter Hill Road, Folsom CA 95630

1. PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

A botanical field survey was conducted on a 197-acre property at 10535 High Valley Road, Clearlake Oaks (see Exhibits). The proposed project is the creation of cannabis cultivation areas and supporting facilities (see Exhibits). For this assessment, the Project Area was defined as all of the combined smaller project areas (i.e., the proposed cultivation areas, proposed buildings and storage containers, road improvements, etc.), and this 16-acre area was the subject of the impact analysis. The entire 197-acre property was defined as the Study Area. The Study Area is defined to identify biological resources adjacent to the Project Areas, and is the area subject to potential indirect effects from Project implementation.

2. BIOLOGICAL SETTING

The Property is located within the Inner North Coast Range geographic subregion, which is contained within the Northwestern California geographic subdivision of the larger California Floristic Province (Baldwin et al. 2012). This region has a Mediterranean-type climate, characterized by distinct seasons of hot, dry summers and wet, moderately-cold winters. The Property and vicinity is in climate Zone 14 “Northern California’s Inland Areas with Some Ocean Influence”, with maritime air moderating temperatures that would otherwise be hotter in summer and colder in the winter (Sunset, 2021). In 2018, the Ranch Fire burned a significant portion of the Property.

The topography of the Property is variable, and consists of mountain slopes, ridgetops, and valleys. The elevation ranges from approximately 1,850 feet to 2,700 feet above mean sea level. Drainage runs to the southeast into High Valley, and eventually flows into Clear Lake. The land uses of the Property and vicinity are undeveloped open space, private estates with gardens or corrals, and grazing and timber land.

3. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Survey methodology followed the following protocols:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2018. Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1996. Guidelines for conducting and reporting botanical inventories for federally listed, proposed and candidate plants. Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office, Sacramento, California. 2 pp.
- California Native Plant Society. 2001. CNPS botanical survey guidelines.

3.1. PRELIMINARY DATA GATHERING AND RESEARCH

Prior to conducting the field survey, the following information sources were reviewed:

- Aerial photography of the Project Area (current and historical)
- United States Geologic Service 7.5 degree-minute topographic quadrangles
- USFWS National Wetland Inventory
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service soil survey maps
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), electronically updated monthly by subscription
- California Native Plant Society’s database *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (online edition).

The following reference sites were visited: Deemed not necessary.

3.2. FIELD SURVEYS

Dates of botanical field surveys (indicating the botanical field surveyor(s) that surveyed each area on each survey date), and total person-hours spent:

- Tim Nosal, MS., October 28, 2020, majority of day;
- Tim Nosal, MS., April 27, 2024, majority of day

Note: The qualifications of the botanical field surveyors and report authors are summarized at the end of this report.

Description of Survey Area: The survey area all of the combined smaller project areas (i.e., the proposed cultivation areas, proposed buildings and storage containers, road improvements, etc.), and this is about 16 acres combined.

Note: A map of the survey area relative to the project area is shown in the Exhibits.

A variable-intensity pedestrian survey was performed, and modified to account for differences in terrain, vegetation density, and visibility. All visible taxa observed were recorded in a field notebook. Survey efforts emphasized the search for any special-status species that had documented occurrences in the CNDDDB within the vicinity of the Project Area and those species on the CNPS or USFWS species lists.

Taxa were identified to the taxonomic level necessary to determine whether or not they are a special status plant. When a specimen could not be identified in the field, a photograph was taken and/or a specimen was pressed and identified in the laboratory using a dissecting scope where necessary. Dr. Graening holds the following scientific collection permits: CDFW Scientific Collecting Permit No. SC-006802; and CDFW Plant Voucher Specimen Permit 09004. Tim Nosal holds CDFW Plant Voucher Specimen Permit 2081(a)-16-102-V. Taxonomic determinations were facilitated by referencing museum specimens or by various texts, including the following: Powell and Hogue (1979); Pavlik (1991); (1993); Brenzel (2012); Stuart and Sawyer (2001); Lanner (2002); Sibley (2003); Baldwin et al. (2012); Calflora (2022); CDFW (2022b,c); NatureServe 2022; and University of California at Berkeley (2022a,b).

3.3. MAPPING AND OTHER ANALYSES

The locations of any special-status species or vegetation communities sighted were marked on aerial photographs and/or georeferenced with a geographic positioning system (GPS) receiver. Vegetation community types occurring in the Survey Area were mapped on aerial photographs, and information on habitat conditions and the suitability of the habitats to support special-status species was also recorded. Locations of any species' occurrences and sensitive natural community boundaries detected within the Project Area were digitized to produce the final maps. Geographic analyses were performed using geographical information system software (ArcGIS 11, ESRI, Inc.). Vegetation communities (assemblages of plant species growing in an area of similar biological and environmental factors), were classified by Vegetation Series (distinctive associations of plants, described by dominant species and particular environmental setting) using the CNPS Vegetation Classification system (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf, 1995). Species' habitat requirements and life histories were identified using the following sources: Baldwin et al. (2012); CNPS (2022), Calflora (2022); CDFW (2022a,b,c); and University of California at Berkeley (2022a,b).

3.4. Previous Studies

The following previous studies have been performed:

- Natural Investigations Co. 2020. Biological Resources Regulatory Constraints Analysis for Potential Cannabis Cultivation on Property at 10535 High Valley Road, Clearlake Oaks, California.
- Graening and Associates, LLC. 2024. Biological Resources Assessment for the Poverty Flats Ranch Cultivation Project at 10535 High Valley Road, Clearlake Oaks, California.

3.5. List of Sensitive Natural Communities with Potential to Occur in the Region

No critical habitat for any federally-listed plant species occurs within the Project Areas or the surrounding Property. The CNDDDB reported no special-status habitats within the Project Areas or surrounding Property. Within the surrounding region (County-level), the CNDDDB has mapped the following special-status habitats: Serpentine Bunchgrass; Northern Volcanic Ash Vernal Pool; Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh; Northern Basalt Flow Vernal Pool; Northern Volcanic Ash Vernal Pool; Northern Interior Cypress Forest; and Northern Vernal Pool.

3.6. List of Special Status Plants with Potential to Occur in the Region

A list of special-status plant species with potential to occur in the region was compiled based upon the following:

- A spatial query of the CNDDDB using a 10-mile buffer around the Property boundary.
- A 9-quadrangle query of the California Native Plant Society's database *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (online edition).

The databases were queried and any reported occurrences of special-status species were plotted in relation to the Project Area boundary using GIS software (see exhibits). The CNDDDB reported no special-status species occurrences within the Project Area or the surrounding Property. Within a 10-mile buffer of the Property boundary, the CNDDDB reported several special-status species occurrences, summarized in the Appendix.

A USFWS species list was generated online using the USFWS' IPaC Trust Resource Report System (see Appendix 1). This list is generated using a regional and/or watershed approach and does not necessarily indicate that the Property provides suitable habitat. The following listed species should be considered in the impact assessment:

- Burke's Goldfields *Lasthenia burkei* Endangered

4. RESULTS

4.1. LIST OF PLANT TAXA DETECTED DURING FIELD SURVEY(S)

All plant taxa detected during the botanical field survey are listed in the Appendix. During the field survey, no listed species were detected within the Project Areas or the surrounding Property. During the field survey, no special-status species was observed within the Project Areas, but one special-status plant was detected within the surrounding Property: bristly Leptosiphon (*Leptosiphon acicularis*). The location is about 100 feet away from the western-most cultivation area, and across a dirt road from the cultivation area (see Exhibits). This plant is ranked by CNPS as List 4, which is "Watch List: Plants of limited distribution." Because it is not ranked by CNPS as 1, 2, or 3, it is not considered significant under CEQA.

Deposition locations of voucher specimens: n/a

4.2. LIST OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES DETECTED DURING FIELD SURVEY(S)

The Property contains the following terrestrial vegetation communities (and are mapped in the Exhibits):

Chaparral (Chamise): In 2018, the Ranch Fire burned a significant portion of the Property. The shrub-covered slopes and ridges across the Property were particularly impacted. However, many of these species are adapted to fire and are readily recolonizing areas that burned. Stands of chaparral within the Property are dominated by chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Other shrubs commonly found in the chaparral include wedgeleaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon californicum*) and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*). The relatively open canopy has allowed for the development of an understory of grasses and herbs including slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), sixweeks rattail fescue (*Festuca myuros*), Madrid brome (*Bromus madritensis*), nit grass (*Gastridium phleoides*), Pacific fescue (*Festuca macrostachya*), western everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*), Maltese star thistle (*Centaurea melitensis*) and wavy-leaved soap plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*). This vegetation type can be classified as the Holland Type "Chamise Chaparral" or as "37.101.00 Chamise chaparral" (CDFW 2020).

Blue Oak Woodland: Tree-dominated habitats are found throughout the hills of the Property. Upland areas dominated by oaks can be further described as a blue oak woodland. The blue oak woodland consists of blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) as the primary species in the canopy, along with gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). Additional trees found along the watercourses include interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) and California buckeye (*Aesculus californicus*). Shrubs commonly encountered within the woodland include common manzanita (*Arctostaphylos manzanita* ssp. *manzanita*), western redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), toyon and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). The herbaceous understory is dominated by grasses such as dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinoides*), blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), purple needlegrass (*Stipa pulchra*) and bromes (*Bromus* spp.). This vegetation type can be classified as the Holland Type "Blue Oak Woodland" or as "71.020.00 Blue Oak Woodland" (CDFW 2020).

Ruderal/Disturbed. These areas consist of disturbed or converted natural habitat that is now either in ruderal state, graded, or urbanized with gravel roads, or structure and utility placement. Vegetation within this habitat type consists primarily of nonnative weedy or invasive species or ornamental plants lacking a consistent community structure. The disturbed and altered condition of these lands greatly reduces their habitat value and ability to sustain rare plants or diverse wildlife assemblages.

During the field survey, the following sensitive natural communities were detected in small patches within the Project Areas:

- 71.000.00 Oak Woodlands and Forests
 - 71.020.00 Blue oak woodland and forest

4.3. Adequacy of Botanical Field Survey(s)

Potential for a false negative botanical field survey: Unlikely since botanical surveys were performed in the spring and fall.

Did climatic conditions affect the botanical field survey results?

There were no unusual climatic conditions.

Did the timing of botanical field surveys affect the comprehensiveness of botanical field surveys?

Unlikely since botanical surveys were performed in the spring and fall over different years.

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5. POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS

5.1. Special-status Plant Populations

The Project Areas are located primarily in ruderal habitat, but some project areas are located in chaparral and woodland habitat, which will be impacted by project implementation. Special-status plants have a moderate potential to occur in chaparral and woodland habitat because rare plant species have been reported in similar habitats in the region by the CNDDDB. Botanical field surveys were performed; no special-status plants were observed within the Project Areas. A rare plant was detected outside of the project areas, but this population will not be impacted by project implementation. No known special-status plant populations will be impacted by project implementation.

5.2. Sensitive Natural Communities

The Project Area does contain small patches of one general sensitive natural community type: 71.000.00 Oak Woodlands and Forests, and specifically, 71.020.xx Blue Oak Woodland And Forest. Project implementation will have a less-than significant impact upon sensitive natural communities for numerous reasons. The majority of sensitive natural communities of the Property (especially those in channels) were avoided in project design of cultivation compound locations, including aquatic buffers of at least 100 feet. Although project implementation will disturb some oak woodland communities, the majority of oak woodland communities on the Property will not be disturbed or involved in the project. During the permitting process, Lake County requires mitigation for the removal of protected oak trees; typical mitigation is tree replacement at a ratio of 2:1 or 3:1. For these reasons, project implementation will have a less than significant impact (direct, indirect, and cumulative) upon sensitive natural communities.

No further botanical field surveys are deemed necessary.

6. QUALIFICATIONS OF BOTANICAL FIELD SURVEYORS AND REPORT AUTHORS

G.O. GRAENING, Ph.D., M.S.E.

Dr. Graening holds a PhD in Biological Sciences and a Master of Science in Biological and Agricultural Engineering. Dr. Graening was an adjunct Professor at California State University at Sacramento for 10 years, and was an active researcher in the area of conservation biology; his publication list is available online at <http://www.csus.edu/indiv/g/graeningg/pubs.htm>. Dr. Graening is also a Certified Arborist (ISA # WE-6725A). Dr. Graening has 24 years of experience in environmental assessment, including previous employment with The Nature Conservancy, Tetra Tech Inc., and CH2M Hill, Inc.

TIMOTHY R. D. NOSAL, M.S.

Mr. Nosal holds a B.S. and M.S. in Biological Sciences. Mr. Nosal has statewide experience performing sensitive plant and animal surveys in addition to terrestrial vegetation investigations. Mr. Nosal has over 25 years of experience in botanical surveys, environmental assessment, and teaching with employers that include California Department of Fish and Wildlife, State Water Resources Control Board, American River College, MTI College and Pacific Municipal Consultants. Mr. Nosal has intensive experience with the flora of the Pine Hill region, including leading numerous field trips exploring the botany of the region, co-authoring a fuel management plan for Pine Hill, and a Master's thesis on Stebbins's morning glory (*Calystegia stebbinsii*), an endangered plant of this region.

7. REFERENCES

- Baldwin, B.G., D.H. Goldman, D.J. Keil, R. Patterson, and T.J. Rosatti, editors. 2012. The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, second edition, thoroughly revised and expanded. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 1,600 pp.
- Calflora. 2022. Calflora, the on-line gateway to information about native and introduced wild plants in California. Internet database available at <http://calflora.org/>.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2018. Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities. California Natural Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Sacramento, California. 12 pp.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2022. RareFind, California Natural Diversity Data Base. Biogeographic Data Branch, Sacramento, California. (updated monthly by subscription service)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2022. List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities Recognized by the California Natural Diversity Database. Available on the Internet at: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCAMP/Natural-Communities>.
- California Native Plant Society. 2022. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants. Rare Plant Scientific Advisory Committee, David P. Tibor, convening editor. California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, California. Internet database available at <http://cnps.web.aplus.net/cgi-bin/inv/inventory.cgi>.
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- Stuart, J. D., and J. O. Sawyer. 2001. Trees and Shrubs of California. California Natural History Guides. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 467 pp.
- Sunset Western Garden Collection. 2022. Sunset Climate Zones. Sunset Publishing Corporation. Available on the Internet at: <https://www.sunsetwesterngardencollection.com/climate-zones>.
- University of California at Berkeley. 2022a. Jepson Online Interchange for California Floristics. Jepson Flora Project, University Herbarium and Jepson Herbarium, University of California at Berkeley. Internet database available at <http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/interchange.html>.
- University of California at Berkeley. 2022b. CalPhotos. Biodiversity Sciences Technology Group, University of California at Berkeley. Internet database available at <http://calphotos.berkeley.edu/>
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1996. Guidelines for conducting and reporting botanical inventories for federally listed, proposed and candidate plants. Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office, Sacramento, California. 2 pp.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service. 2022. Wetlands Digital Data. National Wetlands Inventory Center. Digital maps downloaded from the Internet at <https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/>.

EXHIBITS



- NORTHEAST ON SR-20E (0.3 MILES) TOWARDS LAKE STREET/LAKELAND STREET
- TURN LEFT AND TAKE HIGH VALLEY ROAD (5.4 MILES)
- THE PRIVATE DRIVEWAY FOR 10535 HIGH VALLEY ROAD WILL BE ON THE LEFT

APN: 006-004-22

EARTHWORK QUANTITIES:

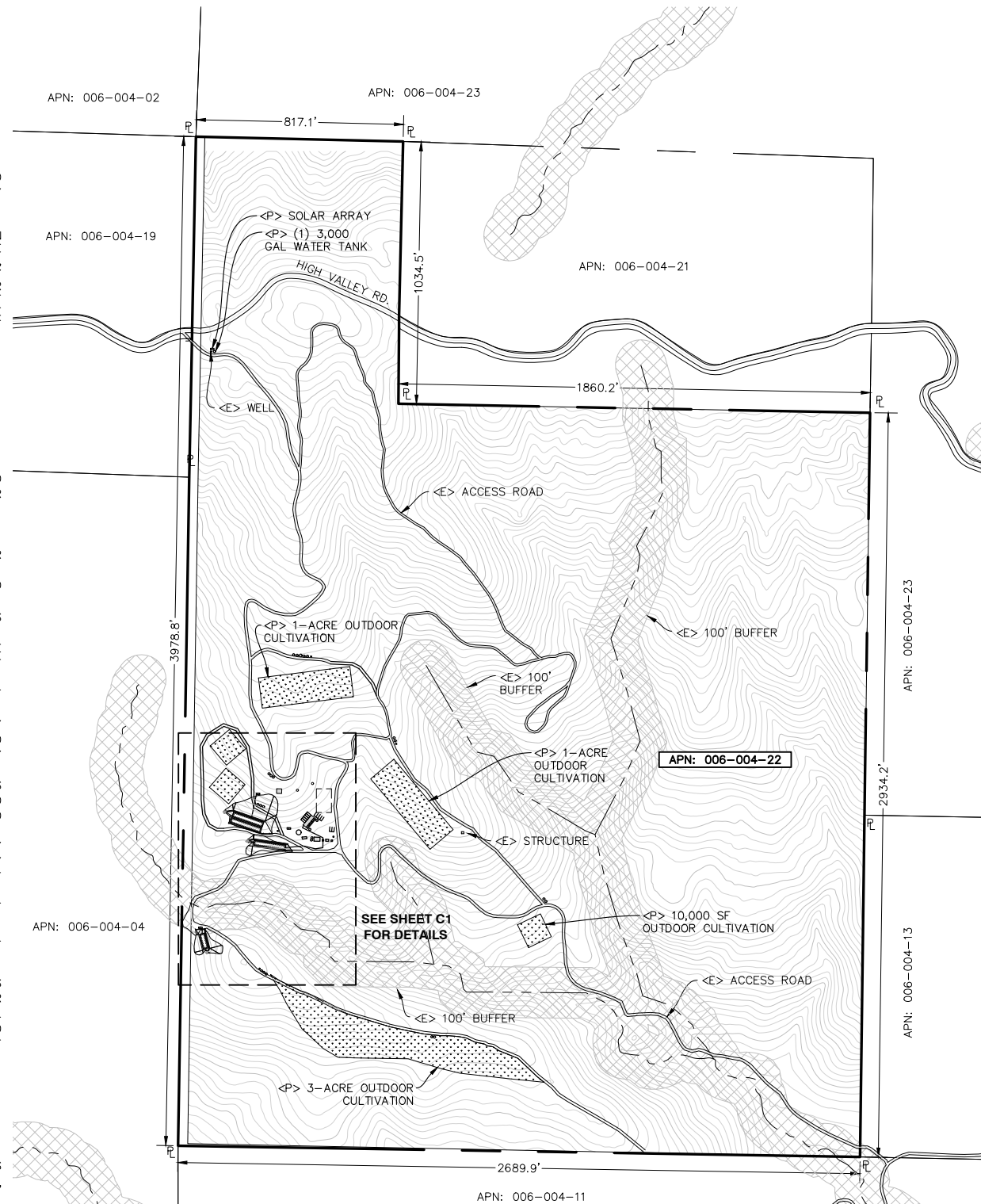
TOTAL CUT	= 6,200 CU.YD.
TOTAL FILL	= 1,250 CU.YD.
TOTAL IMPORT (AGGREGATE)	= 550 CU.YD.
TOTAL EXPORT	= 0 CU.YD.

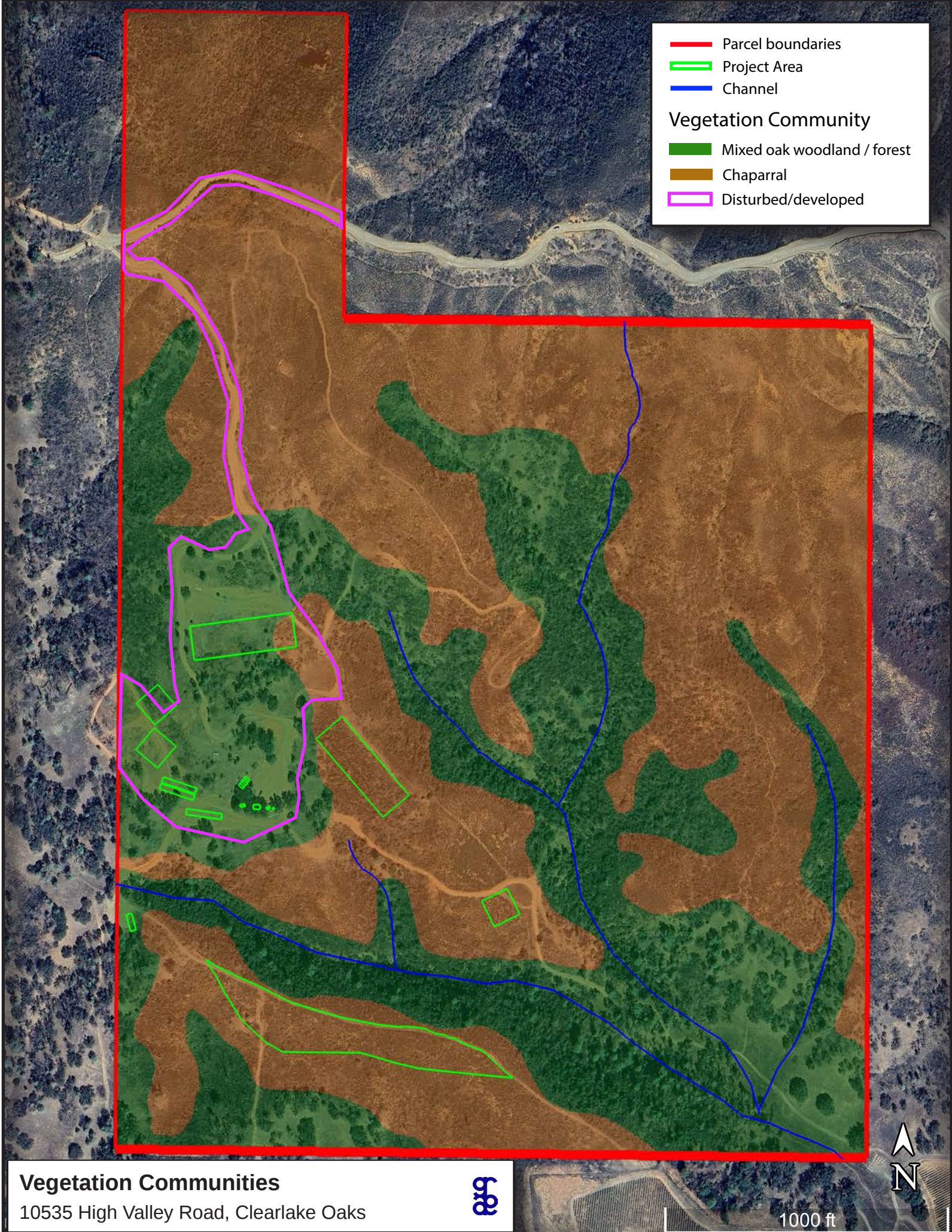
1. DRAWING SCALE AS NOTED. WRITTEN DIMENSIONS SHALL TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER SCALED DIMENSIONS.
2. THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY. HOWEVER, EAST BOUNDARY INFORMATION BY STEWART LAND SERVICES, PLS 9644, DATED 02-09-2024. NORTHPOINT CONSULTING GROUP, INC. HAS NOT VERIFIED THIS PROPERTY BOUNDARY.
3. PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION A PRE-SITE MEETING BETWEEN OWNER, ENGINEER, AND CONTRACTOR SHALL OCCUR.

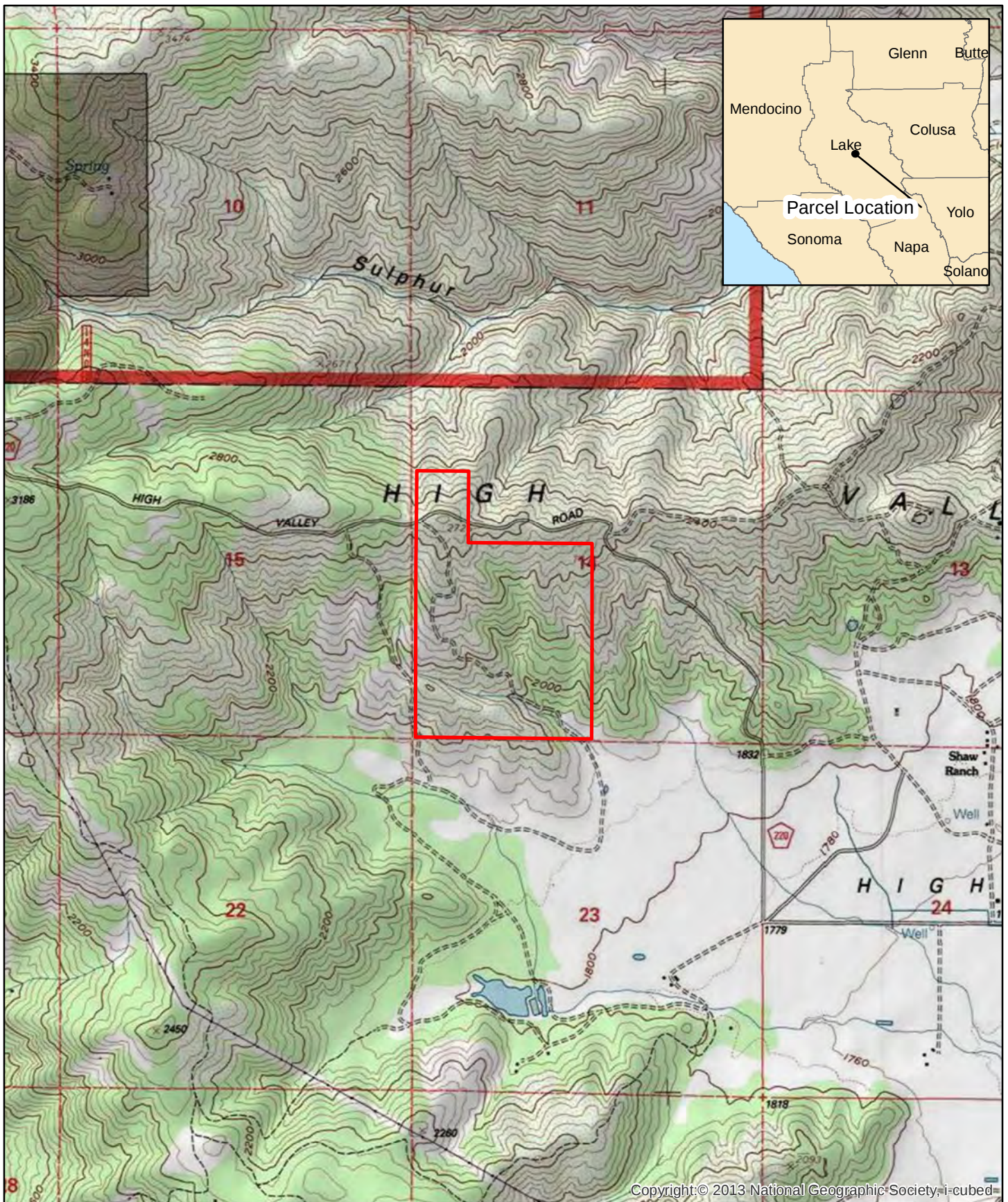
1. CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH ANY AND ALL GRADING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS ADMINISTERED BY THE COUNTY OF LAKE.
2. CUT AND FILL SLOPES SHALL BE 2:1 (H:V) MAXIMUM, UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN ON THE PLANS.
3. FINISHED GRADING SHALL BE AS INDICATED ON THE PLANS.
4. TOPSOIL AND ALL UNSUITABLE MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED FROM ALL AREAS TO RECEIVE CONCRETE, ASPHALT, OR FILL, UNSUITABLE MATERIAL INCLUDES SOILS WITH HIGH ORGANIC MATERIAL, DARKER TOPSOILS AND OVER SATURATED SOILS.
5. ALL FILL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO A MINIMUM OF 90%, EXCEPT WHERE 95% RELATIVE COMPACTION REQUIRED WITHIN 24" OF FINISH GRADE AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION 19-5.03 OF CALTRANS STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.
6. ALL GROUND BARED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL RECEIVE EROSION CONTROL TREATMENT AS SPECIFIED IN THE SOIL LOSS & POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN.
7. ALL EXPORT MATERIAL SHALL BE TAKEN TO A PROPER DISPOSAL SITE.



C0 - PLOT PLAN, VICINITY MAP, & PROJECT NOTES
C1 - EXISTING AND PROPOSED SITE PLAN
C2 - PROPOSED AREA 1 SITE PLAN & SECTIONS
C3 - PROPOSED AREA 2 SITE PLAN & SECTIONS
C4 - PROJECT DETAILS
C5 - EROSION CONTROL NOTES







Parcel Location

0

0.5

1

Kilometers

0

0.5

1

Miles

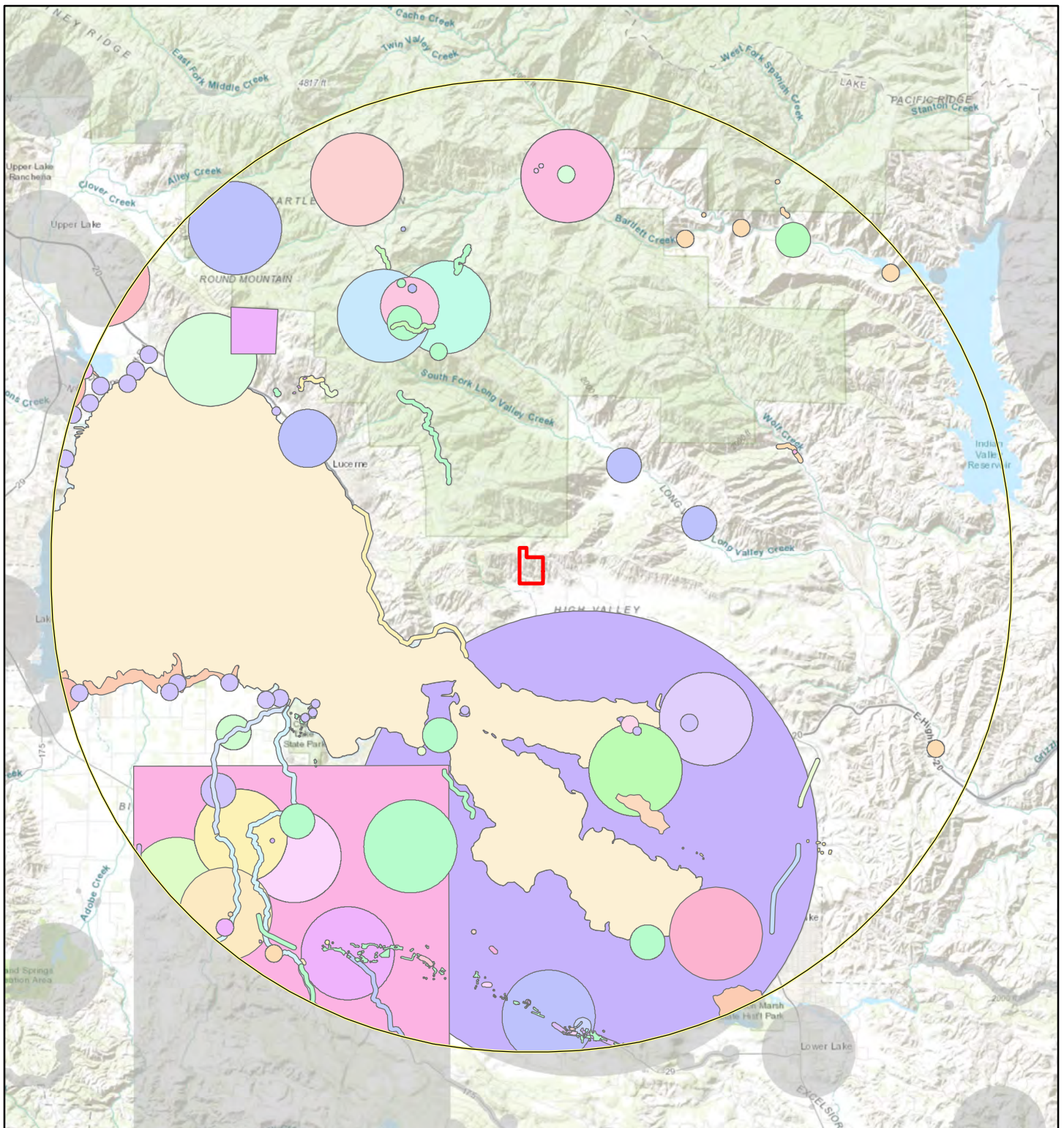


1:24,000

10535 High Valley Rd
Parcel Location Map



NATURAL
INVESTIGATIONS
COMPANY



Parcel Location 10 Mile Buffer

1:190,000 1 inch = 3 miles

0 3 6 Miles



Notes:

1. The locations of all features shown are approximate.
2. This drawing is for information purposes. It is intended to assist in showing features discussed in an attached document. Natural Investigations Company can not guarantee the accuracy and content of electronic files. The master file is stored by Natural Investigations Company and will serve as the official record of this communication.
3. It is unlawful to copy or reproduce all or any part thereof, whether for personal use or resale, without permission. Data Sources: California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2020. RareFind 5.x, California Natural Diversity Data Base. Biogeographic Data Branch, Sacramento, California. (updated monthly by subscription service)

Special-Status Species Occurrences Map

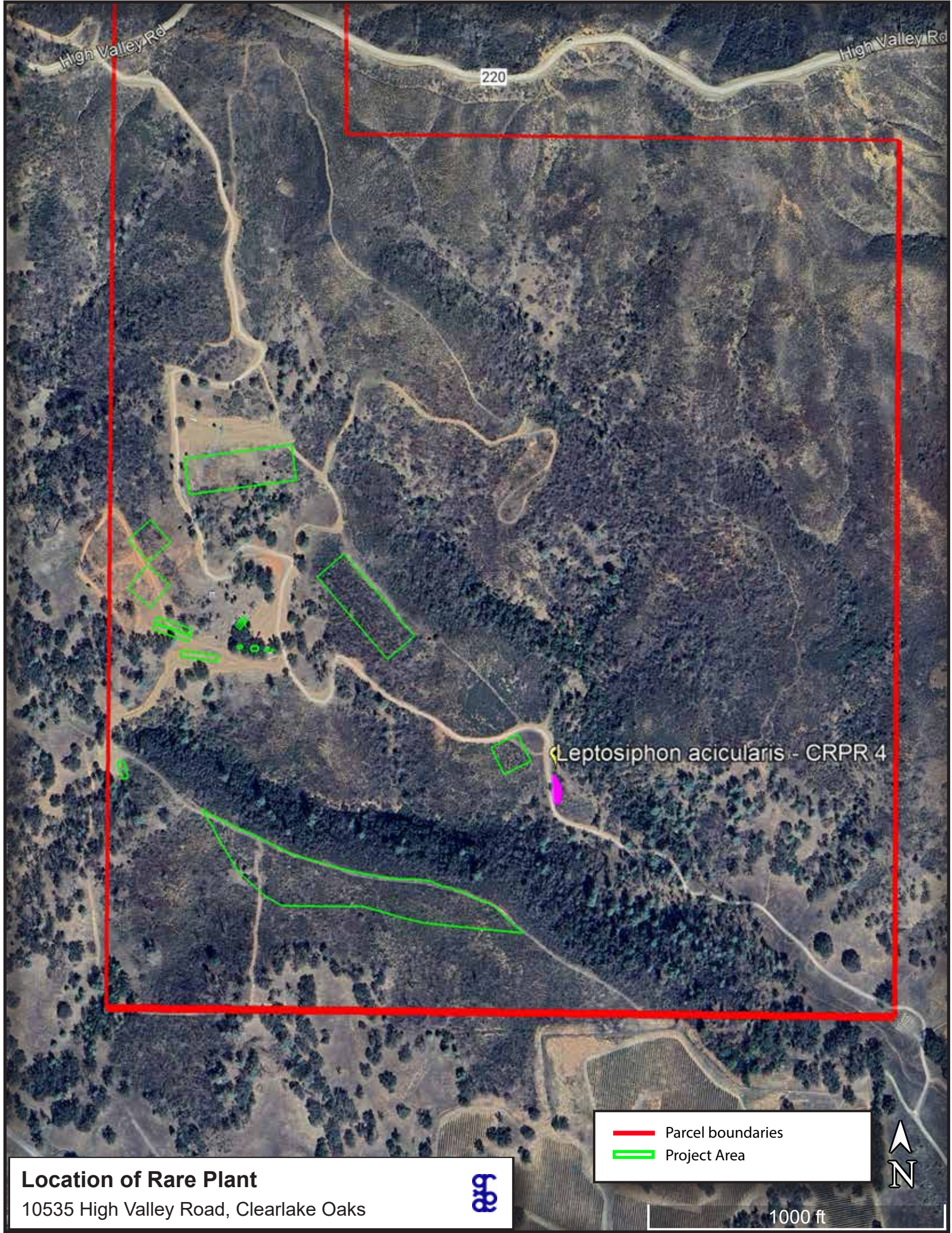
10535 High Valley Rd

Clearlake Oaks 1996 Quadrangle: Township 14N, Range 8W, Section 14



NATURAL INVESTIGATIONS CO.

WWW.NATURALINVESTIGATIONS.COM



High Valley Rd

220

High Valley Rd

Leptosiphon acicularis - CRPR 4

3

Location of Rare Plant

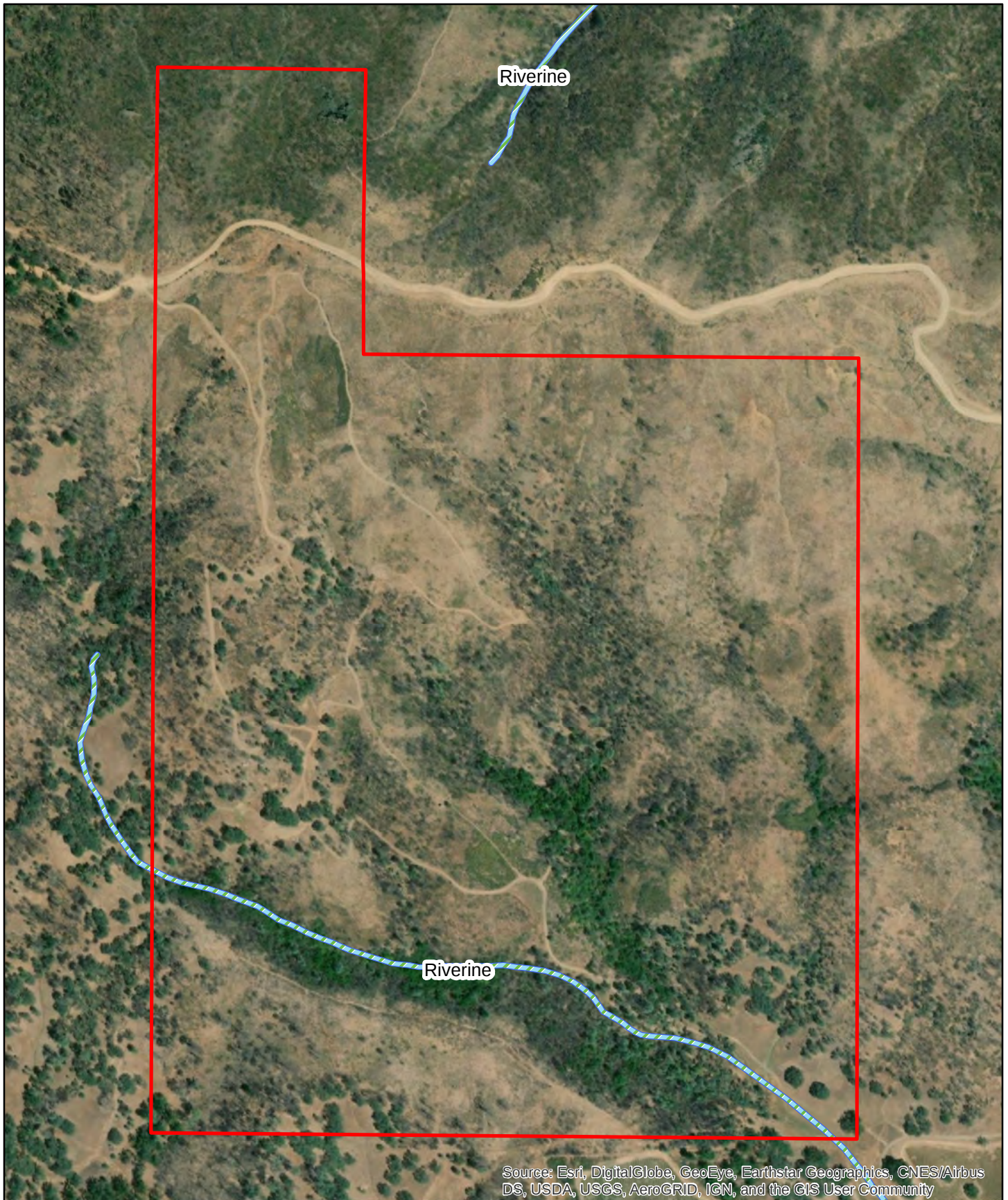
10535 High Valley Road, Clearlake Oaks



- Parcel boundaries
- Project Area



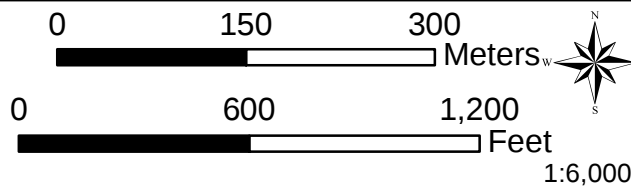
1000 ft



Parcel Location



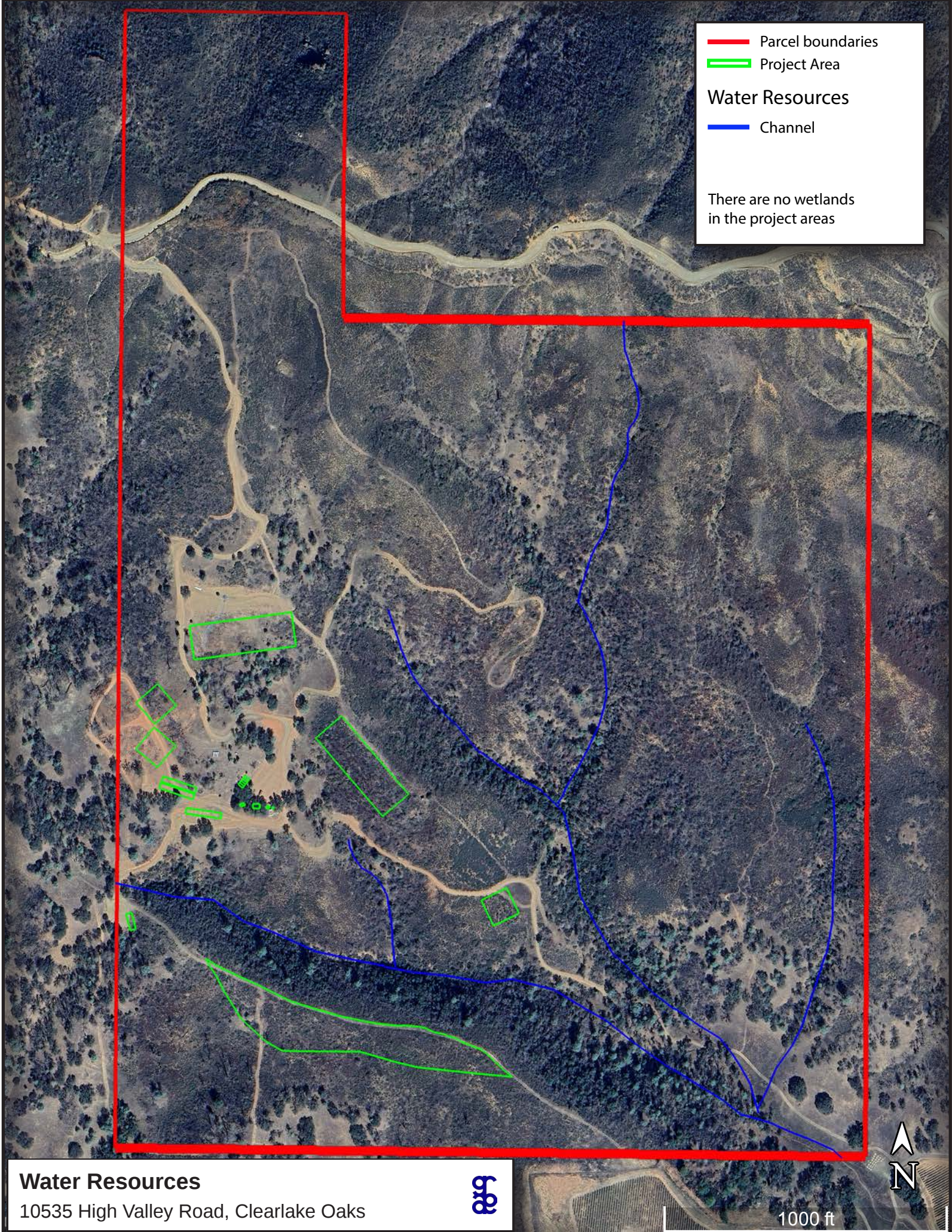
Wetlands and Channels



10535 High Valley Rd
National Wetlands Inventory
Features Map



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Parcel boundaries

Project Area

Water Resources

Channel

There are no wetlands in the project areas

Water Resources

10535 High Valley Road, Clearlake Oaks



1000 ft

APPENDIX 1: USFWS SPECIES LIST



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

Federal Building

2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605

Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

Phone: (916) 414-6600 Fax: (916) 414-6713



In Reply Refer To:

05/02/2024 17:04:44 UTC

Project Code: 2024-0085074

Project Name: Poverty Flats project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)).

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

Federal Building

2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605

Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

(916) 414-6600

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2024-0085074
Project Name: Poverty Flats project
Project Type: Field Crop Planting/Production
Project Description: cultivation project
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.06167395,-122.7181858008316,14z>



Counties: Lake County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 4 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. [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.

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Northern Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1123	Threatened

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Northwestern Pond Turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Burke's Goldfields <i>Lasthenia burkei</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4338	Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: G.O. Graening
Address: 343 Carpenter Hill Road
City: Folsom
State: CA
Zip: 95630
Email: gggraening@gmail.com
Phone: 9164525442

APPENDIX 2: CHECKLIST OF PLANTS DETECTED ON THE PROPERTY

Appendix 2:
Plants Observed at 10535 High Valley Road, Clearlake Oaks
on October 28, 2020, and April 27, 2024

Common Name	Scientific Name
Deerweed	<i>Acmispon glaber</i>
Hill lotus	<i>Acmispon parviflorus</i>
Chilean trefoil	<i>Acmispon wrangelianus</i>
Chamise	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>
California buckeye	<i>Aesculus californicus</i>
Mountain dandelion	<i>Agoseris heterophylla</i>
Mountain dandelion	<i>Agoseris sp.</i>
Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis sp.</i>
Silver hairgrass	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>
Pearly everlasting	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>
Western lady's mantle	<i>Aphanes occidentalis</i>
Common manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita ssp. manzanita</i>
Gamble's dwarf milkvetch	<i>Astragalus gambelianus</i>
Common sandweed	<i>Athysanus pusillus</i>
Slender wild oat	<i>Avena barbata</i>
Wild oat	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Coyote brush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>
Brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea sp.</i>
California brome	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>
Ripgut brome	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>
Soft chess	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
Madrid brome	<i>Bromus madritensis</i>
Red maids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
Golden fairy lantern	<i>Calochortus amabilis</i>
Italian thistle	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>
Valley tassels	<i>Castilleja attenuata</i>
California mustard	<i>Caulanthus lasiophyllus</i>
Wedge leaf ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>
Maltese star thistle	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>
Yellow star thistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Sticky mouse-eared chickweed	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>
Western redbud	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>
Birchleaf mountain mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>
Wavy leaf soap plant	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i>
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Clarkia	<i>Clarkia sp.</i>
Pipestems	<i>Clematis lasiantha</i>
Sand pygmy weed	<i>Crassula connata</i>
Cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha sp.</i>
Dogtail grass	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Rattlesnake weed	<i>Daucus pusillus</i>
Bush monkeyflower	<i>Diplacus aurantiacus</i>
Blue dicks	<i>Dipterostemon capitatus</i>
Canyon dudleya	<i>Dudleya cymosa ssp. cymosa</i>
Golden ear drops	<i>Ehrendorferia chrysantha</i>
Medusa-head grass	<i>Elymus caput-medusae</i>
Blue wildrye	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>
Tall willowherb	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Yerba santa	<i>Eriodictyon californicum</i>
Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum sp.</i>
Wooly sunflower	<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>
Broad leaved filaree	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
Red-stemmed filaree	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
California poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Brome fescue	<i>Festuca bromoides</i>
Pacific fescue	<i>Festuca microstachys</i>
Rattail sixweeks grass	<i>Festuca myuros</i>
Italian ryegrass	<i>Festuca perennis</i>
Fescue	<i>Festuca sp.</i>
Bedstraw	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Wall bedstraw	<i>Galium parisiense</i>
Climbing bedstraw	<i>Galium porrigens</i>
Bedstraw	<i>Galium sp.</i>
Nit grass	<i>Gastridium phleoides</i>
Cutleaf geranium	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Bird's eye gilia	<i>Gilia tricolor</i>
Venus' looking glass	<i>Githopsis specularioides</i>
Hayfield tarplant	<i>Hemizonia congesta ssp. luzulifolia</i>
Toyon	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>
Wall barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Goldwire	<i>Hypericum concinnum</i>
Klamath weed	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Smooth cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>
Iris	<i>Iris sp.</i>
Rush	<i>Juncus sp.</i>
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
California goldfields	<i>Lasthenia californica</i>
Wild pea	<i>Lathyrus sp.</i>
Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>
Field pepperweed	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>
Shining peppergrass	<i>Lepidium nitidum</i>
Bristly leptosiphon	<i>Leptosiphon acicularis (CRPR Rank 4.2)</i>
True babystars	<i>Leptosiphon bicolor</i>
Whisker brush	<i>Leptosiphon ciliatus</i>
Leptosiphon	<i>Leptosiphon sp.</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
California cottonrose	<i>Logfia filaginoides</i>
Narrowleaf cottonrose	<i>Logfia gallica</i>
Lomatium	<i>Lomatium sp.</i>
Pink honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>
Chaparral honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera interrupta</i>
Miniature lupine	<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>
Sky lupine	<i>Lupinus nanus</i>
Lupine	<i>Lupinus sp.</i>
Common madia	<i>Madia elegans</i>
Slender madia	<i>Madia gracilis</i>
Tarplant	<i>Madia sp.</i>
Pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
California burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
California melic grass	<i>Melica californica</i>
Slender cottonweed	<i>Micropus californicus</i>
Silverpuffs	<i>Microseris sp.</i>
Coyote mint	<i>Monardella villosa</i>
Holly leaf navarretia	<i>Navarretia atractyloides</i>
Skunkweed	<i>Navarretia squarrosa</i>
Bird's-foot cliff brake	<i>Pellaea mucronata</i>
Foothill penstemon	<i>Penstemon heterophyllus</i>
Goldback fern	<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>
Yampah	<i>Perideridia sp.</i>
Windmill pink	<i>Petrorhagia dubia</i>
Phacelia	<i>Phacelia sp.</i>
Gray pine	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>
Popcornflower	<i>Plagiobothrys sp.</i>
Dwarf plantain	<i>Plantago erecta</i>
English plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Shortspur seablush	<i>Plectritis congesta ssp. brachystemon</i>
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Bulbous bluegrass	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>
One-sided bluegrass	<i>Poa secunda</i>
Rabbit's-foot grass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>
Wooly marbles	<i>Psilocarphus brevissimus</i>
California scrub oak	<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>
Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>
California black oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>
Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni var. wislizeni</i>
Hollyleaf redberry	<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>
Fragrant sumac	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>
Purple sanicle	<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i>
Pacific sanicle	<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>
Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>
Blue-eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Parish's purple nightshade	<i>Solanum parishii</i>
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Wire lettuce	<i>Stephanomeria sp.</i>
Purple needlegrass	<i>Stipa pulchra</i>
Needlegrass	<i>Stipa sp.</i>
Bristly jewelflower	<i>Streptanthus glandulosus</i>
Fringepod	<i>Thysanocarpus curvipes</i>
Tall sock-destroyer	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>
Poison-oak	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>
Death camas	<i>Toxicoscordion sp.</i>
Notch-leaved clover	<i>Trifolium bifidum</i>
Tree clover	<i>Trifolium ciliolatum</i>
Olive clover	<i>Trifolium columbinum</i>
Cowbag clover	<i>Trifolium depauperatum</i> var. <i>depauperatum</i>
Hop clover	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>
Rose clover	<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>
Small headed clover	<i>Trifolium microcephalum</i>
California bay	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>
Spring vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Winter vetch	<i>Vicia villosa</i>
California grape	<i>Vitis californicus</i>
Smooth mule ears	<i>Wyethia glabra</i>
Common Name	Scientific Name
Deerweed	<i>Acmispon glaber</i>
Hill lotus	<i>Acmispon parviflorus</i>
Chilean trefoil	<i>Acmispon wrangelianus</i>
Chamise	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>
California buckeye	<i>Aesculus californicus</i>
Mountain dandelion	<i>Agoseris heterophylla</i>
Mountain dandelion	<i>Agoseris sp.</i>
Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis sp.</i>
Silver hairgrass	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>
Pearly everlasting	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>
Western lady's mantle	<i>Aphanes occidentalis</i>
Common manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> ssp. <i>manzanita</i>
Gamble's dwarf milkvetch	<i>Astragalus gambelianus</i>
Common sandweed	<i>Athysanus pusillus</i>
Slender wild oat	<i>Avena barbata</i>
Ripgut brome	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>
Soft chess	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
Madrid brome	<i>Bromus madritensis</i>
Red maids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
Golden fairy lantern	<i>Calochortus amabilis</i>
Italian thistle	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Valley tassels	<i>Castilleja attenuata</i>
California mustard	<i>Caulanthus lasiophyllus</i>
Wedge leaf ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>
Maltese star thistle	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>
Yellow star thistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Sticky mouse-eared chickweed	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>
Birchleaf mountain mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>
Wavy leaf soap plant	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i>
Clarkia	<i>Clarkia sp.</i>
Pipestems	<i>Clematis lasiantha</i>
Sand pygmy weed	<i>Crassula connata</i>
Cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha sp.</i>
Dogtail grass	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>
Rattlesnake weed	<i>Daucus pusillus</i>
Bush monkeyflower	<i>Diplacus aurantiacus</i>
Blue dicks	<i>Dipterostemon capitatus</i>
Canyon dudleya	<i>Dudleya cymosa ssp. cymosa</i>
Tall willowherb	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Yerba santa	<i>Eriodictyon californicum</i>
Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum sp.</i>
Wooly sunflower	<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>
Broad leaved filaree	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
Red-stemmed filaree	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
California poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Pacific fescue	<i>Festuca microstachys</i>
Rattail sixweeks grass	<i>Festuca myuros</i>
Italian ryegrass	<i>Festuca perennis</i>
Bedstraw	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Wall bedstraw	<i>Galium parisiense</i>
Climbing bedstraw	<i>Galium porrigens</i>
Nit grass	<i>Gastridium phleoides</i>
Cutleaf geranium	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Bird's eye gilia	<i>Gilia tricolor</i>
Venus' looking glass	<i>Githopsis specularioides</i>
Toyon	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>
Wall barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Klamath weed	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Smooth cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>
Iris	<i>Iris sp.</i>
California goldfields	<i>Lasthenia californica</i>
Field pepperweed	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>
Shining peppergrass	<i>Lepidium nitidum</i>
Bristly leptosiphon	<i>Leptosiphon acicularis</i> (CRPR Rank 4.2)
True babystars	<i>Leptosiphon bicolor</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Whisker brush	<i>Leptosiphon ciliatus</i>
Leptosiphon	<i>Leptosiphon sp.</i>
California cottonrose	<i>Logfia filaginoides</i>
Narrowleaf cottonrose	<i>Logfia gallica</i>
Lomatium	<i>Lomatium sp.</i>
Pink honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>
Chaparral honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera interrupta</i>
Miniature lupine	<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>
Sky lupine	<i>Lupinus nanus</i>
Tarplant	<i>Madia sp.</i>
Pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
California melic grass	<i>Melica californica</i>
Slender cottonweed	<i>Micropus californicus</i>
Silverpuffs	<i>Microseris sp.</i>
Coyote mint	<i>Monardella villosa</i>
Holly leaf navarretia	<i>Navarretia atractyloides</i>
Bird's-foot cliff brake	<i>Pellaea mucronata</i>
Foothill penstemon	<i>Penstemon heterophyllus</i>
Goldback fern	<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>
Windmill pink	<i>Petrorhagia dubia</i>
Phacelia	<i>Phacelia sp.</i>
Gray pine	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>
Popcornflower	<i>Plagiobothrys sp.</i>
Dwarf plantain	<i>Plantago erecta</i>
Shortspur seablush	<i>Plectritis congesta ssp. brachystemon</i>
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Bulbous bluegrass	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>
One-sided bluegrass	<i>Poa secunda</i>
Wooly marbles	<i>Psilocarphus brevissimus</i>
Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>
Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni var. wislizeni</i>
Hollyleaf redberry	<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>
Purple sanicle	<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i>
Pacific sanicle	<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>
Parish's purple nightshade	<i>Solanum parishii</i>
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Wire lettuce	<i>Stephanomeria sp.</i>
Purple needlegrass	<i>Stipa pulchra</i>
Needlegrass	<i>Stipa sp.</i>
Bristly jewelflower	<i>Streptanthus glandulosus</i>
Fringepod	<i>Thysanocarpus curvipes</i>
Poison-oak	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>
Notch-leaved clover	<i>Trifolium bifidum</i>
Tree clover	<i>Trifolium ciliolatum</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Olive clover	<i>Trifolium columbinum</i>
Cowbag clover	<i>Trifolium depauperatum</i> var. <i>depauperatum</i>
Hop clover	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>
Rose clover	<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>
Small headed clover	<i>Trifolium microcephalum</i>
Spring vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Winter vetch	<i>Vicia villosa</i>
Smooth mule ears	<i>Wyethia glabra</i>

APPENDIX 3: SITE PHOTOS

















APPENDIX 4: SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES TABLE AND POTENTIAL TO OCCUR

Special-status Species Reported by CNDDB and CNPS in the Vicinity of the Study Area

Common Name Scientific Name	Status*	General Habitat**	Microhabitat**
ANIMALS			
Red-bellied newt <i>Taricha rivularis</i>	CSSC	Found in coastal woodlands and redwood forests along the coast of Northern California	A stream or river dweller. Larvae retreat into vegetation and under stones during the day.
Foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i>	CCT/CSSC	Partly-shaded, shallow streams & riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats.	Need at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Need at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.
Double-crested cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	CWL	Colonial nester on coastal cliffs, offshore islands, & along lake margins in the interior of the state.	Nests along coast on sequestered islets, usually on ground with sloping surface, or in tall trees along lake margins.
Great blue heron <i>Ardea herodias</i>	CSSC	Colonial nester in tall trees, cliffsides, and sequestered spots on marshes.	Rookery sites in close proximity to foraging areas: marshes, lake margins, tide-flats, rivers and streams, wet meadows.
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	CWL	Ocean shore, bays, fresh-water lakes, and larger streams.	Large nests built in tree-tops within 15 miles of a good fish-producing body of water.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FT/CE	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems.	Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, w/ lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	CT/CSSC	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to California.	Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, & foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.
Clear Lake hitch <i>Lavinia exilicauda chi</i>	CT	Found only in Clear Lake, Lake Co, and associated ponds. Spawns in streams flowing into Clear Lake.	Adults found in the limnetic zone. Juveniles found in the nearshore shallow-water habitat hiding in the vegetation.
Sacramento perch <i>Archoplites interruptus</i>	CSSC	Historically found in the sloughs, slow-moving rivers, and lakes of the Central Valley.	Prefers warm water. Aquatic vegetation is essential for young. Tolerates wide range of physio-chemical water conditions.
Silver-haired bat <i>Lasiorycteris noctivagans</i>	CSSC	Primarily a coastal & montane forest dweller feeding over streams, ponds & open brushy areas.	Roosts in hollow trees, beneath exfoliating bark, abandoned woodpecker holes & rarely under rocks. Needs drinking water.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	CSSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites.	Roosts in the open, hanging from walls & ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	CSSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands & forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.
North American porcupine <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	CSSC	Coast ranges, Klamath Mountains, southern Cascades, Modoc Plateau, Sierra Nevada and Transverse Ranges.	Montane conifer and wet meadow habitats.
Humboldt marten <i>Martes caurina humboldtensis</i>	CE/CSSC	Occurs only in the coastal redwood zone from the Oregon border south to Sonoma county.	Associated with late-successional coniferous forests, prefer forests with low, overhead cover.
Fisher - West Coast DPS <i>Pekania pennanti</i>	CT/CSSC	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests & deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure.	Uses cavities, snags, logs & rocky areas for cover & denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest.
Western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	CSSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams & irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, be	Need basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying

An isopod <i>Calasellus californicus</i>	CSSC	Known from Lake, Napa, Marin, Santa Cruz and Santa Clara counties.	
Brownish dubiraphian riffle beetle <i>Dubiraphia brunnescens</i>	CSSC	Aquatic; known only from the NE shore of Clear Lake, Lake County.	Inhabits exposed, wave-washed willow roots.
Obscure bumble bee <i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	CSSC	Open grassy coastal prairies and Coast Range meadows. Nesting occurs underground as well as above ground in abandoned bird nests.	Food plants include <i>Ceanothus</i> , <i>Cirsium</i> , <i>Clarkia</i> , <i>Keckiella</i> , <i>Lathyrus</i> , <i>Lotus</i> , <i>Lupinus</i> , <i>Rhododendron</i> , <i>Trifolium</i> , <i>Rubus</i> and <i>Vaccinium</i> .
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee <i>Andrena blennospermatis</i>	CSSC	This bee is oligolectic on vernal pool <i>Blennosperma</i> .	Bees nest in the uplands around vernal pools.
Borax Lake cuckoo wasp <i>Hedychridium milleri</i>	CSSC	Endemic to central California. Only collection is from the type locality.	External parasite of wasp and bee larva.
ANIMALS			
Big-scale balsamroot <i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland.	Sometimes on serpentine. 90-1555 m.
Small-flowered calycadenia <i>Calycadenia micrantha</i>	1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, meadows and seeps.	Rocky talus or scree; sparsely vegetated areas. Occasionally on roadsides; sometimes on serpentine. 5-1500 m.
Greene's narrow-leaved daisy <i>Erigeron greenei</i>	1B.2	Chaparral.	Serpentine and volcanic substrates, generally in shrubby vegetation. 80-1005 m.
Burke's goldfields <i>Lasthenia burkei</i>	FE/FE/1B.1	Vernal pools, meadows and seeps.	Most often in vernal pools and swales. 15-600 m.
Colusa layia <i>Layia septentrionalis</i>	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Scattered colonies in fields and grassy slopes in sandy or serpentine soil. 145-1095m.
Bent-flowered fiddleneck <i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	50-500m.
Watershield <i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	2B.3	Freshwater marshes and swamps.	Aquatic from water bodies both natural and artificial in California.
Lake County stonecrop <i>Sedella leiocarpa</i>	FE/FE/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, cismontane woodland.	Level areas that are seasonally wet and dry out in late spring; substrate usually of volcanic origin. 365-790 m.
Raiche's manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos stanfordiana</i> ssp. <i>raichei</i>	1B.1	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.	Rocky, serpentine sites. Slopes and ridges. 450-1000 m.
Konocti manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> ssp. <i>elegans</i>	1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.	Volcanic soils. 395-1615 m.
Anthony Peak lupine <i>Lupinus antoninus</i>	1B.2	Upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest.	Open areas with surrounding forest; rocky sites. 1220-2285 m.
Napa bluecurls <i>Trichostema ruygtii</i>	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, lower montane coniferous forest.	Often in open, sunny areas. Also has been found in vernal pools. 30-590m.
Woolly meadowfoam <i>Limnanthes floccosa</i> ssp. <i>floccosa</i>	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Vernally wet areas, ditches, and ponds. 60-1335 m.
Glandular western flax <i>Hesperolinon adenophyllum</i>	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Serpentine soils; generally found in serpentine chaparral. 150-1315 m.
Two-carpellate western flax <i>Hesperolinon bicarpellatum</i>	1B.2	Serpentine chaparral.	Serpentine barrens at edge of chaparral. 60-1005 m.
Marsh checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea oregana</i> ssp. <i>hydrophila</i>	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, riparian forest.	Wet soil of streambanks, meadows. 1100-2300 m.
Brandegge's eriastrium <i>Eriastrum brandegeae</i>	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland.	On barren volcanic soils; often in open areas. 425-840 m.
Tracy's eriastrium <i>Eriastrum tracyi</i>	CR/3.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland.	Gravelly shale or clay; often in open areas. 315-760 m.

Baker's navarretia <i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland, lower montane coniferous forest.	Vernal pools and swales; adobe or alkaline soils. 5-1740 m.
Few-flowered navarretia <i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>pauciflora</i>	FE/FT/1B.1	Vernal pools.	Volcanic ash flow, and volcanic substrate vernal pools. 400-855 m.
Rincon Ridge ceanothus <i>Ceanothus confusus</i>	1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland.	Known from volcanic or serpentine soils, dry shrubby slopes. 75-1065 m.
Bolander's horkelia <i>Horkelia bolanderi</i>	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral, meadows, valley and foothill grassland.	Grassy margins of vernal pools and meadows. 450-1100 m.
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop <i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	CE/1B.2	Marshes and swamps (freshwater), vernal pools.	Clay soils; usually in vernal pools, sometimes on lake margins. 10-2375 m.
Indian Valley brodiaea <i>Brodiaea rosea</i>	CE/3.1	Closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland	Found on serpentine soils. 335-1450 m.
Eel-grass pondweed <i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	2B.2	Marshes and swamps.	Ponds, lakes, streams. 0-1860 m.

*Definitions of Status Codes: FE = Federally listed as endangered; FT = Federally listed as threatened; FC = Candidate for Federal listing; CE = California State listed as endangered; CT = California State listed as threatened; CSSC = California species of special concern; CRPR (California Rare Plant Rank) List 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California by; CRPR List 1B = Plants designated rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere; CRPR List 2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere; CRPR 2B = Plants rare threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; CRPR 3 Review List: Plants about which more information is needed and CRPR 4 = Watch List: Plants of limited distribution. CRPR Threat Ranks: 0.1 = seriously threatened in California; S2 = moderately threatened in California; S3 = not very threatened in California .

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