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Biological Resources Study

Chappellet Winery Use Permit Major Modification P18-00307
Planning Commission Hearing May 6, 2020

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT

Chappellet Winery Driveway Improvement Project, Napa County, CA

Prepared For:

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Project No. 1856

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SOL ECOLOGY

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CDFG/CDFW	California Department of Fish and Game/Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CWHR	California Wildlife Habitat Relationships
ESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
Inventory	CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants
Rank	California Rare Plant Rank
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WBWG	Western Bat Working Group

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On October 17, 2018 Sol Ecology, Inc. performed a biological resources survey for the Chappellet Winery Driveway Improvement Project in Napa County, California (Project Site). The proposed project includes driveway improvements within a "Sensitive Biotic Oak Woodland" community (Appendix A – Figure 1; and all Drawings Prepared by Applicant). This report contains of an evaluation of special status species that may be present and potentially impacted on the Project Site and recommended measures for avoidance.

The purpose of the assessment was to gather information necessary to complete a review of potential biological resource impacts from development of the proposed Project, under the guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the County of Napa Planning, Building, and Environmental Services Department. This report describes the results of the site survey and assessment of the Project Site for the presence of sensitive biological resources protected by local, state, and federal laws and regulations. This report also contains an evaluation of potential impacts to sensitive biological resources that may occur from the proposed project and potential mitigation measures to compensate for those impacts as warranted. This 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.

1.1 Project Description

The proposed project includes improvements to the existing driveway located on Sage Canyon Road, in St. Helena as outlined in plans prepared by Applied Civil Engineering. It is understood, that a total of sixteen trees will be removed to facilitate minor roadway widening and sighting along the driveway where needed, including nine blue oaks (*Quercus douglasii*), five live oaks (*Q. agrifolia*), and two Pacific madrones (*Arbutus menziesii*). These trees and affected understory habitats are located immediately adjacent to the existing roadway. No other improvements are proposed. Furthermore, no work will be performed within 100 feet of any drainage or associated riparian habitat.

2.0 METHODS

On October 17, 2018, the Project Site was traversed on foot to determine the presence of (1) plant communities both sensitive and non-sensitive, (2) special status plant and wildlife species, and (3) presence of essential habitat elements for any special-status plant or wildlife species.

2.1 Literature Review

Prior to the site visit, the Soil Survey of Napa County, California [U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Web Soil Survey], Google Earth aerial images, USGS topographic quadrangle maps were examined to determine if any unique soil types that could support sensitive plant communities and/or aquatic features were present in the Project Site. *A Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition* (CNPS 2018a) were reviewed to assess the potential for sensitive biological communities to occur in the Project Site. All alliances within the Project Site with a ranking of 1 through 3 were considered sensitive biological communities and mapped if present.

Potential occurrence of special-status species in the Project Site was evaluated by first determining which special-status species occur near the Project Site through a literature and database search. Database searches for known occurrences of special-status species focused on the Yountville 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle and the seven surrounding USGS quadrangles. The following sources were reviewed to determine which special-status plant and wildlife species have been documented to occur in the surrounding vicinity of the Project Site. Additional resources are provided in Section 6.0.:

- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) records (CDFW 2018)
- USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation Species Lists (USFWS 2018; Appendix B)
- CNPS Inventory records (CNPS 2018b)
- CDFG publication "California's Wildlife, Volumes I-III" (Zeiner et al. 1990)
- CDFG publication *California Bird Species of Special Concern* (Shuford and Gardali 2008)
- CDFW and University of California Press publication *California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern* (Thomson et al. 2016)
- *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians* (Stebbins 2003)
- Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) Species Accounts (2015) *Online*

2.2 Field Survey

The Project Site was evaluated for the presence of sensitive biological communities, including any sensitive plant communities recognized by CDFW. Sensitive communities were identified following A Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition and includes California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) habitat classifications.

Sol Ecology biologists also performed reconnaissance-level surveys for special status species on and adjacent to the Project Site on October 17, 2018. The focus of the surveys was to identify whether suitable habitat elements for each of the special status species documented in the surrounding vicinity are present on the Project Site or not and whether the project would have the potential to result in impacts to any of these species and/or their habitats either on- or off-site. Habitat elements examined for the potential presence of sensitive plant species included: soil type, elevation, vegetation community, and dominant plant species. For wildlife species, habitat elements examined included the presence of: dispersal habitat, foraging habitat, refugia or estivation habitat, and breeding (or nesting) habitat. All observed species were recorded and are listed in Section 3.1.

In cases where little information is known about species occurrences and habitat requirements, the species evaluation was based on best professional judgment of Sol Ecology biologists with experience working with the species and habitats. If a special-status species was observed during the site visit, its presence is recorded and discussed. For some threatened and endangered species, a site survey at the level conducted for this report may not be sufficient to determine presence or absence of a species to the specifications of regulatory agencies.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Existing Conditions and General Wildlife Use

Biological communities present in the Project Site were classified based on existing plant community descriptions described in the California Native Plant Society Online Manual of California Vegetation (CNPS 2018). However, in some cases it is necessary to identify variants of community types or to describe non-vegetated areas that are not described in the literature. Biological communities were classified as sensitive or non-sensitive as defined by CEQA and other applicable laws and regulations. Natural vegetation communities are ranked according to rarity and threats statewide. Those communities with ranks of S1-S3 are considered sensitive and must be addressed in the environmental review processes under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; CCR Title 14, Div. 6, Chap. 3, Appendix G).

Soils at the site are mapped predominantly as Sobrante loam which consists of a moderately deep, well drained soils that formed in material weathered from igneous and metamorphic rocks. These soils are on foothills and have slopes between 2 to 75 percent. This is a fine loamy soil typical of rangeland habitats. Native vegetation includes oak-grass and forbs with some scattered perennial grasses. Elevations of the site range from 100 to 425 feet.

3.2 Sensitive Vegetation Communities

Sensitive Biotic Oak Woodland – Blue Oak Alliance and Mixed Oak Forest

The Project Site is dominated by foothill oak woodland, which includes two sensitive vegetation communities, blue oak alliance and mixed oak forest. These two communities are ranked S4 communities, and are not considered sensitive under CEQA, though oak woodland is subject to local Napa County ordinance restrictions. Plant species documented on the Project Site included: blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizeni*), valley oak (*Q*. lobata), Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). Of these species, blue oak, live oak and madrone are proposed for removal. This community has a sparse shrub layer and the herbaceous layer is typically non-native annual grassland. Common wildlife species present in foothill oak woodland include Acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), arboreal salamander (*Aneides lugubris*), and western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*). No wildlife corridors are present or subject to potential effects from the proposed project.

3.3 Special-Status Plants

Special-status species include those plants and wildlife species that have been formally listed, are proposed as endangered or threatened, or are candidates for such listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). These acts afford

protection to both listed species and those that are formal candidates for listing. Plant species on the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory (Inventory) with California Rare Plant Ranks (Rank) of 1 and 2 are also considered special-status plant species and must be considered under CEQA.

Based upon a review of the resources and databases given in Section 2.1, thirteen special-status plant species have been documented within a five-mile radius of the Project Site (Appendix A, Figure 2). Based on the presence of biological communities described above and soils at the site, as well as relatively disturbed habitat elements present adjacent to the roadway, the Project Site has the potential to support none of these species. One species occurrence, narrow anthered brodiaea overlaps with the Project Sites; this species may be present in adjacent habitats but is not likely to be directly impacted. Species documented in the area are unlikely or have no potential to occur on the Project Site for one or more of the following reasons:

- Hydrologic conditions (e.g. marsh habitat, vernal pools, seeps, pond habitat) necessary to support the special-status plants do not exist on site;
- Edaphic (soil) conditions (e.g. rocky or clay soils) necessary to support the special-status plants do not exist on site;
- Topographic conditions (e.g. valleys) necessary to support the special-status plants do not exist on site;
- Unique pH conditions (e.g. serpentine) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present on the Project Site;
- Associated vegetation communities (e.g. grassland, chaparral, mixed conifer) necessary to support the special-status plants do not exist on site.
- Species was either in bloom or identifiable at the time of the site visit and was not observed on the Project Site.
- While suitable woodland habitat is present, the species is not likely to occur in roadside habitats.

Narrow-anthered brodiaea (*Brodiaea leptandra*). Rank 1B.2. Narrow-anthered brodiaea is a perennial herb in the Themidaceae family that blooms from May to July. It typically occurs in valley and foothill grassland, broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, and cismontane woodland. Associated species include Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), Oregon oak (*Q. garryana*), California oatgrass (*Danthonia californica*), and mule's ears (*Wyethia angustifolia*). There are several occurrences within five miles, including one which overlaps a portion of the larger property. Due to the relatively disturbed nature of the Project Site this species is not likely present within the proposed footprint of activities though it may be present in adjacent habitats.

3.4 Special Status Wildlife

In addition to wildlife listed as federal or state endangered and/or threatened, federal and state candidate species, CDFW Species of Special Concern, CDFW California Fully Protected species,

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

Thirteen special-status wildlife species have been documented within five miles of the Project Site (Appendix A, Figure 3a and 3b). Based on the presence of biological communities described above, the Project Site has the potential to support two these species, plus an additional four species not documented in the database but within the range and habitat types found on the Project Site; these species are often difficult to detect and thus not frequently documented. No federal or state listed species are potentially present. Species with potential to occur on the Project Site are described in more detail below. A discussion of potential impacts or unlikelihood for impacts to occur is also provided.

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

- No suitable burrows on or adjacent to the Project Site (e.g. for burrowing owl or American badger);
- No suitable stream or aquatic habitat on or immediately adjacent to the Project Site where road improvements are proposed; all work will be set back at least 100 feet from any stream feature (e.g. for steelhead, western pond turtle, or foothill yellow-legged frog).
- No stick nest structures (raptors/eagle), isolated snags, nor broken tops/platform trees are present or proposed for removal (e.g. for Northern spotted owl nesting, bald eagle, golden eagle or purple martin).
- No large snags or structures are present that may be suitable for Townsend's big-eared bat.
- While foraging habitat for Northern spotted owl is present, removal of a few trees along the roadway is not anticipated to result in impacts to this species' foraging behavior.

Birds

White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*). CDFW Fully Protected Species. 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 (Dunk 1995). 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. No suitable nest structures were observed in any of the trees proposed for removal.

Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*). USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern. Nuttall's Woodpecker, common in much of its range, is a year-round resident throughout most of California west of the Sierra Nevada. Typical habitat is oak or mixed woodland, and riparian areas (Lowther 2000). Nesting occurs in tree cavities, principally those of oaks and larger riparian trees. Nuttall's woodpecker also occurs in older residential settings and orchards where trees provide suitable foraging and nesting habitat. This species forages on a variety of arboreal invertebrates and may nest in tree cavities on the Project Site.

Oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern. This relatively common species is year-round resident throughout much of California including most of the coastal slope, the Central Valley and the western Sierra Nevada foothills. In addition, the species may also occur in residential settings where landscaping provides foraging and nesting habitat. Its primary habitat is woodland dominated by oaks. Local populations have adapted to woodlands of pines and/or junipers in some areas (Cicero 2000). The oak titmouse nests in tree cavities, usually natural cavities or those excavated by woodpeckers, though they may partially excavate their own (Cicero 2000). Seeds and arboreal invertebrates make up the birds' diet. This species may nest in trees proposed for removal from the Project Site.

Mammals

Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), CDFW Species of Special Concern, WBWG High Priority. Pallid bats are distributed from southern British Columbia and Montana to central Mexico, and east to Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. This species occurs in a variety of habitats ranging from rocky arid deserts to grasslands, and into higher elevation coniferous forests. They are most abundant in the arid Sonoran life zones below 6,000 feet but have been found up to 10,000 feet in the Sierra Nevada. Pallid bats often roost in colonies of between 20 and several hundred individuals. Roosts are typically in rock crevices, tree hollows, mines, caves, and a variety of man-made structures, including vacant and occupied buildings. Tree roosting has been documented in large conifer snags (e.g., ponderosa pine), inside basal hollows of redwoods and giant sequoias, and within bole cavities in oak trees. They have also been reported roosting in stacks of burlap sacks

and stone piles. Pallid bat is documented within 1.5 miles of the site and may roost in larger trees on the Project Site. No large snags were observed during the assessment. As such, tree roosting is likely limited to individual or small-sized colony maternity roosts or night roost habitat by pallid bat, if present.

Western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*), CDFW Species of Special Concern, WBWG High Priority. This species is highly migratory and broadly distributed, ranging from southern Canada through much of the western United States. Western red bats are believed to make seasonal shifts in their distribution, although there is no evidence of mass migrations (Pierson et al. 2006). They are typically solitary, roosting primarily in the foliage of trees or shrubs. Day roosts are commonly in edge habitats adjacent to streams or open fields, in orchards, and sometimes in urban areas possibly and association with riparian habitat (particularly willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores; Pierson et al. 2006). It is believed that males and females maintain different distributions during pupping, where females take advantage of warmer inland areas and males occur in cooler areas along the coast. Western red bat is not documented within five miles; however, this species is difficult to detect and may solitary roost in trees on the Project Site adjacent to grassland and vineyard openings.

Long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*), WBWG Medium Priority. The long-eared myotis is primarily associated with coniferous forest, but is also found in semiarid shrublands, sage, chaparral, and agricultural areas. This species roosts under loose tree bark, in tree hollows, caves, mines, crevices in rocky outcrops, in buildings, under bridges and occasionally on the ground. Long-eared myotis primarily consume beetles and moths, gleaning prey from foliage, trees, rocks, and from the ground (WBWG 2015). This species is not documented within five miles; however, this species is difficult to detect and may roost under exfoliating bark or in small tree hollows on the Project Site.

4.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

a) "substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species"

b) "cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels"

c) "threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community"

d) "reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal"

e) "have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service"

f) "have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service"

g) "have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means"

h) "interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites"

i) "conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance"

j) "conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan

4.1 Potentially Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Sensitive Biological Communities

On sensitive community, oak woodland is present on the Project Site. Because oak trees proposed for removal are predominantly small and located along the edge of the driveway their removal is not likely to be significant to the community as a whole. Local County tree ordinances limits clearing activities in municipal watersheds (including oak woodland) and requires maintenance of > 60% of existing canopy cover which will be achieved. Therefore, no potentially significant impacts to this community are anticipated.

Special-Status Plant Species

No federal or state listed plant species are likely present on the Project Site. One special status species, narrow-anthered brodiaea (*Brodiaea leptandra*), a Rank 1B.2. special status species is documented within the woodland habitat located on the property. However, due to the relatively disturbed nature of the Project Site it is not likely to be directly impacted by the proposed project. It may be present in adjacent habitat. To avoid potential impacts, all areas of woodland habitat to be avoided shall clearly be demarcated in the field prior to ground disturbing activities to ensure these habitats are completely avoided.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

Birds

Three special status birds may be present or nest in trees proposed for removal including: white tailed-kite (*Elanus leucurus*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*), and oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*). All three species are USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern and impacts to these species during the nesting season is considered a significant impact under CEQA. Due to the small size of trees and edge effects, other larger raptors such as bald eagle are not likely to nest on the Project Site. Furthermore, no federal or state listed species are likely present.

To avoid impacts to nesting birds (both special status and migratory) the following measures are recommended:

- Vegetation removal and construction activities should be initiated during the non-nesting season from September 1 to January 31.

- If work cannot be initiated during this period, or if there is a break in activity lasting more than 14 days after February 1 then nesting bird surveys should be performed in suitable nesting substrate within 500 feet of proposed activities.

- If nests are found, a no-disturbance buffer should be placed around the nest until young have fledged or the nest is determined to be no longer active by the biologist. The size of the buffer may be determined by the biologist based on species and proximity to activities; larger buffers up to 500 feet are recommended for special status raptor species.

Mammals

Three special status bats may potentially roost in trees present on the Project Site including: pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*), and long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*). All three species are listed as priority species the WBWG, while pallid and western red bat are also CDFW species of special concern. Removal of suitable tree roosts has the potential to impact special status bats as well as other common bat species, if present. Likewise, noise, vibration, and dust from activities has the potential to impact maternity roosting bats close by, if present. To minimize impacts to this species, the following measures are recommended:

- To the extent practical, tree removal and construction-related activities should be conducted between September 15 and April 15 to avoid impacts to pregnant/lactating females and active maternity roosts (colonial or solitary).

- If roosts cannot be removed during the non-maternity season, a pre-construction roost assessment and emergence survey should be conducted in suitable habitat on or adjacent to the project site. If a maternity roost is located, that roost must remain undisturbed until September 15 or until a qualified biologist has determined the roost is no longer active.

- If an active maternity roost is found, compensatory mitigation shall be provided through consultation with CDFW and may include construction and installation of suitable replacement habitat on-site.

- To avoid impacts to solitary roosters (non-maternity), trees should be removed in pieces, rather than felling the entire tree. Felled tree pieces should be shaken gently to rouse any bats and then left overnight prior to removal from the site or on-site chipping to allow any bats to exit the roost.

4.2 Conclusion

Implementation of the above measures, including work windows, pre-construction surveys and no-disturbance buffers will ensure no potentially significant impacts occur as a result of the proposed driveway improvements project. No federal or state listed species are potentially present on the Project Site, and thus no further permitting or compensatory mitigation is required.

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APPENDIX A

PROJECT FIGURES: SITE LOCATION MAP AND CNDDB DATABASE RESULTS

Figure 1: Location of Project Area

Chappellet Winery Driveway Improvement Project, St. Helena, CA

Date: 11-5-2018
Data: Sol Ecology Inc., CDFW, Napa Co.

Base: ESRI
GIS: AJG

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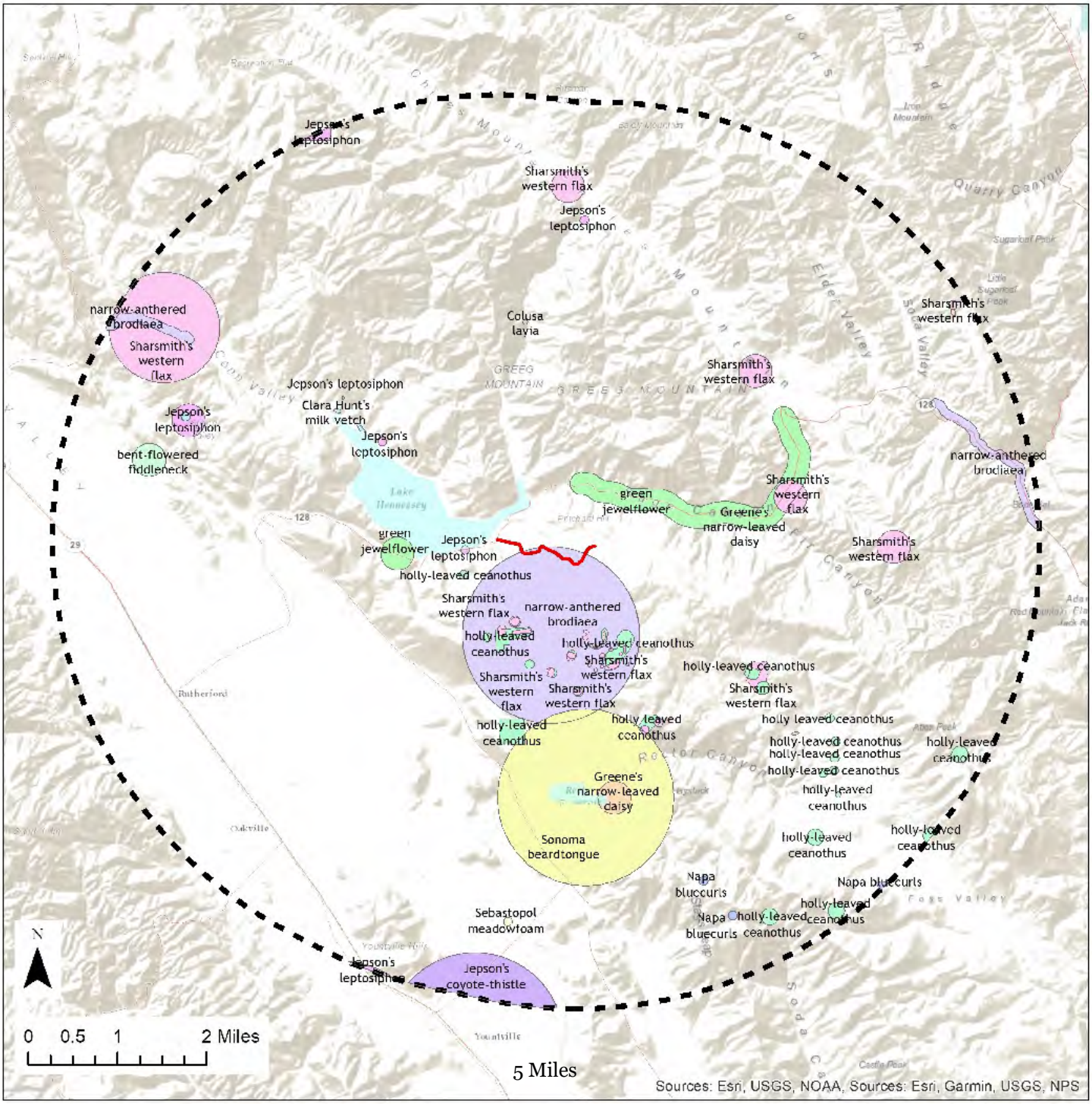
Figure 2: Special Status Plant Species within 5 Miles of the Project Site
Chappellet Winery Driveway Improvement Project, St. Helena, CA



Project Study Area
5 Mile Buffer
Clara Hunt's milk-vetch (2)
Colusa layia (1)
Greene's narrow-leaved daisy (3)
Jepson's coyote-thistle (1)
Jepson's leptosiphon (7)
Napa bluecurls (3)
Sebastopol meadowfoam (1)
Sharsmith's western flax (11)
Sonoma beardtongue (1)
bent-flowered fiddleneck (1)
green jewelflower (2)
holly-leaved ceanothus (12)
narrow-anthered brodiaea (3)

Date: 11-5-2018
Data: Sol Ecology Inc., CDFW, Napa Co.
Base: ESRI
GIS: AJG

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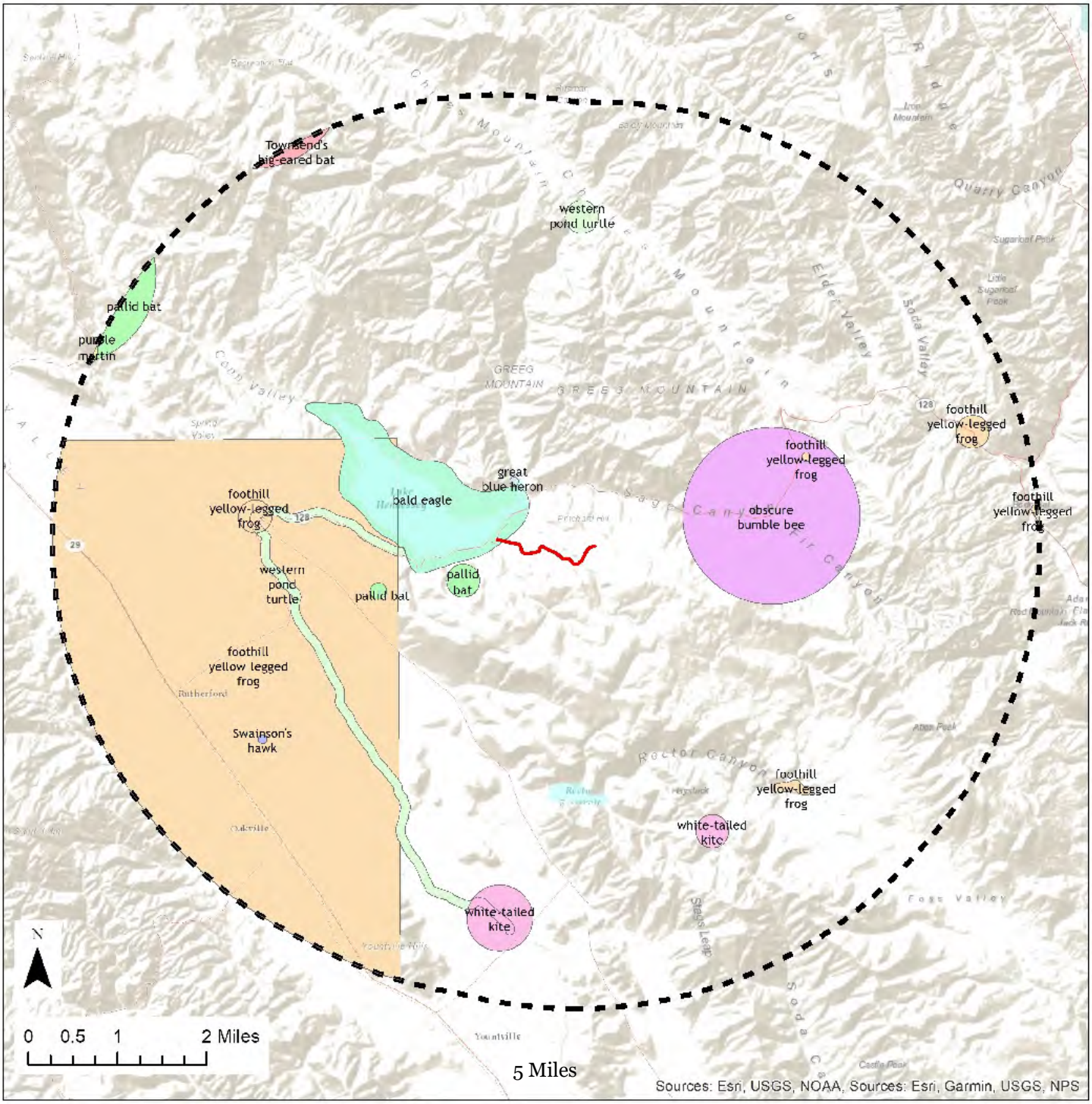
Figure 3a: Special Status Animal Species within 5 Miles of the Project Site
Chappellet Winery Driveway Improvement Project, St. Helena, CA



Project Study Area
5 Mile Buffer
Swainson's hawk (1)
Townsend's big-eared bat (1)
bald eagle (1)
double-crested cormorant (1)
foothill yellow-legged frog (6)
great blue heron (1)
great egret (1)
obscure bumble bee (1)
pallid bat (3)
purple martin (1)
western pond turtle (2)
white-tailed kite (2)

Date: 11-5-2018
Data: Sol Ecology Inc., CDFW, Napa Co.
Base: ESRI
GIS: AJG

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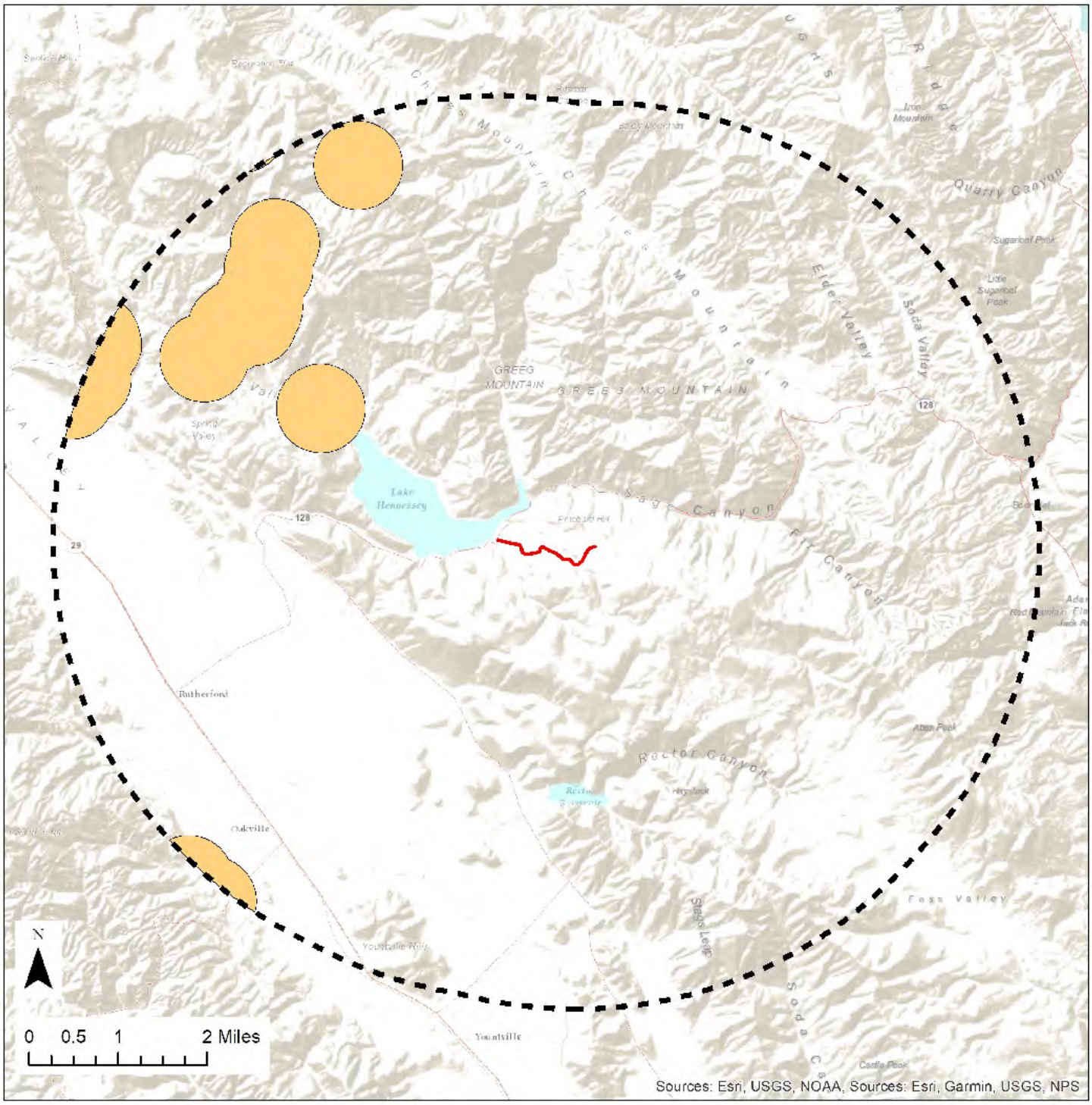
Figure 3b: Northern Spotted Owl Occurrences within 5 Miles of the Project Site
Chappellet Winery Driveway Improvement Project, St. Helena, CA



Project Study Area | Northern Spotted Owl Occurrence
5 Mile Buffer

Date: 11-5-2018
Data: Sol Ecology Inc., CDFW, Napa Co.

Base: ESRI
GIS: AJG

SOL ECOLOGY
solecology.com

APPENDIX B

CNDDB RESULTS AND USFWS IPAC WITHIN 5 MILES OF THE PROJECT SITE

Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Yountville (3812243) OR St. Helena (3812254) OR Rutherford (3812244) OR Capell Valley (3812242) OR Chiles Valley (3812253) OR Lake Berryessa (3812252))
 AND Taxonomic Group IS (Dune OR Scrub OR Herbaceous OR Marsh OR Riparian OR Woodland OR Forest OR Alpine OR Inland Waters OR Marine OR Estuarine OR Riverine OR Palustrine OR Fish OR Amphibians OR Reptiles OR Birds OR Mammals OR Mollusks OR Arachnids OR Crustaceans OR Insects OR Ferns OR Gymnosperms OR Monocots OR Dicots OR Lichens OR Bryophytes)

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	G2G3 S1S2	None Candidate Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_EN-Endangered NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	566 566	951 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Amorpha californica var. napensis Napa false indigo	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	400 1,800	69 S:14	0	3	4	0	0	7	5	9	14	0	0
Amsinckia lunaris bent-flowered fiddleneck	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	195 195	86 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	G5 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority	490 1,760	415 S:8	0	0	1	0	1	6	5	3	7	0	1
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	G5 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	619 619	320 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Arctostaphylos stanfordiana ssp. decumbens Rincon Ridge manzanita	G3T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	670 670	12 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Ardea alba great egret	G5 S4	None None	CDF_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern	350 350	43 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Ardea herodias great blue heron	G5 S4	None None	CDF_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern	350 350	155 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Astragalus claranus Clara Hunt's milk-vetch	G1 S1	Endangered Threatened	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	320 360	6 S:4	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	3	3	1	0
Bombus caliginosus obscure bumble bee	G4? S1S2	None None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	600 2,500	181 S:5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0
Brodiaea leptandra narrow-anthered brodiaea	G3? S3?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	400 1,932	39 S:10	1	2	0	0	0	7	4	6	10	0	0
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	G5 S3	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	140 140	2465 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Castilleja ambigua var. meadii Mead's owls-clover	G4T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	1,470 1,600	3 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	0
Ceanothus confusus Rincon Ridge ceanothus	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive	650 1,900	33 S:4	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	0	0
Ceanothus divergens Calistoga ceanothus	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	350 1,250	23 S:6	1	1	1	0	0	3	4	2	6	0	0
Ceanothus purpureus holly-leaved ceanothus	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	600 2,350	43 S:19	0	5	1	0	1	12	11	8	18	1	0
Ceanothus sonomensis Sonoma ceanothus	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	700 2,600	30 S:10	1	0	0	0	0	9	9	1	10	0	0

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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	G3G4 S2	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority	1,210 1,600	626 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Cryptantha dissita serpentine cryptantha	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	1,100 1,100	10 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Cypseloides niger black swift	G4 S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	2,500 2,500	46 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Dicamptodon ensatus California giant salamander	G3 S2S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	400 1,500	232 S:3	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0
Downingia pusilla dwarf downingia	GU S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2	1,150 1,930	132 S:4	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	4	0	0
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	G5 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_LC-Least Concern	100 1,260	177 S:2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	G3G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	140 1,350	1346 S:6	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	6	0	0
Erethizon dorsatum North American porcupine	G5 S3	None None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern	277 277	508 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Erigeron greenei Greene's narrow-leaved daisy	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	300 1,885	20 S:6	0	1	0	0	0	5	6	0	6	0	0
Eryngium jepsonii Jepson's coyote-thistle	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	620 620	19 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0

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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus bald eagle	G5 S3	Delisted Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	315 900	327 S:2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Hesperolinon breweri Brewer's western flax	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	825 825	29 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0
Hesperolinon sharsmithiae Sharsmith's western flax	G2Q S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	800 2,200	32 S:16	0	4	3	0	0	9	10	6	16	0	0
Juglans hindsii Northern California black walnut	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture	1,300 1,300	5 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lasiurus blossevillii western red bat	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_H-High Priority	1,070 1,070	128 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lasthenia conjugens Contra Costa goldfields	G1 S1	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCBBG-UC Berkeley Botanical Garden	1,465 1,465	33 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Layia septentrionalis Colusa layia	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	480 1,400	57 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	0
Leptosiphon jepsonii Jepson's leptosiphon	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture	350 1,300	39 S:12	1	0	0	1	0	10	4	8	12	0	0
Limnanthes vinculans Sebastopol meadowfoam	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	90 90	45 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Lupinus sericatus Cobb Mountain lupine	G2? S2?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	900 2,000	46 S:6	0	0	2	0	0	4	5	1	6	0	0

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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Myotis evotis long-eared myotis	G5 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority	840 840	139 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	G5 S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_LM-Low-Medium Priority	840 840	264 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Navarretia leucocephala ssp. bakeri Baker's navarretia	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive	660 660	58 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Navarretia leucocephala ssp. pauciflora few-flowered navarretia	G4T1 S1	Endangered Threatened	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	1,460 1,600	10 S:2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Navarretia rosulata Marin County navarretia	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	2,100 2,100	15 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Northern Vernal Pool Northern Vernal Pool	G2 S2.1	None None		560 1,460	20 S:5	1	1	0	0	0	3	5	0	5	0	0
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8 steelhead - central California coast DPS	G5T2T3Q S2S3	Threatened None	AFS_TH-Threatened	600 600	44 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Pandion haliaetus osprey	G5 S4	None None	CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	544 662	500 S:3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0
Penstemon newberryi var. sonomensis Sonoma beardtongue	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3	600 1,400	11 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Phalacrocorax auritus double-crested cormorant	G5 S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	350 350	39 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Progne subis purple martin	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	400 1,820	71 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0

Summary Table Report

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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Rana boylii foothill yellow-legged frog	G3 S3	None Candidate Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened USFS_S-Sensitive	80 1,600	2268 S:27	4	4	8	0	1	10	9	18	26	0	1
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	G2G3 S2S3	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	800 930	1501 S:3	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	0
Sagittaria sanfordii Sanford's arrowhead	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	80 80	126 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Sidalcea keckii Keck's checkerbloom	G2 S2	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden		16 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Sidalcea oregana ssp. hydrophila marsh checkerbloom	G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	1,800 1,800	35 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Streptanthus hesperidis green jewelflower	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	1,300 1,300	19 S:5	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	1	5	0	0
Taricha rivularis red-bellied newt	G4 S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	800 800	136 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Trichostema ruygtii Napa bluecurls	G1G2 S1S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	260 1,930	19 S:10	0	0	1	0	0	9	1	9	10	0	0

IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

IPaC resource list

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

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

Location

Napa County, California

Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

(916) 414-6600
(916) 414-6713

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

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

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

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

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

Birds

NAME	STATUS

Northern Spotted Owl Strix occidentalis caurina — Threatened
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1123

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog Rana draytonii There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt Hypomesus transpacificus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321	Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
California Freshwater Shrimp Syncaris pacifica No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7903	Endangered
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta conservatio There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Contra Costa Goldfields Lasthenia conjugens There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7058	Endangered
Few-flowered Navarretia Navarretia leucocephala ssp. pauciflora (=N. pauciflora) No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8242	Endangered

Sebastopol Meadowfoam Limnanthes vinculans Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/404

Critical habitats

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

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

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

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

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

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

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)
Clark's Grebe *Aechmophorus clarkii* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Dec 31
Common Yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Lawrence's Goldfinch *Carduelis lawrencei* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Long-billed Curlew *Numenius americanus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5511	Breeds elsewhere
Marbled Godwit *Limosa fedoa* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481	Breeds elsewhere

Nuttall's Woodpecker Picoides nuttallii — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410

Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus — Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656

Rufous Hummingbird selasphorus rufus — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002

Short-billed Dowitcher Limnodromus griseus — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480

Song Sparrow Melospiza melodia — Breeds Feb 20 to Sep 5
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Spotted Towhee Pipilo maculatus clementae — Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4243

Willet Tringa semipalmata — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Wrentit Chamaea fasciata — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)