

**Attachment to Notice of Exemption**  
**SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION AND TRANSITIONAL KINDERGARTEN PROJECT**  
**Santa Rosa City Schools**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

This supplemental information provides justification for the proposed project being statutorily exempt pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.18 and categorically exempt pursuant to California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Sections 15301, 15303, 15311, and 15314 (14 CCR 15301, 15303, 15311, and 15314).

## **1. EXISTING CONDITIONS**

### **DISTRICT**

The Santa Rosa City Schools (District or SRCS) enrollment boundaries includes the City of Santa Rosa and portions of unincorporated Sonoma County, with the communities south of the Town of Windsor and the areas surrounding the Pepperwood Preserve to the north; the areas surrounding the Hood Mountain Regional Park and Preserve and the community of Kenwood to the west; with the communities north of the City of Rohnert Park to the south; and the community surrounding the Charles M. Schulz–Sonoma County Airport to the east. The District operates nine elementary schools, four middle schools, six high schools, and two charter schools. Districtwide enrollment in the 2024-2025 school year was approximately 11,491 students (CDE 2025a, 2025b). The District includes a total of six high schools, four middle schools, nine elementary schools, one early childhood education school, one academy, and three charter schools.

### **PROJECT LOCATION**

The proposed project will affect 11 of the District’s school campuses: Santa Rosa Middle School (MS), Santa Rosa (HS), Montgomery HS, Lewis Early Learning Academy, Brook Hill Elementary School (ES), Herbert Slater MS, Doyle Park ES (which currently houses the Santa Rosa French-American Charter School), Hilliard Comstock MS, Piner HS, Steele Lane ES, and Albert F. Biella ES. Figure 1, *Existing and Proposed School Closure / Consolidation Program*, shows the 11 campuses in their regional and local contexts. The campuses are all within the City of Santa Rosa and are surrounded by an urban and built-up environment.

#### ***Santa Rosa Middle School***

The Santa Rosa MS campus is at 500 E Street in the central portion of the city. It is approximately 0.7 mile east of Highway 101 and approximately 0.70 mile northwest of Santa Rosa French-American Charter School.

#### ***Santa Rosa High School***

The Santa Rosa HS campus is at 1235 Mendocino Avenue in the central portion of the city. It is approximately 0.25 mile east of Highway 101 and approximately 0.65 mile south of Steele Lane ES.

#### ***Montgomery High School***

The Montgomery HS campus is at 1250 Hahman Drive in the eastern portion of the city. It is approximately 0.11 mile east of State Route 12 (SR-12) and approximately 0.5 mile east of Brook Hill ES.

#### ***Lewis Early Learning Academy***

The Lewis Early Learning Academy campus is at 2230 Lomitas Avenue in the northern portion of the city. It is approximately 0.6 mile east of Highway 101 and is approximately 0.23 mile east of Steele Lane ES.

***Brook Hill Elementary School***

The Brook Hill ES campus is at 1850 Vallejo Street in the eastern portion of the city. It is approximately 0.11 mile north of SR-12 and approximately 0.3 mile southeast of Santa Rosa French-American Charter School.

***Herbert Slater Middle School***

The Herbert Slater MS campus is at 3500 Sonoma Avenue in the eastern portion of the city. It is approximately 0.6 mile southeast of SR 12 and approximately 0.5 mile northeast of Montgomery HS.

***Doyle Park Elementary School (which houses the Santa Rosa French-American Charter School)***

The Doyle Park ES campus is at 1350 Sonoma Avenue in the central portion of the city. The campus is approximately 0.5 mile north of SR-12, and approximately 0.4 mile northwest of Brook Hill ES.

***Hilliard Comstock Middle School***

The Hilliard Comstock MS campus is at 2750 W Steele Lane in the western portion of the city. The campus is approximately 1.1 mile west of Highway 101 and approximately 0.6 mile northeast of Albert F. Biella ES.

***Piner High School***

The Piner HS campus is at 1700 Fulton Road in the western portion of the city. The campus is approximately 2.2 miles west of Highway 101 and approximately 0.8 mile northwest of Albert F. Biella ES.

***Steele Lane Elementary School***

The Steele Lane ES campus is at 301 Steele Lane in the northern portion of the city. The campus is approximately 0.3 miles east of Highway 101 and approximately 0.23 mile west of Lewis Early Learning Academy.

***Albert F. Biella Elementary School***

The Albert F. Biella ES campus is at 2140 Jennings Avenue in the western portion of the city. The campus is approximately 1.40 miles north of SR-12 and approximately 0.6 mile southwest of Hilliard Comstock MS.

**SURROUNDING LAND USES*****Santa Rosa Middle School***

The Santa Rosa MS campus is bordered by College Avenue and office and residential uses across College Avenue to the north; Brookwood Avenue with office and commercial uses across Brookwood Avenue to the east; E Street with residential and commercial uses across E Street to the west; and 5th Street with Fremont Park and commercial uses across 5th Street to the south.

***Santa Rosa High School***

The Santa Rosa HS campus is bordered by Bear Cub Way with the Santa Rosa Junior College campus to the north; Mendocino Avenue with commercial and residential uses across Mendocino Avenue to the east; Ridgway High School, SRCS facilities, and Ripley Street to the west; and Ridgway Avenue with residential uses across Ridgway Avenue to the south. Beyond Ripley Street to the west is the California National Guard Recruiter facility, Santa Rosa government facilities, and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection facilities.

***Montgomery High School***

The Montgomery HS campus is bordered by residential uses to the north; Franquette Avenue with residential uses across Franquette Avenue to the east; Hahman Drive with residential uses across Hahman Drive to the west; Hoen Avenue with residential uses across Hoen Avenue, Santa Rosa Southeast Greenway, and Matanzas Creek to the south. The creek does not go through the campus.

### ***Lewis Early Learning Academy***

The Lewis Early Learning Academy campus is bordered by residential uses to the north, residential and Humboldt Street to the east, Lomitas Avenue with the various commercial uses (including Mendocino Marketplace) across Lomitas Avenue to the west, and Lewis Road with commercial and residential uses to the south.

### ***Brook Hill Elementary School***

The Brook Hill ES campus is bordered by Vallejo Street with residential uses and Doyle Community Park across Vallejo Street to the north; residential uses and Alvarado Avenue with residential uses across Alvarado Avenue to the east; residential uses to the west; and residential uses and Mount Olive Drive to the south. Beyond Mount Olive Drive are additional residential uses and SR-12.

### ***Herbert Slater Middle School***

The Hebert Slater MS campus is bordered by Sonoma Avenue with residential uses across Sonoma Avenue to the north; Carley Road with residential uses across Carley Road to the east; residential uses and Colorado Boulevard to the west; and residential uses, Peter Springs Park, and Idaho Drive to the south. Across Colorado Boulevard are additional residential uses, a place of worship, and Village Elementary School to the west.

### ***Doyle Park Elementary School (which houses the Santa Rosa French-American Charter School)***

The Doyle Park ES campus is bordered by Sonoma Avenue with residential uses, and the Providence Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital facilities across Sonoma Avenue to the north; residential uses, commercial uses, and Brookside Drive to the east; Doyle Park Drive with commercial, residential, and medical uses (dental, orthodontics, optometry, and etc.) across Doyle Park Drive to the west; and Doyle Community Park to the south.

### ***Hilliard Comstock Middle School***

The Hilliard Comstock MS campus is bordered by the Northwest Community Park (NWCP) to the north, residential uses and vacant land to the east, the NWCP to the west, and residential uses to the south. Paulin Creek/Santa Rosa Creek and Pomo Creek traverse the northwestern boundary of the NWCP and just below the NWCP baseball fields, respectively. The creeks do not go through the campus. Additional residential uses exist beyond the NWCP to the west and north.

### ***Piner High School***

The Piner HS campus is bordered by residential uses and Quail Hollow Drive to the north; residential uses to the east; Fulton Road with residential uses and the Youth Community Park across Fulton Road to the west; and residential uses, Peterson Lane Park, and a place of worship to the south.

### ***Steele Lane Elementary School***

The Steele Lane ES campus is bordered by Steele Lane Park and residential uses to the north, residential uses to the east, Steele Lane Community Center and residential uses to the west, and Steele Lane with residential uses and the Santa Rosa Junior College across Steele Lane to the south.

### ***Albert F. Biella Elementary School***

The Albert F. Biella ES campus is bordered by Jennings Avenue and Zinfandel Avenue with residential uses across Zinfandel Avenue to the north, residential uses to the east and west, and residential uses and Dutch Flohr Park to the south.

## **ON-SITE EXISTING CONDITIONS**

### ***Santa Rosa Middle School***

The Santa Rosa MS campus serves students from seventh to eighth grade. It has a 2024-2025 enrollment of 451 students and a design enrollment capacity of 1,026 students. The campus contains six permanent educational

buildings with classrooms, administration, and other supporting uses; nine portable classrooms; four storage containers; a multipurpose play field with a baseball field; a track and field; and an asphalt blacktop with painted play courts.

The project site on the Santa Rosa MS campus is largely developed with paved surfaces and includes hard-top play courts, eight portable buildings, and trees.

### ***Santa Rosa High School***

The Santa Rosa HS campus serves students from 9th to 12th grade. It has a 2024-2025 enrollment of 1,553 students and a design enrollment capacity of 2,322 students. The campus contains 16 permanent educational buildings with classrooms, administration, auditorium, gymnasium, the Ridgway Swim Center, and other supporting uses; 20 portable classrooms; an agriculture barn and greenhouse; a track and field; a baseball and softball field; a basketball and tennis courts; and three parking lots.

### ***Montgomery High School***

The Montgomery HS campus serves students from 9th to 12th grade. It has a 2024-2025 enrollment of 1,254 students and a design enrollment capacity of 2,295 students. The campus contains 12 permanent educational buildings with classrooms, administration, library, gymnasium, and other supporting uses; 33 portable classrooms; an asphalt blacktop with painted play courts; a student quad; two parking lots; tennis courts; track and field; two baseball and softball fields; batting cages; and six storage containers.

### ***Lewis Early Learning Academy***

The Lewis Early Learning Academy serves preschool students. It has a 2024-2025 enrollment of 145 students and a design enrollment capacity of 250 students. The Lewis Early Learning Academy includes two campuses within its program at separate sites: the Lewis Early Learning Academy Campus and Steele Lane ES Annex. The site also contains the Santa Rosa City Schools Integrated Wellness Center. The Lewis Early Learning Academy contains two permanent buildings with classrooms, administration, and other supporting uses; 11 portable classrooms; a transitional kindergarten (TK) and kindergarten (K) playground; and two parking lots.

### ***Brook Hill Elementary School***

The Brook Hill ES serves students from kindergarten to 6th grade. It has a 2024-2025 enrollment of 279 students and a design enrollment capacity of 700 students. The campus contains four permanent buildings with classrooms, administration, and other supporting uses; three storage containers; two playground areas with play structures; 14 portable classrooms; an asphalt blacktop with painted play courts; and a multipurpose field.

### ***Herbert Slater Middle School***

The Herbert Slater MS serves students from 7th to 8th grade. It has a 2024-2025 enrollment of 577 students and a design enrollment capacity of 1,242 students. The campus contains six permanent buildings with classrooms, administration, gymnasium, and other supporting uses; six modular classrooms; a multipurpose field with two baseball fields; track and field; one parking lot; and an asphalt blacktop with painted play courts.

### ***Santa Rosa French-American Charter School***

Santa Rosa French-American Charter School serves students from TK to 6th grade. It has a 2024-2025 enrollment of 525 students; and the Doyle Park ES campus (which currently houses the Santa Rosa French-American Charter School) has a design enrollment capacity of 575 students. The Doyle Park ES campus contains eight permanent buildings with classrooms, administration, and other supporting uses; seven portable classrooms; an asphalt blacktop with painted play courts; a garden; three storage containers; two playground areas with play structures; and a multipurpose field.

### **Hilliard Comstock Middle School**

Hilliard Comstock MS serves students from 7th to 8th grade. It has a 2024-2025 enrollment of 423 students and a design enrollment capacity of 1,323 students. The campus contains five permanent buildings with classrooms, administration, gymnasium, and other supporting uses; an asphalt blacktop with painted play courts; a student quad; five portable classrooms; tennis courts; a track and field; electrical vehicle (EV) solar shade storage; and four storage containers.

### **Piner High School**

Piner HS serves students from 9th to 12th grade. It has a 2024-2025 enrollment of 1,436 students and a design enrollment capacity of 1,971 students. The campus contains 12 permanent buildings with classrooms, administration, gymnasium, auditorium, library and other supporting uses; a student quad; a performing arts center; a gymnasium building; a library building; 13 portable classrooms; 5 storage containers; 2 baseball and 2 softball fields; an asphalt blacktop with painted basketball courts; tennis courts; a track and field; and four parking lots.

The project site on the Piner HS campus is developed with a parking lot, drive aisles, three portable structures, a courtyard, walkways, grass turf, and trees.

### **Steele Lane Elementary School**

Steele Lane ES serves students from K to 6th grade. It has a 2024-2025 enrollment of 448 students and a design enrollment capacity of 675 students. The campus contains eight permanent buildings with classrooms, administration, and other supporting uses; a garden area; 3 playground areas with play structures; 2 storage containers; 12 portable classrooms; an asphalt blacktop with painted play courts; 1 parking lot; and a multipurpose field.

### **Albert F. Biella Elementary School**

Albert F. Biella ES campus serves students from TK to 6th grade. It has a 2024-2025 enrollment of 273 students and a design enrollment capacity of 625 students. The campus contains seven permanent buildings with classrooms, administration, and other supporting uses; an asphalt blacktop with painted play courts; 12 portable classrooms; a track and field; EV solar shade storage; 2 playground areas with play structures; and a multipurpose field.

## **2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The SRCS will implement a school consolidation program over two years (the 2025-2026 and 2026-2027 school years). SRCS will consolidate 11 school campuses to 5 campuses, and the 6 unoccupied campuses will close. The District will close Lewis Early Learning Academy, Herbert Slater MS, Brook Hill ES, Doyle Park ES (which currently houses the Santa Rosa French-American Charter School), Hilliard Comstock MS, and Steele Lane ES campuses. The District will continue to own all closed campuses. No improvements are proposed at any of the closed campuses. There are no other known plans for these campuses. As part of the consolidation program, improvements are proposed at the existing Piner HS campus to accommodate the increase in students; Albert Biella ES campus to accommodate the relocation of Special Day Class (SDC) preschool and Early Start Deaf and Hard of Hearing (DHH) students, and Santa Rosa MS campus to accommodate the TK students associated with Santa Rosa French-American Charter School. No physical improvements are proposed at Santa Rosa HS, Montgomery HS, Hilliard Comstock MS, Lewis Early Learning Academy, Brook Hill ES, Herbert Slater MS, Doyle Park ES, and Steele Lane ES. Refer to Table 1, *Current and Proposed Enrollment and Capacities*. Further details are provided below.

### **CONSOLIDATION**

During the first year (2025-2026) of the consolidation program, Santa Rosa MS students will relocate to the existing Santa Rosa HS campus. No improvements are proposed at the Santa Rosa HS campus, and the Santa Rosa HS campus will serve grades 7 through 12. Herbert Slater MS students will relocate to the existing Montgomery HS campus. No improvements are proposed at the Montgomery HS campus, which will serve grades 7 through 12. Following the

relocation of Herbert Slater MS students to the existing Montgomery HS, the existing Herbert Slater MS campus will close. Brook Hill ES students will relocate to their next nearest existing elementary schools. With the decline in enrollment, the receiving elementary school campuses have available capacity to accommodate the students. Following the relocation of Brook Hill ES students, the existing Brook Hill ES campus will close.

During the second year (2026-2027) of the consolidation program, the existing Santa Rosa French-American Charter School students will relocate from Doyle Park ES campus to the existing Santa Rosa MS campus. To accommodate the TK program associated with Santa Rosa French-American Charter School, two modular classroom buildings (six classrooms total) to serve TK students will be installed at the Santa Rosa MS campus (refer to section "Campus Improvements at Santa Rosa Middle School" for further discussion). Subsequently, the existing Doyle Park ES campus will close.

Lewis Early Learning Academy students will relocate to the Albert F. Biella ES. Following the relocation of Lewis Early Learning Academy students, the existing Lewis Early Learning Academy campus will close. SDC students currently at Steele Lane ES will relocate to Albert F. Biella ES. Remaining Steele Lane ES students will relocate to their next nearest existing elementary schools. With the decline in enrollment, the receiving elementary school campuses have available capacity to accommodate the students. Following the relocation of Steele Lane ES students, the existing Steele Lane ES campus will close. To accommodate the SDC and DHH students, interior modernizations to existing buildings are proposed at the Albert F. Biella ES campus (refer to section "Campus Improvements at Albert F. Biella Elementary School" for further discussion).

Hilliard Comstock MS students will relocate to Piner High School. The Piner HS campus will serve grades 7 through 12. As part of the consolidation program, the proposed project includes the construction of a two-story, 12-classroom building, the removal of three portable classrooms, and courtyard improvements at Piner HS. Refer to the section "Campus Improvements at Piner High School" for further discussion. Following the relocation of Hilliard Comstock MS students, the Hilliard Comstock MS campus will close.

The District will continue to own all closed campuses. No improvements are proposed at any of the closed campuses. There are no other known plans for these campuses.

**Table 1 Current and Proposed Enrollment and Capacities**

Campus	Enrollment			Design Capacity		
	Existing 2024-25 Enrollment	Proposed Enrollment (at Build Out)	Net Change	Existing Design Capacity	Proposed Design Capacity (at Build-Out)	Net Change
Albert F. Biella Elementary School	273	217	-56	625	625	0
Brook Hill Elementary School <sup>1</sup>	279	0	-279	700	700	0
Lewis Early Language Academy <sup>1</sup>	145	0	-145	250	250	0
Steele Lane Elementary School <sup>1</sup>	448	0	-448	675	675	0
Herbert Slater Middle School <sup>1</sup>	577	0	-577	1,242	1242	0
Hilliard Comstock Middle School <sup>1</sup>	423	0	-423	1,323	1,323	0
Santa Rosa Middle School	451	489	38	1,026	978	-48
Montgomery High School	1,254	1,741	487	2,295	2,295	0
Piner High School	1,436	1,881	445	1,971	2,214	243
Santa Rosa High School	1,553	1,890	337	2,322	2,322	0
Doyle Park Elementary School (which houses the Santa Rosa French-American Charter School) <sup>1</sup>	525	0	-525	575	575	0

<sup>1.</sup> No physical changes to the campus are proposed, and the campus will close.

## **CAMPUS IMPROVEMENTS AT SANTA ROSA MIDDLE SCHOOL**

The improvements at the existing Santa Rosa MS campus (i.e., the new location for the Santa Rosa French-American Charter School) will support TK students. The proposed project will construct two modular classroom buildings with three classrooms each (Building J and E), a TK play area, a 1st to 6th grade play area, and a parking lot. Other improvements include the installation of bike lockers and racks, fire access route and gate, paved walkways, and fencing. The proposed parking lot will be constructed southeast of the existing gymnasium and will include 17 standard parking stalls and two Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-accessible spaces. The driveway curb cuts providing access to the proposed parking lot are existing. Vehicles will enter the eastern driveway and exit on the western driveway. Associated parking lot signage will be installed. Additionally, the two proposed playgrounds will include play structures. To allow for the proposed improvements, eight portable classroom buildings with eight classrooms will be removed. The improvements at the existing Santa Rosa MS campus will result in a net decrease of two classrooms on the campus. See Figure 2, *Santa Rosa Middle School – Aerial Photograph*, and Figure 3, *Santa Rosa Middle School - Conceptual Site Plan*.

## **CAMPUS IMPROVEMENTS AT ALBERT BIELLA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

To accommodate the SDC and DHH students at the current Albert Biella ES campus, the proposed project interior modernization improvements to existing buildings to serve SDC and DHH students consistent with the California Department of Education standards. Interior modernization will include accessible and age-appropriate classroom counters, furniture, fixtures, and restroom fixtures. The proposed improvements at the Albert Biella ES campus will not increase the enrollment capacity of the campus.

## **CAMPUS IMPROVEMENTS AT PINER HIGH SCHOOL**

To accommodate the increase of students at the current Piner HS campus, the proposed project will construct a two-story, 12-classroom building on the south side of Piner HS. Additionally, west of the proposed classroom building a new outdoor courtyard will be constructed with a synthetic turf area, seat walls, bike lockers and racks, a water fountain, fencing and gates. The proposed project will also include concrete walkways, a new fire hydrant, and ADA parking stalls with applicable signage. A new fire access lane will be constructed east of the proposed classroom building, which will connect to the existing fire access lane. To allow for the construction of the proposed project, three existing portable classrooms and 26 parking spaces at the southern portion of campus will be removed. No changes to pick-up/drop-off nor vehicle access to the campus are proposed. The proposed project will result in a net increase of nine classrooms. See Figure 4, *Piner High School – Aerial Photograph*, and Figure 5, *Piner High School - Conceptual Site Plan*.

## **CONSTRUCTION**

Construction at Piner HS and Santa Rosa MS is scheduled to start in the fall of 2025 and be completed in the summer of 2026. Construction at Albert Biella ES will start spring of 2026 and be completed in summer 2026. All construction equipment and workers will be within the boundaries of the Santa Rosa MS, Piner HS, and Albert Biella ES campuses.

The proposed project will not increase enrollment in the District, and the proposed project will address declining enrollment and ensure the efficient allocation of resources. The SRCS student body and staff and surrounding community will benefit from a more efficient allocation of school and educational resources.

## **3. REASONS WHY THE PROJECT IS EXEMPT**

### **STATUTORY EXEMPTION**

The proposed project is statutorily exempt from further environmental review under the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21000 et seq.) because it is consistent with PRC Section 21080.18.

- » **PRC Section 21080.18. Application of Division to Closing of Public School Maintaining Kindergarten or any Grades 1 Through 12.** This division does not apply to the closing of any public school in which kindergarten or any of the grades 1 through 12 is maintained or the transfer of students from that public school to another school if the only physical changes involved are categorically exempt under Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 15000) of Division 6 of Title 14 of the California Administrative Code.

The closure of existing Lewis Early Learning Academy, Herbert Slater MS, Brook Hill ES, Doyle Park ES (which currently houses the Santa Rosa French-American Charter School), Hillard Comstock MS, and Steele Lane ES campuses; the transfer of these students to other existing campuses within the district (as described in Section 2, Project Description); the restructuring of Santa Rosa HS, Montgomery HS, and Piner HS campuses to serve 7th through 12th graders; and the restructuring of Santa Rosa MS campus to serve TK through 6th graders are statutorily exempt pursuant to PRC Section 21080.18, since the site improvements at Santa Rosa MS, Albert Biella ES, and Piner HS campuses are categorically exempt (see discussion below under the “Categorical Exemption” heading). No physical improvements are proposed at Brook Hill ES, Lewis Early Learning Academy, Steele Lane ES, Herbert Slater MS, Hilliard Comstock MS, Montgomery HS, Santa Rosa HS, Doyle Park ES, and receiving existing elementary school campuses. Therefore, the proposed project is statutorily exempt pursuant to PRC Section 21080.18.

### **CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION**

The site improvements at Santa Rosa MS, Albert Biella ES, and Piner HS are exempt from further environmental review under the requirements of CEQA because they are consistent with the following classes of Categorical Exemptions:

- » **Class 1, Existing Facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15301)** consist of the operation, repair, maintenance, permitting, leasing, licensing, or minor alterations of existing public or private structures, facilities, mechanical equipment, or topographical features, involving negligible or no expansion of existing or former use.

***Albert F. Biella ES Campus:*** The interior modernization improvements to existing buildings to serve SDC and DHH students at the Albert Biella ES campus are exempt from CEQA under Class 1, Existing Facilities (Section 15301). Interior modernization will include accessible and age-appropriate classroom counters, furniture, fixtures, and restroom fixtures. No exterior improvements at Albert Biella ES campus are proposed. The interior improvements to existing buildings will not alter the basic functions of the campus. Thus, these components of the proposed project at Albert Biella ES campus will be exempt from CEQA review pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15301.

- » **Class 3, New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures (CEQA Guidelines Section 15303)** consists of construction and location of limited numbers of new, small facilities or structures; installation of small new equipment and facilities in small structures; and the conversion of existing small structures from one use to another where only minor modifications are made in the exterior of the structure. The numbers of structures described in this section are the maximum allowable on any legal parcel.

***Santa Rosa MS Campus:*** The proposed construction of a TK play area, a 1st to 6th grade play area; and installation of bike lockers and racks, fire access route gate, paved walkways, and fencing are exempt from CEQA under Class 3, New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures (Section 15303). The proposed TK play area; a 1st to 6th grade play area; and installation of bike lockers and racks, fire access route gate, paved walkways, and fencing are small accessory structures to support the school campus. The new bike lockers and racks and play structures associated with the two play areas are small new equipment and accessory structures. The aforementioned improvements will be on an existing campus to serve students and will not increase student capacity; these components of the proposed project are exempt from CEQA under Section 15303.

**Piner HS Campus:** The proposed construction of an outdoor courtyard; and installation of a synthetic turf area, seat walls, bike lockers and racks, a water fountain, fencing and gates, concrete walkways, and a fire hydrant are exempt from CEQA under Class 3, New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures (Section 15303). The proposed outdoor courtyard and installation of a synthetic turf area, seat walls, a water fountain, fencing and gates, and concrete walkways are small accessory structures and within the school campus. The new bike lockers and racks and fire hydrant are small new equipment and accessory structures. The aforementioned improvements will be on campus to serve students and not increase student capacity; these components of the proposed project are exempt from CEQA under CEQA Guidelines Section 15303.

- » **Class 11, Accessory Structures (CEQA Guidelines Section 15311)** consists of construction, or placement of minor structures accessory to (appurtenant to) existing commercial, industrial, or institutional facilities, including but not limited to: (a) On-premise signs; (b) Small parking lots; (c) Placement of seasonal or temporary use items such as lifeguard towers, mobile food units, portable restrooms, or similar items in generally the same locations from time to time in publicly owned parks, stadiums, or other facilities designed for public use (CEQA Guidelines Section 15311).

**Santa Rosa MS Campus:** The construction of a parking lot, TK play area structures, 1st to 6th grade play area structures, bike lockers and racks, fire access route and gate, paved walkways, fencing, and signage are exempt from CEQA under Class 11, Accessory Structures (CEQA Guidelines Section 15311). The proposed project will construct a parking lot, a fire access route, and associated signage are exempt under CEQA Guidelines Sections 15311(a) and (b). The installation of the TK play area structures, 1st to 6th grade play area structures, bike lockers and racks, fire access route gate, paved walkways, and fencing are minor accessory structures to the Santa Rosa MS campus. The aforementioned structures will be within the Santa Rosa MS campus to serve students and will not increase student capacity. These components of the proposed project are exempt from CEQA under CEQA Guidelines Section 15311.

**Piner HS Campus:** The construction of ADA parking spaces, an outdoor courtyard, and fire access lane and installation of seat walls, bike lockers and racks, a water fountain, fencing and gates, and a fire hydrant are exempt from CEQA under Class 11, Accessory Structures (CEQA Guidelines Section 15311). The proposed project will construct a fire access lane, ADA parking spaces, and associated signage, which are exempt under CEQA Guidelines Sections 15311(a) and (b). The outdoor ADA parking spaces, courtyard, seat walls, bike lockers and racks, a water fountain, fencing and gates are minor accessory structures to the Piner HS campus. The aforementioned structures will be within the Piner HS campus to serve students and will not increase student capacity. These components of the proposed project are exempt from CEQA under CEQA Guidelines Section 15311.

- » **Class 14, Minor Additions to Schools (CEQA Guidelines Section 15314)** consist of minor additions to existing schools within existing school grounds where the addition does not increase original student capacity by more than 25% or ten classrooms, whichever is less. The addition of portable classrooms is included in this exemption.

**Santa Rosa MS Campus:** The proposed project at Santa Rosa MS campus, including the proposed installation of the two modular classroom buildings with three classrooms each (six classrooms total), is exempt from CEQA under Class 14, Minor Additions to Schools (CEQA Guidelines Section 15314). The six new classrooms will be within the school campus. The proposed project will result in the removal of eight portable classrooms. Thus, the proposed project at Santa Rosa MS will result in a net decrease of two classrooms on the campus, which is less than the 10 classrooms allowed under this exemption. The enrollment design capacity of the campus will decrease by 4.6 percent.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the proposed project will not increase the student capacity of the campus by more than 25 percent (see Table 1, *Current and Proposed Enrollment and Capacities*). Because the proposed project is on the

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<sup>1</sup> (- 48 net change in capacity ÷ 1,026 existing design capacity) 100 = - 4.67 percent decrease in design capacity.

existing Santa Rosa MS campus, will not add more than 10 classrooms, and will not increase student capacity by 25 percent or more, the proposed project is exempt from CEQA under CEQA Guidelines Section 15314.

**Albert F. Biella ES Campus:** The proposed project will not install nor construct any new classrooms at Albert F. Biella ES campus. As shown in Table 1, the proposed project will not affect the enrollment design capacity at Albert F. Biella ES. Therefore, the proposed project is exempt from CEQA under CEQA Guidelines Section 15314.

**Piner HS Campus:** The proposed project at Piner HS campus, including the construction of a 12-classroom building and removal of 3 existing portable classrooms, is exempt from CEQA under Class 14, Minor Additions to Schools (CEQA Guidelines Section 15314). The proposed project will result in a net increase of 9 classrooms, which is less than the 10 classrooms allowed under this exemption. The enrollment design capacity of the campus will increase by 12.3 percent.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, the proposed project will not increase the student capacity of the campus by more than 25 percent (see Table 1, *Current and Proposed Enrollment and Capacities*). Because the proposed project is on the existing Piner HS campus, will not increase the school classrooms by 10, and will not increase student capacity by 25 percent or more, the proposed project is exempt from CEQA under CEQA Guidelines Section 15314.

## 4. REVIEW OF EXCEPTIONS TO THE CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION

The proposed project has been reviewed under CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2, Exceptions, for any characteristics or circumstances that might invalidate findings that the project is exempt from CEQA. Each exception is listed below followed by an assessment of whether that exception applies to the project.

- (a) **Location.** Classes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11 are qualified by consideration of where the project would be located—a project that is ordinarily insignificant in its impact on the environment may in a particularly sensitive environment be significant. Therefore, these classes are considered to apply all instances, except where the project may impact on an environmental resource of hazardous or critical concern where designated, precisely mapped and officially adopted pursuant to law by federal, state, or local agencies.

### **Santa Rosa MS Campus**

The campus has permanent educational buildings, portable classrooms, a multipurpose play field with a baseball field, a track and field, ornamental landscaping, asphalt blacktop, and paved walkways. The project site on the Santa Rosa MS campus is largely developed with paved surfaces and includes hard-top play courts, eight portable buildings, and trees. Most of the Santa Rosa MS vegetation community is developed (structures, pavement, and roads) with some ornamental landscaping (landscape-ruderal, and plant species that thrive in disturbed areas) within the Biological Study Area (BSA; the site and a 500-foot buffer zone) (HANA Resources 2025a, included as Appendix A).

According to the biological resources evaluation, no wetlands were found during the database search, and no sensitive vegetation communities have a potential to occur within the BSA (Appendix A). The literature review resulted in a list of 62 special-status plant species that have been known to occur within the BSA and database search area.<sup>3</sup> Of these 62 species, 1 has low potential for occurrence (the congested-headed hayfield tarplant) and 61 have no potential to occur in the BSA due to the survey area's developed and maintained nature and location in a suburban setting. None of these sensitive species were detected in the BSA during the field survey. Focused surveys are required for any federal and/or State-listed endangered species with potential to occur on site when the species is in bloom to ensure it is both evident and identifiable during the survey. The general reconnaissance survey was conducted during the

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<sup>2</sup> (243 net change in capacity ÷ 1,974 existing design capacity) 100 = 12.3 percent increase in design capacity.

<sup>3</sup> The database search area includes two miles for the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPAC) and CNDDDB (California Natural Diversity Database) databases; and nine quads for the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) rare plant inventory (RPI) database.

peak blooming period for most of these sensitive species and found no sensitive plant species present within the BSA. No focused botanical surveys are required.

The literature review resulted in a list of 26 special-status wildlife species that have been known to occur within the BSA and surrounding two miles (Appendix A). Of these 26 species, 2 were considered to have high potential, 4 were considered to have moderate potential, 10 were considered to have low potential, and 10 had no potential to occur in the BSA. The two species with a high potential to occur and three out of four of the species with a moderate potential to occur in the BSA are sensitive bird species, listed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as Birds of Conservation Concern. During the field survey, one of these sensitive species was detected: the oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*). The BSA is developed and provides minimal to no suitable breeding or nesting habitat for the oak titmouse. Nevertheless, this species is opportunistic and often forages in the areas adjacent to urban areas. The District will be required to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), and as standard practice to comply with the MBTA, will implement preconstruction nesting bird survey for construction activities that start during the nesting bird season (generally between mid-February to end of August). Since construction is anticipated to start in fall 2025, the need for a preconstruction nesting bird survey is not anticipated. With compliance with regulatory requirements and standard practices, the proposed project at Santa Rosa MS campus will not impact sensitive bird species.

The monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), a federally protected invertebrate species, was found to have moderate potential to occur in the BSA due to the presence of milkweed in a garden on campus. However, this area will not be impacted by construction and requires no additional surveys. The proposed project will not impact the monarch butterfly.

As discussed in section (e), there is also no evidence of hazardous materials or substances on-site. Therefore, this exception does not apply to the proposed project.

#### **Albert F. Biella ES Campus**

The campus has permanent educational buildings, portable classrooms, a multipurpose play field, playground areas with play structures, parking lots, ornamental landscaping, asphalt blacktop, and paved walkways. According to the Critical Habitat for Endangered Species mapper, there are no critical habitats identified on the Albert Biella ES campus (USFWS 2025a). The nearest critical habitat is approximately 0.75 miles southwest of the campus. The USFWS's National Wetlands Inventory mapper identified a riverine habitat at the Steele Creek Channel Creek approximately 0.10 miles north of the campus (USFWS 2025b). The riverine and wetland habitat does not traverse the Albert Biella ES campus. Due to the campus' developed nature, it does not contain any sensitive biological species or habitat. The proposed project includes the interior modification of existing buildings and will not result in exterior improvements. Therefore, the proposed project at Albert Biella ES campus will not affect biological resources.

As discussed in section (e), there is also no evidence of hazardous materials or substances on-site. Therefore, this exception does not apply to the proposed project.

#### **Piner HS Campus**

The campus has permanent educational buildings, portable classrooms, track and field, baseball and softball fields, tennis courts, parking lots, asphalt blacktop, and paved walkways. The project site on the Piner HS campus is developed with a parking lot, drive aisles, three portable structures, walkways, grass turf, and trees. The majority of the Piner HS vegetation community is developed (structures, pavement, and roads) with some ornamental landscaping (landscape-ruderal), and non-native vegetation (developed-ruderal) within the BSA (HANA Resources 2025b, included as Appendix B). Two sensitive vegetation communities that have been known to occur within the two-mile area, northern hardpan vernal pool and California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*) critical habitat. While several wetlands occur in the area, only one wetland occurred in the BSA. This wetland is across Fulton Road at the Youth Community Park west of campus. Aerial imagery suggests that this wetland may occur in the

northwest corner of campus as well, flowing southwest through this corner of campus, under Fulton Road, and through the youth community park. The project site is at the southern portion of the Piner HS campus and will not disturb the northwest corner of the campus.

The literature review resulted in a list of 69 special-status plant species that have been known to occur within the BSA and database search area<sup>4</sup> (Appendix B). None of the 69 special-status plant species identified in the literature review were present in the BSA. One sensitive, but not listed, species has moderate potential for occurrence, congested-headed hayfield tarplant (*Hemizonia congesta* ssp. *congesta*), with the remaining 68 having no potential for occurrence. Focused surveys are required for any federal and/or State-listed endangered species with potential to occur on-site when the species is in bloom to ensure it is both evident and identifiable during the survey. Due to the survey area's developed and maintained nature and its location in a suburban setting, there is no potential for occurrence for all but one of the sensitive species identified in the literature review. The general reconnaissance survey was conducted during the peak blooming period for most of these sensitive species and found no sensitive plant species present within the BSA. Thus, no focused botanical surveys are required.

The literature review resulted in a list of 30 special-status wildlife species that have been known to occur within the BSA and surrounding two miles (Appendix B). Of these 30 species, 3 have a moderate potential to occur due to potential foraging opportunities on site, and 27 have no potential to occur in the Survey Area. These three species are considered USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern. During the field survey, two of the three sensitive bird species were detected: Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*) and oak titmouse. The BSA is developed and provides minimal to no suitable breeding or nesting habitat for either of these species, nonetheless, these species are opportunistic and often forage in areas adjacent to urban areas. The District will be required to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), and as standard practice to comply with the MBTA, will implement preconstruction nesting bird survey for construction activities that start during the nesting bird season (generally between mid-February to end of August). Since construction is anticipated to start in fall 2025, the need for a preconstruction nesting bird survey is not anticipated. With compliance with regulatory requirements and standard practices, the proposed project at Piner HS campus will not impact sensitive bird species.

As discussed in Section (e), there is also no evidence of hazardous materials or substances on-site. Therefore, this exception does not apply to the proposed project.

**(b) Cumulative Impacts.** All exemptions for these classes are inapplicable when the cumulative impact of successive projects of the same type in the same place, over time is significant.

The proposed project at Santa Rosa MS and Piner HS are the only known and planned improvements at these campuses. At this time, the District is considering the construction of playgrounds and other potential site improvements at Albert Biella ES. Detailed project plans and specific siting/location information are not available at this time. This project would undergo its own environmental review process. The construction timeline for this project is unknown at this time. Should the construction of the proposed project at Albert Biella ES and the playground and site improvements project overlap, construction activities would be limited to their respective project sites. Since the proposed project includes interior improvements and the playground and site improvements project would include exterior improvements, the project sites would not overlap nor combine to create a cumulative impact.

The distances between the three campuses range from approximately 1.0 to 3.4 miles away from each other and all construction and staging will occur within the boundaries of each respective campus. There are no other known successive projects—planned, approved, or under construction—of the same type at and/or near these campuses

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<sup>4</sup> The database search area includes two miles for the Information for IPAC and CNDDDB databases; and nine quads for the CNPS Rare Plant Inventory database.

that when combined with the proposed project will result in a cumulative environmental impact. Therefore, this exception does not apply to the proposed project.

- (c) **Significant Effects.** A categorical exemption shall not be used for an activity where there is a reasonable possibility that the activity will have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances.

A categorical exemption shall not be used for an activity where there is a reasonable possibility that the activity will have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances. The determination whether this exception applies involves two distinct questions: (1) whether the project presents unusual circumstances, and (2) whether there is a reasonable possibility that a significant environmental impact will result from unusual circumstances. The lead agency considers the second prong of this test only if it finds that some circumstance of the project is unusual. *Berkeley Hillside Preservation v City of Berkeley* (2015) 60 C4th 1086, 1104.

### **Santa Rosa MS Campus**

The proposed improvements and project site at Santa Rosa MS campus present no unusual circumstance or special environmental constraint that might lead to a significant impact. The existing Santa Rosa MS campus has been in operation since 1949 (SRCS 2023) and is surrounded by urban uses. Construction methods will be typical for school facilities and will comply with current California Building Code, water quality and air emissions standards for construction and operation, and best management practices (BMPs) for construction and operation.

### **Biological Resources**

As discussed under the “Location” exception, the project site does not include sensitive habitat. The proposed project will not affect sensitive species.

### **Circulation**

#### **Existing Conditions**

The intersection of Fifth Street/Hope Street is a T-intersection, with stop control on the northbound Hope Street approach. Based on data collected in 2017 when Santa Rosa MS was in session, there were 2,350 vehicles per day on Fifth Street, with approximately 60 percent of the traffic traveling westbound and 40 percent eastbound.

Fifth Street is 36 feet wide, with one travel lane in each direction, and a speed limit of 20 miles per hour (mph) for westbound traffic; since there is no posted sign for the eastbound direction, the prima facie speed limit is 25 mph. School crosswalks are present on the west leg across Fifth Street as well as on the Hope Street leg. There are pedestrian crossing signs on both ends of the crosswalk across Fifth Street.

On-street parking is permitted along the south side of Fifth Street. On the north side, parking is restricted along much of the project frontage. This includes red curb near the entrance and exit driveways, as well as in the following locations:

- A 100-foot-long passenger loading zone west of the entrance driveway that is operational from 7:30 a.m. until 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, with signage indicating that vehicles can wait for up to five minutes if attended;
- A 66-foot-long commercial loading zone east of the exit driveway that is designated for exclusive use by school buses on Monday through Friday from 1:30 p.m. until 3:30 p.m.; and
- A 27-foot-long commercial loading zone west of the exit driveway.

East of the crosswalk at Hope Street, there is a red curb on the north side of the street approaching the crosswalk and on-street parking is available between the red zone and Brookwood Avenue.

### ***Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan Consistency***

There is a complete network of sidewalks along Fifth Street and most streets in the vicinity of the Santa Rosa MS campus (W-Trans 2025, included as Appendix C). The curb is painted red on the near side of the crosswalk across Fifth Street for 26.5 feet in the eastbound direction and 23.5 feet in the westbound direction. The recently passed Daylighting Law (Assembly Bill 413) makes it illegal to stop, stand, or park a vehicle within 20 feet of any crosswalk, marked or unmarked, to improve visibility of pedestrians crossing the street, so the existing markings support compliance with the new law.

The recommendations from the City's recently adopted Active Transportation Plan (ATP) were reviewed, and there were no recommended pedestrian improvements at the Fifth Street/Hope Street intersection or at any other location within a block of the project site (Appendix C). The ATP recommends implementation of a bicycle boulevard on Fifth Street, including the segment along the project frontage. The design features of bicycle boulevards vary by location, and since they often include traffic-calming features, there are potential conflicts with school bus operations. Therefore, if the City seeks to implement the bicycle boulevard, the City's design will need to account for the requirements of school bus operations. However, it is noted that the buses traveling on Fifth Street will not be associated with the TK project. The buses have historically served the middle school, and they are expected to operate similarly for the non-TK grades at the Santa Rosa French-American Charter School.

### ***Policy Review***

The Santa Rosa General Plan 2050, 2025, contains the following policies applicable to the proposed project.

- Policy 3-2.3: Encourage local and interregional active transportation travel.
- Policy 3-4.1: Ensure that new development does not impede efficient, safe, and free-flowing circulation for all traffic modes.

The Santa Rosa ATP, 2025, was also reviewed. There are no specific policies included in the ATP, only policy recommendations that would require future City actions.

Existing pedestrian facilities include sidewalks, crosswalks, pedestrian signal phases, curb ramps, curb extensions, and various streetscape amenities, such as lighting, benches, etc. In general, a network of sidewalks, crosswalks, and curb ramps provide access for pedestrians in the vicinity of the project site. Continuous sidewalks are provided on both sides of Fifth Street between Brookwood Avenue and E Street. Marked school crosswalks are provided on the south and west legs of the Fifth Street/Hope Street intersection. Ramps at the intersection do not include detectable warnings so are not ADA-compliant. Sidewalks exist on the project frontage. The proposed project does not include any modifications of the street or sidewalk and will not conflict with any proposed or potential pedestrian facility modifications.

### ***Bicycle Facilities***

In the project area, there are numerous bicycle facilities. Bicyclists share the roadway along all other streets within the project area, though riding on the sidewalk in the downtown area is prohibited by ordinance (Appendix C). Existing bicycle facilities, including nearby bike paths and lanes, together with shared use of minor streets, provide adequate access for bicyclists. The proposed project does not include any modifications to Fifth Street and therefore will not conflict with planned or potential future bicycle facilities. Existing bicycle facilities in the surrounding vicinity are considered adequate and are expected to improve further after completion of the bicycle projects identified in the City's ATP. The proposed project will not impact bicycle facilities.

Therefore, the project will not conflict with any City policies or planned improvements related to bicycle and pedestrian travel, so the impact of the project on pedestrian and bicycle circulation will be less than significant.

## ***Safety***

This section addresses the third transportation bullet on the CEQA checklist, Threshold (c), which is whether a project will substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment). The proposed project will add a new 19-space on-site parking lot with one-way circulation. Both the inbound and outbound driveways serving the parking lot currently exist on Fifth Street. The eastern driveway curb cut is currently a gated maintenance access and will become the inbound driveway to the proposed project's new parking lot. The western driveway currently serves an employee parking lot, and with the proposed project will also accommodate outbound vehicles from the proposed new parking lot.

As indicated in the Highway Design Manual published by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), sight distance is not applicable to unsignalized urban driveways (Appendix C). The posted speed limit in the westbound direction of Fifth Street is 20 mph and the prima facie speed limit in the eastbound direction is 25 mph. Fifth Street is straight and flat in the vicinity. Consistent with standard practice in urbanized areas, painted red curbs currently exist on the sides of both driveways to provide sight distance. Given these conditions, the parking lot access modifications proposed by the project will not result in a design hazard.

School-related traffic is typically challenging during the morning drop-off and afternoon pick-up periods. However, since these periods are very brief and vehicle speeds are slow, it is not expected that there will be an underlying safety concern. This is supported by a review of the Transportation Injury Mapping System TIMS database maintained by the University of California (UC) Berkeley, as from 2019 through 2024, there were no reported injury collisions on the segment of Fifth Street where the project site is located.

The campus frontage along Fifth Street is currently used for pickup and drop-off activities (Appendix C). Depending on how quickly drop-off and pick-up activity occurs in the parking lot, there is the potential for queuing vehicles to back up onto Fifth Street. While possible resulting traffic congestion will not be considered an impact under CEQA, there could be safety implications such as queued vehicles interfering with visibility of pedestrians crossing at the crosswalk. There is the potential for queueing at the driveway as drivers attempt to enter the parking lot but given the speeds on Fifth Street and that the street is straight, drivers will be able to stop, and this will not be a safety concern. In addition, the District provides crossing guards and uses staff and parents as chaperones to facilitate student drop-off and pickup. Therefore, the proposed project will not introduce a hazard due to a geometric design feature or incompatible land use. Drivers are further required to comply with California's laws and rules of the road, including yielding to pedestrians, adhering to speed limits, and allowing emergency vehicles to pass. Thus, the proposed project's impact in terms of safety will be less than significant.

As discussed previously, the proposed project results in a less-than-significant impact related to circulation and safety. The proposed project's circulation improvements at Santa Rosa MS do not represent a unusual circumstance. Thus, the significant effects exception does not apply to the proposed project.

## ***Historic Resources***

As discussed under the "Historical Resources" exception, the proposed project will not affect a historic resource.

The significant effects exception does not apply to the proposed project.

## **Albert F. Biella ES Campus**

The proposed improvements at Albert Biella ES campus present no unusual circumstance or special environmental constraint that might lead to a significant impact. The existing Albert Biella ES campus has been in operation since 1990 (SRCS 2023) and is surrounded by urban uses. Construction methods will be typical for school facilities and will comply with current California Building Code; water quality and air emissions standards for construction and operation; and BMPs for construction and operation. The significant effects exception does not apply to the proposed project.

## **Piner HS Campus**

The proposed improvements and project site at Piner HS campus present no unusual circumstance or special environmental constraint that might lead to a significant impact. The existing Piner HS campus has been in operation since 1966 (SRCS 2023) and is surrounded by urban uses. Construction methods will be typical for school facilities and will comply with current California Building Code, water quality and air emissions standards for construction and operation, and BMPs for construction and operation.

The proposed project will not change circulation nor pick-up and drop-off associated with the proposed project. As further discussed under the “Historical Resources” exception below, the proposed project will not impact a historic resource. The significant effects exception does not apply to the proposed project.

- (d) Scenic Highways.** A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may result in damage to scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, historic buildings, rock outcroppings or similar resources, within a highway officially designated as a state scenic highway.

There are no officially designated State scenic highways near Santa Rosa MS, Albert Biella ES, and Piner HS campuses. According to the Caltrans California Scenic Highway Mapping System, the nearest officially designated state scenic highway is SR-12, which is approximately 5.30 miles east of Santa Rosa MS, and SR-116, which is approximately 5 miles and 5.25 miles west of Piner HS and Albert Biella ES, respectively (Caltrans 2025). The nearest eligible scenic highway to the campus is a segment of SR-12, approximately 0.95 mile southwest of Santa Rosa MS, 2.62 miles southeast of Albert Biella ES, and 3.60 miles southeast of Piner HS. The campuses are developed as school campuses and do not contain scenic resources. The proposed improvements at the campuses will not affect views of scenic resources from SR-12 and SR-116 due to distance and intervening development and vegetation; thus, the proposed project will not affect scenic resources along any scenic highways. Therefore, this exception does not apply to the proposed project at the Santa Rosa MS, Albert Biella ES, and Piner HS campuses.

- (e) Hazardous Waste Sites.** A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project located on a site which is included on any list compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5.

California Government Code Section 65962.5 requires the compiling of lists of the following types of hazardous materials sites: hazardous waste facilities subject to corrective action; hazardous waste discharges for which the State Water Quality Control Board has issued certain types of orders; public drinking water wells containing detectable levels of organic contaminants; underground storage tanks with reported unauthorized releases; and solid waste disposal facilities from which hazardous waste has migrated.

Five environmental databases were searched for hazardous materials sites on or within 0.25 mile of Santa Rosa MS, Albert Biella ES, and Piner HS campuses:

- GeoTracker. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB 2025)
- EnviroStor. Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC 2025a)
- EnviroMapper. US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA 2025a)
- Solid Waste Information System (SWIS). California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle 2025)
- Cortese List: Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC 2025b)

## **Santa Rosa MS Campus**

As shown in Table 2, *Hazardous Waste Sites within 0.25 Miles of Santa Rosa Middle School Campus*, hazardous materials sites were identified at the Santa Rosa MS campus. GeoTracker identified seven hazardous waste sites within 0.25 mile of the Santa Rosa MS campus. However, the seven sites on the campus have case-closed statuses and do not have the potential to impact the project site. EnviroMapper identified a total of 11 hazardous waste sites within

0.25 mile of the campus, which includes one site on the Santa Rosa MS campus. Eight of these sites (which includes the Santa Rosa MS campus) are inactive, and do not have the potential to impact the Santa Rosa MS campus. The remaining three sites are active hazardous sites and are not on the Santa Rosa MS campus. All three active sites have a permanent permit to dispose of hazardous waste associated with their uses (e.g., Liquid Transport or vehicle-related commercial uses) in accordance with state and federal policy. The proposed project at Santa Rosa MS campus will not affect these sites nor be affected by these sites. The Santa Rosa MS campus nor any other hazardous materials site were identified in EnviroStor, SWIS, nor the Cortese List. The project site has not been identified as a hazardous materials site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, and therefore, the proposed project at Santa Rosa MS campus will not create a hazard to the public. This exception does not apply to the proposed project at the Santa Rosa MS campus.

**Table 2 Hazardous Waste Sites within 0.25 Miles of Santa Rosa Middle School Campus**

Site Address	Database	Identifier	Cleanup Status	Proximity to Site
Collage Avenue Sata Rosa, CA 95401	GeoTracker	Cleanup Program Site (CASE #: 1NSR307)	Completed – Case Closed: 11/29/2004	0.10 miles north
Collage Avenue Sata Rosa, CA 95401	GeoTracker	Cleanup Program Site (CASE #: 1NSR368)	Completed – Case Closed: 3/5/2009	0.10 miles north
888 Fourth Street Sata Rosa, CA 95404	GeoTracker	LUST Cleanup Site (CASE #: 1TSR438)	Completed – Case Closed: 12/12/2013	0.13 miles south
1017 Fourth Street Sata Rosa, CA 95404	GeoTracker	LUST Cleanup Site (CASE #: 1TSR258)	Completed – Case Closed: 2/6/2012	0.14 miles east
1010 Fourth Street Sata Rosa, CA 95404	GeoTracker	LUST Cleanup Site (CASE #: 1TSR098)	Completed – Case Closed: 2/6/2012	0.15 miles east
160 Montgomery Drive Sata Rosa, CA 96504	GeoTracker	LUST Cleanup Site (CASE #: 1TSR001)	Completed – Case Closed: 2/27/2013	0.24 miles east
801 Stewart Street Santa Rosa, CA 95404	GeoTracker	LUST Cleanup Site (CASE #: 1TSR188)	Completed – Case Closed: 7/29/1994	0.25 miles north
500 E Street Sata Rosa, CA 95404	EnviroMapper	N/a (CAC003130699)	Inactive (expired: 10/21/2021)	On-Site
		Asbestos-Containing Waste, and other Organic Solids CAD982002073	Inactive (expired: 6/30/1998)	
1041 College Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95404	EnviroMapper	NPDES (CAZ516835)	Permit Expired: 6/30/2020	0.09 miles north
		Waste Corrosive Liquid, Basic, Inorganic, N.O.S., (Caustic Soda, Sodium Hydroxide Mixture) (CAR000004275)	Active - Permanent	

**Table 2 Hazardous Waste Sites within 0.25 Miles of Santa Rosa Middle School Campus**

		NPDES (CAZ522218)	Permit Expired: 6/30/2020	
915 4th Street Santa Rosa, CA 95404	EnviroMapper	N/a (CAL000402240)	Inactive (expired: 12/31/2024)	0.10 miles south
615 North Street Santa Rosa, CA 95404	EnviroMapper	Asbestos (CAC003012902)	Inactive (expired: 7/31/2019)	0.10 miles north
872 4th Street Santa Rosa, CA 95404	EnviroMapper	Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste, Solid [Paper Filters] (CAL000282915)	Inactive (expired: 6/30/2020)	0.12 miles south
		Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste, Solid [Paper Filters] (CAL000436897)	Active - Permanent	
431 E Street Sata Rosa, CA 95404	EnviroMapper	N/a (CAL000439948)	Inactive (expired: 6/30/2021)	0.13 miles west
900 4th Street Santa Rosa, CA 95404	EnviroMapper	N/a (CAT000619270)	Inactive (expired: 1/1/1995)	0.13 miles south
1010 4th Street Santa Rosa, CA 95404	EnviroMapper	Waste Flammable Liquids, NOS., PG I (GAS, Benzene) (CAL000408716)	Active - Permanent	0.15 miles east
1026 4th Street Santa Rosa, CA 95404	EnviroMapper	Waste Paint-Related Material (CAL000332404)	Inactive (expired: 6/30/2024)	0.18 miles east
1049 4th Street Santa Rosa, CA 95404	EnviroMapper	NPDES (CAZ520708)	Permit Expired: 6/30/2020	0.18 miles east
725 4th Street Santa Rosa, CA 95404	EnviroMapper	NPDES (CAZ468049)	Permit Expired: 6/30/2020	0.22 miles south

Sources: SWRCB 2025; USEPA 2025a, 2025b; DTSC 2025c

**Albert F. Biella ES Campus**

No hazardous materials sites were identified at Albert F. Biella ES campus; see Table 3, *Hazardous Waste Sites within 0.25 Miles of Albert F. Biella Elementary School Campus*. GeoTracker identified one hazardous waste site within 0.25 mile of the Albert Biella campus. However, the site has a case-closed status and does not have the potential to impact the project site. EnviroMapper identified three hazardous waste sites within 0.25 mile of the campus. Two of the sites are inactive or have an expired permit, and do not have the potential to impact the Albert Biella ES campus. The one active hazardous waste site at 1799 Marlow Road is a grocery store that has a permanent permit to dispose of hazardous waste associated with their use. The proposed project at Albert Biella ES campus will not affect this site. The project site has not been identified as a hazardous materials site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, and therefore, the proposed project at Albert F. Biella ES campus will not create a hazard to the public. This exception does not apply to the proposed project at Albert F. Biella ES campus.

**Table 3 Hazardous Waste Sites within 0.25 miles of Albert F. Biella Elementary School Campus**

Site Address	Database	Identifier	Cleanup Status	Proximity to Site
1791 Marlow Road (No. 16) Santa Rosa, CA 95401	GeoTracker	Cleanup Program Site (CASE #: 1NSR328)	Completed – Case Closed: 12/27/2016	0.25 miles northeast
1799 Marlow Road Santa Rosa, CA 95401	EnviroMapper	Asbestos (CAL000353637)	Active - Permanent	0.22 miles northeast
1791 Marlow Road (STE.3) Santa Rosa, CA 95401	EnviroMapper	NPDES (CAZ522206)	Permit Expired: 6/30/2020	0.22 miles northeast
1793 Marlow Road Santa Rosa, CA 95401	EnviroMapper	Waste Corrosive Liquid, Basic, Inorganic, N.O.S., (Sodium Hydroxide, Potassium Hydroxide); Waste Aerosols; Waste toxic solids (Chromium, Selenium); Waste Residue Last Contained, Medicine (Warfarin, Coumadin) (CAL000298691)	Inactive (expired: 5/5/2017)	0.20 miles northeast
		Waste Aerosols; Waste Flammable liquids; Waste Medicine; Waste Toxic solids (Selenium, Barium) (CAR000271247)	Inactive (expired: 6/15/2022)	

Sources: SWRCB 2025, USEPA 2025, 2025b; DTSC 2025c

**Piner HS Campus**

The Piner HS campus is the only hazardous waste site within 0.25 of the Piner HS campus; see Table 4, *Hazardous Waste Sites within 0.25 Miles of Piner High School Campus*. All cases identified by EnviroMapper at the campus are inactive, and therefore, does not have the potential to impact the proposed project at Piner HS campus. Thus, the proposed project will not affect this listing. This exception does not apply to the proposed project at Piner HS campus.

**Table 4 Hazardous Waste Sites within 0.25 Miles of Piner High School Campus**

Site Address	Database	Identifier	Cleanup Status	Proximity to Site
1700 Fulton Road Santa Rosa, CA 95403	EnviroMapper	Waste Medicine, Liquid, Flammable, toxic, N.O.S., (Alcohol, Phenol) (CAC002972296)	Inactive (expired: 10/23/2018)	On-Site
		Non RCRA Hazardous Waste Solid (Debris) (CAC003190201)	Inactive (expired: 11/15/2022)	
		N/a (CAC003204959)	Inactive (expired: 2/17/2023)	

**Table 4 Hazardous Waste Sites within 0.25 Miles of Piner High School Campus**

		N/a (CAC003205056)	Inactive (expired: 2/17/2023)	
		Asbestos (CAC003222108)	Inactive (expired: 6/12/2023)	
		(CAD982001588)	Inactive (expired: 12/31/1969)	

Sources: USEPA 2025a; DTSC 2025c

- (f) **Historical Resources.** A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of historical resources. Under Public Resource Code Section 21084.1, a historical resource is a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Additionally, historical resources included in a local register of historical resources are presumed to be historically or culturally significant, and a lead agency can determine whether the resource may be a historical resource.

#### **Santa Rosa MS Campus**

A historic period building evaluation report was prepared for the project at Santa Rosa MS by HANA Resources (HANA Resources 2025c, included as Appendix D). HANA Resources conducted a records search regarding the campus by the staff of the Northwest Information Center (NIC), a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, a consultation with local historical society, and a field inspection. HANA Resources sent a Sacred Lands File search request to the NAHC; NAHC responded on June 16, 2025, with a negative result. A written inquiry was sent to the Historical Society of Santa Rosa on August 5, 2025. In an email reply on August 7, 2025, Society President Denise Hill stated that the group was glad to be informed of the upcoming project but had no comments.

According to the records search, the Santa Rosa MS campus had not been the subject of any focused cultural resources studies prior to this study, and no historical/archaeological resources had been recorded on the property (Appendix D). Within the quarter-mile scope of the records search, 18 area-specific studies have been reported to the NIC, most of them focusing on small parcels, linear features, or historic districts, attesting to the historic preservation efforts in the downtown area of Santa Rosa. Two other cultural studies may have covered all or most of the city, including a 1989 citywide cultural heritage survey, which does not mention Santa Rosa MS, and a 2016 Caltrans study for a citywide crosswalk project. As a result of these studies, more than 80 cultural resources have been recorded within the quarter-mile radius, most of them representing residential, commercial, industrial, and civic buildings distributed among the city's eight historic districts. Santa Rosa MS is not within any of the districts, but lies between two of them, namely Cherry Street Historic District to the west and McDonald Historic District to the northeast. A single prehistoric isolate (i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts) was reported to the NIC, consisting of an obsidian flake found during road construction at 5th and E Streets to the south of the campus. None of these previously recorded cultural resources were found in the immediate vicinity of the campus. With no potential to be affected by the proposed project improvements, they require no further consideration.

During the field inspection, Santa Rosa MS was recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory (CHRI) under the temporary designation of Site 4291-01H, pending assignment of a permanent identification number by the NIC (Appendix D). Recordation into the CHRI is the standard process for the evaluation of any potential resource that is at least 45 years old. Briefly, Santa Rosa Middle School consists of eight single-story administrative, classroom, library, art, cafeteria, and taller gymnasium/auditorium buildings connected by a series of covered walkways. Other features

include modular buildings, athletic fields, blacktop courts, and mature landscaping. The classrooms are composed of one-story, rectangular masses with low-pitched or flat roofs, a hallmark of Modernist design that minimized construction costs and allowed interior flexibility. The exterior of the buildings features concrete masonry walls punctuated by horizontal steel-framed ribbon windows, most of the divided panes with pivoted or fixed sashes. Entries are filled with steel single or double doors. Design ornamentation added on the 1971 additions includes near full-length “accordion” style lights extending from wall surfaces and staggered, fixed-sash windows protruding from the exterior walls in some places.

The Santa Rosa MS at 500 E Street was evaluated to determine if it meets the official definition of a “historical resource,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular, CEQA. According to PRC Section 5020.1(j), a “historical resource” includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA Guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any properties listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (14 CCR 15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). In other words, buildings, structures, sites, or districts that belong to one or more of the following three categories are to be considered “historical resources” for the purposes of CEQA compliance (160 Cal. App. 4th 1051):

- Mandatory historical resources: properties that are listed in or formally determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR;
- Presumptive historical resources: properties that are designated in an officially established local register, recognized by local ordinance, resolution, or general plan, or identified in a local survey prepared in accordance with PRC §5024.1(g), unless determined not to be historically or culturally significant by the lead agency upon a preponderance of the evidence;
- Discretionary historical resources: properties that are determined to be historically significant in the lead agency’s discretion, independent of any decision to list or designate them in a national, state, or local register of historical resources.

Since Santa Rosa MS has not been listed in the CRHR, formally determined eligible for such listing, or designated in an officially established local register, it does not meet the definition of a “historical resource” in the “mandatory” or “presumptive” category (Appendix D). Therefore, it is evaluated as potential “discretionary historical resources.” Regarding the proper criteria of historic significance evaluation of potential “discretionary historical resources,” CEQA Guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” under CRHR criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4.

When built around 1949-1950, Santa Rosa MS incorporated the 1924 Fremont Grammar School building. After suffering earthquake damage in 1969, the 1924 portion of the school was removed during a second expansion of the campus in 1971. The period of significance for the school is set from its construction in 1949 to 1971, when it was last expanded. The buildings on campus appear compatible to their date of origin, with the 1970s buildings accommodating some ultra-modern architectural design elements of the time, such as staggered windows and “accordion” lights. Ultimately, its appearance and historical character is that of a post-World War II public school, built at a time when Santa Rosa, like much of the rest of the nation, was growing in population and when modern architecture swiftly became the norm in school construction, characterized by functional buildings and use of readily available cost-effective materials.

Santa Rosa MS was constructed during the postwar period to address the educational needs of a growing population due to the baby boom (Appendix D). While the postwar prosperity and suburban expansion are undoubtedly important historic themes, or patterns of events, that played an important role in shaping the history of the US, California, and Santa Rosa at the time, Santa Rosa MS, as one of the numerous public education institutes dating to that period, it does not demonstrate a unique or particularly close association with these themes. Meanwhile, no specific events of recognized significance have been identified in close association with the history of the school. Therefore, it does not meet Criterion 1 for the California Register. Historical research has determined that Santa Rosa MS serves as a typical educational facility for local students and staff, with no documented connection to historic figures whose contributions are recognized at the level required by California Register Criterion 2.

Under Criterion 3, the school exemplifies postwar public building architecture, characterized by a utilitarian orientation, modular construction, and cost-effective materials such as brick, metal-framed windows, and linoleum flooring. However, these features are common to many mid-twentieth-century schools built across California and the United States, reflecting standardized construction practices rather than distinctive or exceptional architectural qualities. While notable local architects worked on the school's design, such as John Clarence Feliciano, Sr., and Charles A. Caulkins, Jr., Santa Rosa MS does not stand out as an important representation of either's body of work, nor does it exhibit high artistic value or innovative construction methods. While a representative example of its period, it lacks the unique or exemplary craftsmanship required to meet Criterion 3.

Lastly, as a common educational facility resulting from standard building practice of the day, Santa Rosa MS is unlikely to yield significant information for the study of postwar history or architecture, both of the subjects that are well documented by archival records, scholarly publications, contemporary accounts, as well as material culture (Appendix C). As such, it does not meet Criterion 4. Based on these considerations, Santa Rosa MS does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR and thus does not qualify as a "historical resource" in the category of "discretionary" historical resources.

Therefore, pursuant to PRC Section 21084.1, the proposed project's potential impact on the Santa Rosa MS campus will not constitute "a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for Santa Rosa MS. No historic resources have been identified on-site during preparation of this Notice of Exemption, and the historical resources exception does not apply to the proposed project at Santa Rosa MS.

### **Albert F. Biella Campus**

Albert Biella was established in 1990 (SRCS 2023) and is not of historic age (i.e., more than 45 years old).

### **Piner HS Campus**

A historic period building evaluation report was prepared for the project at Piner HS by HANA Resources (HANA Resources 2025d, included as Appendix E). HANA Resources conducted a records search regarding the campus by the staff of the NIC, an NAHC Sacred Lands File search, a consultation with local historical society, and a field inspection. HANA Resources sent a Sacred Lands File search request to the NAHC; NAHC responded on June 16, 2025, with a negative result. A written inquiry was sent to the Historical Society of Santa Rosa on August 5, 2025. In an email reply on August 7, Society President Denise Hill stated that the group was glad to be informed of the upcoming project but had no comments.

According to the records search, Piner High School was previously recorded into the CHRI in 2015 and assigned primary number 49-004849 during a study to place wireless telecommunications apparatus on the school gymnasium (Appendix E). The school was evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at that time and found not to meet any of the criteria. Within the quarter-mile scope of the records search, 17 additional studies were reported to the NIC. More than half of them covered smaller land tracts on the west side of Fulton Road and south of Piner Road in apparent anticipation of residential development. Four others studied similar-sized tracts on the east of Fulton Road,

again likely for residential development. As a result of these studies, two archaeological resources were previously recorded within the scope of the records search. One was a historic-period refuse deposit of ceramic, glass, and metal items about 60 feet north of the campus. The other was of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin and consisted of several chert and obsidian flakes found on the west bank of Peterson Creek, in the Youth Community Park across Fulton Road to the west of the campus. Neither of these two sites was in the immediate vicinity of the project location, and thus they require no further consideration during this study.

During the field inspection, Piner HS was recorded into the CHRI as an update the 2015 site record, which was focused on the gymnasium (Appendix E). Recordation into the CHRI is the standard process for the evaluation of any potential resource that is at least 45 years old. The area slated for new construction is level and unremarkable, as are the three portable classrooms that will be removed as part of the project. For the rest of Piner HS, it was observed that the multiple construction and renovation phases of building Piner HS could be distinguished in design from one another but nevertheless exhibited a moderate degree of continuity in blending mid-twentieth-century Modern-style influences and sleek and innovative contemporary architecture. Roofing forms range from flat with shallow mansards to low-pitched or sloped to specialized translucent Kalwall shed roofs and a distinctive observatory dome. Wall cladding includes traditional concrete masonry or brick veneer alongside modern metal panels in newer structures. Fenestration on the 1966-1974 campus features metal-framed windows arranged in horizontal bands, a hallmark of mid-century Modern architecture, while Kalwall panels of similar or larger size are found in newer and newly renovated buildings in arrangements harkening to the older ones. Both are designed to maximize natural light in classrooms and common areas while extending design continuity between the old and the new. Entry doors include metal-framed glass double doors on older administrative buildings and gymnasium and metal single or double doors for classrooms, with newer facilities incorporating more modern, secure, and visually distinctive designs.

The Piner HS at 1700 Fulton Road was evaluated to determine if it meets the official definition of a “historical resource,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular, CEQA. According to PRC Section 5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA Guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any properties listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (14 CCR 15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). In other words, buildings, structures, sites, or districts that belong to one or more of the following three categories are to be considered “historical resources” for the purposes of CEQA compliance (160 Cal. App. 4th 1051):

- Mandatory historical resources: properties that are listed in or formally determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR;
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- Discretionary historical resources: properties that are determined to be historically significant in the lead agency’s discretion, independent of any decision to list or designate them in a national, state, or local register of historical resources.

Since Piner HS has not been listed in the CRHR, formally determined eligible for such listing, or designated in an officially established local register, it does not meet the definition of a “historical resource” in the “mandatory” or “presumptive” category. Therefore, it is evaluated as potential “discretionary historical resources.” Regarding the proper criteria of

historic significance evaluation of potential “discretionary historical resources,” CEQA Guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” under CRHR criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Piner HS was established in 1966 within the Santa Rosa City Schools District. The campus was significantly expanded in 1974 and again in the 2000s (Appendix E). The buildings from the 1974 expansion appear to be architecturally compatible to the original construction and have also reached the 50-year age threshold for consideration as potential “historical resources” under CEQA provisions. Therefore, the period of significance for the campus is set to be from 1966 to 1974. The following evaluation assesses the historical significance of the school campus against the criteria above to determine whether the school qualifies as a “historical resource” under CEQA Guidelines in response to planned and future projects that may involve modifications, demolition, or alterations to existing buildings on the campus.

Piner HS was built to serve a growing suburban population in Santa Rosa at a time of significant educational expansion in California. As one of the numerous public education institutes dating to the post-World War II boom era, however, it does not demonstrate a unique or particularly close association with that historic theme or pattern of events. The school’s history reflects typical educational activities and community involvement, such as student organizations and extracurricular programs, but these are not unique or exceptional in the context of California’s educational system. No specific events of distinctive significance, such as nationally recognized achievements or groundbreaking educational reforms, have been identified in association with the school that will elevate its historical importance. As such, Piner HS is not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1.

Historical background research yielded no evidence that Piner HS is closely associated with historically significant individuals. While the school was named after the Piners, a family of early settlers in Sonoma County, there is no documented connection between the family’s claim to fame in local history and the establishment and operations of the school in the late historic period. No administrators known to have achieved prominence beyond their roles in local education were identified, nor were any alumni or faculty found to have attained the level of historic significance as required by Criterion 2 for the California Register.

The architecture of Piner High School reflects mid-twentieth-century Modern influences, a style ubiquitous in California during the early post-war decades (Appendix E). The portions of the campus from the period of significance feature functional, mostly single-story buildings with minimal ornamentation, typical both of the style and of the emphasis on cost-effective, standardized school construction to accommodate rapid population growth. As a result, Piner HS does not exhibit high artistic values or distinctive characteristics to distinguish it from other schools of the same period. The architect associated with the original campus, John Clarence Felciano, Sr., was well-known locally and achieved recognition as an architect of the 1960 Olympic Chapel, but Piner HS is of common design and does not stand out as an innovative or exemplary example of Felciano’s work. For these reasons, Piner HS does not meet Criterion 3.

Lastly, as a late-historic-period to modern-era educational facility, Piner HS is unlikely to yield information important to educational or local history, for which published materials are readily available, or to contribute otherwise to historical or architectural research (Appendix E). Consequently, it does not meet Criterion 4. Based on these considerations, Piner HS does not appear to be eligible for listing in the CRHR and thus does not qualify as a “historical resource” in the category of “discretionary historical resources.”

Pursuant to PRC Section 21084.1, the proposed project’s potential impact on the Piner HS campus will not constitute “a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.” No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for Piner HS. No historic resources have been identified on-site during preparation of this Notice of Exemption, and the historical resources exception does not apply to the proposed project at Piner HS.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The proposed project is exempt from CEQA review pursuant to PRC Section 21080.18 and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15301, Existing Facilities; 15303, Construction or Conversion of Small Structures; 15311, Accessory Structures; and 15314, Minor Additions to Schools. As discussed previously, the exceptions pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 are not applicable to the proposed project.

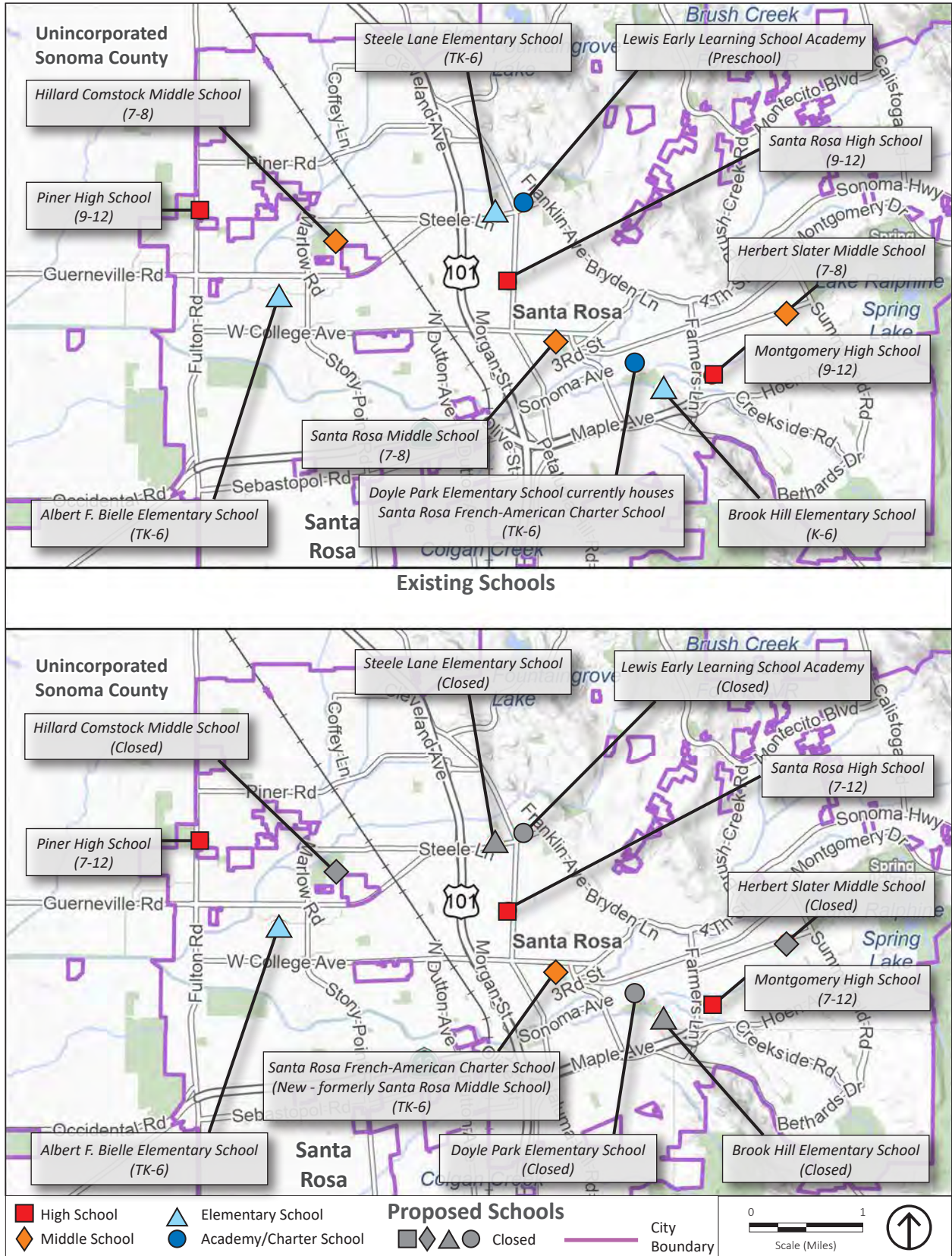
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SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION AND TRANSITIONAL KINDERGARTEN PROJECT  
 SANTA ROSA CITY SCHOOLS



Source: Generated using ArcMap 2025.

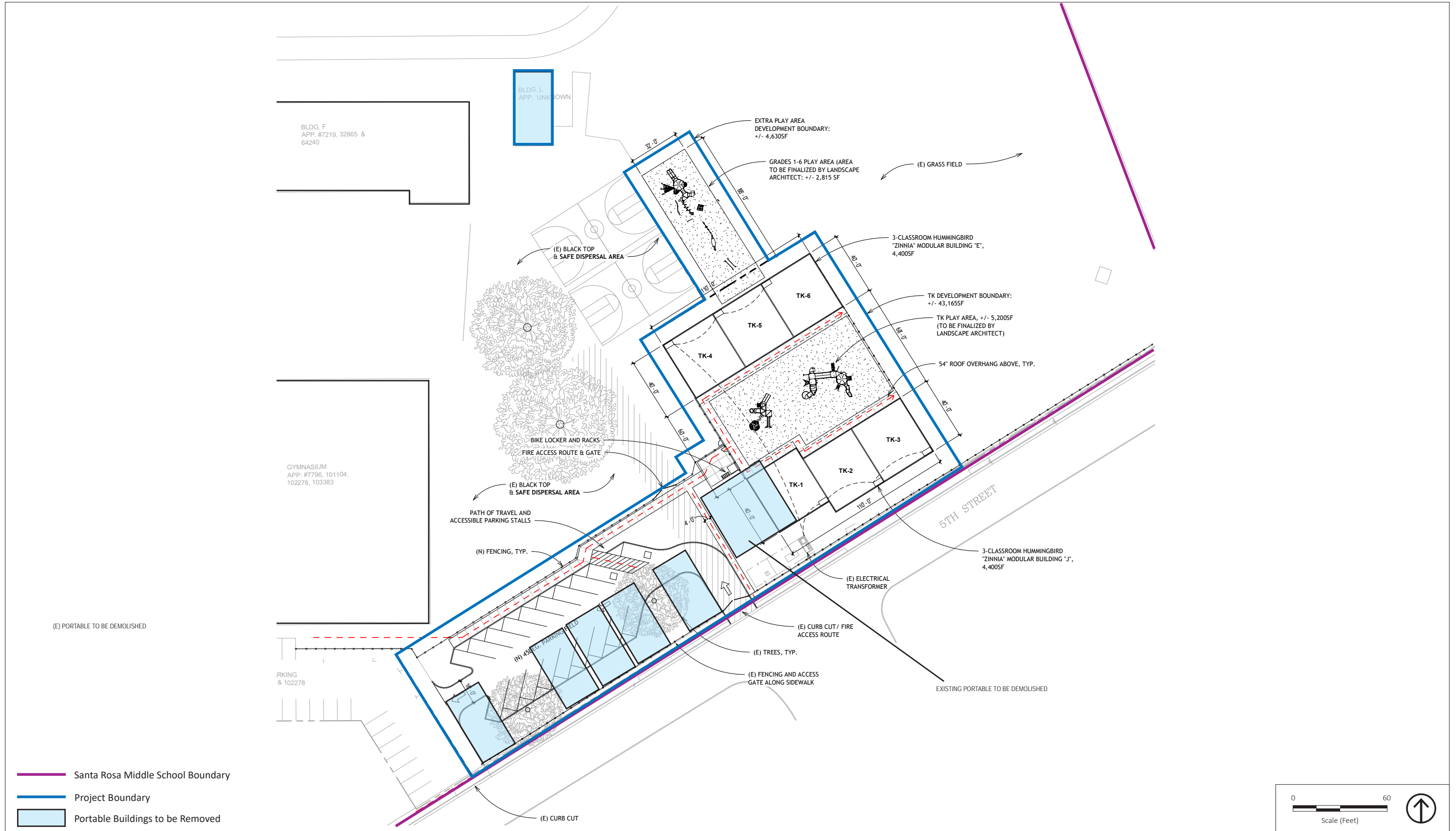
Figure 1  
 Existing and Proposed School Closure/Consolidation Program

SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION AND TRANSITIONAL KINDERGARTEN PROJECT  
SANTA ROSA CITY SCHOOLS



Source: Nearmap 2025.

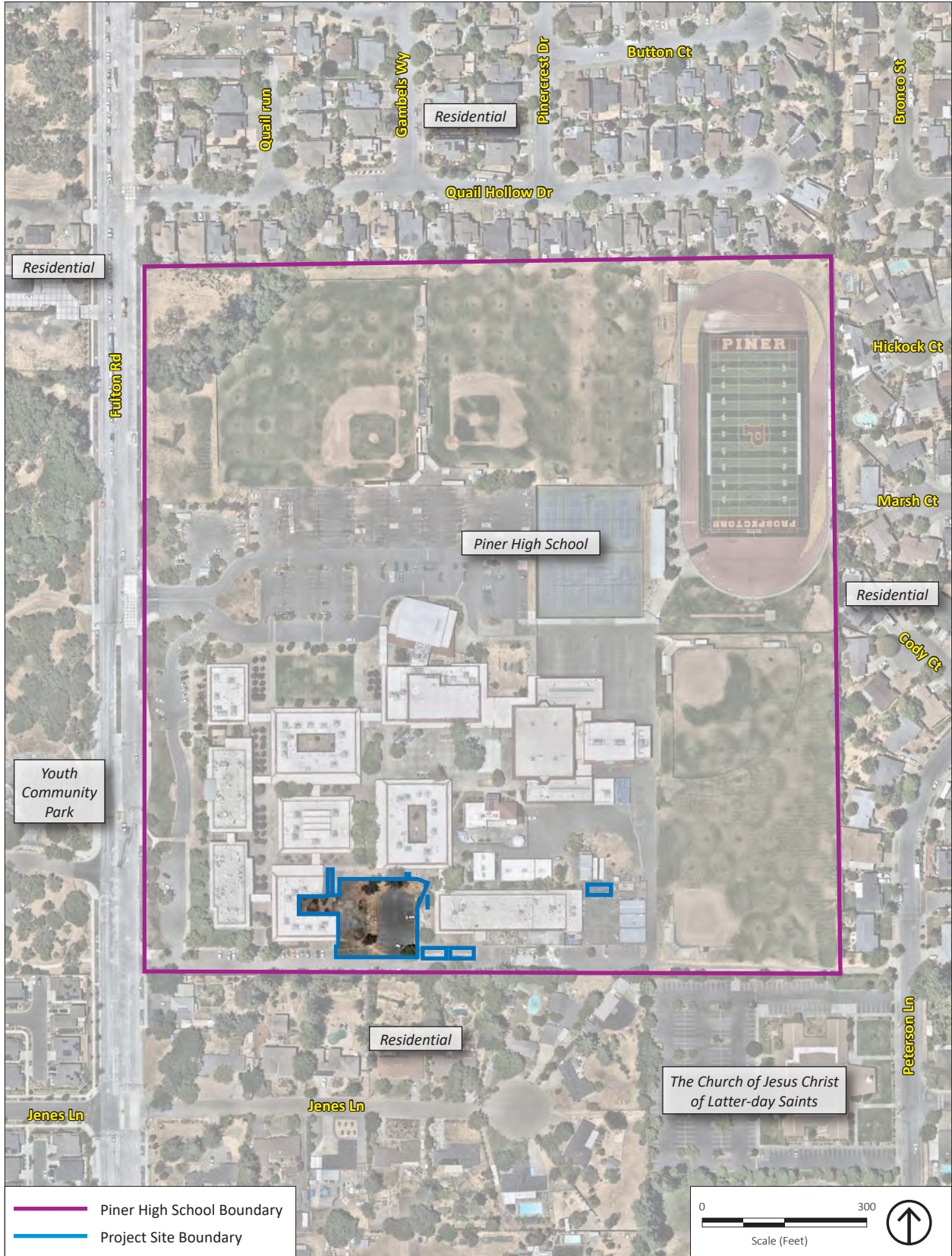
Figure 2  
Santa Rosa Middle School – Aerial Photograph



Source: Flint 2025.

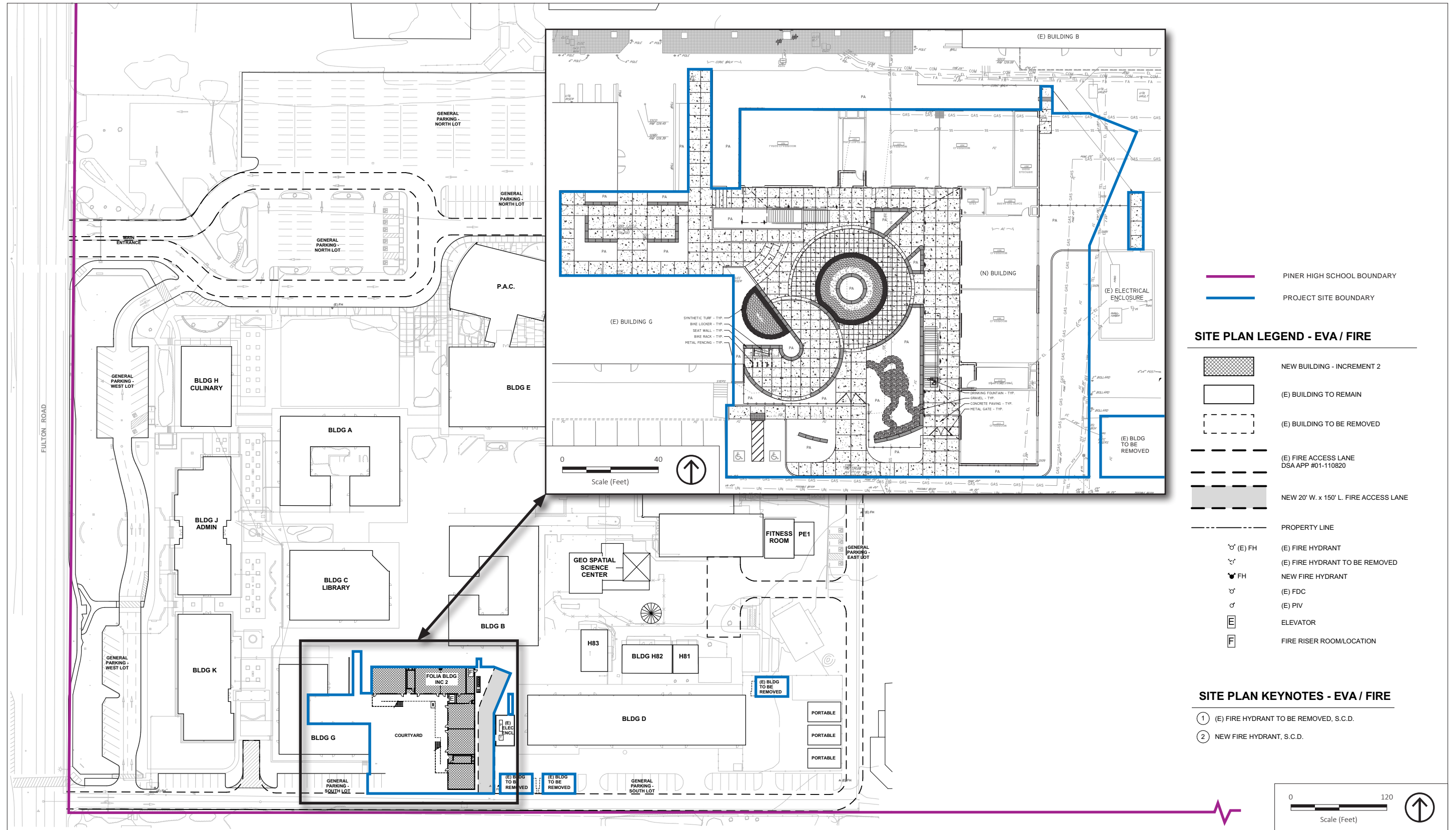
Figure 3  
 Santa Rosa Middle School – Conceptual Site Plan

SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION AND TRANSITIONAL KINDERGARTEN PROJECT  
SANTA ROSA CITY SCHOOLS



Source: Nearmap 2025.

Figure 4  
Piner High School – Aerial Photograph



Source: Quatrocchi Kwok Architects 2025.

Figure 5  
Piner High School – Conceptual Site Plan

**APPENDIX A, BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION FOR SANTA ROSA CITY  
UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT SANTA ROSA MIDDLE SCHOOL  
PROJECT**

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**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE EVALUATION  
FOR  
SANTA ROSA CITY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT  
SANTA ROSA MIDDLE SCHOOL PROJECT**

*Prepared for:*

**PLACEWORKS**

3 MacArthur Place, Suite 1100  
Santa Ana, California 92707

*Prepared by:*

**HANA RESOURCES, INC.**

20361 Hermana Circle  
Lake Forest, CA 92630  
(949) 680-4400



August 14, 2025

**CERTIFICATION STATEMENT**

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

August 14, 2025

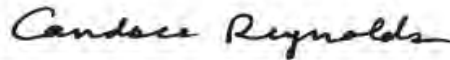
Date



**Sloane Sanchez**  
Senior Biologist

August 14, 2025

Date



**Candace Reynolds**  
Senior Biologist

August 14, 2025

Date



**Miranda Scolaro**  
Staff Biologist

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1. SITE LOCATION .....	1
1.2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....	1
<b>SECTION 2. REGULATORY OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1. FEDERAL STATUTES, REGULATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS.....	5
2.2. STATE STATUTES AND REGULATIONS.....	7
2.3. REGIONAL AND LOCAL ORDINANCES, PLANS AND POLICIES.....	8
<b>SECTION 3. METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1. LITERATURE REVIEW .....	9
3.2. SOILS .....	9
3.3. WETLANDS .....	9
3.4. POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE .....	9
3.4.1. Criteria.....	9
3.4.2. Status Codes.....	10
3.5. BIOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY .....	11
3.5.1. Vegetation.....	11
3.5.2. Wildlife .....	11
3.5.3. USACE, SWRQCB, and CDFG Preliminary Jurisdictional Assessment .....	11
<b>SECTION 4. RESULTS .....</b>	<b>12</b>
4.1. LITERATURE REVIEW .....	12
4.1.1. Soils .....	12
4.1.2. Wetlands .....	12
4.2. POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE .....	12
4.2.1. Vegetation.....	14
4.2.2. Plants.....	15
4.2.3. Wildlife .....	24
4.3. BIOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY.....	31
4.3.1. Vegetation.....	31
4.3.1.1. Vegetation Communities Descriptions .....	31
4.3.1.2. Sensitive Natural Communities.....	33
4.3.2. Plant Species .....	33
4.3.2.1. General.....	33
4.3.2.2. Special-Status Species .....	33
4.3.3. Wildlife .....	33
4.3.3.1. General.....	33
4.3.3.2. Sensitive Wildlife Species.....	34
<b>SECTION 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>35</b>
5.1. PLANTS .....	35
5.2. WILDLIFE .....	35
<b>SECTION 6. REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>36</b>

## EXHIBITS

Exhibit I: Project Vicinity .....	2
Exhibit II: Project Area.....	3
Exhibit III: Site Plan.....	4
Exhibit IV: Special-Status Species within 2-Miles of Project Area.....	13
Exhibit V: Vegetation Communities .....	32

## TABLES

Table 1. Criteria for Evaluating Special-Status Species Occurrences .....	10
Table 2. Abbreviations for Federal- and State-listed Special-status Species.....	10
Table 3. Special-Status Plant Species .....	15
Table 4. Special-Status Wildlife Species.....	24

## APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - Site Photographs	
APPENDIX B - Biological Reconnaissance Survey Field Forms	
APPENDIX C - Plant & Wildlife Species Observed/Detected Onsite	
APPENDIX D - USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey	

## SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

HANA Resources, Inc. (HANA) was retained by PlaceWorks to prepare this Biological Resources Evaluation (BRE) Report for the proposed Santa Rosa City Unified School District Santa Rosa Middle School Project. Following completion of the reconnaissance-level biological evaluation, HANA prepared this BRE that: 1) summarized existing conditions; 2) assessed the potential presence of sensitive biological resources; 3) analyzed the potential impacts on those resources from project development; 4) recommended, as appropriate, best management practices (BMPs), avoidance and protection measures, and mitigation measures to avoid, eliminate and/or reduce environmental impacts to less than significant levels; and 5) identified biological permits or approvals that the project may need. The BRE includes: 1) methods and results of the literature review and field surveys; 2) figures depicting the size and location of plant communities and other sensitive biological resources; 3) a complete flora and fauna compendium; and 4) site photographs.

### 1.1. SITE LOCATION

The site covers approximately 10.03 acres of Sonoma County, CA (**Exhibit I, Project Vicinity**) and is located at 500 East Street, Santa Rosa, CA 95404, northeast of the intersection of U.S. Route 101 and California State Route 12; it is located on the APN 009-043-004 (**Exhibit II, Project Area**). The site is located on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Santa Rosa Quadrangle, 7.5-Minute Topographic map. The surface elevation of the site ranges from approximately 170 to 175 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The site is located within Section 23 in Township 7 North-Range 8 West, Mt. Diablo Meridian.

### 1.2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is for the construction of six (6) transitional kindergarten classrooms at Santa Rosa Middle School (**Exhibit III, Site Plan**). This campus will be the new location of the Santa Rosa French American Charter School.

**Exhibit I: Project Vicinity**

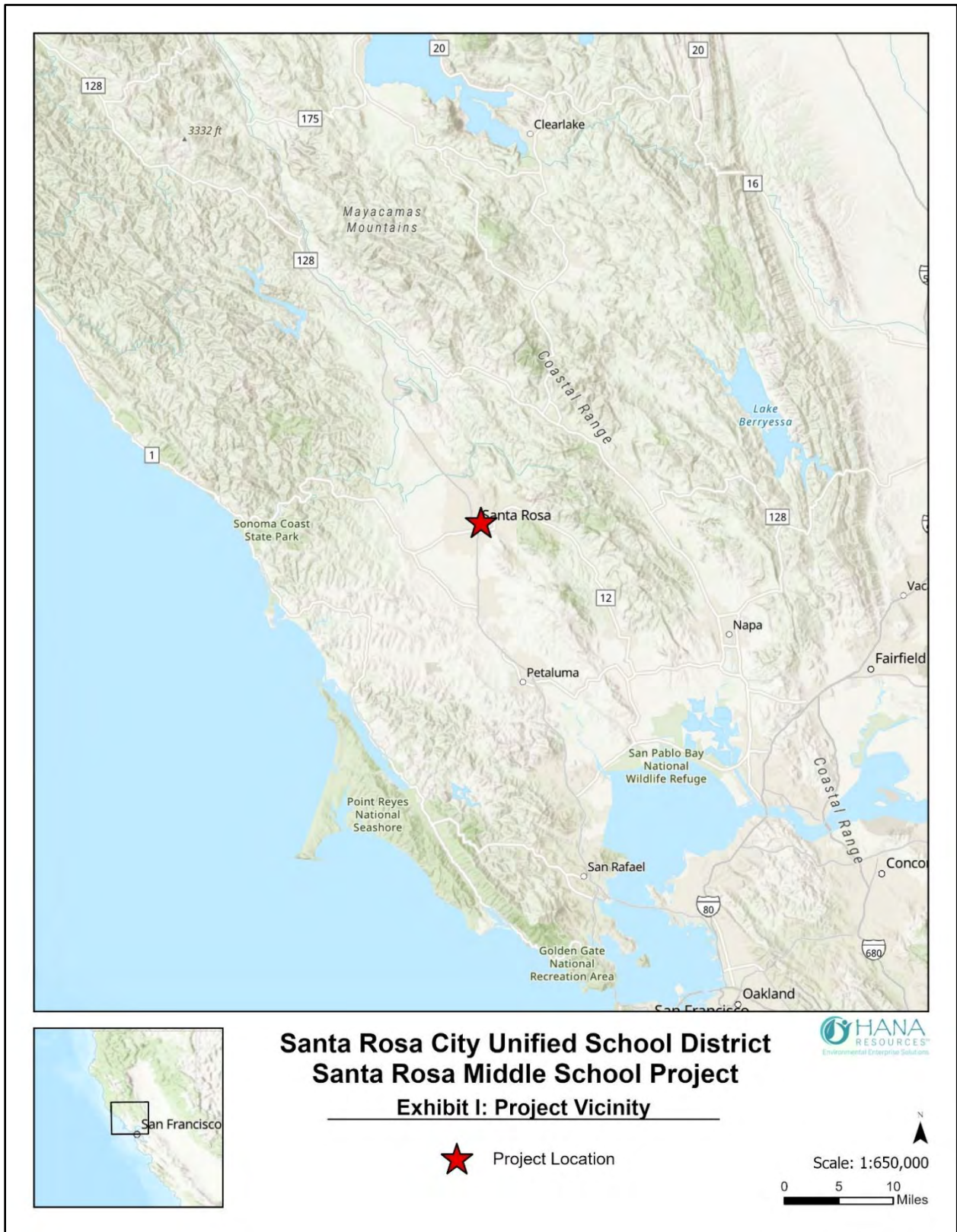


Exhibit II: Project Area

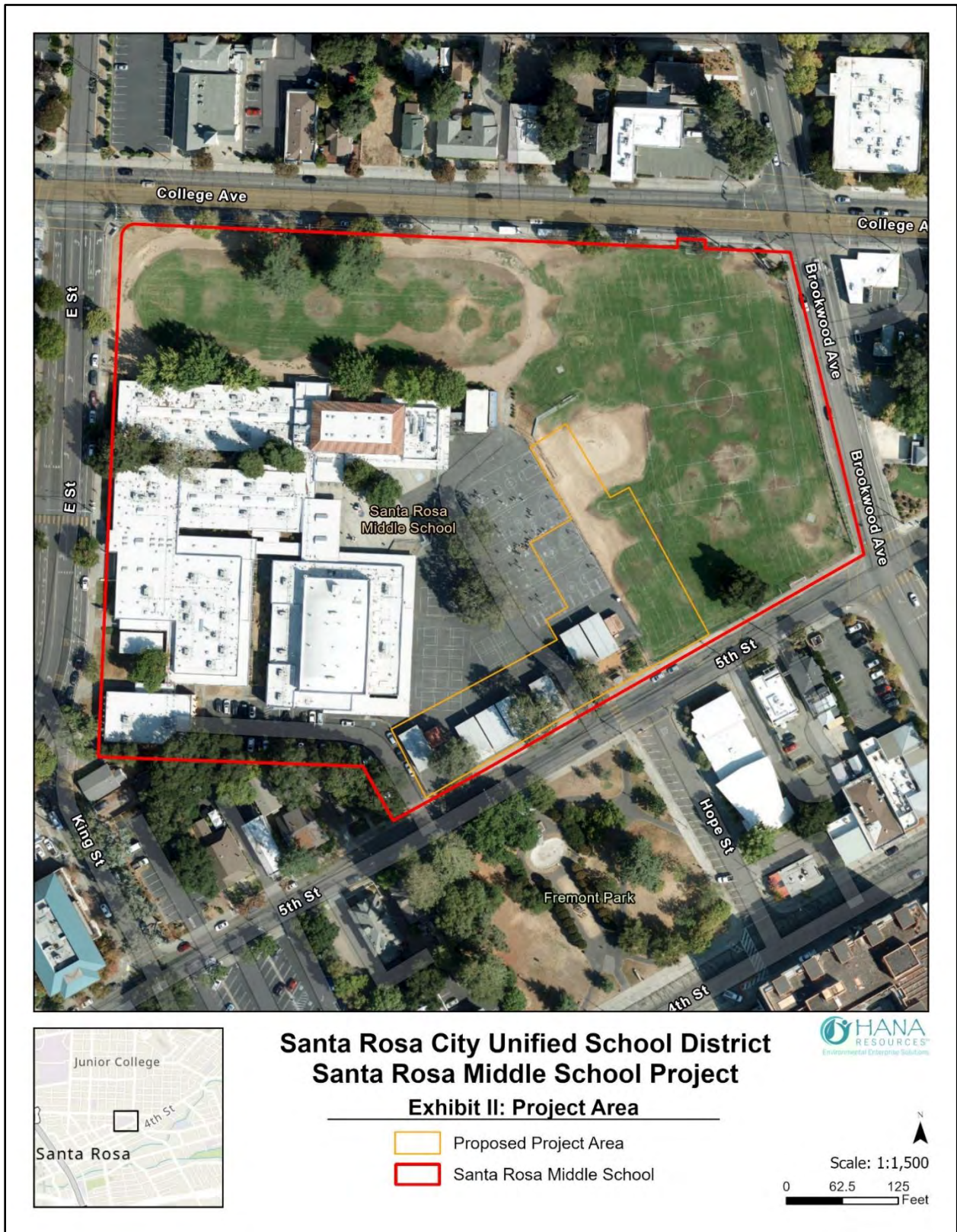
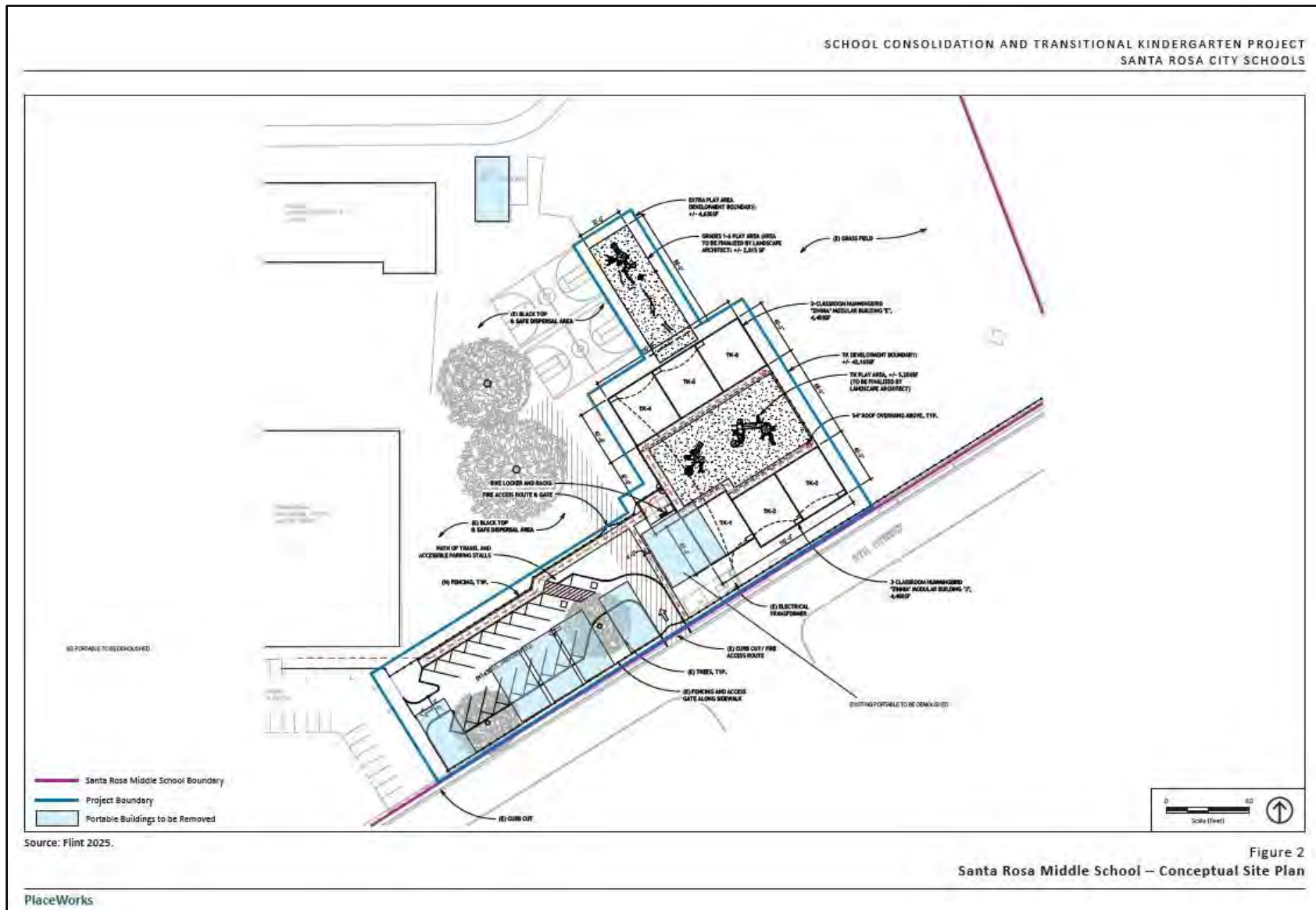


Exhibit III: Site Plan



## SECTION 2. REGULATORY OVERVIEW

### 2.1. Federal Statutes, Regulations and Executive Orders

#### **Endangered Species Act (ESA)**

The federal ESA of 1973 (Title 16, United States Code [U.S.C.] §§ 1531-1543), as amended, designates and provides for protection of listed threatened and endangered plant and animal species, and their critical habitat. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), in the Department of the Interior (DOI), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), in the Department of Commerce (DOC), share responsibility for administration of the ESA. These responsibilities include listing and delisting species, designating critical habitat, and formulating recovery plans. The USFWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the responsibilities of NMFS are mainly marine wildlife.

#### **Section 9 (Prohibited Acts)**

Once a species is listed, section 9 of the ESA makes it unlawful for any person, including private and public entities, to "take" species listed as endangered or without a permit issued pursuant to section 10 or an incidental take statement issued pursuant to section 7. Section 9 defines "take" as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct." The term "harm" is defined as "an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include substantial habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering."

ESA section 9's take prohibitions apply to listed wildlife and fish species, but not to plants. Endangered plants are not protected from take, although it is unlawful to remove, possess, or maliciously damage or destroy them on federal lands. Removing or damaging listed plants on state and private lands in knowing violation of state law, or in the course of violating a state criminal trespass law, also is illegal under the ESA.

#### **Section 10 (Incidental Take Permits and Habitat Conservation Plans)**

An incidental take permit pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) is required when non-Federal, otherwise lawful activities, including lawful project development, will result in take of threatened or endangered wildlife. Under this provision, the USFWS and/or NMFS may, where appropriate, authorize the taking of federally listed wildlife or fish if such taking occurs incidentally during otherwise legal activities. Section 10(a)(2)(B) requires an application for an incidental take permit to include a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). The purpose of the habitat conservation planning process associated with the permit is to ensure there is adequate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to address the effects of the authorized incidental take. Section 10 provides a clear regulatory mechanism to permit the incidental take of federally listed fish and wildlife species by private interests and non-Federal governmental agencies.

#### **Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)**

The MBTA of 1918 (Title 16, U.S.C. sections 703 - 712), as amended, implements various treaties and conventions between the United States (U.S.) and Canada, Japan, Mexico, and the former Soviet Union for the protection of migratory birds. The MBTA makes it unlawful to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, possess, sell, purchase, barter, import, export, or transport any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg or any such bird, unless authorized under a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior. Some regulatory

exceptions apply. Take is defined in regulations implementing the MBTA as “to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to carry out these activities.” The MBTA prohibits the collection and destruction of a migratory bird, its nest, and birds or eggs contained in the nest. The USFWS’ Migratory Bird Permit Memorandum (MBPM-2) dated April 15, 2003, clarifies that destruction of most unoccupied bird nests is permissible under the MBTA; exceptions include nests of federally listed threatened or endangered migratory birds, bald eagles, and golden eagles. Take under the MBTA does not include habitat destruction or alteration, as long as there is not a direct taking of birds, nests, eggs, or parts thereof. The USFWS has statutory authority and responsibility for enforcing the MBTA.

### **Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act**

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC Section 668) provides for the protection of the bald eagle (the national emblem) and the golden eagle by prohibiting, except under certain specified conditions, the taking, possession and commerce of such birds. If compatible with the preservation of bald and golden eagles, the Secretary of the Interior may permit the taking, possession and transportation of bald and golden eagles and nests for scientific or religious purposes, or for the protection of wildlife, agricultural or other interests. The Secretary of the Interior may authorize the take of golden eagle nests, which interfere with resource development or recovery operations. Bald eagles may not be taken for any purpose unless the Secretary issues a permit prior to the taking.

### **Clean Water Act (CWA)**

The federal CWA (33 U.S.C. §§ 1251-1376) is the principal federal law governing pollution control and water quality of the nation's waterways. It establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into “Waters of the United States” (Waters of the U.S.) and for regulating water quality and establishing water quality standards for surface waters. Sections 401, 402, and 404 of the CWA are pertinent to surface and coastal Waters of the U.S. For purposes of Section 404 permitting under the CWA, “Waters of the U.S.”, are comprised of those wetland and non-wetland bodies of water that meet the criteria set forth in 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 328.3, as interpreted by a number of court opinions and guidance, including *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC) v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)*, 531 U.S. 159 (2001) (SWANCC), consolidated cases *Rapanos v. United States (Rapanos)*, and *Carabell v. United States (Carabell)*, 547 U.S. 715 (2006), and joint guidance issued by USACE and United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in light of judicial decisions, including the joint guidance memorandum regarding Clean Water Act Jurisdiction Following the U.S. Supreme Court’s Decision in *Rapanos v. United States* and *Carabell v. United States* (December 12, 2008)(2008 Regulatory Guidance).

### **Section 404 – Discharge of Dredge and Fill Requirements**

Section 404 of the CWA establishes a program to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into Waters of the U.S. The USACE implementing regulations define “dredged material” as material that is excavated or dredged from Waters of the U.S. The CWA implementing regulations define “fill material” as material placed in Waters of the U.S. where the material has the impact of either replacing any portion of Waters of the U.S. with dry land or changing the bottom elevation of any portion of a Waters of the U.S. Examples include discharges of rock, sand, soil, clay, plastics, construction debris, wood chips, overburden from mining or other excavation activities, and materials used to create any structure or infrastructure for development projects in Waters of the U.S.

### **Section 401 – Water Quality Certification**

Although the CWA is a federal law, Section 401 of that law recognizes that states have the primary authority and responsibility for setting surface water quality standards and requires the USACE to obtain

a state certification that their permits for discharge or dredge and fill material do not violate state water quality standards. Section 401 of the CWA requires every applicant for a Section 404 permit resulting in any discharge of dredge or fill material into Waters of the U.S. to provide a certification that any discharges will comply with the applicable state water quality standards set pursuant to the CWA and applicable state law.

## 2.2. State Statutes and Regulations

### **California Endangered Species Act (CESA)**

CESA (California Fish and Game Code § 2050 et seq.) was enacted in 1984 to parallel the federal ESA and allows the California Fish and Game Commission to designate species, including plants, as “threatened” or “endangered.” The CESA states that all native species of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, and plants, and their habitats, threatened with extinction and those experiencing a significant decline which, if not halted, would lead to a threatened or endangered designation, will be protected or preserved. Unlike the ESA, the CESA does not include listing provisions for invertebrate species.

CESA makes it illegal to import, export, take, possess, purchase, sell, or attempt to do any of those actions to species that are designated as threatened, endangered, or candidates for listing, unless permitted by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Section 2080 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits take of any species that the Commission determines to be an endangered species or a threatened species. “Take” is defined in section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.”

Under section 2081 of CESA, CDFW may permit take or possession of threatened, endangered, or candidate species for scientific, educational, or management purposes, and may also permit take of these species that is incidental to otherwise lawful activities if certain conditions are met. Some of the conditions for issuance of permits allowing incidental take are that the adverse effects of the take must be minimized and fully mitigated, adequate funding must be ensured for implementation of identified mitigation, and that the activity shall not jeopardize the continued existence of the listed species. CESA emphasizes early consultation to avoid potential impacts on candidate and listed endangered and threatened species, and to develop appropriate mitigation to offset project caused losses of listed species populations and their essential habitats.

### **California Fish and Game Code §§ 1600-1616**

Pursuant to §§ 1600–1616 of the California Fish and Game Code, the CDFW regulates all substantial diversions, obstructions, or changes to the natural flow or the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake, which provides habitat and supports fish or wildlife. CDFW defines a “stream” (including creeks and rivers) as “a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation” (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 1, Subdivision 1, Chapter 1, § 1.72). “Bank” means the slope or elevation of land that bounds the bed of the stream in a permanent or longstanding way, and that confines the stream water up to its highest level. “Lake” includes “natural lakes or man-made reservoirs.”

Rivers, streams, lakes, and riparian vegetation that provide habitat for fish and wildlife species are subject to jurisdiction by the CDFW under §§ 1600-1616 of the California Fish and Game Code. Riparian areas are lands adjacent to streams, lakes, and estuarine-marine shorelines. Section 2785(e) defines “riparian habitat” as lands which contain habitat which grows close to, and which depends upon soil moisture from

a nearby freshwater source. CDFW regulates the bed, bank to bank, as well as associated riparian vegetation, and fish and wildlife resources. CDFW has interpreted jurisdictional boundaries to be defined by the tops of stream banks (i.e., the limit of stream influence) and/or the limit of the canopy of riparian vegetation (outer drip line) that is hydrologically connected to river, stream, or lake, whichever is greatest. As a result, the area of CDFW jurisdiction is usually greater than the active channel and overlaps and extends beyond the USACE jurisdiction. Isolated wetlands not associated with a river, stream or lake are not protected under §§ 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code. In addition, CDFW does not have regulatory authority on Tribal Lands.

### **2.3. Regional and Local Ordinances, Plans and Policies**

None are applicable.

## SECTION 3. METHODOLOGY

### 3.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to performing the field surveys, a desktop literature review was performed to review existing documentation relevant to the Biological Study Area (BSA). The BSA is defined as the site and a 500-foot buffer zone outside of but contiguous with the site. The most recent records of the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) database, managed by USFWS (USFWS 2025); California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), managed by CDFW (CDFW 2025); and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2025) were reviewed for the quadrangles containing (i.e., Santa Rosa, California USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles) and surrounding the Survey Area (i.e., Sebastopol, Mark West Springs, Calistoga, Cotati, Kenwood, Glen Ellen, Two Rock, Healdsburg; California USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles). These databases contain records of reported occurrences of federal- or state-listed as endangered or threatened species, proposed endangered or threatened species, former Federal Special of Concern (FSC), California Species of Special Concern (CSC), or otherwise special-status species or sensitive habitat that may occur within or in the immediate vicinity of the BSA.

### 3.2. SOILS

Soil maps for the site were referenced online to determine the types of soil found on the site from the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA 2025). Soils are determined in accordance with categories set forth by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Conservation Service and by referencing the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey (USDA 2025).

### 3.3. WETLANDS

The project boundary and its 500-foot buffer were referenced online to determine presence or absence of wetlands through USFWS's Natural Wetland Inventory (NWI) Wetland Mapper (USFWS 2025). The USFWS is the principal federal agency tasked with monitoring and providing information on the extent, status, characteristics, and functions of the country's wetlands, deepwater, and other aquatic habitats (USFWS 2025). This inventory follows the national standard definition of wetlands as outlined in Cowardin et al. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (2013). Wetlands are then categorized based upon landscape, substrate, vegetation cover, and hydrologic regime and is known as the Cowardin system (Cowardin et al. 2013).

### 3.4. POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE

#### 3.4.1. Criteria

A vegetation community or special-status species is considered to potentially occur in a BSA if its known geographic range includes part of the BSA or an adjacent USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle and/or if the general habitat or environmental conditions (e.g., soil type, etc.) required for the species are present. The criteria for evaluating the potential for occurrence (PFO) on a site is presented in **Table 1, Criteria for Evaluating Special-Status Species Occurrences**.

**Table 1. Criteria for Evaluating Special-Status Species Occurrences**

Potential for Occurrence	Criteria
<b>Absent</b>	Species was not observed during focused surveys conducted at an appropriate time for identification of the species, or species is restricted to habitats or environmental conditions that do not occur within the site.
<b>Low</b>	Historical records for this species do not exist within the immediate vicinity of the site (approximately 5-miles), and/or habitats or environmental conditions needed to support the species are of poor quality.
<b>Moderate</b>	Either a historical record exists of the species within the immediate vicinity of the site (approximately 5-miles) and marginal habitat exists on the site, or the habitat requirements or environmental conditions associated with the species occur within the site, but no historical records exist within 5-miles of the site.
<b>High</b>	Both a historical record exists of the species within the site or its immediate vicinity (approximately 5-miles), and the habitat requirements and environmental conditions associated with the species occur within the site.
<b>Present</b>	Species was detected within the site at the time of the survey.

### 3.4.2. Status Codes

A list of abbreviations used to help determine the significance of biological resources potentially occurring in the BSA is provided in **Table 2, Abbreviations for Federal- and State-listed Special-status Species.**

**Table 2. Abbreviations for Federal- and State-listed Special-status Species**

Designation	Abbreviation	Explanation
<b>Federal</b>	<b>FE</b>	Federally listed; Endangered
	<b>FT</b>	Federally listed; Threatened
	<b>FC</b>	Federal Candidate for listing
	<b>BGEPA</b>	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
<b>State</b>	<b>SE</b>	State listed; Endangered
	<b>ST</b>	State listed; Threatened
	<b>SC-T</b>	State Candidate for Threatened listing
	<b>SC-E</b>	State Candidate for Endangered listing
	<b>RARE</b>	State listed; Rare (Listed "Rare" animals have been re-designated as Threatened, but Rare plants have retained the Rare designation.)
	<b>SC-RARE</b>	State Candidate for Rare listing
	<b>SSC</b>	State Species of Special Concern
	<b>SNC</b>	State Natural Communities rarity ranking: 1-3 are considered sensitive, R is Rare
<b>CNPS CRPR</b>	<b>BCC</b>	Bird of Conservation Concern
	<b>List 1A</b>	Plants presumed to Extinct in California
	<b>List 1B</b>	Plants Rare and Endangered in California and throughout their range
	<b>List 2</b>	Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California but more common elsewhere in their range
	<b>List 3</b>	Plants about which we need more information; a review list
<b>CNPS CRPR Extensions</b>	<b>List 4</b>	Plants of limited distribution; a watch list
	<b>0.1</b>	Seriously Endangered in California (greater than 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
	<b>0.2</b>	Fairly Endangered in California (20-80 percent of occurrences threatened)
	<b>0.3</b>	Not Very Endangered in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened)

## 3.5. BIOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY

The field survey was conducted within the BSA to identify any potential for occurrence of sensitive species, vegetation communities, or habitats to support sensitive wildlife species. This also includes vegetation mapping, plant identification, and opportunistic wildlife surveys. The survey was conducted by HANA Senior Biologist, Ms. Candace Reynolds, on foot between 1230 and 1430 hours on June 17th, 2025. Photographs of the BSA were recorded to document existing conditions (**Appendix A, Site Photographs**). Weather conditions during the survey included temperatures ranging from approximately 86 to 87 degrees Fahrenheit, 0 percent cloud cover, no precipitation, and varying wind speeds of 6-10 mph. The Biological Reconnaissance Survey Field Forms can be found in **Appendix B, Biological Reconnaissance Survey Field Forms**.

### 3.5.1. Vegetation

Plant communities within the BSA were identified, qualitatively described, and mapped onto an aerial photograph. Plant communities were determined in accordance with the categories set forth in CNPS's Manual of California Vegetation (2025). Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California* (Hickman 2012, Jepson 2025). A comprehensive list of the plant species observed during the survey is presented in **Appendix C, Plant & Wildlife Species Observed/Detected Onsite**.

### 3.5.2. Wildlife

All wildlife and wildlife signs observed and detected, including tracks, scat, carcasses, burrows, excavations, and vocalizations, were recorded. Additional survey time was spent in those habitats most likely to be utilized by wildlife (undisturbed native habitat, wildlife trails, etc.) or in habitats with the potential to support state- and/or federal-listed or proposed listed species. Notes were made on the general habitat types, species observed, and the conditions of the site. A list of the wildlife species observed during the site visit is included as **Appendix C, Plant & Wildlife Species Observed/Detected Onsite**.

### 3.5.3. USACE, SWRQCB, and CDFG Preliminary Jurisdictional Assessment

Prior to beginning the field preliminary delineation, a 50-foot-to-the-inch scaled topographic map, scaled aerial photograph, and the Santa Rosa 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle map were examined to determine the locations of potential areas of USACE, California State Water Resources Quality Control Board (SWRQCB), and/or California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) jurisdiction. HANA biologists examined the BSA to identify potential USACE jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act and CDFG jurisdiction pursuant to Section 1602 of the State of California Fish and Game Code. No jurisdictional drainages/areas were found onsite.

## SECTION 4. RESULTS

### 4.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 4.1.1. Soils

After review of the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey (USDA 2025) (**Appendix D**, *USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey*), it was determined that the BSA is composed of the following two (2) soil types:

##### **YsA—Yolo silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes, MLRA 14**

The Yolo silt loam has a mean annual precipitation of 31 to 54 inches and a mean annual air temperature of 56 to 60°F. This soil can be found at elevations of 30 to 790 feet. The Yolo silt loam is comprised of silt loam and loam. The parent material is alluvium derived from volcanic and sedimentary rock. This soil is well drained and has low runoff potential. This soil is not hydric.

##### **ZaA—Zamora silty clay loam, moist, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 14**

The Zamora silty clay loam has a mean annual precipitation of 27 to 43 inches and a mean annual air temperature of 58 to 59°F. This soil can be found at elevations of 20 to 260 feet. The Zamora silty clay loam is comprised of silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay loam, and gravelly clay. The parent material is alluvium derived from volcanic and sedimentary rock. This soil is well drained and has medium runoff potential. This soil is not hydric.

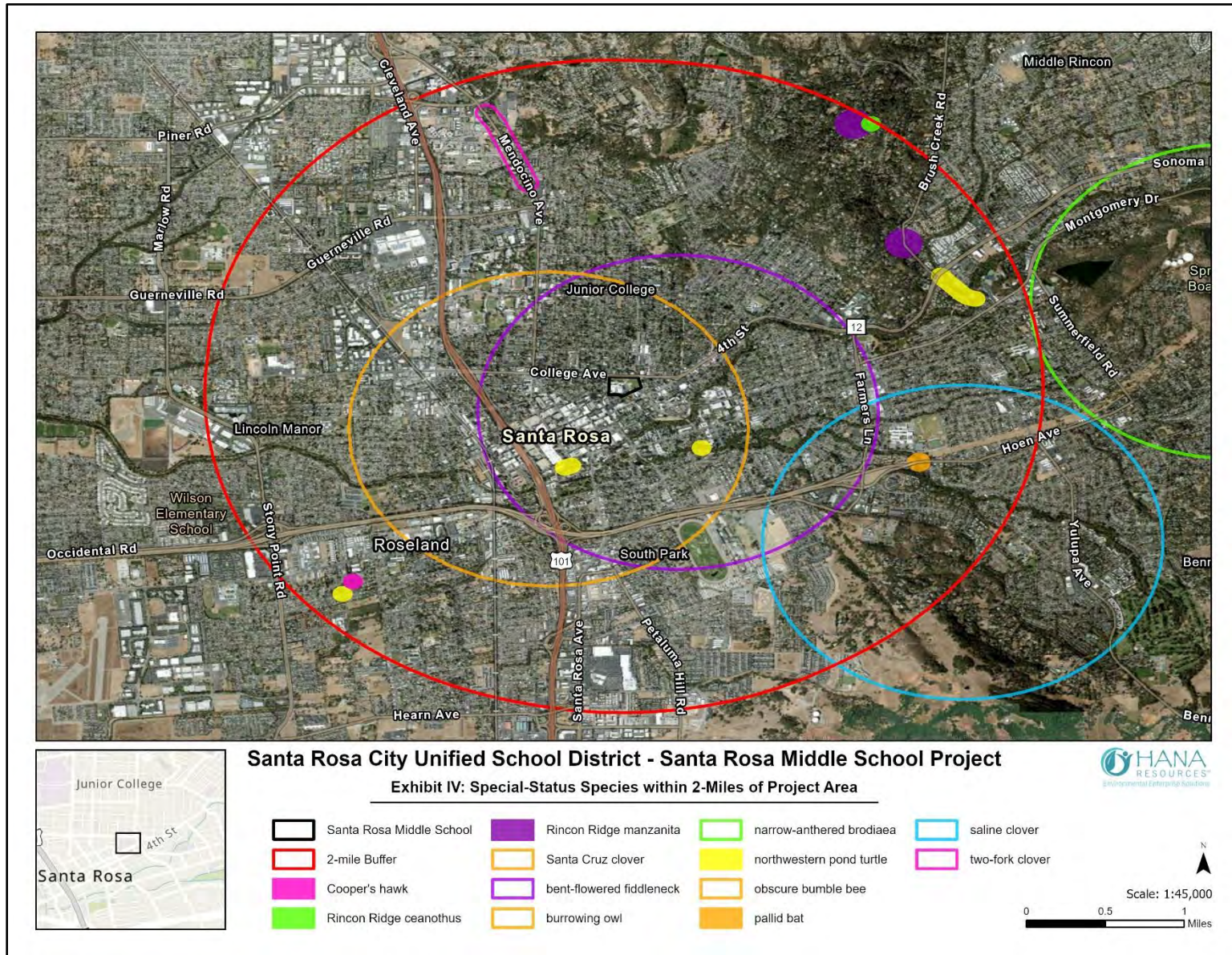
#### 4.1.2. Wetlands

No wetlands were found during database search.

### 4.2. POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE

A map of the CNDDDB database occurrences is included in **Exhibit IV**, *Special-Status Species within 2-Miles of Project Area*.

Exhibit IV: Special-Status Species within 2-Miles of Project Area



### 4.2.1. Vegetation

#### **Vegetation**

Sensitive natural communities are communities that are of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable. These communities may or may not contain special-status plants or their habitat.

The literature review resulted in no sensitive vegetation communities with potential to occur within the BSA.

### 4.2.2. Plants

The literature review resulted in a list of sixty-two (62) special-status plant species that have been known to occur within the BSA and database search area (two-miles for IPAC and CNDDDB, nine quads for CNPS RPI) presented in **Table 3, Special-Status Plant Species**. Of these sixty-two (62) species, one (1) has low potential for occurrence and sixty-one (61) have no potential to occur in the BSA. Factors used to determine potential for occurrence include quality of habitat, soil type, impact from previous land use, and the date and location of prior CNDDDB, Jepson eFlora, and Calflora (Calflora 2025) occurrence records. Reconnaissance plant surveys were conducted to determine if they are present or absent from the BSA.

**Table 3. Special-Status Plant Species**

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Description in California	BSA Contains Potential Suitable Habitats	Plant Elevation Range (feet amsl)	BSA is Located Within the Plant Species' Known:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
						Elevation Range	General Distribution	
<b>Listed Endangered, Threatened, Candidate and State Rare Plants:</b>								
<b>Plants with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and/or the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.</b>								
<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i>	Sonoma alopecurus	FE	<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i> is a perennial grasslike herb that is native to California, and endemic (limited) to California. The plant occurs in freshwater marshes and swamps and riparian scrub within Marin and Sonoma Counties. This species blooms from May to July.	No	15 – 1,200	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the wetland habitat in which this species occurs. The only modern (<20 years) population within Sonoma County is limited to Trione-Annadel State Park.
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill manzanita	SE	<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i> is a very rare species of manzanita known by the common name Vine Hill manzanita. It is endemic to Sonoma County, California, where it is known from only one extant population of 20 to 30 individuals. These last wild members of the species are on land near Sebastopol which is owned and protected by the California Native Plant Society. The local habitat is mostly chaparral on sandy shale soils. This species blooms from February to April.	No	100 - 590	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> This sensitive species is known only to occur on land near Sebastopol owned by the California Native Plant Society.
<i>Astragalus clarianus</i>	Clara Hunt's milk-vetch	FE, SE	<i>Astragalus clarianus</i> (orth. var. <i>A. claranus</i> ) is a rare species of milkvetch known by the common names Clara Hunt's milkvetch and Napa milkvetch. It is endemic to northern California where it is known from only four or five occurrences along the border between Sonoma and Napa Counties. This species blooms from March to May.	No	225 - 1574	No	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not located within the elevation range of this species.
<i>Blennosperma bakeri</i>	Sonoma sunshine	FE, SE	It is endemic to Sonoma County, California, where it is known from a few remaining vernal pool sites on the wet grasslands of the Laguna de Santa Rosa and Sonoma Valley. It is found alongside other rare vernal pool plants including the Sebastopol meadowfoam ( <i>Limnanthes vinculans</i> ) and Burke's goldfields ( <i>Lasthenia burkei</i> ). This is a small annual herb under 30 centimeters tall. The leaves are 5 to 15 centimeters long and linear in shape with lobes near the ends. The inflorescence bears a few flower heads. Each head contains a center of yellow disc florets, some of which bear prominent white stigmas and white pollen. Around the edge of the head is a fringe of yellow ray florets with red stigmas. The fruit is an achene a few millimeters long which becomes sticky when wet. This species blooms from March to May.	No	2 – 1,096	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the wetland habitat or vernal pools required for this species, and modern (<20 years) occurrences are limited to a select few areas.
<i>Carex lemmonii</i> (=Carex albida)	Lemmon's sedge (=white sedge)	FE, SE	Lemmon's sedge is a perennial grasslike herb that is endemic to California and found throughout freshwater marshes, bogs and fens, and riparian communities. A population of the species, called white sedge ( <i>Carex albida</i> ), was previously thought to inhabit just a 10 square area sphagnum bog in Sonoma County but has since been synonymized with Lemmon's sedge. This population is found at elevations between 150 to 200, whereas the species once distinctly called Lemmon's sedge grows at elevations between 2,300 to 10,000 feet. This plant flowers from May to July.	No	150 – 10,000	No	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the wetland habitat required for this species. The only known specimens within Sonoma County are within a sphagnum bog. Further, the BSA is not within the species' known elevation range.

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Description in California	BSA Contains Potential Suitable Habitats	Plant Elevation Range (feet amsl)	BSA is Located Within the Plant Species' Known:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
						Elevation Range	General Distribution	
<i>Chorizanthe valida</i>	Sonoma spineflower	FE, SE	<i>Chorizanthe valida</i> is a rare species of flowering plant in the buckwheat family known by the common name Sonoma spineflower. It is endemic to West Marin, Marin County, California, where it is known from only one remaining natural population at Point Reyes National Seashore. This plant flowers from June to August.	No	31 - 214	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> This species is known by only one remaining population within Point Reyes National Seashore. Historically, this species occurred within the Sebastopol area, but these populations are no longer extant.
<i>Clarkia imbricata</i>	Vine Hill clarkia	FE, SE	It is endemic to Sonoma County, California, where it is known from only one remaining natural occurrence near Vine Hill. A second natural population located on private land was extirpated when the owners plowed up the soil crust. The California Native Plant Society has established a third population from cuttings and is tending it in a reserve. This plant flowers from June to August.	No	0 - 245	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The only remaining population of this plant is near Vine Hill. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this rare species.
<i>Delphinium luteum</i>	golden larkspur	FE, SR	The endangered flower <i>Delphinium luteum</i> , the yellow larkspur, is a perennial of the buttercup family which is endemic to the rocky, foggy hillsides of coastal Sonoma County, California. As of 2005 there were about 200 individuals believed to be in existence. The plant was never distributed beyond the coastal area of Sonoma and Marin Counties and has never been abundant. This species flowers from March to May.	No	76 – 2,234	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable coastal habitat for this species and is not within this species' general distribution.
<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	SE, CRPR: 1B.2	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop is an annual herb that grows in shallow water or moist clay of vernal pools and sometimes on lake margins, marshes, and swamps below 3,500 feet elevation. At higher elevations, it grows close to foothill woodlands species like blue oak and digger pine and is also known from volcanic pool habitats in Modoc County and in eastern Lassen County. This listed plant flowers from April to August.	No	33 – 7,790	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable wetland habitat for this species and is not within this species' general distribution. Modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species are limited to the Mayacamas Mountains.
<i>Lasthenia burkei</i>	Burke's goldfields	FE, SE	The plant is endemic to California, where it is known from three counties north of the San Francisco Bay Area. It grows in moist spring meadows and vernal pools. There are probably fewer than ten occurrences in Lake, Mendocino, and Sonoma Counties. This plant flowers from April to June.	No	53 – 2,240	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable vernal pools or swales for this species, and though there are several modern (<20 years) occurrences nearby, they are restricted to wetland habitats.
<i>Lilium pardalinum ssp. pitkinense</i>	Pitkin Marsh lily	FE, SE	The Pitkin Marsh lily is found only in freshwater marshes and wet meadows in western Sonoma County, Northern California. There are only three known colonies of this rare species in the vicinity, including the Pitkin Marsh situated near State Route 116 between Sebastopol and Forestville, California. This species flowers from June to July.	No	115 - 197	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable wetland habitat for this species. This species has a very narrow range, and nearby observations are limited to Pitkin Marsh.
<i>Limnanthes vinculans</i>	Sebastopol meadowfoam	FE, SE	<i>Limnanthes vinculans</i> , or Sebastopol meadowfoam, is an endangered species of meadowfoam found only in the Laguna de Santa Rosa in Sonoma County, California, and an area slightly to the south in the Americano Creek and Washoe Creek watersheds. This species occurs in meadows and along vernal pools. This plant blooms from April to May.	No	54 – 1,696	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species. Although there are several modern (<20 years) occurrences nearby, they are limited to wild areas and generally associated with wetlands.
<i>Navarretia leucocephala ssp. pliantha</i>	many-flowered navarretia	FE, SE	The California Natural Diversity Database lists eight occurrences of many-flowered navarretia that are presumed to still exist; however, the survey data for these occurrences has not been updated recently. Two of these occurrences, Boggs Lake Ecological Reserve and Loch Lomond Vernal Pool Ecological Reserve, are on property owned by CDFW, and Boggs Lake is also managed by The Nature Conservancy. The remaining six occurrences are on privately-owned land. This species flowers from April to June.	No	56 – 3,452	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is highly unlikely to support this species due to its disturbed nature. There are no modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species within close proximity to the BSA. All extant populations occur on privately-owned land or on preserves.
<i>Pleuropogon hooverianus</i>	North Coast semaphore grass	CT, CRPR: 1B.1,	North Coast semaphore grass is a perennial grasslike herb that is endemic to California. It generally occurs in moist, marshy areas, nearby meadows, and	No	80 - 1445	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the moist wetland areas and shady forests

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						Elevation Range	General Distribution	
		BLM: S	vernal-pools, or in shady mixed evergreen and coastal coniferous forests. This species is limited to Mendocino, Marin, and Sonoma counties. This species flowers from April to June.					habitat this species requires and is not within this species' distribution. There have been no nearby modern (<20 years) occurrences.
<i>Trifolium amoenum</i>	two-fork clover	FE, CRPR: 1B.1	Two-fork clover, also called showy Indian clover, is a flowering plant in the pea family that flowers from April to June. This species is limited to two populations Marin County, occurring at Dillon Beach and point Reyes National Seashore. This species previously occurred in a variety of habitats including coastal bluff scrub, low, wet swales, grasslands, and grassy hillsides up to 1,020 feet.	No	15 - 1360	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the essential habitat required for this species and modern (<20 years) populations are limited to just two locations within Marin County.
<b>Sensitive Plants:</b> These plants have no official status under the ESA, the CESA, and/or the NPPA; however they are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, and/or local conservation agencies and organizations.								
<i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i>	Franciscan onion	CRPR: 1B.2	Franciscan onion is a perennial bulb endemic to California's San Francisco Bay area. This species flowers from May to June and grows in woodlands and dry valley and foothill grasslands. This plant is associated with serpentine soils.	No	130 - 950	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not within the distribution range of this species. Records of this species in Sonoma County are located far to the southeast of the BSA.
<i>Amorpha californica</i> var. <i>napensis</i>	Napa false indigo	CRPR: 1B.2	Napa false indigo is a perennial herb endemic to the Napa region, north of the San Francisco Bay Area. This species grows on open slopes in chaparral, in riparian scrub, and freshwater marshes and swamps. This species flowers from April to July.	No	150 - 2,035	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> There are no modern (<20 years) records of this species in the area. Observations are limited to northern Sonoma County and Marin County.
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>	bent-flowered fiddleneck	CRPR: 1B.2	Bent-flowered fiddleneck is an annual herb that is found in open, sometimes moist, wooded slopes within foothill/cismontane woodlands, coastal bluff scrub and valley grassland communities. This sensitive plant flowers from March to June.	No	10 - 1,640	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is unlikely to support this species due to its disturbed and maintained nature. There are no modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area.
<i>Arctostaphylos stanfordiana</i> ssp. <i>decumbens</i>	Rincon Ridge manzanita	CRPR: 1B.1	Rincon Ridge manzanita is a perennial evergreen herb endemic to the North Coast Range in Central California. This herb blooms from February to April and grows in chaparral.	No	215 - 885	No	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not within the elevation range of this species, and local observations are limited to mountainous areas.
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	big-scaled balsamroot	CRPR: 1B.2	Big-scaled balsamroot is a perennial herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, valley, and foothill grasslands occurring on open grassy slopes and in valleys, sometimes on serpentine. This sensitive plant flowers from March to June.	No	295 - 5,100	No	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not within this species' elevation range and does not contain suitable habitat. There are no modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area.
<i>Brodiaea leptandra</i>	narrow-anthered brodiaea	CRPR: 1B.2	Narrow-anthered brodiaea is a perennial herb endemic to California. This species is found gravelly soil, chaparral, and open mixed-evergreen forests. This species flowers from May to July.	No	130 - 4,003	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> Modern (<20 years) records nearby are limited to less urban areas such as Trione Annabel State Park.
<i>Calamagrostis bolanderi</i>	Bolander's reed grass	CRPR: 4.2	Bolander's reed grass is a perennial grass that is endemic to northern California. This species grows in moist coastal habitats such as temperate coniferous forests, wet meadows and bogs, and coastal scrub. This species blooms from March to August.	No	13 - 6402	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the moist coastal or forested habitat this species is found in. Although several occurrences have been observed in Sonoma County, they are not within urban areas such as the BSA.
<i>Calamagrostis crassiglumis</i>	Thurber's reed grass	CRPR: 2B.1	Thurber's reed grass is a perennial rhizomatous herb that blooms from May to August. This species grows in swamps, marshes, and mesic coastal scrub habitats.	No	35 - 195	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the wetland or mesic coastal scrub conditions with which this species is associated with. Further, there are no modern (<20 years) observations nearby.
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	Brewer's calandrinia	CRPR: 4.2	Brewer's calandrinia is an annual herb that is found in sandy or loamy soils in chaparral and coastal scrub. It is often associated with disturbed micro-sites and is especially frequent in burn areas. This sensitive plant flowers from March to June.	No	33 - 4,002	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the suitable chaparral and scrub habitat this species is often associated with. Though this herb can grow in disturbed areas, nearby modern (<20 years) occurrences are limited to mountainous regions.

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<i>Calochortus uniflorus</i>	pink star-tulip	CRPR: 4.2	Pink star-tulip is a perennial bulbiferous herb that blooms from April to June and is found in coastal prairies, coastal scrub, meadows, seeps, and coniferous forests.	No	35 – 3,100	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the suitable habitat in which this species is found. All modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area are limited to Trione-Annadel State Park.
<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> var. <i>ambigua</i>	johnny-nip	CRPR: 4.2	Johnny-nip is an annual, hemiparasitic herb that inhabits coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, marshes, swamps, valley and foothill grasslands, and the margins of vernal pools. It blooms from March to August. This species occurs west of the Cascades crest along the coast in Washington and from southwestern British Columbia to California.	No	0 – 1,425	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species. There are no modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area, and historical observations nearby are limited to marshy areas.
<i>Ceanothus confusus</i>	Rincon Ridge ceanothus	CRPR: 1B.1	Rincon Ridge ceanothus is an annual shrub that is hemiparasitic. This species is endemic to Northern California, where it grows in the coastal mountains north of the San Francisco Bay Area. Its habitats include coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral. This species flowers from February to August.	No	230 – 3,280	No	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> Modern (<20 years) records nearby are limited to Rincon Ridge Park. This seems to be the only extant population near the BSA.
<i>Ceanothus foliosus</i> var. <i>vineatus</i>	Vine Hill ceanothus	CRPR: 1B.1	Vine hill ceanothus is a perennial evergreen shrub that blooms from March to May. This species inhabits chaparral and woodland habitats and is endemic to California. This subspecies' range is limited to Northern California.	No	150 – 1,000	No	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> There are no modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area. Observations are limited to the Vine Hill area of Sonoma County. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> var. <i>exaltatus</i>	glory brush	CRPR: 4.3	Glory brush is a perennial evergreen shrub that blooms from March to August. It is endemic to California and grows within chaparral habitats.	No	100 – 2,000	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> There are no modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area. Historical observations are limited to the Vine Hill area of Sonoma County. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i>	pappose tarplant	CRPR: 1B.2, BLM: S	Pappose tarplant is an annual herb endemic to California. This species blooms from May to November in a variety of habitats including chaparral, coastal prairies, marshes, swamps, meadows, seeps, and valley and foothill grasslands (vernally mesic).	No	0 – 1,380	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> There are no modern or historical (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area and the BSA does not contain suitable habitat to support it.
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	Peruvian dodder	CRPR: 2B.2	Peruvian dodder is an annual parasitic vine that is found in freshwater marshes and swamps. This sensitive plant flowers from July to October.	No	49 - 918	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable marsh or swamp habitat for this species.
<i>Downingia pusilla</i>	dwarf downingia	CRPR: 2B.2	Dwarf downingia is an annual herb that is restricted to vernal pools and similar seasonal wetlands, including mesic grasslands and the margins of small lakes or stock ponds. It is most commonly found in areas of low vegetative cover within the individual pools. However, occurrence of plants along the edges of compacted sheep trails in mesic grasslands suggests that it is most suitable to areas of reduced competition. This sensitive plant flowers from March to May.	No	3 – 1,460	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable wetland habitat for this species. There are no nearby modern (<20) occurrences of this species.
<i>Eastwoodiella californica</i>	swamp harebell	CRPR: 1B.2, BLM: S	Swamp harebell is a perennial rhizomatous herb endemic to California, where it grows between Marin and Mendocino Counties. This species inhabits bogs, marshes, meadows and seeps, coastal prairies, and coniferous forests. This species blooms from June to October.	No	5 – 1,330	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable wetland habitat for this species. This species' distribution is limited to western Sonoma County along the coast.
<i>Erigeron biolettii</i>	streamside daisy	CRPR: 3	Streamside daisy is a perennial herb endemic to California, found from Marin and Solano Counties north to Humboldt County. This herb blooms from June to October in broadleaved forests, cismontane woodlands, and North Coast coniferous forests.	No	100 – 3,610	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not fall within this species' general distribution. Observations of this species are limited to the southernmost areas of Sonoma County.
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	fragrant fritillary	CRPR 1B.2	Fragrant fritillary is a perennial bulbiferous herb that often grows in serpentinite soils. It is found in cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. This sensitive plant flowers from February to April.	No	10 – 1,345	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not fall within this species' general distribution. Observations of this species are limited to the

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								southernmost areas of Sonoma County and Point Reyes National Seashore.
<i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i>	congested-headed hayfield tarplant	CRPR: 1B.2	Congested-headed hayfield tarplant is an annual herb that is endemic to California. This sensitive species blooms from April to November and can be found in valley and foothill grasslands and marsh edges.	Yes	65 – 1,835	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains little to no suitable habitat, but several modern (<20 years) observations of this species have been reported in the area.
<i>Hesperevax caulescens</i>	hogwallow starfish	CRPR: 4.2	Hogwallow starfish is an annual herb that blooms from March to June in mesic clay soils within valley and foothill grasslands and along shallow vernal pools. This species is primarily distributed throughout the Sacramento and Joaquin Valleys but can be found in other regions across California and potentially within Baja California.	No	0 – 1,655	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not fall within this species' general distribution. The BSA lacks suitable mesic conditions and vernal pool habitat for this species.
<i>Horkelia tenuiloba</i>	thin-lobed horkelia	CRPR: 1B.2, BLMS	Thin-lobed horkelia is an annual herb that blooms from March to June. This species grows in mesic clay valley and foothill grasslands, chaparral, and around shallow vernal pools. It is often associated with alkaline soils. This herb is endemic to California, where it is known inky from the coastal hills and mountains north of the San Francisco Bay area.	No	395 – 1,575	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not within this species' general distribution. Historical (>20 years) observations in the area were concentrated further west in the Vine Hill area, and no modern (<20 years) records have placed this species in the area.
<i>Hosackia gracilis</i>	harlequin lotus	CRPR: 4.2	Harlequin lotus is a perennial rhizomatous herb that blooms from March to July. This species grows in moist areas within broadleaved upland forests, cismontane woodlands, closed-cone coniferous forests, coastal bluff scrubs, coastal prairies, coastal scrubs, marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forests, and valley and foothill grasslands. Its range extends from California to British Columbia.	No	0 – 2,295	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species. Though some modern observations have occurred in the area, they are limited to less disturbed areas in non-urban areas.
<i>Iris longipetala</i>	coast iris	CRPR: 4.2	Coast iris is a perennial rhizomatous herb endemic to the San Francisco Bay Area, from Mendocino County to Monterey County. It blooms from March to June in coastal prairies, lower montane coniferous forests, and meadows and seeps.	No	0 – 1,970	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species. Though some modern observations have occurred in the area, they are limited to less disturbed areas near local wetlands.
<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>	Baker's goldfields	CRPR: 1B.2	Baker's goldfields is an annual herb that flowers from April to October. This species typically occurs in arid regions, including grasslands and woodlands within mountains, valleys, and coasts.	No	50 - 1970	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not within this species' general distribution; this herb is limited to more coastal areas within California.
<i>Legenere limosa</i>	legenere	CRPR: 1B.1, BLM: S	Legenere is an annual herb that grows in a variety of habitats including vernal pools, vernal marshes, artificial ponds, and floodplains of intermittent streams. The plants grow through the standing water as the water evaporates or recedes. The surrounding plant community may be grasslands, open woodlands, or hardwood forests containing oak species or California buckeye. At one site, it grows in both a vernal pool and the adjacent grasslands. The vernal pools and lakes supporting it vary in size from about 43 square feet to 100 acres. When it occurs in large pools and vernal lakes, it grows only in the shallower areas 8 inches deep. Substrates in occupied areas may have been deposited by streams or volcanic flows. Soils underlying the pools themselves typically are shallow, acidic clays with few stones. This sensitive plant flowers from April to June.	No	3 – 2,886	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable wetland habitat required for this species to grow. Records in the area are over 50 years old and limited to marshy areas.
<i>Leptosiphon aureus</i>	bristly leptosiphon	CRPR: 4.2	Bristly leptosiphon is an annual herb that grows along vernal pools, grassy areas, woodlands, and chaparral. This species blooms from April to June. Its range is limited to Northern California.	No	395 – 7,610	No	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not within this species' elevation. Modern (<20 years) records of this species are limited to more mountainous areas including Trione-Annadel State Park and Taylor Mountain Regional Park.

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<i>Lessingia hololeuca</i>	woolly-headed lessingia	CRPR: 3	Woolly-headed lessingia is an annual herb endemic to several locations around the San Francisco Bay Area and adjacent portions of the Sacramento Valley and North Coast Ranges within California. This species grows in broadleafed upland forests, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, and valley and foothill grasslands. It flowers from June to October.	No	50 – 1,000	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, and modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area are limited to western Sonoma County.
<i>Lilium rubescens</i>	redwood lily	CRPR: 4.2	Redwood lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb that blooms from May to September in broadleafed upland forests, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forests, North Coast coniferous forests, and upper montane coniferous forests. It is native to northwestern California and southwestern Oregon, where it is known from the Coast Ranges from Lane County to Santa Cruz Counties.	No	100 – 6,265	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, and modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species nearby are limited to more mountainous regions.
<i>Micropus amphibolus</i>	Mt. Diablo cottonweed	CRPR 3.2	Mt. Diablo cottonweed is an annual herb that grows in rocky substrates within broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. This sensitive plant flowers from March to May.	No	115 – 1,380	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> Modern occurrences of this species are limited to more wild areas such as Trione-Annadel State Park. Unlikely to be present due to disturbed nature of BSA.
<i>Microseris paludosa</i>	marsh microseris	CRPR: 1B.2, BLM: S	Marsh microseris is a perennial herb that blooms from April to July. It is endemic to California and inhabits cismontane woodlands, coniferous forests, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands.	No	15 – 1,165	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, and there are no modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species nearby.
<i>Navarretia cotulifolia</i>	cotula navarretia	CRPR: 4.2	Cotula navarretia is a perennial herb that blooms from May to June. This species is found in cismontane woodlands, coniferous forests, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. This species is endemic to California where it grows in the Sacramento Valley and the Coast Ranges in and around the San Francisco Bay Area.	No	0 – 1,230	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> Though there are historical records (~100 years) of this species' presence in the area, there is only one modern (<20) observation in Sonoma County limited to a natural area approximately 20 miles away in the city of El Verano.
<i>Navarretia heterandra</i>	Tehama navarretia	CRPR: 4.3	Tehama navarretia is an annual herb that blooms from May to June in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands. This species is associated with vernal pools and wet or drying flats in adobe soil and is found in Northern California and Southern Oregon.	No	150 – 3,775	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not within the distribution of this species and lacks suitable habitat.
<i>Navarretia leucocephala ssp. bakeri</i>	Baker's navarretia	CRPR: 1B.1, BLM: S	Baker's navarretia is an annual herb that is found in adobe or alkaline soils within cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools and swales. This sensitive plant flowers from April to July.	No	16 – 5,707	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, and though there are some modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species nearby, they are limited to areas with vernal pools.
<i>Perideridia gairdneri ssp. gairdneri</i>	Gairdner's yampah	CRPR: 4.2	Gairdner's yampah is a perennial herb that blooms from June to October. This species is endemic to California and inhabits upland forests, chaparral, coastal prairies, vernal pools, and valley and foothill grasslands.	No	0 – 2,000	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, and modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species are limited to Jack London State Historic Park.
<i>Pleuropogon refractus</i>	nodding semaphore grass	CRPR: 1A	Nodding semaphore grass is a perennial rhizomatous herb that blooms from April to August. This species inhabits lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, and riparian forests. Its range extends from northern California to British Columbia.	No	0 – 5,250	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, and there are no modern (<20 years) occurrences in the area.
<i>Puccinellia simplex</i>	Parish's alkali grass	CRPR: 1B.1	Parish's alkali grass is an annual herb that is found in alkaline springs and seeps feeding canyon bottoms, playas, and marshes, as well as seasonally wet areas at the heads of drainages or on gentle slopes. It requires continuously wet or moist soils during the late winter and spring growing periods. It occurs only in open moist sites with, apparently, strongly alkaline, and/or saline water at the surface. It is not found where there is dense vegetation or where water is not present at the surface for at least part (winter/spring) of the year. Sites occupied do not have rapidly moving water, but neither is the water completely	No	15 – 4,660	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not within the distribution of this species. There is only one modern (<20 years) record in Sonoma County limited to Glen Oaks Ranch.

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						Elevation Range	General Distribution	
			stagnant. Typically, the plants occupy areas of alkaline clay soil with water either moving intermittently across the surface in a thin sheet or the margins of low gradient rivulets that carry water during the moist part of the year. It appears that it occupies sites that are too ecologically difficult for many other species and thus that it is able to avoid competition rather than being able to overcome it. It may be a refugee species occupying sites where there are few other species present to compete with it. This sensitive plant flowers from April to May.					
<i>Ranunculus lobbii</i>	Lobb's aquatic buttercup	CRPR: 4.2	Lobb's aquatic buttercup is an annual herb (aquatic) that blooms from February to May. This species is found in cismontane woodlands, coniferous forests, vernal pools, and valley and foothill grasslands.	No	50 – 1,540	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the necessary aquatic habitat for this species.
<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	white beaked-rush	CRPR: 2B.2	White beaked-rush is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in sphagnum bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, and freshwater marshes and swamps. This sensitive plant flowers from July to August.	No	1,870 – 6,925	No	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not within the elevation range or distribution of this species.
<i>Rhynchospora californica</i>	California beaked-rush	CRPR: 1B.1, BLM: S	California beaked-rush is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in herb-dominated marshes and swamps (predominantly freshwater, rarely coastal), bogs and fens, wet meadows, and seeps (often in canyons or on hillsides). Habitats may be situated within lower montane coniferous forests as well as, in Butte County, foothill woodlands or chaparral communities. This sensitive plant flowers from May to July.	No	148 – 3,313	No	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat wetland or chaparral habitat for this species. There are no modern (<20 years) records in the area.
<i>Rhynchospora capitellata</i>	brownish beaked-rush	CRPR: 2B.2	Brownish beaked-rush is a perennial herb that is found in mesic sites within lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and upper montane coniferous forests. This sensitive plant flowers from July to August.	No	148 – 6,560	No	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no modern (<20 years) records in the area.
<i>Rhynchospora globularis</i> var. <i>globularis</i>	round-headed beaked-rush	CRPR: 2B.1	Round-headed beaked-rush is a perennial grasslike herb that usually occurs in freshwater marsh wetlands and riparian areas. This species blooms from March to September. There are only a handful of records of this species within California, and they are limited to Sonoma County.	No	150 – 195	No	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the marsh and riparian habitat this species inhabits. There are no modern (<20 years) records in the area.
<i>Spergularia macrotheca</i> var. <i>longistyla</i>	long-styled sand-spurrey	CRPR: 1B.2	Long-styled sand-spurrey is a perennial rhizomatous herb that blooms from July to August. This species grows in freshwater marshes and swamps, mud flats, meadows, and hot springs.	No	15 - 655	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species. The only records in Sonoma County are limited to the city of Calistoga in Napa Valley, California.
<i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i>	Santa Cruz clover	CRPR: 1B.2, BLM: S	Santa Cruz clover is an annual herb that is endemic to California. This species blooms from April to October and is found along habitat edges in areas such as meadows, roadsides, and grass hills, associated with mixed evergreen forests and coastal prairie communities. Its range extends from Mendocino to Monterey County.	Yes	0 – 1510	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> This species is known to grow along roadsides and disturbed areas, which are present within the BSA. However, there is only one modern (<20) observation of this species within Sonoma County, in a non-disturbed area.
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>	saline clover	CRPR: 1B.2	Saline clover is an annual herb that blooms from April to June. This species occurs in wetland and riparian habitat, salt marshes, and open areas in alkaline soils.	No	0 - 985	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the suitable wetland habitat and alkaline soils this species is associated with. There are no modern (<20 years) occurrences in the area.
<i>Triquetrella californica</i>	coastal triquetrella	CRPR: 1B.2	Coastal triquetrella is a moss that grows in soil within coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub.	No	33 - 328	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the moist soil and hilly terrain this species often grows in. Nearby observations are limited to wild areas on hillsides.

Legend and Notes

**Notes:**

- The BSA contains approximate elevations of 170 to 175 ft above mean sea level (amsl).
- The BSA encompasses disturbed habitat and development, including Santa Rosa Middle School, neighborhoods, and businesses, and Fremont park.
- **Yes** = the BSA is located within the plant species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA contains suitable habitats and/or soils to support the plant species. The plant species has a potential to occur within the BSA. Further evaluation is needed.
- **No** = the BSA is located outside the plant species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA lacks suitable habitats and/or soils to support the plant species. It is highly unlikely for the plant species to have a potential to occur within the BSA. No further evaluation is needed.
- A CNPS elevation range is provided for each taxon in feet. The stated range is for the California portion of a plant's range only (if the taxon also occurs outside the state). These CNPS elevation range data are accumulated from literature, herbarium specimens, and field survey information.

**Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes:** the ESA is administered by the USFWS and NMFS. The USFWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the responsibilities of NMFS are mainly marine wildlife such as whales and anadromous fish such as salmon. For the purposes of the ESA, Congress defined species to include subspecies, varieties, and, for vertebrates, distinct population segments. The official federal listing of Endangered and Threatened plants is published in 50 CFR § 17.12.

- **FE = federally listed as endangered:** any species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
- **FT = federally listed as threatened:** any species of plant or animal that is considered likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future.
- **FC = federal candidate for listing:** candidate species are plants and animals for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their biological status and threats to propose them for listing as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by higher priority listing actions to address species in greater need. A proposed regulation has not yet been published in the Federal Register for these species.
- **FPE = federally proposed for listing as endangered:** a candidate species that has been proposed by USFWS for listing as endangered and the proposed rule, but not a final rule, to list has been published in the Federal Register.
- **FPT = federally proposed for listing as threatened:** a candidate species that has been proposed by USFWS for listing as threatened and the proposed rule, but not a final rule, to list has been published in the Federal Register.
- **FPD = federally proposed for delisting:** a species that has been proposed by USFWS for delisting (or down listing from endangered to threatened) and the proposed rule to delist has been published in the Federal Register.

**California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) Listing Codes:** the CESA and NPPA are administered by CDFW. The official listing of *Plants of California Declared to Be Endangered, Threatened or Rare* is contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, § 670.2. Species, subspecies, and varieties of California native plants are declared to be endangered, threatened as defined by § 2062 and § 2067 of the Fish and Game Code or rare as defined by § 1901 of the Fish and Game Code.

- **SE = state-listed as endangered:** "endangered species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease (Fish and Game Code § 2062).
- **ST = state-listed as threatened:** "threatened species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts (Fish and Game Code § 2067).
- **SCE = state candidate for listing as endangered:** a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of endangered species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).
- **SCT = state candidate for listing as threatened:** a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).
- **SCD = state candidate for delisting:** a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for removal from either the list of endangered species or the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to remove the species from either list.
- **SR = state rare:** A species, subspecies, or variety of native plant is rare when, although not presently threatened with extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens (Fish and Game Code § 1901).

**California Rare Plant Ranks (Formerly known as CNPS Lists):** the CNPS is a statewide, nonprofit organization that maintains, with CDFW, an Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California. In the spring of 2011, CNPS and CDFW officially changed the name "CNPS List" or "CNPS Ranks" to "California Rare Plant Rank" (or CRPR). This was done to reduce confusion over the fact that CNPS and CDFW jointly manage the Rare Plant Status Review Groups, and the rank assignments are the product of a collaborative effort and not solely a CNPS assignment.

- **CRPR: 1A = California Rare Plant Rank 1A - plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere:** the plants with a CRPA of 1A are presumed extirpated because they have not been seen or collected in the wild in California for many years. This rank includes plants that are both presumed extinct as well as those plants which are presumed extirpated in California. All of the plants constituting CRPR 1A meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code and are eligible for state listing. Should these taxa be rediscovered, it is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 1B = California Rare Plant Rank 1B - plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere:** plants with a CRPR of 1B are rare throughout their range with the majority of them endemic to California. Most of the plants that are ranked 1B have declined significantly over the last century. All of the plants constituting CRPR 1B meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code and are eligible for state listing. It is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 2A = California Rare Plant Rank 2A - plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere:** the plant taxa of CRPR 2A are presumed extirpated because they have not been observed or documented in California for many years. This list includes only those plant taxa that are presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere in their range. All of the plants on List 2A meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code and are eligible for state listing. Should these taxa be rediscovered, it is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.

**Legend and Notes**

- **CRPR 2B = California Rare Plant Rank 2B - plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere:** except for being common beyond the boundaries of California, plants with a CRPR of 2B would have been ranked 1B. From the federal perspective, plants common in other states or countries are not eligible for consideration under the provisions of the ESA. All of the plants constituting CRPR 2B meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code and are eligible for state listing. It is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 3 = California Rare Plant Rank 3 - plants about which more information is needed - a review list:** the plants that comprise CRPR 3 are united by one common theme – CNPS and CDFW lack the necessary information to assign them to one of the other ranks or to reject them. Nearly all of the plants constituting CRPR 3 are taxonomically problematic. Some of the plants constituting CRPR 3 meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code and are eligible for state listing. CNPS strongly recommends that CRPR 3 plants be evaluated for consideration during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 4 = California Rare Plant Rank 4 - plants of limited distribution - a watch list:** the plants in this category are of limited distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California. While CNPS and CDFW cannot call these plants "rare" from a statewide perspective, they are uncommon enough that their status should be monitored regularly. Should the degree of endangerment or rarity of a CRPR 4 plant change, CNPS and CDFW will transfer it to a more appropriate rank. Some of the plants constituting CRPR 4 meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and few, if any, are eligible for state listing. Nevertheless, many of them are significant locally, and CNPS strongly recommends that CRPR 4 plants be evaluated for consideration during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **Considered But Rejected** = plants that have been considered for inclusion into the CNPS Inventory but were not included for various reasons.

**California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Threat Ranks:** The CNPS Threat Rank is an extension added onto the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) (as a decimal code) and designates the level of threats by a 1 to 3 ranking with 1 being the most threatened and 3 being the least threatened. A Threat Rank is present for all CRPR 1B's, 2B's, 4's, and the majority of CRPR 3's. CRPR 4 plants are seldom assigned a Threat Rank of .1, as they generally have large enough populations to not have significant threats to their continued existence in California; however, certain conditions exist to make the plant a species of concern and hence be assigned a CRPR. In addition, all CRPR 1A and 2A (presumed extirpated in California), and some CRPR 3 (need more information) plants, which lack threat information, do not have a Threat Rank extension.

- .1 = seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
- .2 = moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
- .3 = not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

**Other:**

- **Annual:** grows from seed and reproduce within a single year.
- **Perennial:** lives more than one year.
- **Deciduous:** plants shed their leaves for part of the year.
- **Evergreen:** plants retain their leaves for an entire year.
- **Mesic habitat:** a habitat with a moderate or well-balanced supply of moisture.
- **Hemiparasitic:** plants that are connected to host plants and derive energy, water, and minerals from them, but also maintain their own functional root systems or photosynthetic surfaces.
- **Parasitic:** plants that are connected to host plants and rely solely on them for energy, water, and nutritional requirements.
- **Carnivorous:** plants that trap insects and other small animals and derive nourishment from them.
- **Herbs:** plants that are herbaceous and lack above-ground woody tissue.
  - **Bulbiferous herb:** plants that have fleshy underground storage organs typically derived from scale leaves (this category includes coniferous and other similar plants in which storage organs have other origins).
  - **Rhizomatous herb:** plants that have underground stems (rhizomes), typically bearing shoots which develop into new plants.
  - **Stoloniferous herb:** plants that have above-ground runners (stolons) which typically root and produce new plants.
- **Shrubs:** smaller woody perennials that retain most of their above-ground woody tissue and are typically many-stemmed.
  - **Leaf succulents:** succulents with thick, fleshy leaves.
  - **Stem succulents:** succulents with thick, fleshy stems and reduced or absent leaves.
- **Trees:** larger woody perennials that retain all of their above-ground wood tissue and are typically single-stemmed.
- **Vines:** twining woody perennials requiring external support for growth.
- **Mosses:** small green plants (one of three groups of bryophytes) with structures that resemble miniature leaves and stems. The leaves generally have a midrib called a costa. The sporophyte (the spore-bearing structure) is persistent for weeks.
- **Liverworts:** small green plants (one of three groups of bryophytes). There are both leafy and thalloid types - leafy liverworts lack a midrib on the leaves, while thalloid liverworts have no leaves. The sporophyte is short-lived.

### 4.2.3. Wildlife

The literature review resulted in a list of twenty-six (26) special-status wildlife species that have been known to occur within the BSA and surrounding two-miles, which is presented in **Table 4, Special-Status Wildlife Species**. Of these twenty-six (26) species, two (2) were considered to have high potential, four (4) were considered to have moderate potential, ten (10) were considered to have low potential, and ten (10) had no potential to occur in the BSA. Factors used to determine potential for occurrence include quality of habitat, soil type, impact from previous land use, and the date and location of prior CNDDDB occurrence records. Reconnaissance wildlife surveys will be conducted to determine if they are present or absent in the BSA.

**Table 4. Special-Status Wildlife Species**

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
<b>Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Wildlife:</b>						
<b>Wildlife with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.</b>						
<b>Listed Amphibians</b>						
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged Frog	FT, SCC, IUCN:VU	Inhabits lowland streams, wetlands and marshes, lakes, riparian woodlands, ponds, reservoirs, and other sources of permanent water. The species may also occur in uplands near breeding areas and along intermittent drainages connecting wetlands. The adults often use dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation closely associated with deep, still, or slow-moving water with overhanging vegetation like willows ( <i>Salix</i> spp.) and cattails ( <i>Typha</i> spp.). They require cold water pond habitats (including stream pools) with emergent and submergent vegetation. They have been found up to 100 feet from water in adjacent dense riparian vegetation.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the wetland habitat and groundcover for which this species is associated with and is not within close proximity to suitable wetlands.
<b>Listed Reptiles</b>						
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i> (= <i>Actinemys marmorata marmorata</i> )	Northwestern pond turtle (=northern western pond turtle)	FPT, SSC, BLM:S,	Requires stagnant or slow-moving water in aquatic habitats. Uncommon in high gradient streams. Found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation, and either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland. In streams, prefers pools to shallower areas. Logs, rocks, cattail ( <i>Typha</i> sp.) mats, and exposed banks are required for basking. May enter brackish water and even seawater. This species has a versatile diet of invertebrates, small amphibians, algae, and carrion.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable aquatic and upland habitat to support this species.
<b>Listed Birds</b>						
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing owl	SCE SSC, BLMS, BCC,	The burrowing owl (BUOW) is a small, ground-inhabiting owl. Typical BUOW habitat is open, dry, flat ground or low rolling hills with sparse vegetation and available burrows. BUOWs are generally found in open country, where tree or shrub canopies cover less than 30% of the habitat. Typical habitats include annual and perennial grasslands, shortgrass prairies open agricultural areas (particularly rangelands), deserts floors, and vacant lots in residential areas and university campuses. Other habitats include oak savannah; grass, forb, and open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitat; sandy beaches and coastal dunes; and river bottom lands. BUOWs inhabiting urban landscaped areas may live in vacant fields/lots, pastures, airports, athletic fields, golf courses, cemeteries, city parks, road shoulders, drainage sumps, railroad beds, irrigation ditches, and road cuts. Nest and roost burrows of the BUOW in California are most commonly dug by California ground squirrels ( <i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i> ). BUOWs in Imperial County often use the small holes of round-tailed ground squirrels ( <i>Citellus tereticaudus</i> ) and Botta's pocket gophers ( <i>Thomomys bottae</i> ), but they also can dig their own burrows in the soft banks of irrigation canals and ditches. Where burrows are scarce, man-made structures, such as culverts, piles of concrete, rubble, or debris, pipes, asphalt, artificial nest boxes, and openings beneath cement or asphalt pavement also are used as nest sites.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species. Burrowing owls are reliant on the presence of fossorial mammal burrows for shelter. Though this species has been known to utilize artificial burrows, no potential burrows were detected during the reconnaissance survey. Further, modern observations in Sonoma County have been uncommon and recorded further west.

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	SE, BLM: S, FP, BCC	The bald eagle is federally delisted. Range-wide, bald eagles occur primarily in or near seacoasts, rivers, wetlands swamps, and large lakes. Requires large bodies of water, or free flowing rivers with abundant fish, and adjacent snags or other perches and nesting sites to support them. Perching sites need to be composed of large trees or snags with heavy limbs or broken tops. It roosts communally in winter in dense, sheltered, remote conifer stands. The State's breeding habitats are mainly in mountain and foothill forests and woodlands near reservoirs, lakes, and rivers. Large nests are normally built in the upper canopy of large trees, usually.	Yes	No	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable foraging habitat for this species and snags that may be utilized for perching. However, there are multiple modern sightings within close proximity to the BSA, near water sources. It is unlikely this species would utilize the BSA, but it may be observed flying over.
<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	Northern spotted owl	FT, ST, CDF:S	Found exclusively in damp, dense, old-growth coniferous forests, where they live among redwood ( <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> ), bigcone Douglas-fir ( <i>Pseudotsuga macrocarpa</i> ), western red cedar ( <i>Thuja plicata</i> ), and other conifers. The majority of these owls are found in forests with trees more than 100 years old and often near streams or other water sources. They prefer old-growth forests with tree canopies that are high and open enough for the owls to fly between and underneath the trees. Preferred areas have large trees with broken tops, deformed limbs or large holes used as nesting sites. Because spotted owls typically do not cross brushy or clear-cut areas, they prefer large expanses of undisturbed mature forest.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable forested areas for this species to forage. This species is highly associated with dense canopied forests and seldom disperses through disturbed areas that lack sufficient cover. Nearby modern occurrences are limited to wild areas with dense tree layer.
<b>Listed Invertebrates</b>						
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch butterfly	FPT	Monarch Butterflies are found in meadows, gardens, and open fields across North America. Breeds in summer and migrates to central Mexico for winter. Their diet consists primarily of milkweed ( <i>Asclepias</i> spp.) during the larval stage, while adults feed on nectar from a variety of flowering plants, including goldenrod ( <i>Solidago</i> spp.) and asters ( <i>Aster</i> spp.).	Yes	Yes	<b>Moderate Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains showy milkweed ( <i>Asclepias speciosa</i> ), a plant necessary as an egg-laying site and food source for larvae but adults will utilize a wide variety of flowering plants as a nectar source during migration, and this species is commonly seen nearby.
<b>Sensitive Wildlife:</b> These animals have no official status under the ESA and/or the CESA; however they are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, and/or local conservation agencies and organizations.						
<b>Sensitive Invertebrates</b>						
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	Obscure bumble bee	G2G3, S1S2	Habitats include open grassy coastal prairies and coast range meadows. Coastal areas from Santa Barbara county to north to Washington state. Food plant genera include Baccharis, Cirsium, Lupinus, Lotus, Grindelia and Phacelia.	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains minimal suitable habitat for this species. This species disperses far to forage, but there is little data on their current range in Sonoma County and very few observations.
<b>Sensitive Birds</b>						
<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	Clark's grebe	BCC	Large freshwater lakes and marshes whose edges have emergent vegetation such as reeds and rushes. On very large lakes, colonies may number in the hundreds of pairs during breeding season. Smaller numbers winter inland on lakes and rivers.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain a water source, as required for this species. Modern observations of this species in Sonoma County are limited to coastal areas or nearby lakes.
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Western grebe	BCC	Western grebes breed in freshwater lakes and marshes and migrate to coastal bays and marine environments for winter. They feed on small fish such as perch ( <i>Perca</i> spp.) and aquatic invertebrates like water fleas ( <i>Daphnia</i> spp.). Western grebes are found in large freshwater lakes and marshes in western North America. They are known for their striking courtship displays and are often seen in breeding colonies on isolated lakes. Their diet includes fish such as Percidae and small invertebrates. Habitat changes due to water management and pollution are concerns.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain a water source, as required for this species. Modern observations of this species in Sonoma County are limited to coastal areas or nearby lakes.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored	ST,	The tricolored blackbird breeds primarily in the Central Valley and southern California, forming	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b>

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
	blackbird	SSC, IUCN: EN, BCC	large colonies in freshwater marshes, agricultural fields, and other open wetlands with dense, emergent vegetation such as cattails or bulrush. Nests are built low within dense stands of vegetation over or near standing water. Foraging occurs in adjacent grasslands, pastures, and croplands. Roosting takes place in tall wetland vegetation near nesting colonies or in nearby trees and shrubs, often communally and near foraging areas.			The BSA lacks suitable foraging habitat for this species. Nearby modern sightings are limited to pastures, croplands, and marshes.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden eagle	BLM: S, FP, WL, BCC	Golden eagles occur primarily in mountainous canyon land, rimrock terrain of open desert and grassland areas. Habitat typically includes open rolling foothills of grasslands, oak savannas, oak and juniper woodlands, chaparral, mountain areas, and desert. They usually avoid heavily forested areas and extensive croplands. They may be found in coniferous habitat when open space is available (e.g., fire breaks, clear-cuts, burned areas, pasture-land, etc.). Golden eagles are typically not found in heavily forested areas, extensive croplands, or on the immediate coast and are almost never detected in urbanized environments. Golden eagles usually nest on cliffs. Nesting is primarily restricted to rugged, mountainous country and open habitats with canyons and escarpments. Golden eagles will also nest in trees, on ground, clay cliffs, river banks, and human-made structures, including windmills, observation towers, powerline poles, electricity transmission towers, nesting platforms, abandoned gold dredges, and electrical transmission towers. Many nests have an unobstructed wide view of the surrounding area or are on prominent escarpments. These eagles require a huge territory to forage for prey. They typically forage in open habitats including grasslands, deserts, savannas, and shrublands. Preferred territory sites include those that have a favorable nest site, a dependable food supply, and broad expanses of open country for foraging. Hilly or mountainous country, deeply cut canyons rising to open mountain slopes and crags are ideal habitat.	Yes	No	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable mountainous or open habitat for this species. Golden eagles are very rarely detected in urban settings, but there have been several modern (<20 years) observations nearby. It is highly unlikely this species would utilize the BSA for foraging, but it may be observed flying over.
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	CDFW: WL BCC	The Cooper's hawk is a robust, medium sized, agile woodland accipiter. They hunt in broken woodland and habitat edges. They have been found breeding at low densities virtually throughout the state, predominantly in deciduous, conifer, and mixed woodlands typically those with tall trees and with openings or edge habitat nearby. In southern California it generally favors extensive riparian bottomlands and oak woodlands, but is also found in montane forests, and desert oases. Most nests in a California study were in groves of six or more deciduous trees, with two or more trees close enough together that the crowns formed one continuous canopy. The Cooper's hawk seems much more tolerant of human activities near the nest and is seen more often nesting in urban/residential areas. In winter and during migration, they may be observed briefly at any location throughout the state in a wide variety of habitats.	Yes	Yes	<b>Moderate Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains some suitable habitat for this species. Cooper's hawks are common in urban areas and will perch on artificial structures. There are many sightings of this species in the area.
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Oak titmouse	BCC	The oak titmouse is a common resident in a variety of habitats but is primarily associated with oaks. It occurs in montane hardwood-conifer, montane hardwood, blue, valley, coastal oak woodlands, chaparral, and montane and valley foothill riparian habitats. They may use scrub oaks or other brush as long as woodland occurs nearby. Despite clear preference for oaks, populations in some areas have adapted locally to warm, dry environments without oaks, e.g., western juniper woodland in extreme northern California. Nests are constructed in natural tree cavities, in old woodpecker holes, or in a bird box.	Yes	Yes	<b>High Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains some suitable habitat for this species, as there are several oaks and other tree species on campus this species often utilizes for foraging. There have been many modern (<20 years) observations of this species in the area.
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	Wrentit	BCC	Found in dense chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian scrub, and oak woodland with dense vegetation. Extremely site-tenacious and very unlikely to be found out of habitat or out of range.	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains minimal suitable foraging habitat for this species. There have been several modern sightings in the area, however, this species is habitat-specific and seldom forages outside of coastal scrub and dense woodlands, which are not present within the

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	Northern harrier	SSC, BCC	Northern Harriers are found in open grasslands, fields, and marshes across North America. They breed in these habitats from April to August and migrate to the southern U.S. for winter, nesting on the ground in dense vegetation or tall grass. Their diet primarily consists of small mammals such as voles ( <i>Microtus</i> spp.), insects, and will opportunistically hunt small birds	Yes	Yes	BSA. <b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable foraging habitat for this species, as the open fields within the BSA are maintained and offer few prey opportunities for this species. There have been multiple observations in the area, but they are limited to more wild areas.
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided flycatcher	SSC, IUCN: NT, BCC	They breed mostly in coniferous forests in high mountains where tall trees overlook canyons, meadows, lakes, or other open terrain. They are mostly associated with edges, openings, and natural and human-created clearings in otherwise relatively dense forests, but they also occupy semi-open forests and burned forests. They require large, tall trees, usually conifers, for nesting and roosting sites. In the Sierra Nevada, it is more abundant in open mixed conifer and California red forests than in closed-canopy forest. High in the White Mountains, this species is associated with limber pine, western bristlecone pine, and lodgepole pine ( <i>Pinus contorta</i> ), preferring mature open stands. In bigcone Douglas-fir ( <i>Pseudotsuga macrocarpa</i> ) forests in northwestern California, the species is detected more often at forest edges than in forest interiors. They also nest near the coast in tall trees, including eucalyptus ( <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) in foothill canyons. Nests in California are mostly in conifers but may be in a variety of species including willows ( <i>Salix</i> spp.), alders ( <i>Alnus</i> spp.), oaks and eucalyptus.	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA has minimal suitable foraging habitat for this species, as it lacks dense forests. However, there are several modern (<20 years) observations in the area.
<i>Dryobates nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's woodpecker	BCC	The Nuttall's woodpecker is a common resident of low-elevation oak (any species) woodlands, especially where mixed with California sycamore ( <i>Platanus racemosa</i> ) and deciduous riparian habitats. They excavate a nest in a diseased or dead tree. Nests are located mostly in riparian habitat in dead (occasionally live) trunk or limb of willow ( <i>Salix</i> spp.), California sycamore, cottonwood ( <i>Populus</i> spp.), or alder ( <i>Alnus</i> spp.); rarely in oaks.	Yes	Yes	<b>High Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains some suitable habitat for this species. Though often associated with dense oak woodlands, this species is often observed utilizing trees in urban areas, and there are many modern (<20 years) observations in the area.
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	San Francisco common yellowthroat	BCC	This subspecies of common yellowthroat is endemic to the San Francisco Bay area. Its current range includes coastal riparian and wetland areas in western Marin County, the tidal marsh systems of San Pablo Bay and southern San Francisco Bay, and coastal riparian and wetland areas in San Mateo County.	No	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not within this subspecies' range. The San Francisco common yellowthroat's range is limited to Marin, San Mateo, San Francisco, Contra Costa, and Alameda Counties, only extending to the very southernmost reaches of Sonoma County.
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's oriole	BCC	This species is found in western North America, northeastern Mexico, and southwestern Canada. They breed in open deciduous woodlands, scrubland, and riparian corridors. Bullock's orioles nest from late spring to early summer in willows ( <i>Salix</i> spp.), cottonwoods ( <i>Populus</i> spp.), sycamores ( <i>Platanus</i> spp.), madrones ( <i>Arbutus</i> spp.), and mesquite trees ( <i>Prosopis</i> spp.) at approximately 10-25' above ground at habitat edges. It migrates to Mexico and Central America for winter. Can adapt to pecan trees ( <i>Carya illinoensis</i> ) in orchards, irrigated fields, ranches, parks, and street trees. Its diet includes caterpillars (e.g., <i>Lononia obliqua</i> ) and beetles (e.g., <i>Chrysomela scripta</i> ), fruits like mulberries ( <i>Morus</i> spp.) and cherries ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), and nectar from flowering.	Yes	Yes	<b>Moderate Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains some suitable foraging habitat for this species. Bullock's oriole prefers riparian and open woodland habitats but are commonly seen in urban green spaces, such as parks. There are many modern (<20 years) observations of this species in the area.
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California gull	BCC, WL	A fairly common colonial nester at alkali and freshwater lacustrine habitats east of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades, and an abundant visitor to coastal and interior lowlands in nonbreeding season. A colonial nester on islets in large interior lakes, either fresh or strongly alkaline. Preferred winter habitats along the coast are sandy beaches, mudflats, rocky intertidal, and	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains minimal suitable foraging habitat for this species. However, the California gull is known to travel further interior than

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
			pelagic areas of marine and estuarine habitats, as well as fresh and saline emergent wetlands. Inland, frequents lacustrine, riverine, and cropland habitats, landfill dumps, and open lawns in cities.			other gull species and is known to frequent urban areas, such as schools, parking lots, and landfills, to forage for refuse. There are several modern (<20 years) observations in the area.
<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Western gull	BCC	The western gull is a coastal species occurring year-round along the Pacific coast from Washington to Baja California. Breeding colonies are located on isolated coastal bluffs, sea stacks, and offshore islands, where nests are constructed on bare ground or rocky ledges using grasses and debris. Foraging occurs in nearshore marine waters, intertidal zones, and urban areas, with a diet that includes fish, invertebrates, carrion, and refuse. Roosting occurs on coastal beaches, jetties, rooftops, and piers, often in large flocks, with individuals favoring open areas offering clear lines of sight.	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains minimal suitable foraging habitat for this species. However, the western gull is known to travel further interior than other gull species and is known to frequent urban areas, such as schools, parking lots, and landfills, to forage for refuse. There are several modern (<20 years) observations in the area.
<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	Western screech-owl	BCC	Compact owl that hunts in woods and deserts of western North America. Found in urban parks and residential areas, as well as forested habitats, especially deciduous trees along canyons and drainages. Commonly associated with cottonwoods, aspens, alders, birches, oaks, and bigleaf maples. Also occur in coastal areas and mountainous areas up to 6,000 feet elevation. Nests in tree cavities and artificial nest boxes.	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains some suitable habitat for this species. There are several modern observations in the area, but most are limited to more densely wooded areas such as parks.
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's hummingbird	BCC	Allen's hummingbirds are found in sparse to dense scrub habitats and sparse to open woodlands. Distribution is highly dependent on abundance of nectar sources. They nest on twig or fork of tree or shrub.	Yes	Yes	<b>Moderate Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains minimal suitable foraging and nesting habitat for this species. Allen's hummingbirds will commonly forage in urban areas where nectar sources are present, and there are several modern (<20 years) occurrences in the surrounding area.
<i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's goldfinch	BCC	Habitats include oak woodland, chaparral, riparian woodland, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, pinyon-juniper woodlands, palm oasis, usually near water. Breeding occurs predominately in open woodlands of arid and semiarid foothills and valleys, usually near water from sea level near the coast and in some interior valleys to nearly 2,900 meters in southern California. Nearby herbaceous habitats are often used for feeding. Nests are in evergreen oaks, conifers, or deciduous trees.	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains minimal suitable foraging and nesting habitat for this species. There have been several modern observations in the area, and this species could potentially disperse through the BSA.
<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	Willet	BCC	Found along both coasts of North America, with the western population wintering along the Pacific coast and breeding inland across the western U.S. In California, it is primarily a winter resident of estuaries, mudflats, and sandy beaches. Breeding occurs farther inland in wet meadows and marsh edges where nests are placed on the ground in tall grasses. Foraging occurs in intertidal zones and mudflats. Roosting sites include open flats, salt marsh levees, or sandy beaches, typically near foraging areas.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the estuaries, mudflats, and sandy beaches this species relies on for foraging habitat during the nonbreeding season. Nearby modern observations of this species are limited to coastal regions.
<b>Sensitive Mammals</b>						
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	SSC,	A wide variety of habitats is occupied by pallid bats, including deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. They are most common in deserts, preferring areas of open, dry habitats, with rocky areas for roosting and water nearby. Night roosts may be in more open sites, such as porches and open buildings. Pallid bats day roosts in deep rock crevices, tree hollows, mines, caves, and a variety of man-made structures.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains minimal suitable habitat for this species. Though this species can occasionally use buildings for roosting, it is highly unlikely individuals would utilize frequently-visited structures within a busy school campus.

<b>Legend and Notes</b>
<b>Notes</b>

**Legend and Notes**

- **Yes** = the BSA is located within the wildlife species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA contains suitable habitats or conditions to support the species. The wildlife species has the potential to occur within the BSA. Further evaluation is needed.
- **No** = the BSA is located outside the wildlife species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA lacks suitable habitats or conditions to support the species. It is highly unlikely for the wildlife species to have a potential to occur within the BSA. No further evaluation is needed.
- **DPS = distinct population segment**: A DPS, or a distinct population segment, is a vertebrate population or group of populations that is discrete from other populations of the species and significant in relation to the entire species. The ESA provides for listing species, subspecies, or distinct population segments of vertebrate species.
- **ESU = evolutionarily significant unit**: a Pacific salmon population or group of populations that is substantially reproductively isolated from other conspecific populations and that represents an important component of the evolutionary legacy of the species.

**Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes:** the ESA is administered by the USFWS and NMFS. The USFWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the responsibilities of NMFS are mainly marine wildlife such as whales and anadromous fish such as salmon. For the purposes of the ESA, Congress defined species to include subspecies, varieties, and, for vertebrates, distinct population segments. The official federal listing of Endangered and Threatened animals is published in 50 CFR § 17.11.

- **FE = federally listed as endangered**: any species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
- **FT = federally listed as threatened**: any species of plant or animal that is considered likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future.
- **FC = federal candidate for listing**: candidate species are plants and animals for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their biological status and threats to propose them for listing as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by higher priority listing actions to address species in greater need. A proposed regulation has not yet been published in the Federal Register for these species.
- **FPE = federally proposed for listing as endangered**: a candidate species that has been proposed by USFWS or NMFS for listing as endangered and the proposed rule, but not a final rule, to list has been published in the Federal Register.
- **FPT = federally proposed for listing as threatened**: a candidate species that has been proposed by USFWS or NMFS for listing as threatened and the proposed rule, but not a final rule, to list has been published in the Federal Register.
- **FPD = federally proposed for delisting**: a species that has been proposed by USFWS or NMFS for delisting (or down listing from endangered to threatened) and the proposed rule to delist has been published in the Federal Register.

**California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing Codes:** the CESA is administered by CDFW. The official listing of *Animals of California Declared To Be Endangered or Threatened* is contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, § 670.5. Species and subspecies of California native animals are declared to be endangered or threatened as defined by §§ 2062 and 2067 of the Fish and Game Code.

- **SE = state-listed as endangered**: "endangered species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease (Fish and Game Code § 2062).
- **ST = state-listed as threatened**: "threatened species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts (Fish and Game Code § 2067).
- **SCE = state candidate for listing as endangered**: a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of endangered species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).
- **SCT = state candidate for listing as threatened**: a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed by publication in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).
- **SCD = state candidate for delisting**: a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for removal from either the list of endangered species or the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to remove the species from either list.

**California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Designations:**

For some wildlife species, the CNDDDB is only concerned with specific portions of the life history, such as roosts, rookeries, or nesting colonies. For many species of birds, the primary emphasis is on the breeding population in California. For some species which do not breed in California but winter here, emphasis is on wintering range. The SSC designation thus may include a comment regarding the specific protection provided such as nesting or wintering

- **SSC = species of special concern**: a species of special concern is a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal (fish, amphibian, reptile, bird and mammal) native to California that currently satisfies one or more of the following (not necessarily mutually exclusive) criteria: is extirpated from the state or, in the case of birds, in its primary seasonal or breeding role; is listed as federally-, but not state-, threatened or endangered; meets the state definition of threatened or endangered, but has not formally been listed; is experiencing, or formerly experienced, serious (noncyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for state threatened or endangered status; has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from any factor(s), that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for state threatened or endangered status.
- **Fully protected**: fully protected animal species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock. Lists were created for fish (Fish and Game Code § 5515), amphibians and reptiles (Fish and Game Code § 5050), birds (Fish and Game Code § 3511) and mammals (Fish and Game Code § 4700).
- **WL = watch list**: this list includes birds identified in the *California Bird Species of Special Concern* (Shuford and Gardali, 2008) report and are not on the current CDFW species of special concern list, but were on previous lists and they have not been state-listed under CESA; were previously state or federally listed and now are on neither list; or are on the list of fully protected species.
- **Special Animals List**: the CESA does not allow listing of insects, so despite the insect's precarious status, the insect has no protection under state legislation. CDFW includes this insect on its Special Animals List.
- **California Fish and Game Code §§ 4800 – 4810**: The mountain lion (genus *Puma*) is a specially protected mammal under the laws of California. It is unlawful to take, injure, possess, transport, import, or sell any mountain lion or any part or product thereof, except as specifically provided in California Fish and Game Code §§ 4800 - 4810.
- Protected by § 460 of the California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 14.

**Global Ranking**

The global rank (G-rank) is a reflection of the overall status of an element throughout its global range.

- **GX**: Presumed Extinct – Not located despite intensive searches and virtually no likelihood of rediscovery.

**Legend and Notes**

- GH: Possibly Extinct – Known from only historical occurrences but still some hope of rediscovery. Examples of evidence include (1) that a species has not been documented in approximately 20-40 years despite some searching and/or some evidence of significant habitat loss or degradation; (2) that a species has been searched for unsuccessfully, but not thoroughly enough to presume that it is extinct throughout its range.
- G1: Critically Imperiled – At very high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations or occurrences, very steep declines, very severe threats, or other factors.
- G2: Imperiled – At high risk of extinction due to restricted range, few populations or occurrences, steep declines, severe threats, or other factors.
- G3: Vulnerable – At moderate risk of extinction due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors.
- G4: Apparently Secure – At fairly low risk of extinction due to an extensive range and/or many populations or occurrences, but with possible cause for some concern as a result of local recent declines, threats, or other factors.
- G5: Secure – At very low risk of extinction due to a very extensive range, abundant populations, or occurrences, and little to no concern from declines or threats.
- GNR: Unranked – Global rank not yet assessed.

**State Ranking:**

The state rank (S-rank) is assigned in much the same way as the global rank, but state ranks refer to the imperilment status only within California’s state boundaries.

- SX: Presumed Extirpated – Species is believed to be extirpated from the state Not located despite intensive searches of historical sites and other appropriate habitat, and virtually no likelihood that it will be rediscovered
- SH: Possibly Extirpated – Known from only historical records but still some hope of rediscovery. There is evidence that the species may no longer be present in the state, but not enough to state this with certainty. Examples of such evidence include (1) that a species has not been documented in approximately 20-40 years despite some searching and/or some evidence of significant habitat loss or degradation; (2) that a species has been searched for unsuccessfully, but not thoroughly enough to presume that it is no longer present in the jurisdiction.
- S1: Critically Imperiled – At very high risk of extirpation in the state due to very restricted range, very few populations or occurrences, very steep declines, severe threats, or other factors.
- S2: Imperiled – At high risk of extirpation in the state due to restricted range, few populations or occurrences, steep declines, severe threats, or other factors.
- S3: Vulnerable – At moderate risk of extirpation in the state due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors.
- S4: Apparently Secure – At a fairly low risk of extirpation in the state due to an extensive range and/or many populations or occurrences, but with possible cause for some concern as a result of recent declines, threats, or other factors.
- S5: Secure – At very low or no risk of extirpation in the state due to a very extensive range, abundant populations, or occurrences, and little to no concern from declines or threats.
- SNR: Unranked – State rank not yet assessed.

**United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Designations:**

- **FSC = federal species of concern:** federal species of concern is an informal term. It is not defined in the ESA. The term commonly refers to species that are declining or appear to be in need of conservation.
- **BCC = bird of conservation concern:** a bird of conservation concern is listed in the USFWS’ 2008 *Birds of Conservation Concern* report. The report identifies species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become candidates for listing under the ESA. While all of the bird species included in the report are priorities for conservation action, the list makes no finding with regard to whether they warrant consideration for ESA listing.

## 4.3. BIOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

### 4.3.1. Vegetation

#### 4.3.1.1. Vegetation Communities Descriptions

Determining vegetation communities is critical for understanding the natural processes of the area and informs potentials for wildlife and plant species to occur. Three vegetation communities were determined within the site. Descriptions of these communities found within the BSA are discussed below. A map that illustrates all onsite plant communities is included in **Exhibit V, Vegetation Communities**.

#### **Developed**

Developed areas are those that primarily consist of structures, pavement, and roads. The majority of Santa Rosa Middle School's campus falls into this community; there are isolated ornamental trees and patches of shrubs and herbs dispersed across campus but few areas where wildlife can disperse. The majority of the BSA, characterized by suburban sprawl, falls into this category. Examples of species present in this community include ornamental species such as Southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), olive (*Olea europaea*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), and rosemary (*Salvia rosmarinus*). Several native species are also present, including California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), and valley oak (*Quercus lobata*).

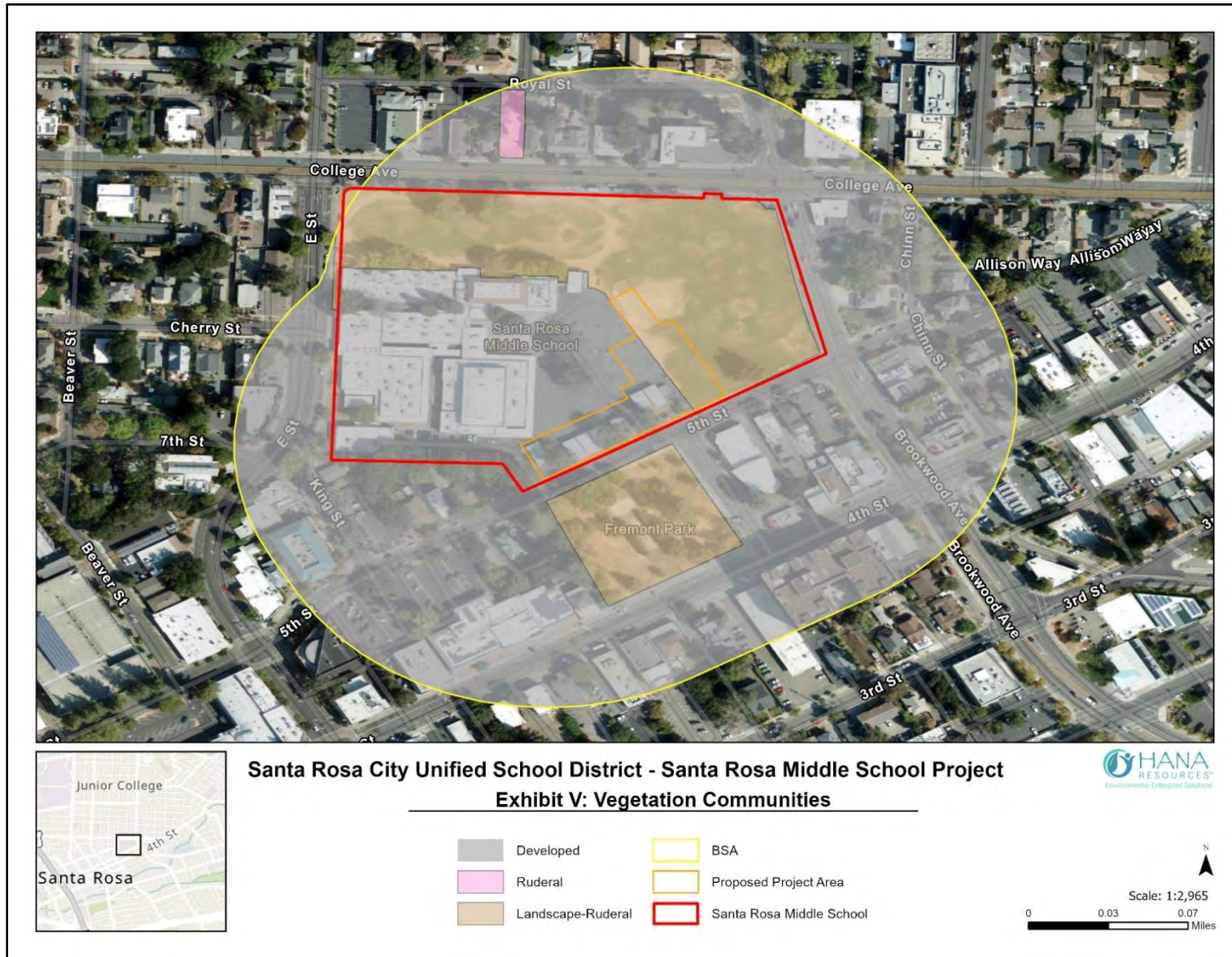
#### **Ruderal**

Ruderal vegetation communities are made up of plant species that thrive in disturbed areas typically influenced by human activity, such as construction sites, roadsides, and vacant lots. Within the BSA, this vegetation is limited to a small area in the abandoned lot located north of College Avenue. This area contains a high percentage of non-native vegetation with a low to zero percentage of native vegetation.

#### **Landscape-Ruderal**

This area refers to landscaped lawns characterized by low grasses or patches of areas that are maintained but likely host small numbers of invasive or ruderal species and ornamental trees. Examples of species present in this community include sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), and Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*). This community is present across the northern portion of Santa Rosa Middle School's campus and in Fremont park to the south.

**Exhibit V: Vegetation Communities**



#### 4.3.1.2. Sensitive Natural Communities

Sensitive natural communities are communities that are of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable. These communities may or may not contain special-status plants or their habitat. The literature review and survey found no sensitive vegetation communities within the BSA.

#### 4.3.2. Plant Species

##### 4.3.2.1. General

Plant species observed or detected during the site survey were characteristic of the existing site conditions. A full list of the plant species detected within the Survey Area is included in **Appendix C, Plant & Wildlife Species Observed/Detected Onsite**.

##### 4.3.2.2. Special-Status Species

Of the sixty-two (62) special-status plant species found during the literature review, one (1) had low potential for occurrence and sixty-one (61) had no potential for occurrence. None of these sensitive species were detected in the BSA during the field survey. These findings align with expectations based on the urbanized setting of the BSA and the lack of native habitat features necessary to support the sensitive species identified in the literature review. Focused surveys are required for any federal and/or state listed endangered species with potential to occur on site when the species is in bloom to ensure it is both evident and identifiable during the survey. No sensitive species were observed/detected onsite; therefore, no focused surveys are required.

#### 4.3.3. Wildlife

##### 4.3.3.1. General

Wildlife species observed or detected during the site survey were characteristic of the existing site conditions. A full list of the wildlife species detected within the Survey Area is included in **Appendix C, Plant & Wildlife Species Observed/Detected Onsite**.

##### **Birds**

Eight (8) species were observed/detected within the BSA during the reconnaissance field survey.

- Oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*)
- American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)
- Downy woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens*)
- House finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*)
- Dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*)
- Spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*)
- Lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*)
- American robin (*Turdus migratorius*)

##### **Mammals**

No mammals were detected during the field survey.

##### **Reptiles/Amphibians**

No reptiles or amphibians were detected during the field survey.

#### 4.3.3.2. Sensitive Wildlife Species

Of the twenty-six special-status wildlife species identified in the literature review, two (2) species, both Birds of Conservation Concern, were considered to have high occurrence potential in the BSA: oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*) and Nuttall's woodpecker (*Dryobates nuttallii*). Four (4) species were considered to have moderate potential to occur, including three (3) Birds of Conservation Concern and one (1) listed invertebrate: Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*), Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), Cooper's hawk (*Astur cooperii*), and the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*). During the biological reconnaissance survey, one (1) special-status species from our review was detected, the oak titmouse.

All sensitive species detected during the survey are described and have regulatory listings as follows:

##### **Oak Titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*)**

The oak titmouse is a Bird of Conservation Concern in the continental USA under the USFWS. This small songbird is a dullish gray-brown with a short, stubby bill, a medium-long tail, and a short crest (Cornell Lab of Ornithology 2025). They are slightly darker above than below and may appear buffy along the flanks. This species is active and constantly gleaning insects and seeds from bark and leaves

The oak titmouse is strongly associated with oaks, though they may utilize open pine, mixed oak-pine, or western juniper forests. This species is almost entirely restricted to dry slopes in California, though it ranges north to Oregon and south to Baja California. They are permanent residents, seldom wandering far from nesting areas and often defending territories year-round. Nest sites are usually cavities in trees or in poles or fence posts; this species will occasionally use nest boxes or nest in crevices of buildings. A pair may have one to two broods, with clutch sizes ranging from three to nine eggs. Eggs are incubated for 14-16 days and the nestling period lasts 16-21 days. Acorns, pine seeds, oats, berries, catkins, leafhoppers, aphids, scales, caterpillars, beetles, ants, flies, and spiders make up the bulk of the oak titmouse's diet.

The most recognized threat to the oak titmouse is the loss of California oak woodlands amid the state's rapid population increase during the twentieth century. This species has suffered a cumulative decline of 57% since 1966 and is rated a 14 out of 20 on the Continental Concern Score. Suitable foraging habitat is present for this species in the BSA, though minimal.

## SECTION 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1. PLANTS

None of the sixty-two (62) sensitive plant species identified in the literature review were present within the BSA. One (1) sensitive, but not listed, species has low potential for occurrence: congested-headed hayfield tarplant (*Hemizonia congesta* ssp. *congesta*). The remaining sixty-one (61) have no potential for occurrence, as a majority of these species are endemic to specific regions and habitats within Sonoma County and have no potential to occur due to the survey area's developed and maintained nature and location in a suburban setting. Focused surveys are required for any federal and/or state listed endangered species with potential to occur on site when the species is in bloom to ensure it is both evident and identifiable during the survey. The general reconnaissance survey was conducted during the peak blooming period for a majority of these sensitive species and found no sensitive plant species present within the BSA. No focused botanical surveys are required.

### 5.2. WILDLIFE

Of the twenty-six (26) sensitive wildlife species identified in the literature review, two (2) have a high potential to occur due to potential foraging opportunities on site, four (4) have a moderate potential, ten (10) have a low potential, and ten (10) have no potential to occur in the BSA. The two (2) species with a high potential to occur and three (3) out of four (4) of the species with a moderate potential to occur within the BSA are sensitive bird species, listed by the USFWS as Birds of Conservation Concern. During the field survey, one (1) of these sensitive species was detected: the oak titmouse. The BSA is developed and provides minimal to no suitable breeding or nesting habitat for the oak titmouse. Nevertheless, this species is an opportunistic and often forage in the areas adjacent to urban areas. The District would be required to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and as standard practice, implements pre-construction nesting bird survey. The monarch butterfly, a federally protected invertebrate species, was found to have moderate potential to occur in the BSA due to the presence of milkweed in a garden on campus. However, this area will not be impacted by construction and requires no additional surveys.

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**APPENDIX A**  
*SITE PHOTOGRAPHS*

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**Photo 1:** Site overview. View of Building F and Building L, facing northwest towards the intersection of College Avenue and E Street.



**Photo 2:** Site overview. View of the gymnasium from the southern edge of proposed construction area, facing northwest.



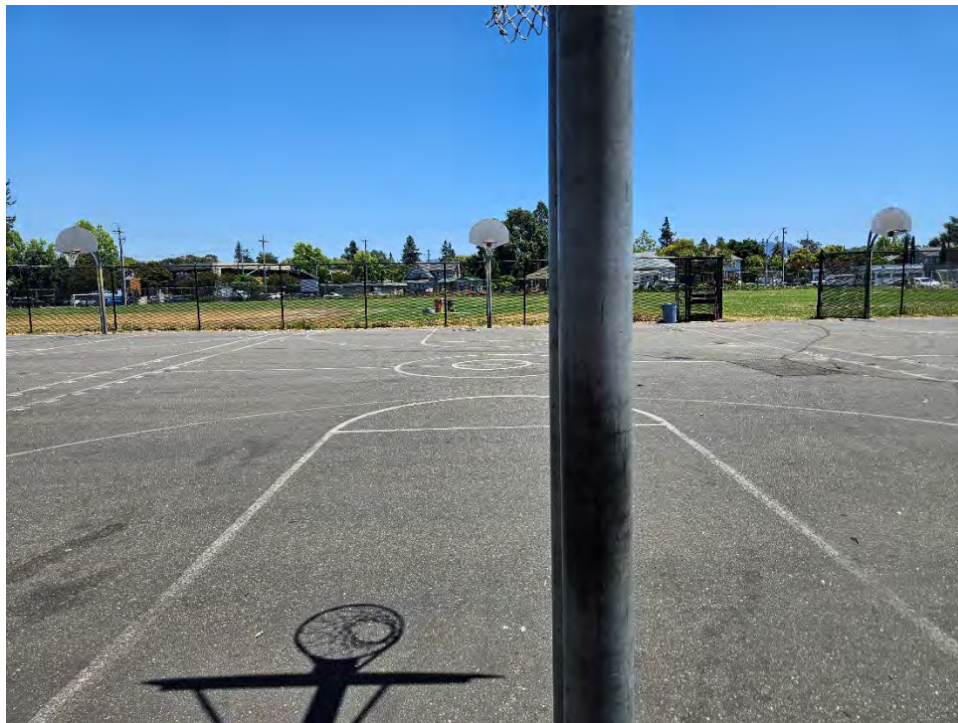
**Photo 3: Site overview.** View of proposed site of Zinnia Building E, facing southeast towards 5<sup>th</sup> Street.



**Photo 4: Site overview.** View of gymnasium and adjacent pavement from proposed construction area, facing west towards E Street.



**Photo 5: Site overview.** View of parking lot entrance from proposed construction area, facing southeast towards 5<sup>th</sup> Street.



**Photo 6: Site overview.** View of pavement and grass field, facing east towards Brookwood Avenue.



**Photo 7: Site overview.** View of the grass field, facing north towards College Avenue.



**Photo 8: Site overview.** View of proposed construction site of Zinnia Building E and TK Play Area, facing west towards E Street.



**Photo 9:** Site overview. View of fence along southern boundary of campus, facing east.



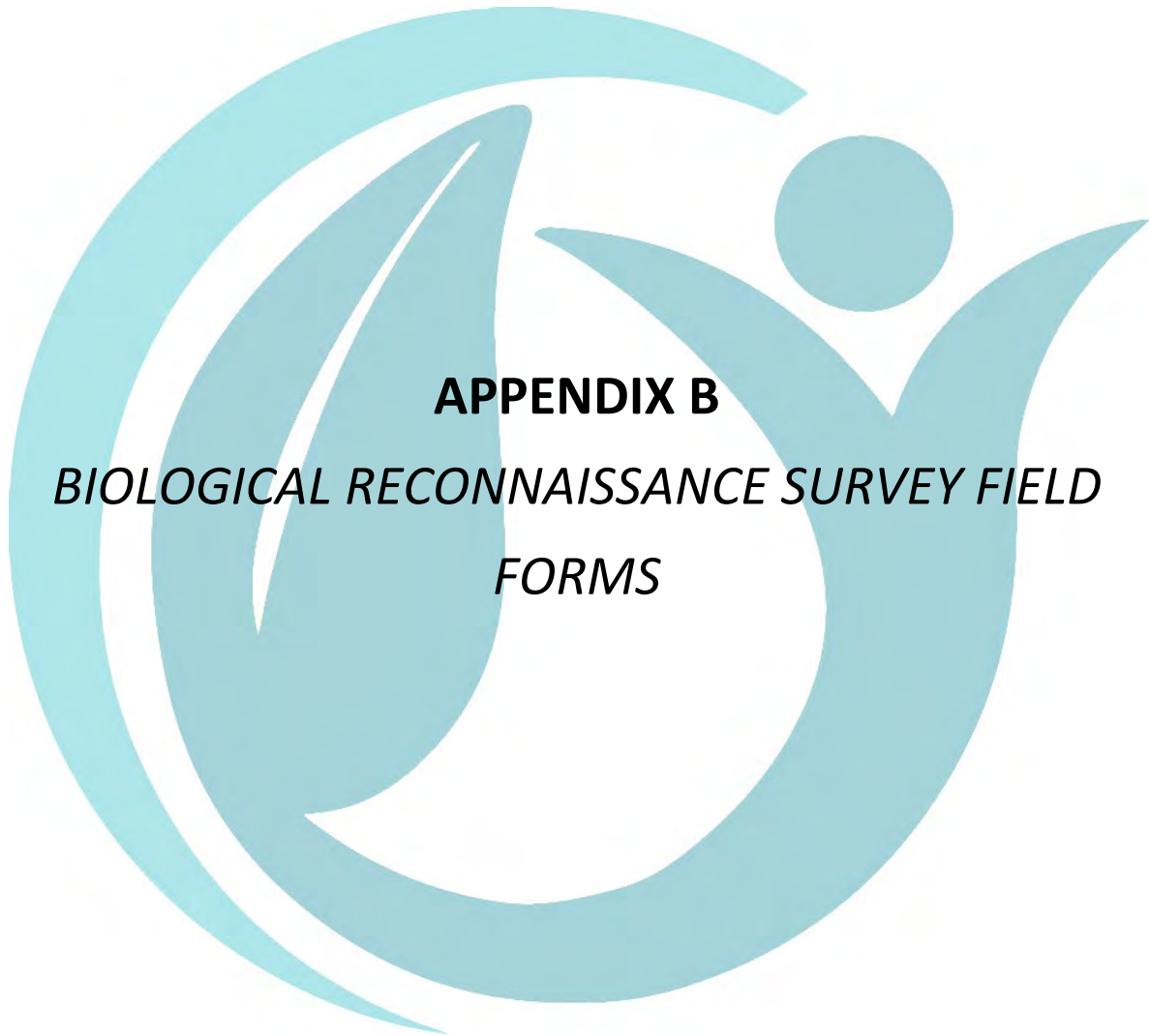
**Photo 10:** Site overview. View of proposed construction site of Zinnia Building J, facing west.



**Photo 11: Site overview.** View of the gymnasium and pavement adjacent to proposed construction, facing north towards College Avenue.



**Photo 12:** Ornamental magnolia tree (*Magnolia grandiflora*) on campus.





Biological Reconnaissance Survey Field Form

Date: 6/17/25 Project Name: Santa Rosa SD Project

Job #: 7137 Client: Placeworks

Surveyor(s): Candace Reynolds

LOCATION DESCRIPTION

Site Address: Santa Rosa MS 500 E St. City, State: Santa Rosa CA 95404

Habitat Types Present: primarily urban and disturbed

Current Land Uses: low to med/high intensity, residential, commercial

Start (time) 12:30pm  
Temp (°F) 80° F  
Cloud Cover (%) 0  
Precipitation 0  
Wind (mph) N 6

End (time) 2:30pm  
Temp (°F) 87° F  
Cloud Cover (%) 0  
Precipitation 0  
Wind (mph) N

NOTES: (Nest locations and species behavioral notes, disturbances, habitat conditions, etc.)

Brian (PM) noted that there are two oaks bordering 5th St. they would like to remove if they can. These were confirmed Valley oaks larger than 24" in diameter. Mostly ornamental trees, shrubs, and forbs within the project site and BSA. Other Valley oaks were observed within the BSA, with photos tagged to show location.

No CNODB species were observed, nor were there sites where BUOW would potentially occur.

There is currently well drilling in the big field near 5th St boundary

I also observed a cluster of Redwoods and CA Bay in the park on other side of school, across 5th St. w/ diameters all larger than 24"

Merlin ID identified a Barn Owl potentially; showed that it's rare to find in this area and I didn't have any visual. Not a high wild life count given the time of day.







**APPENDIX C**  
*PLANT & WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED/DETECTED*  
*ONSITE*

---

PLANTS		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
<b>EUDICOTS</b>		
<b>Altingiaceae – Sweetgum Family</b>		
<i>*Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	
<b>Amaryllidaceae - Amaryllis Family</b>		
<i>*Agapanthus praecox</i>	Blue lily	
<b>Anacardiaceae - Cashew Family</b>		
<i>*Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese pistache	
<b>Apocunaceae - Dogbane Family</b>		
<i>*Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Star jasmine	
<b>Araliaceae - Ginseng Family</b>		
<i>*Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	
<b>Asteraceae - Sunflower Family</b>		
<i>*Calendula officinalis</i>	Pot marifold	
<i>*Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle	
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Common sunflower	
<b>Caprifoliaceae - Honeysuckle Family</b>		
<i>*Centranthus ruber</i>	<i>Red valerian</i>	
<b>Celastraceae - Staff-Tree Family</b>		
<i>*Euonymus japonicus</i>	Variegated Japanese spindle	
<b>Crassulaceae - Stonecrop Family</b>		
<i>*Aeonium arboreum</i>	Tree aeonium	
<b>Fabaceae - Legume Family</b>		
<i>*Trifolium repens</i>	White clover	
<b>Fagaceae – Oak Family</b>		
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley oak	
<b>Geraniaceae - Geranium Family</b>		
<i>*Pelargonium sp.</i>	Unknown geranium sp.	
<b>Juglandaceae – Walnut Family</b>		
<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	Northern California black walnut	
<b>Lamiaceae - Mint Family</b>		
<i>Prunella vullgaris</i>	Common selfheal	
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	White sage	
<i>*Salvia chamaedryoides</i>	Germander sage	
<i>*Salvia leucantha</i>	Mexican bush sage	
<i>*Salvia rosmarinus</i>	Rosemary	

PLANTS		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
<b>Magnoliaceae – Magnolia Family</b>		
* <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	
<b>Myrtaceae – Myrtle Family</b>		
* <i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Silver dollar gum	
<b>Oleaceae - Olive Family</b>		
* <i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive tree	
<b>Papaveraceae - Poppy Family</b>		
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	
<b>Pittosporaceae - Cheesewood Family</b>		
* <i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese cheesewood	
<b>Platanaceae – Sycamore Family</b>		
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	Western sycamore	
<b>Rosaceae - Rose Family</b>		
<i>Cotoneasters sp.</i>	Unknown cotoneaster species	
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf cherry	
* <i>Rubus sp.</i>	Unknown blackberry species	
<b>Sapindaceae – Soapberry Family</b>		
* <i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	Chinese flametree	
<b>Ulmaceae - Elm Family</b>		
* <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm	
<b>Verbenaceae - Verbena Family</b>		
* <i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Lantana	
<b>MONOCOTS</b>		
<b>Poaceae - Grass Family</b>		
* <i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender wild oat	
* <i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Crimson fountain grass	
<b>Legend</b>		
*= Non-native/ invasive species	CRPR – California Rare Plant Rank	
	1A. Presumed extinct in California	
<i>Special Status:</i>	1B. Rare or Endangered in California and elsewhere	
Federal:	2. Rare or Endangered in California, more common elsewhere	
FE = Endangered	3. Plants for which we need more information - Review list	
FT = Threatened	4. Plants of limited distribution - Watch list	
State:	Threat Ranks	
SE = Endangered	.1 - Seriously endangered in California	
ST =Threatened	.2 - Fairly endangered in California	

WILDLIFE		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
<b>BIRDS</b>		
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Oak titmouse	
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	
<i>Dryobates pubescens</i>	Downy woodpecker	
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House Finch	
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed junco	
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted towhee	
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Lesser Goldfinch	
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American robin	
<b>Legend:</b>		
* = Non-native or invasive species		
Federal:		
FE = Endangered		
FT = Threatened		
State:		
SE = Endangered		
ST = Threatened		
CSC = California Species of Special Concern		
CFP = California Fully Protected Species		



**APPENDIX D**  
*USDA NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION  
SERVICE WEB SOIL SURVEY*



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

**NRCS**

Natural  
Resources  
Conservation  
Service

A product of the National  
Cooperative Soil Survey,  
a joint effort of the United  
States Department of  
Agriculture and other  
Federal agencies, State  
agencies including the  
Agricultural Experiment  
Stations, and local  
participants

# Custom Soil Resource Report for **Sonoma County, California**

## Santa Rosa Middle School



# Preface

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Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist ([http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2\\_053951](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951)).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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# Contents

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<b>Preface</b> .....	2
<b>How Soil Surveys Are Made</b> .....	5
<b>Soil Map</b> .....	8
Soil Map.....	9
Legend.....	10
Map Unit Legend.....	11
Map Unit Descriptions.....	11
Sonoma County, California.....	13
YsA—Yolo silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes, MLRA 14.....	13
ZaA—Zamora silty clay loam, moist, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 14.....	14
<b>References</b> .....	16

# How Soil Surveys Are Made

---

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

## Custom Soil Resource Report

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

## Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

# Soil Map

---

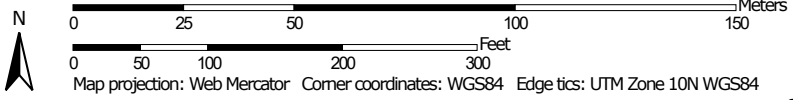
The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

# Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.


Map Scale: 1:1,710 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84

### MAP LEGEND

**Area of Interest (AOI)**

 Area of Interest (AOI)




















**Soils**







 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

**Special Point Features**






-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features


**Water Features**

 Streams and Canals

**Transportation**

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

**Background**

 Aerial Photography

### MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 Web Soil Survey URL:  
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Sonoma County, California  
 Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 8, 2024

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 26, 2022—Apr 25, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
YsA	Yolo silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes, MLRA 14	0.8	8.2%
ZaA	Zamora silty clay loam, moist, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 14	9.2	91.8%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>10.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however,

## Custom Soil Resource Report

onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

## Sonoma County, California

### YsA—Yolo silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes, MLRA 14

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* 2w8b0  
*Elevation:* 30 to 790 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 54 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 56 to 60 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 240 to 260 days  
*Farmland classification:* Prime farmland if irrigated

#### Map Unit Composition

*Yolo and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

#### Description of Yolo

##### Setting

*Landform:* Alluvial fans  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from volcanic and sedimentary rock

##### Typical profile

*Ap - 0 to 8 inches:* silt loam  
*C - 8 to 60 inches:* loam

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 5 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Runoff class:* Low  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high  
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Rare  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 1 percent  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline (0.3 to 0.5 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* High (about 11.0 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 1  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 3c  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* B  
*Ecological site:* R014XG918CA - Loamy Fan  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### Minor Components

##### Pajaro

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

**Cortina**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

**Pleasanton**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*

**ZaA—Zamora silty clay loam, moist, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 14**

**Map Unit Setting**

*National map unit symbol: 2xcbw*

*Elevation: 20 to 260 feet*

*Mean annual precipitation: 27 to 43 inches*

*Mean annual air temperature: 58 to 59 degrees F*

*Frost-free period: 288 to 325 days*

*Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Zamora and similar soils: 85 percent*

*Minor components: 15 percent*

*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

**Description of Zamora**

**Setting**

*Landform: Alluvial fans, stream terraces*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Alluvium derived from volcanic and sedimentary rock*

**Typical profile**

*A1 - 0 to 5 inches: silty clay loam*

*A2 - 5 to 17 inches: clay loam*

*A3 - 17 to 29 inches: clay loam*

*Bt1 - 29 to 41 inches: clay loam*

*Bt2 - 41 to 55 inches: sandy clay loam*

*Bt3 - 55 to 60 inches: gravelly clay*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 2 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*

*Drainage class: Well drained*

*Runoff class: Medium*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: More than 80 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: Rare*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.2 to 0.5 mmhos/cm)*

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.4 inches)*

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 1*

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3c*

*Hydrologic Soil Group: C*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

### **Minor Components**

#### **Cole**

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

#### **Yolo**

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

#### **Pajaro**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

#### **Cortina**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

#### **Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit: 1 percent*

*Landform: Depressions*

*Hydric soil rating: Yes*

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**APPENDIX B, BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION FOR SANTA ROSA CITY  
UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT PINER HIGH SCHOOL PROJECT**

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**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE EVALUATION  
FOR  
SANTA ROSA CITY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT  
PINER HIGH SCHOOL PROJECT**

*Prepared for:*

**PLACEWORKS**

3 MacArthur Place, Suite 1100  
Santa Ana, California 92707

*Prepared by:*

**HANA RESOURCES, INC.**

20361 Hermana Circle  
Lake Forest, CA 92630  
(949) 680-4400



August 14, 2025

**CERTIFICATION STATEMENT**

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

August 14, 2025

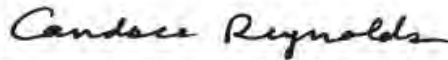
Date



**Sloane Sanchez**  
Senior Biologist

August 14, 2025

Date



**Candace Reynolds**  
Senior Biologist

August 14, 2025

Date



**R. Austin Isakson**  
Associate Biologist

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1. SITE LOCATION .....	1
1.2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....	1
<b>SECTION 2. REGULATORY OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1. FEDERAL STATUTES, REGULATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS.....	5
2.2. STATE STATUTES AND REGULATIONS.....	7
2.3. REGIONAL AND LOCAL ORDINANCES, PLANS AND POLICIES .....	8
<b>SECTION 3. METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1. LITERATURE REVIEW .....	9
3.2. SOILS .....	9
3.3. WETLANDS .....	9
3.4. POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE .....	9
3.4.1. Criteria.....	9
3.4.2. Status Codes.....	10
3.5. BIOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY .....	11
3.5.1. Vegetation.....	11
3.5.2. Wildlife .....	11
3.5.3. USACE, SWRQCB, and CDFG Preliminary Jurisdictional Assessment .....	11
<b>SECTION 4. RESULTS .....</b>	<b>12</b>
4.1. LITERATURE REVIEW .....	12
4.1.1. Soils .....	12
4.1.2. Wetlands .....	12
4.2. POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE .....	15
4.2.1. Vegetation.....	17
4.2.2. Plants.....	18
4.2.3. Wildlife .....	28
4.3. BIOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY.....	35
4.3.1. Vegetation.....	35
4.3.1.1. Vegetation Communities Descriptions .....	35
4.3.1.2. Sensitive Natural Communities.....	37
4.3.2. Plant Species .....	37
4.3.2.1. General.....	37
4.3.2.2. Special-Status Species .....	37
4.3.3. Wildlife .....	37
4.3.3.1. General.....	37
4.3.3.2. Sensitive Wildlife Species.....	38
<b>SECTION 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>40</b>
5.1. PLANTS .....	40
5.2. WILDLIFE .....	40
<b>SECTION 6. REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>41</b>

## EXHIBITS

Exhibit I: Project Vicinity .....	2
Exhibit II: Project Area.....	3
Exhibit III: Site Plan.....	4
Exhibit IV: Wetlands.....	14
Exhibit V: Special-Status Species within 2-Miles of Site Location.....	16
Exhibit VI: Vegetation Communities .....	36

## TABLES

Table 1. Criteria for Evaluating Special-Status Species Occurrences .....	10
Table 2. Abbreviations for Federal- and State-listed Special-status Species.....	10
Table 3. Sensitive Vegetation Communities .....	17
Table 4. Special-Status Plant Species.....	18
Table 5. Special-Status Wildlife Species.....	28

## APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A - Site Photographs
- APPENDIX B - Biological Reconnaissance Survey Field Forms
- APPENDIX C - Plant & Wildlife Species Observed/Detected Onsite
- APPENDIX D - USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey

## SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

HANA Resources, Inc. (HANA) was retained by PlaceWorks to prepare this Biological Resources Evaluation (BRE) Report for the proposed Santa Rosa City Unified School District Piner High School Project. Following completion of the reconnaissance-level biological evaluation, HANA prepared this BRE that: 1) summarized existing conditions; 2) assessed the potential presence of sensitive biological resources; 3) analyzed the potential impacts on those resources from project development; 4) recommended, as appropriate, best management practices (BMPs), avoidance and protection measures, and mitigation measures to avoid, eliminate and/or reduce environmental impacts to less than significant levels; and 5) identified biological permits or approvals that the project may need. The BRE includes: 1) methods and results of the literature review and field surveys; 2) figures depicting the size and location of plant communities and other sensitive biological resources; 3) a complete flora and fauna compendium; and 4) site photographs.

### 1.1. SITE LOCATION

The site covers approximately 38.16 acres of Sonoma County, CA (**Exhibit I, Project Vicinity**) and is located at 1700 Fulton Road, Santa Rosa, California 95403, west of the intersection of U.S. Route 101 and West Steele Lane; it is located on the APN 152-050-011 (**Exhibit II, Project Area**). The site is located on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Sebastopol Quadrangle, 7.5-Minute Topographic map. The surface elevation of the site ranges from approximately 120 to 130 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The site is located within Sections 8 and 17 in Township 7 North-Range 8 West, Mt. Diablo Meridian.

### 1.2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is for the construction of a two-story building at Piner High School that will feature 12 classrooms (**Exhibit III, Site Plan**). Through constructing this L-shaped building, a courtyard will be formed through proximity to existing buildings and is likely subject to changes in landscaping, shade structures, and other minor additions. These additions include synthetic turf, bike lockers, bike racks, metal fencing, pavement, and gravel. Additionally, two portable buildings will be removed from the southeast side of the proposed building, and one will be removed from the eastern side of the campus.

**Exhibit I: Project Vicinity**

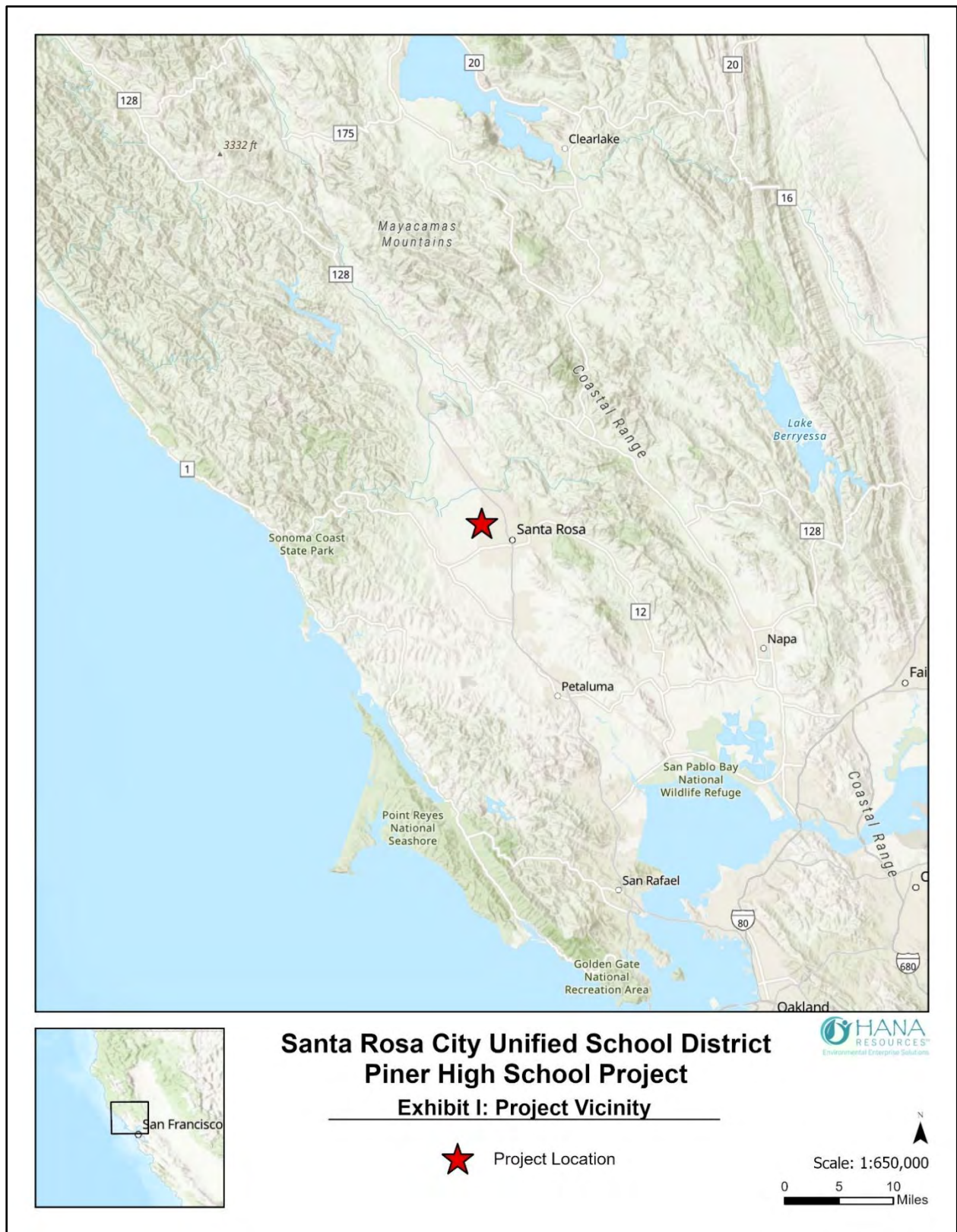


Exhibit II: Project Area

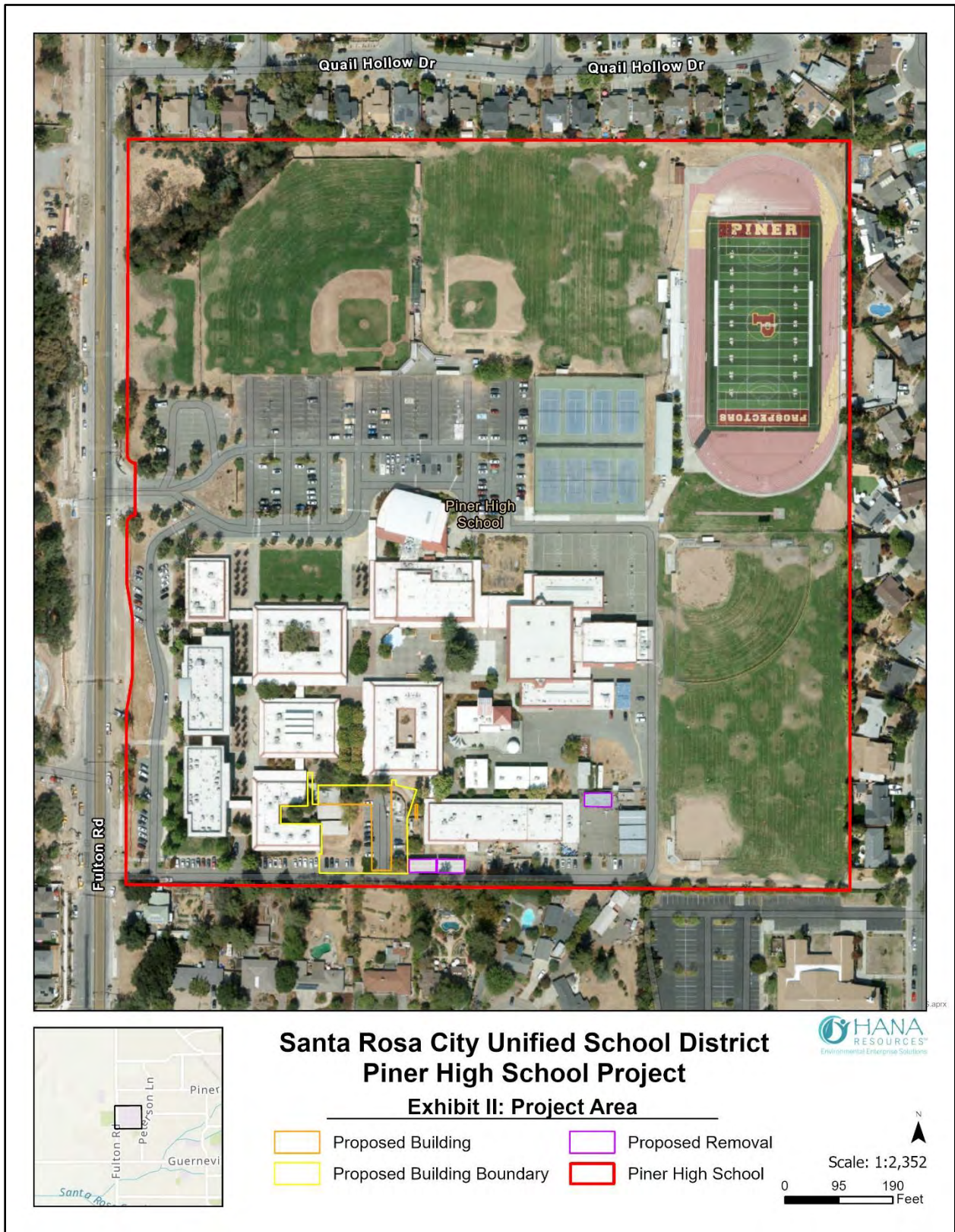
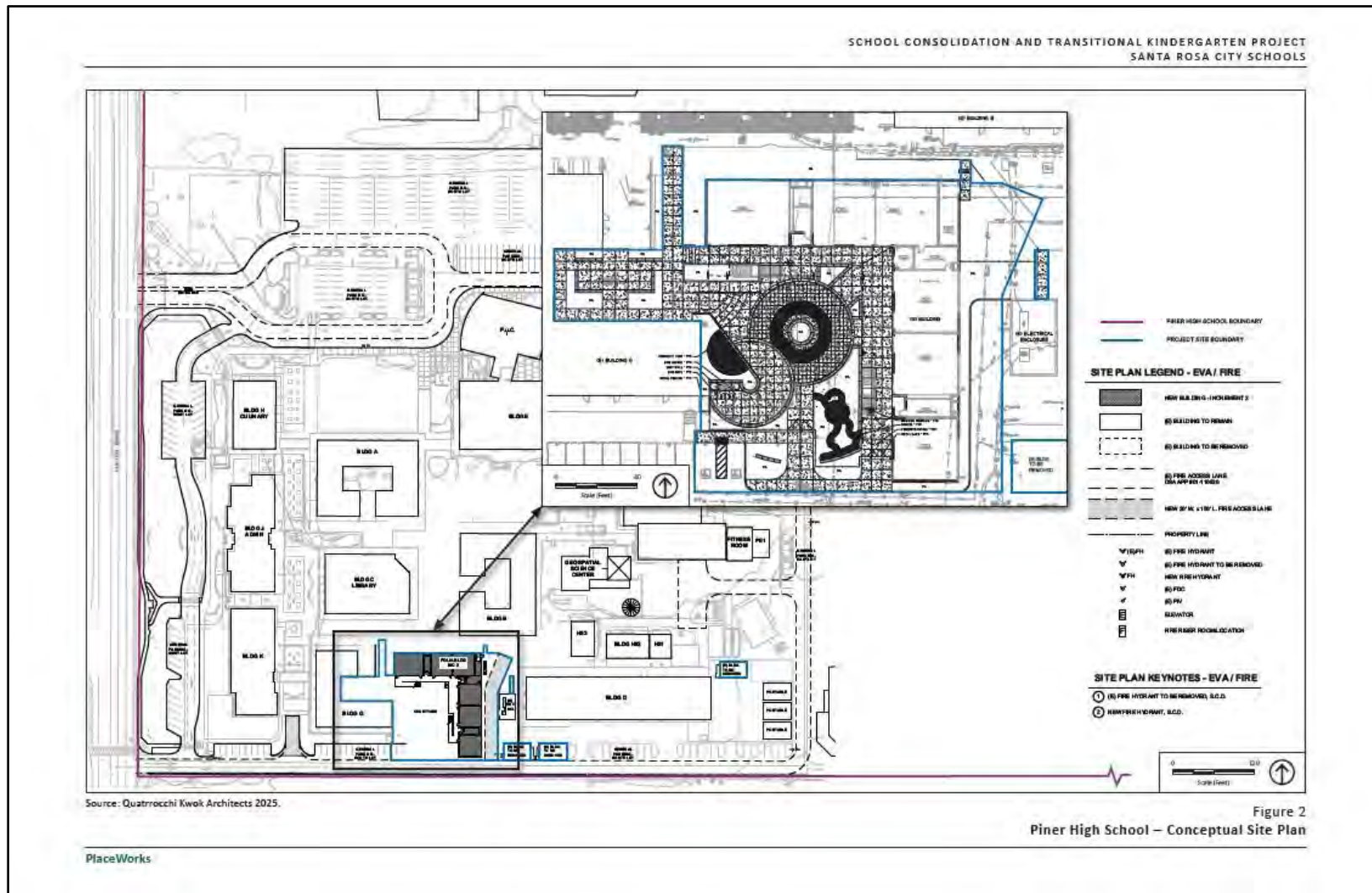


Exhibit III: Site Plan



## SECTION 2. REGULATORY OVERVIEW

### 2.1. Federal Statutes, Regulations and Executive Orders

#### **Endangered Species Act (ESA)**

The federal ESA of 1973 (Title 16, United States Code [U.S.C.] §§ 1531-1543), as amended, designates and provides for protection of listed threatened and endangered plant and animal species, and their critical habitat. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), in the Department of the Interior (DOI), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), in the Department of Commerce (DOC), share responsibility for administration of the ESA. These responsibilities include listing and delisting species, designating critical habitat, and formulating recovery plans. The USFWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the responsibilities of NMFS are mainly marine wildlife.

#### **Section 9 (Prohibited Acts)**

Once a species is listed, section 9 of the ESA makes it unlawful for any person, including private and public entities, to "take" species listed as endangered or without a permit issued pursuant to section 10 or an incidental take statement issued pursuant to section 7. Section 9 defines "take" as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct." The term "harm" is defined as "an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include substantial habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering."

ESA section 9's take prohibitions apply to listed wildlife and fish species, but not to plants. Endangered plants are not protected from take, although it is unlawful to remove, possess, or maliciously damage or destroy them on federal lands. Removing or damaging listed plants on state and private lands in knowing violation of state law, or in the course of violating a state criminal trespass law, also is illegal under the ESA.

#### **Section 10 (Incidental Take Permits and Habitat Conservation Plans)**

An incidental take permit pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) is required when non-Federal, otherwise lawful activities, including lawful project development, will result in take of threatened or endangered wildlife. Under this provision, the USFWS and/or NMFS may, where appropriate, authorize the taking of federally listed wildlife or fish if such taking occurs incidentally during otherwise legal activities. Section 10(a)(2)(B) requires an application for an incidental take permit to include a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). The purpose of the habitat conservation planning process associated with the permit is to ensure there is adequate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to address the effects of the authorized incidental take. Section 10 provides a clear regulatory mechanism to permit the incidental take of federally listed fish and wildlife species by private interests and non-Federal governmental agencies.

#### **Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)**

The MBTA of 1918 (Title 16, U.S.C. sections 703 - 712), as amended, implements various treaties and conventions between the United States (U.S.) and Canada, Japan, Mexico, and the former Soviet Union for the protection of migratory birds. The MBTA makes it unlawful to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, possess, sell, purchase, barter, import, export, or transport any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg or any such bird, unless authorized under a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior. Some regulatory

exceptions apply. Take is defined in regulations implementing the MBTA as “to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to carry out these activities.” The MBTA prohibits the collection and destruction of a migratory bird, its nest, and birds or eggs contained in the nest. The USFWS’ Migratory Bird Permit Memorandum (MBPM-2) dated April 15, 2003, clarifies that destruction of most unoccupied bird nests is permissible under the MBTA; exceptions include nests of federally listed threatened or endangered migratory birds, bald eagles, and golden eagles. Take under the MBTA does not include habitat destruction or alteration, as long as there is not a direct taking of birds, nests, eggs, or parts thereof. The USFWS has statutory authority and responsibility for enforcing the MBTA.

### **Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act**

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC Section 668) provides for the protection of the bald eagle (the national emblem) and the golden eagle by prohibiting, except under certain specified conditions, the taking, possession and commerce of such birds. If compatible with the preservation of bald and golden eagles, the Secretary of the Interior may permit the taking, possession and transportation of bald and golden eagles and nests for scientific or religious purposes, or for the protection of wildlife, agricultural or other interests. The Secretary of the Interior may authorize the take of golden eagle nests, which interfere with resource development or recovery operations. Bald eagles may not be taken for any purpose unless the Secretary issues a permit prior to the taking.

### **Clean Water Act (CWA)**

The federal CWA (33 U.S.C. §§ 1251-1376) is the principal federal law governing pollution control and water quality of the nation's waterways. It establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into “Waters of the United States” (Waters of the U.S.) and for regulating water quality and establishing water quality standards for surface waters. Sections 401, 402, and 404 of the CWA are pertinent to surface and coastal Waters of the U.S. For purposes of Section 404 permitting under the CWA, “Waters of the U.S.”, are comprised of those wetland and non-wetland bodies of water that meet the criteria set forth in 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 328.3, as interpreted by a number of court opinions and guidance, including Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC) v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), 531 U.S. 159 (2001) (SWANCC), consolidated cases Rapanos v. United States (Rapanos), and Carabell v. United States (Carabell), 547 U.S. 715 (2006), and joint guidance issued by USACE and United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in light of judicial decisions, including the joint guidance memorandum regarding Clean Water Act Jurisdiction Following the U.S. Supreme Court’s Decision in Rapanos v. United States and Carabell v. United States (December 12, 2008)(2008 Regulatory Guidance).

### **Section 404 – Discharge of Dredge and Fill Requirements**

Section 404 of the CWA establishes a program to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into Waters of the U.S. The USACE implementing regulations define “dredged material” as material that is excavated or dredged from Waters of the U.S. The CWA implementing regulations define “fill material” as material placed in Waters of the U.S. where the material has the impact of either replacing any portion of Waters of the U.S. with dry land or changing the bottom elevation of any portion of a Waters of the U.S. Examples include discharges of rock, sand, soil, clay, plastics, construction debris, wood chips, overburden from mining or other excavation activities, and materials used to create any structure or infrastructure for development projects in Waters of the U.S.

### **Section 401 – Water Quality Certification**

Although the CWA is a federal law, Section 401 of that law recognizes that states have the primary authority and responsibility for setting surface water quality standards and requires the USACE to obtain

a state certification that their permits for discharge or dredge and fill material do not violate state water quality standards. Section 401 of the CWA requires every applicant for a Section 404 permit resulting in any discharge of dredge or fill material into Waters of the U.S. to provide a certification that any discharges will comply with the applicable state water quality standards set pursuant to the CWA and applicable state law.

## 2.2. State Statutes and Regulations

### **California Endangered Species Act (CESA)**

CESA (California Fish and Game Code § 2050 et seq.) was enacted in 1984 to parallel the federal ESA and allows the California Fish and Game Commission to designate species, including plants, as “threatened” or “endangered.” The CESA states that all native species of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, and plants, and their habitats, threatened with extinction and those experiencing a significant decline which, if not halted, would lead to a threatened or endangered designation, will be protected or preserved. Unlike the ESA, the CESA does not include listing provisions for invertebrate species.

CESA makes it illegal to import, export, take, possess, purchase, sell, or attempt to do any of those actions to species that are designated as threatened, endangered, or candidates for listing, unless permitted by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Section 2080 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits take of any species that the Commission determines to be an endangered species or a threatened species. “Take” is defined in section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.”

Under section 2081 of CESA, CDFW may permit take or possession of threatened, endangered, or candidate species for scientific, educational, or management purposes, and may also permit take of these species that is incidental to otherwise lawful activities if certain conditions are met. Some of the conditions for issuance of permits allowing incidental take are that the adverse effects of the take must be minimized and fully mitigated, adequate funding must be ensured for implementation of identified mitigation, and that the activity shall not jeopardize the continued existence of the listed species. CESA emphasizes early consultation to avoid potential impacts on candidate and listed endangered and threatened species, and to develop appropriate mitigation to offset project caused losses of listed species populations and their essential habitats.

### **California Fish and Game Code §§ 1600-1616**

Pursuant to §§ 1600–1616 of the California Fish and Game Code, the CDFW regulates all substantial diversions, obstructions, or changes to the natural flow or the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake, which provides habitat and supports fish or wildlife. CDFW defines a “stream” (including creeks and rivers) as “a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation” (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 1, Subdivision 1, Chapter 1, § 1.72). “Bank” means the slope or elevation of land that bounds the bed of the stream in a permanent or longstanding way, and that confines the stream water up to its highest level. “Lake” includes “natural lakes or man-made reservoirs.”

Rivers, streams, lakes, and riparian vegetation that provide habitat for fish and wildlife species are subject to jurisdiction by the CDFW under §§ 1600-1616 of the California Fish and Game Code. Riparian areas are lands adjacent to streams, lakes, and estuarine-marine shorelines. Section 2785(e) defines “riparian habitat” as lands which contain habitat which grows close to, and which depends upon soil moisture from

a nearby freshwater source. CDFW regulates the bed, bank to bank, as well as associated riparian vegetation, and fish and wildlife resources. CDFW has interpreted jurisdictional boundaries to be defined by the tops of stream banks (i.e., the limit of stream influence) and/or the limit of the canopy of riparian vegetation (outer drip line) that is hydrologically connected to river, stream, or lake, whichever is greatest. As a result, the area of CDFW jurisdiction is usually greater than the active channel and overlaps and extends beyond the USACE jurisdiction. Isolated wetlands not associated with a river, stream or lake are not protected under §§ 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code. In addition, CDFW does not have regulatory authority on Tribal Lands.

### **2.3. Regional and Local Ordinances, Plans and Policies**

None are applicable.

## SECTION 3. METHODOLOGY

### 3.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to performing the field surveys, a desktop literature review was performed to review existing documentation relevant to the Biological Study Area (BSA). The BSA is defined as the site and a 500-foot buffer zone outside of but contiguous with the site. The most recent records of the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) database, managed by USFWS (USFWS 2025); California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), managed by CDFW (CDFW 2025); and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2025) were reviewed for the quadrangles containing (i.e., Sebastopol, California USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles) and surrounding the Survey Area (i.e., Guerneville, Healdsburg, Mark West Springs, Camp Meeker, Santa Rosa, Cotati, Two Rock, Valley Ford; California USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles). These databases contain records of reported occurrences of federal- or state-listed as endangered or threatened species, proposed endangered or threatened species, former Federal Special of Concern (FSC), California Species of Special Concern (CSC), or otherwise special-status species or sensitive habitat that may occur within or in the immediate vicinity of the BSA.

### 3.2. SOILS

Soil maps for the site were referenced online to determine the types of soil found on the site from the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA 2025). Soils are determined in accordance with categories set forth by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Conservation Service and by referencing the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey (USDA 2025).

### 3.3. WETLANDS

The project boundary and its 500-foot buffer were referenced online to determine presence or absence of wetlands through USFWS's Natural Wetland Inventory (NWI) Wetland Mapper (USFWS 2025). The USFWS is the principal federal agency tasked with monitoring and providing information on the extent, status, characteristics, and functions of the country's wetlands, deepwater, and other aquatic habitats (USFWS 2025). This inventory follows the national standard definition of wetlands as outlined in Cowardin et al. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (2013). Wetlands are then categorized based upon landscape, substrate, vegetation cover, and hydrologic regime and is known as the Cowardin system (Cowardin et al. 2013).

### 3.4. POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE

#### 3.4.1. Criteria

A vegetation community or special-status species is considered to potentially occur in a BSA if its known geographic range includes part of the BSA or an adjacent USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle and/or if the general habitat or environmental conditions (e.g., soil type, etc.) required for the species are present. The criteria for evaluating the potential for occurrence (PFO) on a site is presented in **Table 1, Criteria for Evaluating Special-Status Species Occurrences**.

**Table 1. Criteria for Evaluating Special-Status Species Occurrences**

Potential for Occurrence	Criteria
<b>Absent</b>	Species was not observed during focused surveys conducted at an appropriate time for identification of the species, or species is restricted to habitats or environmental conditions that do not occur within the site.
<b>Low</b>	Historical records for this species do not exist within the immediate vicinity of the site (approximately 5-miles), and/or habitats or environmental conditions needed to support the species are of poor quality.
<b>Moderate</b>	Either a historical record exists of the species within the immediate vicinity of the site (approximately 5-miles) and marginal habitat exists on the site, or the habitat requirements or environmental conditions associated with the species occur within the site, but no historical records exist within 5-miles of the site.
<b>High</b>	Both a historical record exists of the species within the site or its immediate vicinity (approximately 5-miles), and the habitat requirements and environmental conditions associated with the species occur within the site.
<b>Present</b>	Species was detected within the site at the time of the survey.

### 3.4.2. Status Codes

A list of abbreviations used to help determine the significance of biological resources potentially occurring in the BSA is provided in **Table 2, Abbreviations for Federal- and State-listed Special-status Species.**

**Table 2. Abbreviations for Federal- and State-listed Special-status Species**

Designation	Abbreviation	Explanation
<b>Federal</b>	<b>FE</b>	Federally listed; Endangered
	<b>FT</b>	Federally listed; Threatened
	<b>FC</b>	Federal Candidate for listing
	<b>BGEPA</b>	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
<b>State</b>	<b>SE</b>	State listed; Endangered
	<b>ST</b>	State listed; Threatened
	<b>SC-T</b>	State Candidate for Threatened listing
	<b>SC-E</b>	State Candidate for Endangered listing
	<b>RARE</b>	State listed; Rare (Listed "Rare" animals have been re-designated as Threatened, but Rare plants have retained the Rare designation.)
	<b>SC-RARE</b>	State Candidate for Rare listing
	<b>SSC</b>	State Species of Special Concern
	<b>SNC</b>	State Natural Communities rarity ranking: 1-3 are considered sensitive, R is Rare
<b>CNPS CRPR</b>	<b>BCC</b>	Bird of Conservation Concern
	<b>List 1A</b>	Plants presumed to Extinct in California
	<b>List 1B</b>	Plants Rare and Endangered in California and throughout their range
	<b>List 2</b>	Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California but more common elsewhere in their range
	<b>List 3</b>	Plants about which we need more information; a review list
<b>CNPS CRPR Extensions</b>	<b>List 4</b>	Plants of limited distribution; a watch list
	<b>0.1</b>	Seriously Endangered in California (greater than 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
	<b>0.2</b>	Fairly Endangered in California (20-80 percent of occurrences threatened)
	<b>0.3</b>	Not Very Endangered in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened)

### 3.5. BIOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY

The field survey was conducted within the BSA to identify any potential for occurrence of sensitive species, vegetation communities, or habitats to support sensitive wildlife species. This also includes vegetation mapping, plant identification, and opportunistic wildlife surveys. The survey was conducted by HANA Senior Biologist, Ms. Candace Reynolds, on foot between 0830 and 1030 hours on June 17th, 2025. Photographs of the BSA were recorded to document existing conditions (**Appendix A, Site Photographs**). Weather conditions during the survey included temperatures ranging from approximately 56 to 68 degrees Fahrenheit, 0 percent cloud cover, no precipitation, and varying wind speeds of 0-5 mph. The Biological Reconnaissance Survey Field Forms can be found in **Appendix B, Biological Reconnaissance Survey Field Forms**.

#### 3.5.1. Vegetation

Plant communities within the BSA were identified, qualitatively described, and mapped onto an aerial photograph. Plant communities were determined in accordance with the categories set forth in CNPS's Manual of California Vegetation (2025). Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California* (Hickman 2012, Jepson 2025). A comprehensive list of the plant species observed during the survey is presented in **Appendix C, Plant & Wildlife Species Observed/Detected Onsite**.

#### 3.5.2. Wildlife

All wildlife and wildlife signs observed and detected, including tracks, scat, carcasses, burrows, excavations, and vocalizations, were recorded. Additional survey time was spent in those habitats most likely to be utilized by wildlife (undisturbed native habitat, wildlife trails, etc.) or in habitats with the potential to support state- and/or federal-listed or proposed listed species. Notes were made on the general habitat types, species observed, and the conditions of the site. A list of the wildlife species observed during the site visit is included as **Appendix C, Plant & Wildlife Species Observed/Detected Onsite**.

#### 3.5.3. USACE, SWRQCB, and CDFG Preliminary Jurisdictional Assessment

Prior to beginning the field preliminary delineation, a 50-foot-to-the-inch scaled topographic map, scaled aerial photograph, and the Sebastopol 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle map were examined to determine the locations of potential areas of USACE, California State Water Resources Quality Control Board (SWRQCB), and/or California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) jurisdiction. HANA biologists examined the BSA to identify potential USACE jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act and CDFG jurisdiction pursuant to Section 1602 of the State of California Fish and Game Code. No jurisdictional drainages/areas were found onsite.

## SECTION 4. RESULTS

### 4.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 4.1.1. Soils

After review of the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey (USDA 2025) (**Appendix D**, *USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey*), it was determined that the BSA is composed of the following four (4) soil types:

##### **HtA—Huichica loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes**

The Huichica loam has a mean annual precipitation of 30 inches and a mean annual air temperature of 61°F. This soil can be found at elevations of 100 to 300 feet. The Huichica loam is comprised of loam, sandy clay loam, clay, and cement. The parent material is alluvium derived from igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rock. This soil is moderately well drained and has high runoff potential. This soil is not hydric.

##### **HtC—Huichica loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes**

The Huichica loam has a mean annual precipitation of 30 inches and a mean annual air temperature of 61°F. This soil can be found at elevations of 100 to 300 feet. The Huichica loam is comprised of loam, sandy clay loam, clay, and cement. The parent material is alluvium derived from igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rock. This soil is moderately well drained and has high runoff potential. This soil is not hydric.

##### **HuB—Huichica loam, ponded, 0 to 5 percent slopes**

The Huichica loam has a mean annual precipitation of 30 inches and a mean annual air temperature of 61°F. This soil can be found at elevations of 100 to 300 feet. The Huichica loam is comprised of loam, sandy clay loam, clay, and cement. The parent material is alluvium derived from igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rock. This soil is moderately well drained and has high runoff potential. This soil is hydric.

##### **RnA—Riverwash, 0 to 2 percent slopes**

The riverwash has a mean annual precipitation of 8 to 15 inches and a mean annual air temperature of 46 to 52°F. This soil can be found at elevations of 700 to 2,900 feet. The riverwash is comprised of very gravelly sand and stratified very gravelly coarse sand to very gravelly sand. The parent material is sandy and gravelly alluvium. This soil is excessively drained and has negligible runoff potential. This soil is hydric.

#### 4.1.2. Wetlands

After review of the USFWS National Wetland Inventory's Wetland Mapper, it was determined that while several wetlands occur in the area, only one wetland occurred within the BSA. This wetland is located across Fulton Road at the Youth Community Park west of campus. Aerial imagery suggests that this wetland may occur in the northwest corner of campus as well, flowing southwest through this corner of campus, under Fulton Road, and through the youth community park (**Exhibit IV**, *Wetlands*). This wetland is classified as R4SBC by NWI, as follows:

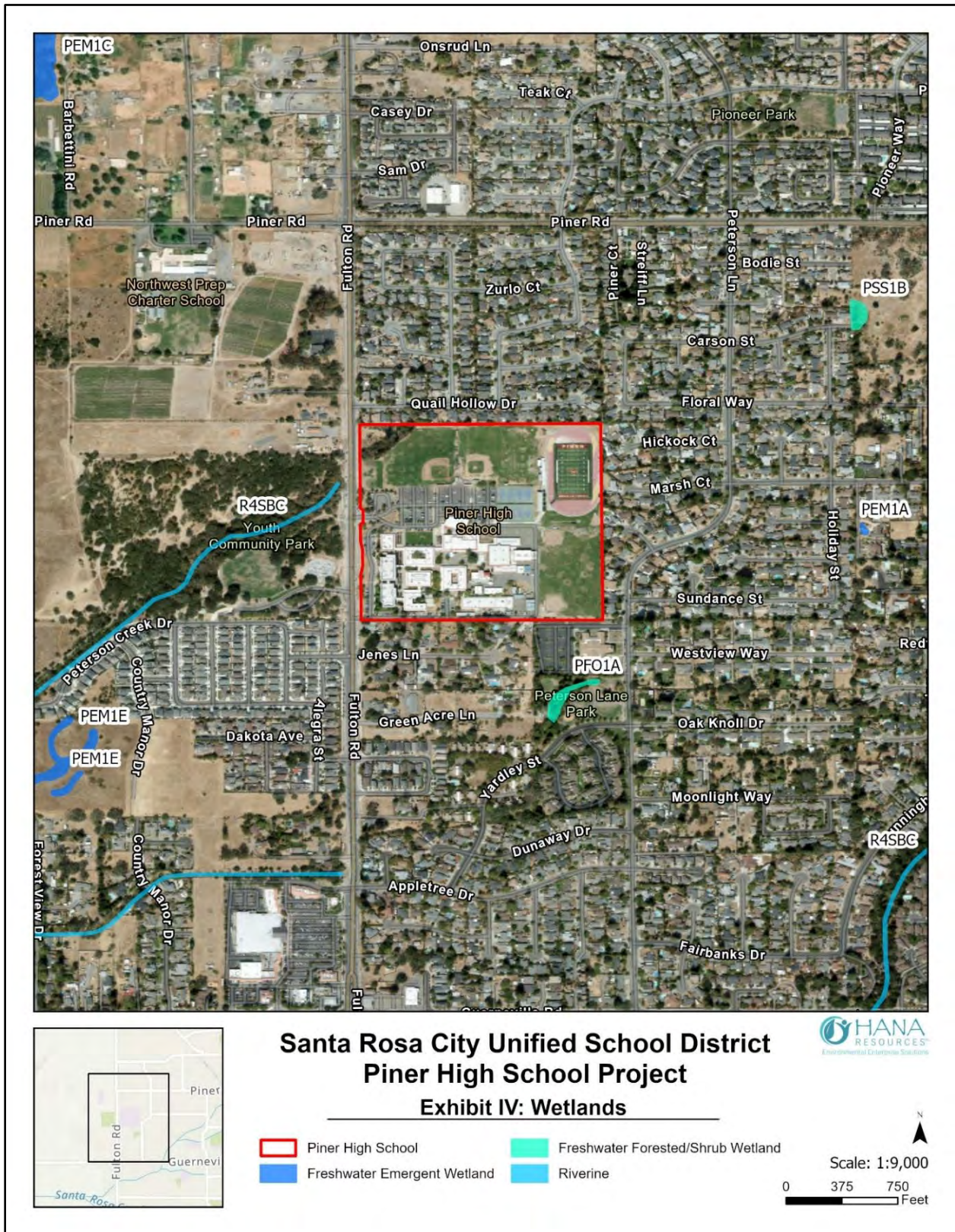
**Riverine (R):** This wetland is contained within a channel, which is an open conduit that periodically or continuously moves water and can be either naturally forming or man-made.

**Intermittent (4):** This Subsystem includes channels that contain flowing water only part of the year. When the water is not flowing, it may remain in isolated pools or surface water may be absent.

**Streambed (SB):** The Class Streambed includes all wetlands contained within the Intermittent Subsystem of the Riverine System and all channels of the Estuarine System or of the Tidal Subsystem of the Riverine System that are completely dewatered at low tide.

**Seasonally Flooded (C):** Surface water is present for extended periods (generally for more than a month) during the growing season but is absent by the end of the season in most years. When surface water is absent, the depth to substrate saturation may vary considerably among sites and among years.

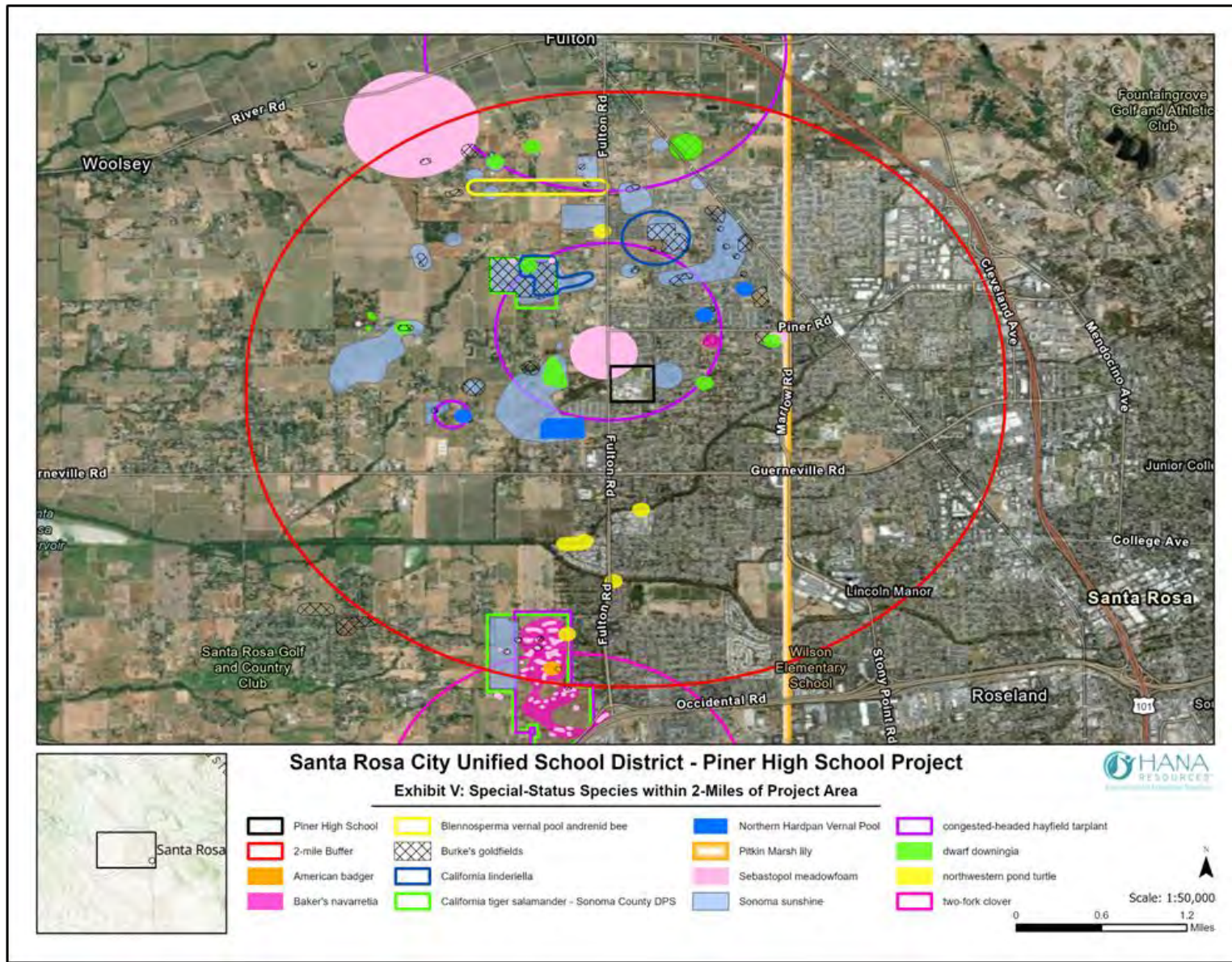
Exhibit IV: Wetlands



## 4.2. POTENTIAL FOR OCCURRENCE

A map of the CNDDDB database occurrences is included in **Exhibit V**, *Special-Status Species within 2-Miles of Site Location*.

Exhibit V: Special-Status Species within 2-Miles of Site Location



### 4.2.1. Vegetation

**Vegetation**

Sensitive natural communities are communities that are of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable. These communities may or may not contain special-status plants or their habitat.

The literature review resulted in a list of two (2) vegetation communities that have been known to occur within the two-mile area, which is presented in Table 3, *Sensitive Vegetation Communities*. Neither of these sensitive vegetation community types were present within the BSA, and they were found to have no probability of occurrence.

**Table 3. Sensitive Vegetation Communities**

Plant Community Name	PFO	Description	Site Factors
Northern hardpan vernal pool	No	Shallow ephemeral waterbodies found in depressions (up to several hectares in size) among grasslands and open woodlands throughout intermountain valleys. Include an indurated clay or cemented (Si or Fe) hardpan that retains water inputs throughout some portion of the spring, but typically the depression dries down entirely into early summer months. Given their relative isolation in upland-dominated landscapes, many endemic and Federally-listed plant species are common in California vernal pools.	This system typically occurs with a hummocky micro-relief. They tend to be acidic wetlands with characteristic plant species including Orcutt’s quillwort ( <i>Isoetes orcuttii</i> ), pillwort ( <i>Pilularia americana</i> ), wild hyacinth ( <i>Triteleia hyacinthine</i> ), spike rush ( <i>Eleocharis</i> spp.), coastal eryngo ( <i>Eryngium armatum</i> ), popcorn flower ( <i>Plagiobothrys</i> spp.), annual hairgrass ( <i>Deschampsia danthonioides</i> ), and water starwort ( <i>Callitriche</i> spp.).
California tiger salamander ( <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> ) critical habitat	No	California tiger salamanders (CTS) require both aquatic and upland habitat throughout their life cycle. They use standing bodies of fresh water like ponds, vernal pools and other ephemeral or permanent water bodies for breeding. These wetlands must hold water for a minimum of 12 weeks to support larvae development. The salamanders also need access to upland habitat that contains small animal burrows or underground hideaways, including those constructed by California ground squirrel ( <i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i> ) and valley pocket gopher ( <i>Thomomys bottae</i> ). CTS use these burrows for shelter and protection from predators and desiccation during nonbreeding periods.	The current core range of the California tiger salamander Sonoma County distinct population segment encompasses approximately 18,000 to 20,000 acres (7,284 to 8,094 hectares) of fragmented habitat in the Santa Rosa Plain of Sonoma County, California.

#### 4.2.2. Plants

The literature review resulted in a list of sixty-nine (69) special-status plant species that have been known to occur within the BSA and database search area (two-miles for IPAC and CNDDDB, nine quads for CNPS RPI) presented in **Table 4, Special-Status Plant Species**. Of these sixty-nine (69) species, one (1) has moderate potential for occurrence and sixty-eight (68) have no potential to occur in the BSA. Factors used to determine potential for occurrence include quality of habitat, soil type, impact from previous land use, and the date and location of prior CNDDDB, Jepson eFlora, and Calflora (Calflora 2025) occurrence records. Reconnaissance plant surveys were conducted to determine if they are present or absent from the BSA.

**Table 4. Special-Status Plant Species**

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Description in California	BSA Contains Potential Suitable Habitats	Plant Elevation Range (feet amsl)	BSA is Located Within the Plant Species' Known:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
						Elevation Range	General Distribution	
<b>Listed Endangered, Threatened, Candidate and State Rare Plants:</b>								
<b>Plants with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and/or the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.</b>								
<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i>	Sonoma alopecurus	FE	<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i> is a perennial grasslike herb that is native to California, and endemic (limited) to California. The plant occurs in freshwater marshes and swamps and riparian scrub within Marin and Sonoma Counties. This species blooms from May to July.	No	15 – 1,200	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the wetland habitat in which this species occurs. The only modern (<20 years) population within Sonoma County is limited to Trione-Annadel State Park.
<i>Astragalus clarianus</i>	Clara Hunt's milk-vetch	FE, SE	<i>Astragalus clarianus</i> (orth. var. <i>A. claranus</i> ) is a rare species of milkvetch known by the common names Clara Hunt's milkvetch and Napa milkvetch. It is endemic to northern California where it is known from only four or five occurrences along the border between Sonoma and Napa Counties. This species blooms from March to May.	No	225 - 1574	No	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not located within the elevation range of this species.
<i>Blennosperma bakeri</i>	Sonoma sunshine	FE, SE	It is endemic to Sonoma County, California, where it is known from a few remaining vernal pool sites on the wet grasslands of the Laguna de Santa Rosa and Sonoma Valley. It is found alongside other rare vernal pool plants including the Sebastopol meadowfoam ( <i>Limnanthes vinculans</i> ) and Burke's goldfields ( <i>Lasthenia burkei</i> ). This is a small annual herb under 30 centimeters tall. The leaves are 5 to 15 centimeters long and linear in shape with lobes near the ends. The inflorescence bears a few flower heads. Each head contains a center of yellow disc florets, some of which bear prominent white stigmas and white pollen. Around the edge of the head is a fringe of yellow ray florets with red stigmas. The fruit is an achene a few millimeters long which becomes sticky when wet. This species blooms from March to May.	No	2 – 1,096	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the wetland habitat or vernal pools required for this species, and modern (<20 years) occurrences are limited to a select few areas.
<i>Carex lemmonii</i> (= <i>Carex albida</i> )	Lemmon's sedge (=white sedge)	FE, SE	Lemmon's sedge is a perennial grasslike herb that is endemic to California and found throughout freshwater marshes, bogs and fens, and riparian communities. A population of the species, called white sedge ( <i>Carex albida</i> ), was previously thought to inhabit just a 10 square area sphagnum bog in Sonoma County but has since been synonymized with Lemmon's sedge. This population is found at elevations between 150 to 200, whereas the species once distinctly called Lemmon's sedge grows at elevations between 2,300 to 10,000 feet. This plant flowers from May to July.	No	150 – 10,000	No	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the wetland habitat required for this species. The only known specimens within Sonoma County are within a sphagnum bog. Further, the BSA is not within the species' known elevation range.
<i>Chorizanthe valida</i>	Sonoma spineflower	FE, SE	<i>Chorizanthe valida</i> is a rare species of flowering plant in the buckwheat family known by the common name Sonoma spineflower. It is endemic to West Marin, Marin County, California, where it is known from only one remaining natural population at Point Reyes National Seashore. This plant flowers from June to August.	No	31 - 214	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> This species is known by only one remaining population within Point Reyes National Seashore. Historically, this species occurred within the Sebastopol area, but these populations are no longer extant.
<i>Cordylanthus tenuis</i> ssp. <i>capillaris</i>	Pennell's bird's-beak	FE, SR	Pennell's bird's-beak is known only from the vicinity of Camp Meeker in Sonoma County. The species is found in two locations: the type locality which is partially	No	159 - 981	No	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> This species is limited to just two locations in Sonoma

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Description in California	BSA Contains Potential Suitable Habitats	Plant Elevation Range (feet amsl)	BSA is Located Within the Plant Species' Known:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
						Elevation Range	General Distribution	
			within the Harrison Grade Ecological Reserve in western Sonoma County and a second area a few miles to the west near Bohemian Highway. This plant blooms from June to September.					County, which are not within close proximity to the BSA. The BSA is not within the elevation range of this species.
<i>Delphinium luteum</i>	golden larkspur	FE, SR	The endangered flower <i>Delphinium luteum</i> , the yellow larkspur, is a perennial of the buttercup family, which is endemic to the rocky, foggy hillsides of coastal Sonoma County, California. As of 2005 there were about 200 individuals believed to be in existence. The plant was never distributed beyond the coastal area of Sonoma and Marin Counties and has never been abundant. This species flowers from March to May.	No	76 – 2,234	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable coastal habitat for this species and is not within this species' general distribution.
<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	SE, CRPR: 1B.2	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop is an annual herb that grows in shallow water or moist clay of vernal pools and sometimes on lake margins, marshes, and swamps below 3,500 feet elevation. At higher elevations, it grows close to foothill woodlands species like blue oak and digger pine and is also known from volcanic pool habitats in Modoc County and in eastern Lassen County. This listed plant flowers from April to August.	No	33 – 7,790	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable wetland habitat for this species and is not within this species' general distribution. Modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species are limited to the Mayacamas Mountains.
<i>Lasthenia burkei</i>	Burke's goldfields	FE, SE	The plant is endemic to California, where it is known from three counties north of the San Francisco Bay Area. It grows in moist spring meadows and vernal pools. There are probably fewer than ten occurrences in Lake, Mendocino, and Sonoma Counties. This plant flowers from April to June.	No	53 – 2,240	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable vernal pools or swales for this species, and though there are several modern occurrences nearby, they are restricted to wetland habitats.
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	Contra Costa goldfields	FE, CRPR 1B.1	Contra Costa goldfields is an annual herb that grows in mesic sites found in cismontane woodland, playas (alkaline), valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. This listed plant flowers from March to June.	No	0 – 1,542	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species and is not within this species' distribution range.
<i>Lilium pardalinum</i> ssp. <i>pitkinense</i>	Pitkin Marsh lily	FE, SE	The Pitkin Marsh lily is found only in freshwater marshes and wet meadows in western Sonoma County, Northern California. There are only three known colonies of this rare species in the vicinity, including the Pitkin Marsh situated near State Route 116 between Sebastopol and Forestville, California. This species flowers from June to July.	No	115 - 197	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable wetland habitat for this species. This species has a very narrow range, and nearby observations are limited to Pitkin Marsh.
<i>Limnanthes vinculans</i>	Sebastopol meadowfoam	FE, SE	<i>Limnanthes vinculans</i> , or Sebastopol meadowfoam, is an endangered species of meadowfoam found only in the Laguna de Santa Rosa in Sonoma County, California, and an area slightly to the south in the Americano Creek and Washoe Creek watersheds. This species occurs in meadows and along vernal pools. This plant blooms from April to May.	No	54 – 1,696	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species. Although there are several modern (<20 years) occurrences nearby, they are limited to wild areas and generally associated with wetlands.
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>plieantha</i>	many-flowered navarretia	FE, SE	The California Natural Diversity Database lists eight occurrences of many-flowered navarretia that are presumed to still exist; however, the survey data for these occurrences has not been updated recently. Two of these occurrences, Boggs Lake Ecological Reserve and Loch Lomond Vernal Pool Ecological Reserve, are on property owned by CDFW, and Boggs Lake is also managed by The Nature Conservancy. The remaining six occurrences are on privately-owned land. This species flowers from April to June.	No	56 – 3,452	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is highly unlikely to support this species due to its disturbed nature. There are no modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species within close proximity to the BSA. All extant populations occur on privately-owned land or on preserves.
<i>Pleuropogon hooverianus</i>	North Coast semaphore grass	CT, CRPR: 1B.1, BLM: S	North Coast semaphore grass is a perennial grasslike herb that is endemic to California. It generally occurs in moist, marshy areas, nearby meadows, and vernal-pools, or in shady mixed evergreen and coastal coniferous forests. This species is limited to Mendocino, Marin, and Sonoma counties. This species flowers from April to June.	No	80 - 1445	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the moist wetland areas and shady forests habitat this species requires and is not within this species' distribution. There have been no nearby modern (<20 years) occurrences.
<i>Trifolium amoenum</i>	two-fork clover	FE, CRPR: 1B.1	Two-fork clover, also called showy Indian clover, is a flowering plant in the pea family that flowers from April to June. This species is limited to two populations Marin County, occurring at Dillon Beach and point Reyes National Seashore. This	No	15 - 1360	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the essential habitat required for this species and modern (<20 years) populations are limited to just two

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Description in California	BSA Contains Potential Suitable Habitats	Plant Elevation Range (feet amsl)	BSA is Located Within the Plant Species' Known:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
						Elevation Range	General Distribution	
			species previously occurred in a variety of habitats including coastal bluff scrub, low, wet swales, grasslands, and grassy hillsides up to 1,020 feet.					locations within Marin County.
<b>Sensitive Plants:</b> These plants have no official status under the ESA, the CESA, and/or the NPPA; however they are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, and/or local conservation agencies and organizations.								
<i>Agrostis blasdalei</i>	Blasdale's bent grass	CRPR: 1B.2, BLM:S	Blasdale's bent grass is a perennial grasslike herb that is endemic to California. It is found in dune and coastal habitats along the immediate coastline, associated with northern coastal scrub and coastal prairie communities. This species flowers from May to July.	No	0 - 230	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the dune and coastal habitat this species inhabits and is not within this species' distribution. Occurrences of this grass have only occurred along the immediate Northern California coast.
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>	bent-flowered fiddleneck	CRPR: 1B.2	Bent-flowered fiddleneck is an annual herb that is found in open, sometimes moist, wooded slopes within foothill/cismontane woodlands, coastal bluff scrub and valley grassland communities. This sensitive plant flowers from March to June.	No	10 – 1,640	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is unlikely to support this species due to its disturbed and maintained nature. There are no modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area.
<i>Arabis blepharophylla</i>	coast rock cress	CRPR: 4.3	Coast rock cress is a perennial herb endemic to California and associated with northern coastal scrub, mixed evergreen forest, and coastal prairie communities. It blooms from February to May. Its range is mostly limited to the San Francisco Bay and nearby low-elevation coastal ranges.	No	165 - 660	No	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not within the elevation range or distribution of this species. The BSA also lacks the coastal or forested habitat this species inhabits. Occurrences of this herb have only occurred closer to the Northern California coast.
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	big-scaled balsamroot	CRPR: 1B.2	Big-scaled balsamroot is a perennial herb that is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, valley, and foothill grasslands occurring on open grassy slopes and in valleys, sometimes on serpentine. This sensitive plant flowers from March to June.	No	295 – 5,100	No	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not within this species' elevation range and does not contain suitable habitat. There are no modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area.
<i>Calamagrostis bolanderi</i>	Bolander's reed grass	CRPR: 4.2	Bolander's reed grass is a perennial grass that is endemic to northern California. This species grows in moist coastal habitats such as temperate coniferous forests, wet meadows and bogs, and coastal scrub. This species blooms from March to August.	No	13 - 6402	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the moist coastal or forested habitat this species is found in. Although several occurrences have been observed in Sonoma County, they are not within urban areas such as the BSA.
<i>Calamagrostis crassiglumis</i>	Thurber's reed grass	CRPR: 2B.1	Thurber's reed grass is a perennial rhizomatous herb that blooms from May to August. This species grows in swamps, marshes, and mesic coastal scrub habitats.	No	35 - 195	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the wetland or mesic coastal scrub conditions with which this species is associated with. Further, there are no modern (<20 years) observations nearby.
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	Brewer's calandrinia	CRPR: 4.2	Brewer's calandrinia is an annual herb that is found in sandy or loamy soils in chaparral and coastal scrub. It is often associated with disturbed micro-sites and is especially frequent in burn areas. This sensitive plant flowers from March to June.	No	33 – 4,002	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the suitable chaparral and scrub habitat this species is often associated with. Though this herb can grow in disturbed areas, nearby modern (<20 years) occurrences are limited to mountainous regions.
<i>Calochortus uniflorus</i>	pink star-tulip	CRPR: 4.2	Pink star-tulip is a perennial bulbiferous herb that blooms from April to June and is found in coastal prairies, coastal scrub, meadows, seeps, and coniferous forests.	No	35 – 3,100	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the suitable habitat in which this species is found. All modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area are limited to Trione-Annadel State Park.
<i>Calystegia purpurata ssp. saxicola</i>	coastal bluff morning-glory	CRPR: 1B.2, BLM: S	Coastal bluff morning-glory is a perennial herb that blooms from March to September. This species is endemic to California and inhabits coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coniferous forests.	No	0 - 345	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the coastal habitat this species requires and is not within its distribution. All modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species nearby are limited to coastal areas.
<i>Carex comosa</i>	bristly sedge	CRPR 2B.1	Bristly sedge is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in freshwater wetlands	No	0—2,050	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b>

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						Elevation Range	General Distribution	
			and wetland-riparian lake margins and edges. This plant flowers from May to September.					The BSA lacks the wetland habitat this species requires. There are no nearby modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area.
<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> var. <i>ambigua</i>	johnny-nip	CRPR: 4.2	Johnny-nip is an annual, hemiparasitic herb that inhabits coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, marshes, swamps, valley and foothill grasslands, and the margins of vernal pools. It blooms from March to August. This species occurs west of the Cascades crest along the coast in Washington and from southwestern British Columbia to California.	No	0 – 1,425	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species. There are no modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area, and historical observations nearby are limited to marshy areas.
<i>Ceanothus foliosus</i> var. <i>vineatus</i>	Vine Hill ceanothus	CRPR: 1B.1	Vine hill ceanothus is a perennial evergreen shrub that blooms from March to May. This species inhabits chaparral and woodland habitats and is endemic to California. This subspecies' range is limited to Northern California.	No	150 – 1,000	No	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> There are no modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area. Observations are limited to the Vine Hill area of Sonoma County. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> var. <i>exaltatus</i>	glory brush	CRPR: 4.3	Glory brush is a perennial evergreen shrub that blooms from March to August. It is endemic to California and grows within chaparral habitats.	No	100 – 2,000	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> There are no modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area. Historical observations are limited to the Vine Hill area of Sonoma County. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i>	pappose tarplant	CRPR: 1B.2, BLM: S	Pappose tarplant is an annual herb endemic to California. This species blooms from May to November in a variety of habitats including chaparral, coastal prairies, marshes, swamps, meadows, seeps, and valley and foothill grasslands (vernally mesic).	No	0 – 1,380	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> There are no modern (<20 years) or historical occurrences of this species in the area and the BSA does not contain suitable habitat to support it.
<i>Chorizanthe cuspidata</i> var. <i>villosa</i>	woolly-headed spineflower	CRPR: 1B.2	Woolly-headed spineflower is an annual herb that is endemic to California. This sensitive plant blooms from May to August and grows in coastal dunes, coastal prairies, and coastal scrub.	No	10 - 195	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable coastal habitat for this species. Nearby occurrences of this species are limited to coastal regions.
<i>Cirsium andrewsii</i>	Franciscan thistle	CRPR: 1B.2	Franciscan thistle is a perennial herb that blooms from March to July. This species is endemic to California and grows in broadleafed upland forests, coastal bluff scrub, and coastal prairies. This species' range extends from the coastline of the San Francisco Bay area from Marin to San Mateo Counties	No	0 - 490	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable coastal habitat for this species. Nearby occurrences of this species are limited to Bodega Bay.
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	Peruvian dodder	CRPR: 2B.2	Peruvian dodder is an annual parasitic vine that is found in freshwater marshes and swamps. This sensitive plant flowers from July to October.	No	49 - 918	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable marsh or swamp habitat for this species.
<i>Dirca occidentalis</i>	western leatherwood	CRPR: 1B.2	Western leatherwood is a perennial deciduous shrub endemic to the San Francisco Bay area of California. This species inhabits broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forests, North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forests, and riparian woodlands. It blooms from November to March.	No	80 – 1,395	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not within the general range of this species and there are no observations in the nearby area.
<i>Downingia pusilla</i>	dwarf downingia	CRPR: 2B.2	Dwarf downingia is an annual herb that is restricted to vernal pools and similar seasonal wetlands, including mesic grasslands and the margins of small lakes or stock ponds. It is most commonly found in areas of low vegetative cover within the individual pools. However, occurrence of plants along the edges of compacted sheep trails in mesic grasslands suggests that it is most suitable to areas of reduced competition. This sensitive plant flowers from March to May.	No	3 – 1,460	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable wetland habitat for this species. There are no nearby modern (<20) occurrences of this species.
<i>Eastwoodiella californica</i>	swamp harebell	CRPR: 1B.2, BLM: S	Swamp harebell is a perennial rhizomatous herb endemic to California, where it grows between Marin and Mendocino Counties. This species inhabits bogs, marshes, meadows and seeps, coastal prairies, and coniferous forests. This	No	5 – 1,330	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable wetland habitat for this species. This species' distribution is limited to western

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						Elevation Range	General Distribution	
			species blooms from June to October.					Sonoma County along the coast.
<i>Elymus californicus</i>	California bottle-brush grass	CRPR: 4.3	California bottle-brush grass is a perennial herb that blooms from May to November. This species is endemic to several counties within the San Francisco Bay Area in California. It grows in broadleafed upland forests, cismontane woodlands, coniferous forests, and riparian wetlands.	No	50 – 1,540	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not fall within this species' general distribution. Observations of this species are limited to coastal Sonoma County and centered around Point Reyes National Seashore.
<i>Erigeron biolettii</i>	streamside daisy	CRPR: 3	Streamside daisy is a perennial herb endemic to California, found from Marin and Solano Counties north to Humboldt County. This herb blooms from June to October in broadleafed forests, cismontane woodlands, and North Coast coniferous forests.	No	100 – 3,610	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not fall within this species' general distribution. Observations of this species are limited to the southernmost areas of Sonoma County.
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	fragrant fritillary	CRPR 1B.2	Fragrant fritillary is a perennial bulbiferous herb that often grows in serpentinite soils. It is found in cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. This sensitive plant flowers from February to April.	No	10 – 1,345	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not fall within this species' general distribution. Observations of this species are limited to the southernmost areas of Sonoma County and Point Reyes National Seashore.
<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>chamissonis</i>	blue coast gilia	CRPR: 1B.1	Blue coast gilia is an annual herb that is endemic to Central and Northern California. This species grows in open and sandy rocky areas in coastal dunes and coastal scrub. It blooms from April to June.	No	5 - 655	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not fall within this species' general distribution. Observations of this species are limited to more coastal regions, as it requires coastal dunes and scrub habitat.
<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>tomentosa</i>	woolly-headed gilia	CRPR: 1B.1	Woolly-headed gilia is an annual herb that blooms from May to July. This species grows in coastal bluff scrub and valley and foothill grasslands. It is endemic to Marin and Sonoma Counties where it grows on sea bluffs along the North Coast.	No	35 - 720	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not fall within this species' general distribution. This species grows along coastal bluffs.
<i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i>	congested-headed hayfield tarplant	CRPR: 1B.2	Congested-headed hayfield tarplant is an annual herb that is endemic to California. This sensitive species blooms from April to November and can be found in valley and foothill grasslands and marsh edges.	Yes	65 – 1,835	Yes	Yes	<b>Moderate Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains little to no suitable habitat, but several modern (<20 years) observations of this species have occurred in nearby similarly disturbed areas.
<i>Hesperevax caulescens</i>	hogwallow starfish	CRPR: 4.2	Hogwallow starfish is an annual herb that blooms from March to June in mesic clay soils within valley and foothill grasslands and along shallow vernal pools. This species is primarily distributed throughout the Sacramento and Joaquin Valleys but can be found in other regions across California and potentially within Baja California.	No	0 – 1,655	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not fall within this species' general distribution. The BSA lacks suitable mesic conditions and vernal pool habitat for this species.
<i>Hesperevax sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>	short-leaved evax	CRPR: 1B.2, BLM: S	Short-leaved evax is an annual herb that grows on coastal dunes, coastal prairies, and sandy coastal bluff scrub. This species blooms from March to June. This species' range extends from San Francisco Bay area to southwestern Oregon.	No	0 - 705	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not fall within this species' general distribution; this species' range is limited to coastal areas.
<i>Horkelia marinensis</i>	Point Reyes horkelia	CRPR: 1B.2, BLM: S	This perennial herb is endemic to California and grows along coastal dunes, coastal prairies, and coastal scrub. This species blooms from May to September.	No	15 – 2,475	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not fall within this species' general distribution. This species' range is limited to coastal areas.
<i>Hosackia gracilis</i>	harlequin lotus	CRPR: 4.2	Harlequin lotus is a perennial rhizomatous herb that blooms from March to July. This species grows in moist areas within broadleafed upland forests, cismontane woodlands, closed-cone coniferous forests, coastal bluff scrubs, coastal prairies, coastal scrubs, marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forests, and valley and foothill grasslands. Its range extends from California to British Columbia.	No	0 – 2,295	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species. Though some modern observations have occurred in the area, they are limited to less disturbed areas in non-urban areas.
<i>Iris longipetala</i>	coast iris	CRPR: 4.2	Coast iris is a perennial rhizomatous herb endemic to the San Francisco Bay Area, from Mendocino County to Monterey County. It blooms from March to June in coastal prairies, lower montane coniferous forests, and meadows and seeps.	No	0 – 1,970	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species. Though some modern observations have occurred in the

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								area, they are limited to less disturbed areas near local wetlands.
<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>macrantha</i>	perennial goldfields	CRPR: 1B.2, BLM: S	This species is a perennial herb native to California and found only slightly outside its borders. Perennial goldfields bloom from January to November in coastal scrub and bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and grasslands along the immediate coast.	No	15 – 1,705	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not within the general distribution of this species. Observations of this herb are limited to coastal regions.
<i>Legenere limosa</i>	legenere	CRPR: 1B.1, BLM: S	Legenere is an annual herb that grows in a variety of habitats including vernal pools, vernal marshes, artificial ponds, and floodplains of intermittent streams. The plants grow through the standing water as the water evaporates or recedes. The surrounding plant community may be grasslands, open woodlands, or hardwood forests containing oak species or California buckeye. At one site, it grows in both a vernal pool and the adjacent grasslands. The vernal pools and lakes supporting it vary in size from about 43 square feet to 100 acres. When it occurs in large pools and vernal lakes, it grows only in the shallower areas 8 inches deep. Substrates in occupied areas may have been deposited by streams or volcanic flows. Soils underlying the pools themselves typically are shallow, acidic clays with few stones. This sensitive plant flowers from April to June.	No	3 – 2,886	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable wetland habitat required for this species to grow. Records in the area are over 50 years old and limited to marshy areas.
<i>Leptosiphon grandiflorus</i>	large-flowered leptosiphon	CRPR: 4.2	Large-flowered leptosiphon is an annual herb that is endemic to California and blooms from April to August. This species inhabits cismontane woodlands, coniferous forests, coastal scrub and bluff scrub, coastal prairies, coastal dunes, and valley and foothill grasslands. This species' range extends from the Central Coast to the San Francisco Bay area.	No	15 – 4,005	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not within the general distribution of this species. Observations of this herb are limited to coastal regions near Point Reyes National Seashore.
<i>Leptosiphon rosaceus</i>	rose leptosiphon	CRPR: 1B.1	Rose leptosiphon is an annual herb endemic to northern California. This species blooms from April to July and inhabits coastal bluff scrub.	No	0 - 330	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable coastal habitat for this species, and occurrences of this species are limited to coastal Sonoma County.
<i>Lessingia hololeuca</i>	woolly-headed lessingia	CRPR: 3	Woolly-headed lessingia is an annual herb endemic to several locations around the San Francisco Bay area and adjacent portions of the Sacramento Valley and North Coast Ranges within California. This species grows in broadleafed upland forests, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, and valley and foothill grasslands. It flowers from June to October.	No	50 – 1,000	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, and modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area are limited to western Sonoma County.
<i>Lilium rubescens</i>	redwood lily	CRPR: 4.2	Redwood lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb that blooms from May to September in broadleafed upland forests, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forests, North Coast coniferous forests, and upper montane coniferous forests. It is native to northwestern California and southwestern Oregon, where it is known from the Coast Ranges from Lane County to Santa Cruz Counties.	No	100 – 6,265	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, and modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species nearby are limited to more mountainous regions.
<i>Microseris paludosa</i>	marsh microseris	CRPR: 1B.2, BLM: S	Marsh microseris is a perennial herb that blooms from April to July. It is endemic to California and inhabits cismontane woodlands, coniferous forests, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands.	No	15 – 1,165	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, and there are no modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species nearby.
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>	Baker's navarretia	CRPR: 1B.1, BLM: S	Baker's navarretia is an annual herb that is found in adobe or alkaline soils within cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools and swales. This sensitive plant flowers from April to July.	No	16 – 5,707	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, and though there are some modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species nearby, they are limited to areas with vernal pools.
<i>Perideridia gairdneri</i> ssp. <i>gairdneri</i>	Gairdner's yampah	CRPR: 4.2	Gairdner's yampah is a perennial herb that blooms from June to October. This species is endemic to California and inhabits upland forests, chaparral, coastal prairies, vernal pools, and valley and foothill grasslands.	No	0 – 2,000	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this specie, and modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species are limited to Jack

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								London State Historic Park.
<i>Piperia candida</i>	white-flowered rein orchid	CRPR: 4.2, BLM: S	White-flowered rein orchid is a perennial herb that blooms from March to September. This herb occurs in upland forests, lower montane coniferous forests, and coastal coniferous forests of California.	No	100 – 4,300	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, and there are no modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area.
<i>Pleuropogon refractus</i>	nodding semaphore grass	CRPR: 1A	Nodding semaphore grass is a perennial rhizomatous herb that blooms from April to August. This species inhabits lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, and riparian forests. Its range extends from northern California to British Columbia.	No	0 – 5,250	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, and there are no modern (<20 years) occurrences of this species in the area.
<i>Potentilla uliginosa</i>	Cunningham Marsh cinquefoil	CRPR: 4.2	Cunningham Marsh cinquefoil is a perennial herb that blooms from May to August and grows in freshwater marshes and swamps. This species is associated with permanent oligotrophic wetlands and is endemic to California.	No	100 - 130	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the necessary wetland habitat for this species. This species has an incredibly narrow range and is native to the Cunningham Marsh in Sonoma County.
<i>Ranunculus lobbii</i>	Lobb's aquatic buttercup	CRPR: 4.2	Lobb's aquatic buttercup is an annual herb (aquatic) that blooms from February to May. This species is found in cismontane woodlands, coniferous forests, vernal pools, and valley and foothill grasslands.	No	50 – 1,540	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the necessary aquatic habitat for this species.
<i>Rhynchospora californica</i>	California beaked-rush	CRPR: 1B.1, BLM: S	California beaked-rush is a perennial rhizomatous herb that is found in herb-dominated marshes and swamps (predominantly freshwater, rarely coastal), bogs and fens, wet meadows, and seeps (often in canyons or on hillsides). Habitats may be situated within lower montane coniferous forests as well as, in Butte County, foothill woodlands or chaparral communities. This sensitive plant flowers from May to July.	No	148 – 3,313	No	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat wetland or chaparral habitat for this species. There are no modern (<20 years) records in the area.
<i>Rhynchospora capitellata</i>	brownish beaked-rush	CRPR: 2B.2	Brownish beaked-rush is a perennial herb that is found in mesic sites within lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and upper montane coniferous forests. This sensitive plant flowers from July to August.	No	148 – 6,560	No	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no modern (<20 years) records in the area.
<i>Rhynchospora globularis</i> var. <i>globularis</i>	Globe beaksedge	CRPR: 2B.1	Globe beaksedge is a perennial grasslike herb that usually occurs in freshwater marsh wetlands and riparian areas. This species blooms from March to September. There are only a handful of records of this species within California, and they are limited to Sonoma County.	No	150 – 195	No	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the marsh and riparian habitat this species inhabits. There are no modern (<20 years) records in the area.
<i>Sidalcea calycosa</i> ssp. <i>rhizomata</i>	Point Reyes checkerbloom	CRPR: 1B.2	Point Reyes checkerbloom is a perennial herb that grows along California's Central and Northern Coast. This species blooms from May to July in freshwater marshes and is associated with coastal salt marsh and riparian communities.	No	10 - 245	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the marsh and riparian habitat this species inhabits. Occurrences are limited to more coastal regions.
<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>purpurea</i>	purple-stemmed checkerbloom	CRPR: 1B.2, BLM:S	Purple-stemmed checkerbloom is a perennial herb that blooms from May to June. This species usually occurs in wetlands, but may also be found in meadows, open coast forests, or prairies. This species ranges from the Central to Northern Coast of California.	No	50 - 280	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the wetlands and other habitat types this species inhabits. Occurrences are limited to more coastal regions.
<i>Silene scouleri</i> ssp. <i>scouleri</i>	Scouler's catchfly	CRPR: 2B.2	Scouler's catchfly is a perennial herb that blooms from June to August. This species grows along dry meadows and rocky bluffs and is associated with northern coastal scrub communities. It prefers exposed, rugged gravelly soils. This species grows from the central coast of California to the northernmost reaches of the state and extends into Washington and Canada.	No	0 – 1,970	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the rocky bluffs and dry meadows this species requires and is not within this species' distribution range. Occurrences are limited to more coastal regions.
<i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i>	Santa Cruz clover	CRPR: 1B.2, BLM: S	Santa Cruz clover is an annual herb that is endemic to California. This species blooms from April to October and is found along habitat edges in areas such as meadows, roadsides, and grass hills, associated with mixed evergreen forests and coastal prairie communities. Its range extends from Mendocino to Monterey County.	Yes	0 – 1510	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> This species is known to grow along roadsides and disturbed areas, which are present within the BSA. However, there is only one modern (<20) observation of this species within Sonoma County, in a non-disturbed

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						Elevation Range	General Distribution	
								area.
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>	saline clover	CRPR: 1B.2	Saline clover is an annual herb that blooms from April to June. This species occurs in wetland and riparian habitat, salt marshes, and open areas in alkaline soils.	No	0 - 985	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the suitable wetland habitat and alkaline soils this species is associated with. There are no modern (<20 years) occurrences in the area.
<i>Triphysaria floribunda</i>	San Francisco owl's clover	CRPR: 1B.2	San Francisco owl's clover is an annual herb that is endemic to California and found within coastal prairies and valley grasslands. This species bloom from April to May and is restricted to serpentine and clay soils. The northernmost occurrences of this species occur near Drake's Bay and Point Reyes lighthouse in Marin County. Only a single population remains in San Francisco County.	No	35 - 525	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the essential coastal habitat required for this species and is not within this species' range. Modern occurrences (<20 years) are limited to Marin and San Francisco Counties, and historical occurrences are reported in San Mateo County, but not Sonoma County.
<i>Triquetrella californica</i>	coastal triquetrella	CRPR: 1B.2	Coastal triquetrella is a moss that grows in soil within coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub.	No	33 - 328	Yes	Yes	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the moist soil and hilly terrain this species often grows in. Nearby observations are limited to wild areas on hillsides.

**Legend and Notes**

**Notes:**

- The BSA contains approximate elevations of 120 to 130 ft above mean sea level (amsl).
- The BSA encompasses disturbed habitat and development, including Piner High School, neighborhoods, and a park which contain ornamental plants, disturbed lots, and a maintained field.
- **Yes** = the BSA is located within the plant species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA contains suitable habitats and/or soils to support the plant species. The plant species has a potential to occur within the BSA. Further evaluation is needed.
- **No** = the BSA is located outside the plant species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA lacks suitable habitats and/or soils to support the plant species. It is highly unlikely for the plant species to have a potential to occur within the BSA. No further evaluation is needed.
- A CNPS elevation range is provided for each taxon in feet. The stated range is for the California portion of a plant's range only (if the taxon also occurs outside the state). These CNPS elevation range data are accumulated from literature, herbarium specimens, and field survey information.

**Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes:** the ESA is administered by the USFWS and NMFS. The USFWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the responsibilities of NMFS are mainly marine wildlife such as whales and anadromous fish such as salmon. For the purposes of the ESA, Congress defined species to include subspecies, varieties, and, for vertebrates, distinct population segments. The official federal listing of Endangered and Threatened plants is published in 50 CFR § 17.12.

- **FE = federally listed as endangered:** any species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
- **FT = federally listed as threatened:** any species of plant or animal that is considered likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future.
- **FC = federal candidate for listing:** candidate species are plants and animals for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their biological status and threats to propose them for listing as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by higher priority listing actions to address species in greater need. A proposed regulation has not yet been published in the Federal Register for these species.
- **FPE = federally proposed for listing as endangered:** a candidate species that has been proposed by USFWS for listing as endangered and the proposed rule, but not a final rule, to list has been published in the Federal Register.
- **FPT = federally proposed for listing as threatened:** a candidate species that has been proposed by USFWS for listing as threatened and the proposed rule, but not a final rule, to list has been published in the Federal Register.
- **FPD = federally proposed for delisting:** a species that has been proposed by USFWS for delisting (or down listing from endangered to threatened) and the proposed rule to delist has been published in the Federal Register.

**California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) Listing Codes:** the CESA and NPPA are administered by CDFW. The official listing of *Plants of California Declared to Be Endangered, Threatened or Rare* is contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, § 670.2. Species, subspecies and varieties of California native plants are declared to be endangered, threatened as defined by § 2062 and § 2067 of the Fish and Game Code or rare as defined by § 1901 of the Fish and Game Code.

- **SE = state-listed as endangered:** "endangered species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease (Fish and Game Code § 2062).
- **ST = state-listed as threatened:** "threatened species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts (Fish and Game Code § 2067).
- **SCE = state candidate for listing as endangered:** a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of endangered species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).

**Legend and Notes**

- **SCT = state candidate for listing as threatened:** a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).
- **SCD = state candidate for delisting:** a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for removal from either the list of endangered species or the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to remove the species from either list.
- **SR = state rare:** A species, subspecies, or variety of native plant is rare when, although not presently threatened with extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens (Fish and Game Code § 1901).

**California Rare Plant Ranks (Formerly known as CNPS Lists):** the CNPS is a statewide, nonprofit organization that maintains, with CDFW, an Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California. In the spring of 2011, CNPS and CDFW officially changed the name “CNPS List” or “CNPS Ranks” to “California Rare Plant Rank” (or CRPR). This was done to reduce confusion over the fact that CNPS and CDFW jointly manage the Rare Plant Status Review Groups and the rank assignments are the product of a collaborative effort and not solely a CNPS assignment.

- **CRPR: 1A = California Rare Plant Rank 1A - plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere:** the plants with a CRPA of 1A are presumed extirpated because they have not been seen or collected in the wild in California for many years. This rank includes plants that are both presumed extinct as well as those plants which are presumed extirpated in California. All of the plants constituting CRPR 1A meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. Should these taxa be rediscovered, it is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 1B = California Rare Plant Rank 1B - plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere:** plants with a CRPR of 1B are rare throughout their range with the majority of them endemic to California. Most of the plants that are ranked 1B have declined significantly over the last century. All of the plants constituting CRPR 1B meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code and are eligible for state listing. It is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 2A = California Rare Plant Rank 2A - plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere:** the plant taxa of CRPR 2A are presumed extirpated because they have not been observed or documented in California for many years. This list includes only those plant taxa that are presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere in their range. All of the plants on List 2A meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code and are eligible for state listing. Should these taxa be rediscovered, it is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 2B = California Rare Plant Rank 2B - plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere:** except for being common beyond the boundaries of California, plants with a CRPR of 2B would have been ranked 1B. From the federal perspective, plants common in other states or countries are not eligible for consideration under the provisions of the ESA. All of the plants constituting CRPR 2B meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code and are eligible for state listing. It is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 3 = California Rare Plant Rank 3 - plants about which more information is needed - a review list:** the plants that comprise CRPR 3 are united by one common theme – CNPS and CDFW lack the necessary information to assign them to one of the other ranks or to reject them. Nearly all of the plants constituting CRPR 3 are taxonomically problematic. Some of the plants constituting CRPR 3 meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code and are eligible for state listing. CNPS strongly recommends that CRPR 3 plants be evaluated for consideration during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 4 = California Rare Plant Rank 4 - plants of limited distribution - a watch list:** the plants in this category are of limited distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California. While CNPS and CDFW cannot call these plants "rare" from a statewide perspective, they are uncommon enough that their status should be monitored regularly. Should the degree of endangerment or rarity of a CRPR 4 plant change, CNPS and CDFW will transfer it to a more appropriate rank. Some of the plants constituting CRPR 4 meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and few, if any, are eligible for state listing. Nevertheless, many of them are significant locally, and CNPS strongly recommends that CRPR 4 plants be evaluated for consideration during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **Considered But Rejected =** plants that have been considered for inclusion into the CNPS Inventory but were not included for various reasons.

**California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Threat Ranks:** The CNPS Threat Rank is an extension added onto the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) (as a decimal code) and designates the level of threats by a 1 to 3 ranking with 1 being the most threatened and 3 being the least threatened. A Threat Rank is present for all CRPR 1B's, 2B's, 4's, and the majority of CRPR 3's. CRPR 4 plants are seldom assigned a Threat Rank of .1, as they generally have large enough populations to not have significant threats to their continued existence in California; however, certain conditions exist to make the plant a species of concern and hence be assigned a CRPR. In addition, all CRPR 1A and 2A (presumed extirpated in California), and some CRPR 3 (need more information) plants, which lack threat information, do not have a Threat Rank extension.

- .1 = seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
- .2 = moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
- .3 = not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

**Other:**

- **Annual:** grows from seed and reproduce within a single year.
- **Perennial:** lives more than one year.
- **Deciduous:** plants shed their leaves for part of the year.
- **Evergreen:** plants retain their leaves for an entire year.
- **Mesic habitat:** a habitat with a moderate or well-balanced supply of moisture.
- **Hemiparasitic:** plants that are connected to host plants and derive energy, water, and minerals from them, but also maintain their own functional root systems or photosynthetic surfaces.
- **Parasitic:** plants that are connected to host plants and rely solely on them for energy, water, and nutritional requirements.
- **Carnivorous:** plants that trap insects and other small animals and derive nourishment from them.
- **Herbs:** plants that are herbaceous and lack above-ground woody tissue.
  - **Bulbiferous herb:** plants that have fleshy underground storage organs typically derived from scale leaves (this category includes coniferous and other similar plants in which storage organs have other origins).

**Legend and Notes**

- **Rhizomatous herb:** plants that have underground stems (rhizomes), typically bearing shoots which develop into new plants.
- **Stoloniferous herb:** plants that have above-ground runners (stolons) which typically root and produce new plants.
- **Shrubs:** smaller woody perennials that retain most of their above-ground woody tissue and are typically many-stemmed.
  - **Leaf succulents:** succulents with thick, fleshy leaves.
  - **Stem succulents:** succulents with thick, fleshy stems and reduced or absent leaves.
- **Trees:** larger woody perennials that retain all of their above-ground wood tissue and are typically single-stemmed.
- **Vines:** twining woody perennials requiring external support for growth.
- **Mosses:** small green plants (one of three groups of bryophytes) with structures that resemble miniature leaves and stems. The leaves generally have a midrib called a costa. The sporophyte (the spore-bearing structure) is persistent for weeks.
- **Liverworts:** small green plants (one of three groups of bryophytes). There are both leafy and thalloid types - leafy liverworts lack a midrib on the leaves, while thalloid liverworts have no leaves. The sporophyte is short-lived.

### 4.2.3. Wildlife

The literature review resulted in a list of thirty (30) special-status wildlife species that have been known to occur within the BSA and surrounding two-miles, which is presented in **Table 5, Special-Status Wildlife Species**. Of these thirty (30) species, three (3) were considered to have moderate potential, twelve (12) were considered to have low potential, and fifteen (15) had no potential to occur in the BSA. Factors used to determine potential for occurrence include quality of habitat, soil type, impact from previous land use, and the date and location of prior CNDDDB occurrence records. Reconnaissance wildlife surveys will be conducted to determine if they are present or absent in the BSA.

**Table 5. Special-Status Wildlife Species**

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
<b>Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Wildlife:</b>						
<b>Wildlife with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.</b>						
<b>Listed Amphibians</b>						
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California tiger salamander - Sonoma County DPS	FE, ST, WL, IUCN:VU	The California tiger salamander is most commonly found in annual grassland habitat but also occurs in the grassy understory of valley-foothill hardwood habitats (oak savannahs), edges of mixed woodland and lower elevation coniferous forests, and uncommonly along stream courses in valley-foothill riparian habitats. Seasonal ponds or vernal pools are crucial to breeding. They also breed in slower parts of streams and in some permanent waters, primarily in grassland and woodland areas. Some pools may be alkaline. They usually breed in fish-free ephemeral ponds. They sometimes use permanent human-made ponds if predatory fishes are absent. They require refuges provided by ground squirrels and other burrowing mammals in which to enter a dormant state called estivation during the dry months.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks wild grassland habitat for this species and is not characterized by ephemeral wetland pools this species requires for breeding. Although several modern observations have occurred within the area, the fragmented nature of the BSA is not conducive to dispersal, and the grasses within the BSA are regularly maintained and offer poor habitat for this species. Further, this species requires small animal burrows or underground hideaways for shelter from desiccation.
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged Frog	FT, SCC, IUCN:VU	Inhabits lowland streams, wetlands and marshes, lakes, riparian woodlands, ponds, reservoirs, and other sources of permanent water. The species may also occur in uplands near breeding areas and along intermittent drainages connecting wetlands. The adults often use dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation closely associated with deep, still, or slow-moving water with overhanging vegetation like willows ( <i>Salix</i> spp.) and cattails ( <i>Typha</i> spp.). They require cold water pond habitats (including stream pools) with emergent and submergent vegetation. They have been found up to 100 feet from water in adjacent dense riparian vegetation.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the wetland habitat and groundcover for which this species is associated with and is not within close proximity to suitable wetlands.
<b>Listed Reptiles</b>						
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i> (=Actinemys marmorata marmorata)	Northwestern pond turtle (=northern western pond turtle)	FPT, SSC, BLM:S,	Requires stagnant or slow-moving water in aquatic habitats. Uncommon in high gradient streams. Found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation, and either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland. In streams, prefers pools to shallower areas. Logs, rocks, cattail ( <i>Typha</i> sp.) mats, and exposed banks are required for basking. May enter brackish water and even seawater. This species has a versatile diet of invertebrates, small amphibians, algae, and carrion.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable aquatic and upland habitat to support this species.
<b>Listed Birds</b>						
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	SE, BLM: S, FP, BCC	The bald eagle is federally delisted. Range-wide, bald eagles occur primarily in or near seacoasts, rivers, wetlands swamps, and large lakes. Requires large bodies of water, or free flowing rivers with abundant fish, and adjacent snags or other perches and nesting sites to support them. Perching sites need to be composed of large trees or snags with heavy limbs or broken tops. It roosts communally in winter in dense, sheltered, remote conifer stands. The State's breeding habitats are mainly in mountain and foothill forests and woodlands near reservoirs, lakes, and rivers. Large nests are normally built in the upper canopy of large trees, usually.	Yes	No	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable foraging habitat for this species and snags that may be utilized for perching. However, there are multiple modern sightings within close proximity to the BSA, near water sources. It is unlikely this species would utilize the BSA, but it may be observed flying

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
						over.
<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	Northern spotted owl	FT, ST, CDF:S	Found exclusively in damp, dense, old-growth coniferous forests, where they live among redwood ( <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> ), bigcone Douglas-fir ( <i>Pseudotsuga macrocarpa</i> ), western red cedar ( <i>Thuja plicata</i> ), and other conifers. The majority of these owls are found in forests with trees more than 100 years old and often near streams or other water sources. They prefer old-growth forests with tree canopies that are high and open enough for the owls to fly between and underneath the trees. Preferred areas have large trees with broken tops, deformed limbs or large holes used as nesting sites. Because spotted owls typically do not cross brushy or clear-cut areas, they prefer large expanses of undisturbed mature forest.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable forested areas for this species to forage. This species is highly associated with dense canopied forests and seldom disperses through disturbed areas that lack sufficient cover. Nearby modern occurrences are limited to wild areas with dense tree layer.
<b>Listed Invertebrates</b>						
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch butterfly	FPT	Monarch Butterflies are found in meadows, gardens, and open fields across North America. Breeds in summer and migrates to central Mexico for winter. Their diet consists primarily of milkweed ( <i>Asclepias</i> spp.) during the larval stage, while adults feed on nectar from a variety of flowering plants, including goldenrod ( <i>Solidago</i> spp.) and asters ( <i>Aster</i> spp.).	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks milkweed, a plant necessary as an egg-laying site and food source for larvae but adults will utilize a wide variety of flowering plants as a nectar source during migration, and this species is commonly seen nearby.
<b>Sensitive Wildlife:</b> These animals have no official status under the ESA and/or the CESA; however they are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, and/or local conservation agencies and organizations.						
<b>Sensitive Invertebrates</b>						
<i>Andrena blennospermatis</i>	Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee	G2, S1	The range of this species is limited to upland areas within close proximity to vernal pools. Nests, shallow tunnels with a large brood chamber, are excavated in the ground. The species has a limited flight ability and low dispersal tendency and may have difficulty colonizing artificially-constructed vernal pools.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain the vernal pool habitat this species burrows near. This bee has low dispersal tendency.
<i>Linderiella occidentalis</i>	California linderiella	G2G3	Found in a variety of natural, and artificial, seasonally ponded habitat types including vernal pools, swales, ephemeral drainages, stock ponds, reservoirs, ditches, backhoe pits, and ruts caused by vehicular activities. Seasonal pools in unplowed grasslands with old alluvial soils underlain by hardpan or in sandstone depressions. Water in the pools has very low alkalinity, conductivity, and total dissolved solids.	No	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain the ponded habitat this species is associated with such as vernal pools, stock ponds, swales, or ditches. There is only one modern (<20 years) observation of this species in Sonoma County.
<b>Sensitive Birds</b>						
<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	Clark's grebe	BCC	Large freshwater lakes and marshes whose edges have emergent vegetation such as reeds and rushes. On very large lakes, colonies may number in the hundreds of pairs during breeding season. Smaller numbers winter inland on lakes and rivers.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain a water source, as required for this species. Modern observations of this species in Sonoma County are limited to coastal areas or nearby lakes.
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Western grebe	BCC	Western grebes breed in freshwater lakes and marshes and migrate to coastal bays and marine environments for winter. They feed on small fish such as perch ( <i>Perca</i> spp.) and aquatic invertebrates like water fleas ( <i>Daphnia</i> spp.). Western grebes are found in large freshwater lakes and marshes in western North America. They are known for their striking courtship displays and are often seen in breeding colonies on isolated lakes. Their diet includes fish such as Percidae and small invertebrates. Habitat changes due to water management and pollution are concerns.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain a water source, as required for this species. Modern observations of this species in Sonoma County are limited to coastal areas or nearby lakes.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored blackbird	ST, SSC, IUCN: EN, BCC	The tricolored blackbird breeds primarily in the Central Valley and southern California, forming large colonies in freshwater marshes, agricultural fields, and other open wetlands with dense, emergent vegetation such as cattails or bulrush. Nests are built low within dense stands of vegetation over or near standing water. Foraging occurs in adjacent grasslands, pastures, and croplands. Roosting takes place in tall wetland vegetation near nesting colonies or in nearby	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable foraging habitat for this species. Nearby modern sightings are limited to pastures, croplands, and marshes.

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
			trees and shrubs, often communally and near foraging areas.			
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden eagle	BLM: S, FP, WL, BCC	Golden eagles occur primarily in mountainous canyon land, rimrock terrain of open desert and grassland areas. Habitat typically includes open rolling foothills of grasslands, oak savannas, oak and juniper woodlands, chaparral, mountain areas, and desert. They usually avoid heavily forested areas and extensive croplands. They may be found in coniferous habitat when open space is available (e.g., fire breaks, clear-cuts, burned areas, pasture-land, etc.). Golden eagles are typically not found in heavily forested areas, extensive croplands, or on the immediate coast and are almost never detected in urbanized environments. Golden eagles usually nest on cliffs. Nesting is primarily restricted to rugged, mountainous country and open habitats with canyons and escarpments. Golden eagles will also nest in trees, on ground, clay cliffs, river banks, and human-made structures, including windmills, observation towers, powerline poles, electricity transmission towers, nesting platforms, abandoned gold dredges, and electrical transmission towers. Many nests have an unobstructed wide view of the surrounding area or are on prominent escarpments. These eagles require a huge territory to forage for prey. They typically forage in open habitats including grasslands, deserts, savannas, and shrublands. Preferred territory sites include those that have a favorable nest site, a dependable food supply, and broad expanses of open country for foraging. Hilly or mountainous country, deeply cut canyons rising to open mountain slopes and crags are ideal habitat.	Yes	No	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable mountainous or open habitat for this species. Golden eagles are very rarely detected in urban settings. However, there have been several modern (<20 years) sightings in the area. This species is highly unlikely to utilize the BSA for foraging but may be seen flying over.
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Oak titmouse	BCC	The oak titmouse is a common resident in a variety of habitats but is primarily associated with oaks. It occurs in montane hardwood-conifer, montane hardwood, blue, valley, coastal oak woodlands, chaparral, and montane and valley foothill riparian habitats. They may use scrub oaks or other brush as long as woodland occurs nearby. Despite clear preference for oaks, populations in some areas have adapted locally to warm, dry environments without oaks, e.g., western juniper woodland in extreme northern California. Nests are constructed in natural tree cavities, in old woodpecker holes, or in a bird box.	Yes	Yes	<b>Moderate Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains minimal suitable habitat for this species, mainly the tree grove within the northwestern corner. However, this species is regularly observed in the park adjacent to the western border of the BSA and may forage within the BSA.
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	Wrentit	BCC	Found in dense chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian scrub, and oak woodland with dense vegetation. Extremely site-tenacious and very unlikely to be found out of habitat or out of range.	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable foraging habitat for this species. There have been several modern sightings in the area, however, this species is habitat specific and seldom forages outside of coastal scrub and dense woodlands, which are not present within the BSA.
<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	Northern harrier	SSC, BCC	Northern Harriers are found in open grasslands, fields, and marshes across North America. They breed in these habitats from April to August and migrate to the southern U.S. for winter, nesting on the ground in dense vegetation or tall grass. Their diet primarily consists of small mammals such as voles ( <i>Microtus</i> spp.), insects, and will opportunistically hunt small birds	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable foraging habitat for this species, as the open fields within the BSA are maintained and offer few prey opportunities for this species. There have been multiple observations in the area, but they are limited to more wild areas.
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided flycatcher	SSC, IUCN:NT, BCC	They breed mostly in coniferous forests in high mountains where tall trees overlook canyons, meadows, lakes, or other open terrain. They are mostly associated with edges, openings, and natural and human-created clearings in otherwise relatively dense forests, but they also occupy semi-open forests and burned forests. They require large, tall trees, usually conifers, for nesting and roosting sites. In the Sierra Nevada, it is more abundant in open mixed conifer and California red forest than in closed-canopy forest. High in the White Mountains, this species is associated with limber pine, western bristlecone pine, and lodgepole pine ( <i>Pinus contorta</i> ), preferring mature open stands. In bigcone Douglas-fir ( <i>Pseudotsuga macrocarpa</i> ) forests in northwestern	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA has minimal suitable foraging habitat for this species, as it lacks dense forests. However, there are several modern observations in the area, including one within a mile from the BSA.

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
			California, the species is detected more often at forest edges than in forest interiors. They also nest near the coast in tall trees, including eucalyptus ( <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) in foothill canyons. Nests in California are mostly in conifers but may be in a variety of species including willows ( <i>Salix</i> spp.), alders ( <i>Alnus</i> spp.), oaks and eucalyptus.			
<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Black swift	SSC, IUCN:VU, BCC	It nests in small colonies in moist crevices or caves on sea cliffs above the surf, or on cliffs behind, or adjacent to, waterfalls in deep canyons. It forages widely over many habitats. It lives where there are rocky cliffs available for its somewhat specialized nest site but has great powers of flight and often ranges far away from the nesting area. If there are suitable nest sites for breeding, the black swift will forage over almost any terrain and habitat.	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks suitable nesting habitat for this species and black swifts are very unlikely to use resources within the BSA, however, there are several modern sightings within the area. This species is an insectivore and is known to forage far from nesting areas, over a variety of habitats.
<i>Dryobates nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's woodpecker	BCC	The Nuttall's woodpecker is a common resident of low-elevation oak (any species) woodlands, especially where mixed with California sycamore ( <i>Platanus racemosa</i> ) and deciduous riparian habitats. They excavate a nest in a diseased or dead tree. Nests are located mostly in riparian habitat in dead (occasionally live) trunk or limb of willow ( <i>Salix</i> spp.), California sycamore, cottonwood ( <i>Populus</i> spp.), or alder ( <i>Alnus</i> spp.); rarely in oaks.	Yes	Yes	<b>Moderate Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains minimal suitable habitat for this species, mainly the tree grove within the northwestern corner. However, this species is regularly observed in the park adjacent to the western border of the BSA and may forage within the BSA.
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	San Francisco common yellowthroat	BCC	This subspecies of common yellowthroat is endemic to the San Francisco Bay area. Its current range includes coastal riparian and wetland areas in western Marin County, the tidal marsh systems of San Pablo Bay and southern San Francisco Bay, and coastal riparian and wetland areas in San Mateo County.	No	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA is not within this subspecies' range. The San Francisco common yellowthroat's range is limited to Marin, San Mateo, San Francisco, Contra Costa, and Alameda Counties, only extending to the very southernmost reaches of Sonoma County.
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's oriole	BCC	This species is found in western North America, northeastern Mexico, and southwestern Canada. They breed in open deciduous woodlands, scrubland, and riparian corridors. Bullock's orioles nest from late spring to early summer in willows ( <i>Salix</i> spp.), cottonwoods ( <i>Populus</i> spp.), sycamores ( <i>Platanus</i> spp.), madrones ( <i>Arbutus</i> spp.), and mesquite trees ( <i>Prosopis</i> spp.) at approximately 10-25' above ground at habitat edges. It migrates to Mexico and Central America for winter. Can adapt to pecan trees ( <i>Carya illinoensis</i> ) in orchards, irrigated fields, ranches, parks, and street trees. Its diet includes caterpillars (e.g., <i>Lonomia obliqua</i> ) and beetles (e.g., <i>Chrysomela scripta</i> ), fruits like mulberries ( <i>Morus</i> spp.) and cherries ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), and nectar from flowering.	Yes	Yes	<b>Moderate Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains some suitable foraging habitat for this species. Bullock's oriole prefers riparian and open woodland habitats but are commonly seen in urban areas, such as parks. There are many modern observations of this species in the area, including one within the BSA.
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California gull	BCC, WL	A fairly common colonial nester at alkali and freshwater lacustrine habitats east of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades, and an abundant visitor to coastal and interior lowlands in nonbreeding season. A colonial nester on islets in large interior lakes, either fresh or strongly alkaline. Preferred winter habitats along the coast are sandy beaches, mudflats, rocky intertidal, and pelagic areas of marine and estuarine habitats, as well as fresh and saline emergent wetlands. Inland, frequents lacustrine, riverine, and cropland habitats, landfill dumps, and open lawns in cities.	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains minimal suitable foraging habitat for this species. However, the California gull is known to travel further interior than other gull species and is known to frequent urban areas, such as schools, parking lots, and landfills, to forage for refuse.
<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Western gull	BCC	The western gull is a coastal species occurring year-round along the Pacific coast from Washington to Baja California. Breeding colonies are located on isolated coastal bluffs, sea stacks, and offshore islands, where nests are constructed on bare ground or rocky ledges using grasses and debris. Foraging occurs in nearshore marine waters, intertidal zones, and urban areas, with a diet that includes fish, invertebrates, carrion, and refuse. Roosting occurs on	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains minimal suitable foraging habitat for this species. However, the western gull is known to travel further interior than other gull species and is known to frequent urban areas, such as schools, parking lots, and landfills,

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
			coastal beaches, jetties, rooftops, and piers, often in large flocks, with individuals favoring open areas offering clear lines of sight.			to forage for refuse.
<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed dowitcher	BCC	Winters along both coasts of North America, with California's coastal estuaries and mudflats serving as key habitat during migration and winter. It breeds in subarctic bogs and wet meadows of Canada and Alaska, where it nests in grassy tussocks or mossy ground near water. Foraging occurs in coastal mudflats, estuaries, and salt marshes, where it probes for small invertebrates in soft substrates. Roosting sites are typically on elevated mudbanks, salt marsh islands, or shorelines that provide protection from flooding and disturbance.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable foraging habitat for this species, such as estuaries and mudflats. This species is highly associated with coastal areas, and modern occurrences in Sonoma are limited to those areas.
<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Marbled godwit	BCC	Breeds in shortgrass prairies near wetlands, avoids taller vegetation. Winters and migrates along coastal mudflats, estuaries, sandy beaches, estuaries, salt ponds, and wetlands. Short to long-distance migrant. Migrates to coastal wintering sites in the United States, Mexico, and Central America. Probes in sand or mud.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable foraging habitat for this species, such as estuaries and mudflats, and wetlands. This species is highly associated with coastal areas, and modern occurrences in Sonoma are limited to those areas.
<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	Western screech-owl	BCC	Compact owl that hunts in woods and deserts of western North America. Found in urban parks and residential areas, as well as forested habitats, especially deciduous trees along canyons and drainages. Commonly associated with cottonwoods, aspens, alders, birches, oaks, and bigleaf maples. Also occur in coastal areas and mountainous areas up to 6,000 feet elevation. Nests in tree cavities and artificial nest boxes.	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains some suitable habitat for this species; there is a strand of trees in the northwestern corner that this species could use for perching/foraging. This species is common in urban parks such as the one adjacent to the BSA (on the western border) and there are several modern observations in the area.
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's hummingbird	BCC	Allen's hummingbirds are found in sparse to dense scrub habitats and sparse to open woodlands. Distribution is highly dependent on abundance of nectar sources. They nest on twig or fork of tree or shrub.	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains minimal suitable foraging and nesting habitat for this species. Allen's hummingbirds will commonly forage in urban areas where nectar sources are present and there are several modern occurrences in the surrounding area.
<i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's goldfinch	BCC	Habitats include oak woodland, chaparral, riparian woodland, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, pinyon-juniper woodlands, palm oasis, usually near water. Breeding occurs predominately in open woodlands of arid and semiarid foothills and valleys, usually near water from sea level near the coast and in some interior valleys to nearly 2,900 meters in southern California. Nearby herbaceous habitats are often used for feeding. Nests are in evergreen oaks, conifers, or deciduous trees.	Yes	Yes	<b>Low Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA contains minimal suitable foraging and nesting habitat for this species. There have been several modern observations in the area and this species could potentially disperse through the BSA.
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California thrasher	BCC	Nests and forages in chaparral of coastal and foothill areas, as well as in nearby areas with junipers, pines, and oaks with plenty of underbrush, including sagebrush. Usually on or near ground. Breed in nests in bush or small tree. Nest constructed by both adults.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the dense brush and tree canopy this species primarily forages in. There is only one modern documented sighting of this species in Sonoma County, approximately 30 miles away.
<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	Willet	BCC	Found along both coasts of North America, with the western population wintering along the Pacific coast and breeding inland across the western U.S. In California, it is primarily a winter resident of estuaries, mudflats, and sandy beaches. Breeding occurs farther inland in wet meadows and marsh edges where nests are placed on the ground in tall grasses. Foraging occurs in intertidal zones and mudflats. Roosting sites include open flats, salt marsh levees, or sandy beaches, typically near foraging areas.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the estuaries, mudflats, and sandy beaches this species relies on for foraging habitat during the nonbreeding season. Nearby modern observations of this species are limited to coastal regions.

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
<b>Sensitive Mammals</b>						
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	SSC	Badgers occur from alpine meadows to elevations as low as Death Valley, which is below sea level. Essentially the badger is an animal of open places. It shuns forests. In California, badgers occupy a diversity of habitats. The principal requirements seem to be sufficient food, friable soils, and relatively open, uncultivated ground. Grasslands, savannas, openings in desert scrub, and grassy mountain meadows near timberline are preferred. They can also occur in treeless pastures and drained marshes. Badgers are generally associated with dry, open, treeless regions, prairies, parklands, and cold desert areas. They seem to occur primarily in areas of low to moderate slope.	Yes	No	<b>No Potential for Occurrence in the BSA.</b> The BSA lacks the open, undeveloped habitat this species requires for foraging. The BSA occurs within a highly developed suburban setting and is fragmented from nearby wild areas where this species may forage. Nearby modern observations of this species are limited to less developed areas.

Legend and Notes
<p><b>Notes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Yes</b> = the BSA is located within the wildlife species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA contains suitable habitats or conditions to support the species. The wildlife species has the potential to occur within the BSA. Further evaluation is needed.</li> <li>• <b>No</b> = the BSA is located outside the wildlife species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA lacks suitable habitats or conditions to support the species. It is highly unlikely for the wildlife species to have a potential to occur within the BSA. No further evaluation is needed.</li> <li>• <b>DPS = distinct population segment:</b> A DPS, or a distinct population segment, is a vertebrate population or group of populations that is discrete from other populations of the species and significant in relation to the entire species. The ESA provides for listing species, subspecies, or distinct population segments of vertebrate species.</li> <li>• <b>ESU = evolutionarily significant unit:</b> a Pacific salmon population or group of populations that is substantially reproductively isolated from other conspecific populations and that represents an important component of the evolutionary legacy of the species.</li> </ul> <p><b>Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes:</b> the ESA is administered by the USFWS and NMFS. The USFWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the responsibilities of NMFS are mainly marine wildlife such as whales and anadromous fish such as salmon. For the purposes of the ESA, Congress defined species to include subspecies, varieties, and, for vertebrates, distinct population segments. The official federal listing of Endangered and Threatened animals is published in 50 CFR § 17.11.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>FE = federally listed as endangered:</b> any species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.</li> <li>• <b>FT = federally listed as threatened:</b> any species of plant or animal that is considered likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future.</li> <li>• <b>FC = federal candidate for listing:</b> candidate species are plants and animals for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their biological status and threats to propose them for listing as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by higher priority listing actions to address species in greater need. A proposed regulation has not yet been published in the Federal Register for these species.</li> <li>• <b>FPE = federally proposed for listing as endangered:</b> a candidate species that has been proposed by USFWS or NMFS for listing as endangered and the proposed rule, but not a final rule, to list has been published in the Federal Register.</li> <li>• <b>FPT = federally proposed for listing as threatened:</b> a candidate species that has been proposed by USFWS or NMFS for listing as threatened and the proposed rule, but not a final rule, to list has been published in the Federal Register.</li> <li>• <b>FPD = federally proposed for delisting:</b> a species that has been proposed by USFWS or NMFS for delisting (or down listing from endangered to threatened) and the proposed rule to delist has been published in the Federal Register.</li> </ul> <p><b>California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing Codes:</b> the CESA is administered by CDFW. The official listing of <i>Animals of California Declared To Be Endangered or Threatened</i> is contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, § 670.5. Species and subspecies of California native animals are declared to be endangered or threatened as defined by §§ 2062 and 2067 of the Fish and Game Code.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SE = state-listed as endangered:</b> "endangered species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease (Fish and Game Code § 2062).</li> <li>• <b>ST = state-listed as threatened:</b> "threatened species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts (Fish and Game Code § 2067).</li> <li>• <b>SCE = state candidate for listing as endangered:</b> a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of endangered species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).</li> <li>• <b>SCT = state candidate for listing as threatened:</b> a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed by publication in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).</li> <li>• <b>SCD = state candidate for delisting:</b> a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for removal from either the list of endangered species or the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to remove the species to either list.</li> </ul> <p><b>California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Designations:</b>          For some wildlife species, the CNDDDB is only concerned with specific portions of the life history, such as roosts, rookeries, or nesting colonies. For many species of birds, the primary emphasis is on the breeding population in California. For some species which do</p>

**Legend and Notes**

not breed in California but winter here, emphasis is on wintering range. The SSC designation thus may include a comment regarding the specific protection provided such as nesting or wintering

- **SSC = species of special concern:** a species of special concern is a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal (fish, amphibian, reptile, bird and mammal) native to California that currently satisfies one or more of the following (not necessarily mutually exclusive) criteria: is extirpated from the state or, in the case of birds, in its primary seasonal or breeding role; is listed as federally-, but not state-, threatened or endangered; meets the state definition of threatened or endangered, but has not formally been listed; is experiencing, or formerly experienced, serious (noncyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for state threatened or endangered status; has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from any factor(s), that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for state threatened or endangered status.
- **Fully protected:** fully protected animal species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock. Lists were created for fish (Fish and Game Code § 5515), amphibians and reptiles (Fish and Game Code § 5050), birds (Fish and Game Code § 3511) and mammals (Fish and Game Code § 4700).
- **WL = watch list:** this list includes birds identified in the *California Bird Species of Special Concern* (Shuford and Gardali, 2008) report and are not on the current CDFW species of special concern list, but were on previous lists and they have not been state-listed under CESA; were previously state or federally listed and now are on neither list; or are on the list of fully protected species.
- **Special Animals List:** the CESA does not allow listing of insects, so despite the insect's precarious status, the insect has no protection under state legislation. CDFW includes this insect on its Special Animals List.
- **California Fish and Game Code §§ 4800 – 4810:** The mountain lion (genus *Puma*) is a specially protected mammal under the laws of California. It is unlawful to take, injure, possess, transport, import, or sell any mountain lion or any part or product thereof, except as specifically provided in California Fish and Game Code §§ 4800 - 4810.
- Protected by § 460 of the California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 14.

**Global Ranking**

The global rank (G-rank) is a reflection of the overall status of an element throughout its global range.

- GX: Presumed Extinct – Not located despite intensive searches and virtually no likelihood of rediscovery.
- GH: Possibly Extinct – Known from only historical occurrences but still some hope of rediscovery. Examples of evidence include (1) that a species has not been documented in approximately 20-40 years despite some searching and/or some evidence of significant habitat loss or degradation; (2) that a species has been searched for unsuccessfully, but not thoroughly enough to presume that it is extinct throughout its range.
- G1: Critically Imperiled – At very high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations or occurrences, very steep declines, very severe threats, or other factors.
- G2: Imperiled – At high risk of extinction due to restricted range, few populations or occurrences, steep declines, severe threats, or other factors.
- G3: Vulnerable – At moderate risk of extinction due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors.
- G4: Apparently Secure – At fairly low risk of extinction due to an extensive range and/or many populations or occurrences, but with possible cause for some concern as a result of local recent declines, threats, or other factors.
- G5: Secure – At very low risk of extinction due to a very extensive range, abundant populations, or occurrences, and little to no concern from declines or threats.
- GNR: Unranked – Global rank not yet assessed.

**State Ranking:**

The state rank (S-rank) is assigned in much the same way as the global rank, but state ranks refer to the imperilment status only within California's state boundaries.

- SX: Presumed Extirpated – Species is believed to be extirpated from the state Not located despite intensive searches of historical sites and other appropriate habitat, and virtually no likelihood that it will be rediscovered
- SH: Possibly Extirpated – Known from only historical records but still some hope of rediscovery. There is evidence that the species may no longer be present in the state, but not enough to state this with certainty. Examples of such evidence include (1) that a species has not been documented in approximately 20-40 years despite some searching and/or some evidence of significant habitat loss or degradation; (2) that a species has been searched for unsuccessfully, but not thoroughly enough to presume that it is no longer present in the jurisdiction.
- S1: Critically Imperiled – At very high risk of extirpation in the state due to very restricted range, very few populations or occurrences, very steep declines, severe threats, or other factors.
- S2: Imperiled – At high risk of extirpation in the state due to restricted range, few populations or occurrences, steep declines, severe threats, or other factors.
- S3: Vulnerable – At moderate risk of extirpation in the state due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors.
- S4: Apparently Secure – At a fairly low risk of extirpation in the state due to an extensive range and/or many populations or occurrences, but with possible cause for some concern as a result of recent declines, threats, or other factors.
- S5: Secure – At very low or no risk of extirpation in the state due to a very extensive range, abundant populations or occurrences, and little to no concern from declines or threats.
- SNR: Unranked – State rank not yet assessed.

**United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Designations:**

- **FSC = federal species of concern:** federal species of concern is an informal term. It is not defined in the ESA. The term commonly refers to species that are declining or appear to be in need of conservation.
- **BCC = bird of conservation concern:** a bird of conservation concern is listed in the USFWS' 2008 *Birds of Conservation Concern* report. The report identifies species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become candidates for listing under the ESA. While all of the bird species included in the report are priorities for conservation action, the list makes no finding with regard to whether they warrant consideration for ESA listing.

## 4.3. BIOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

### 4.3.1. Vegetation

#### 4.3.1.1. Vegetation Communities Descriptions

Determining vegetation communities is critical for understanding the natural processes of the area and informs potentials for wildlife and plant species to occur. Three vegetation communities were determined within the site. Descriptions of these communities found within the BSA are discussed below. A map that illustrates all onsite plant communities is included in **Exhibit VI, Vegetation Communities**.

##### **Developed**

Developed areas are those that primarily consist of structures, pavement, and roads. The majority of Piner High School's campus falls into this community; there are isolated ornamental trees dispersed across campus, but few areas where wildlife can disperse. Most of the northern section of the BSA is comprised of this community. Species present include Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), olive (*Olea europea*), deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), and cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera*).

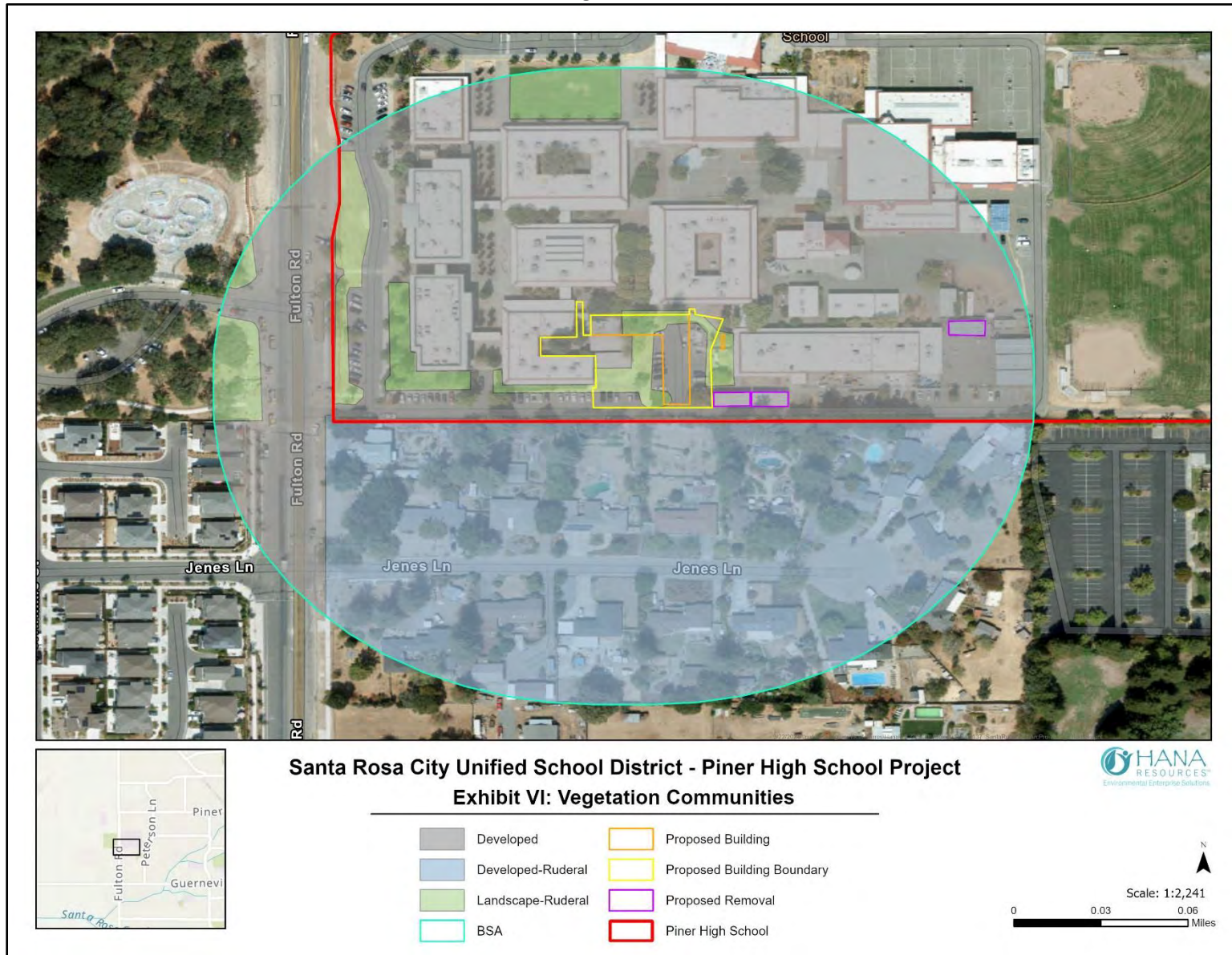
##### **Developed-Ruderal**

This encompasses the homes to the south of campus, whose large undeveloped yards contain high percentage of non-native vegetation with a low to zero percentage of native vegetation. Within the BSA, this area extends across the southern area of suburban sprawl. While this area is not devoid of vegetation, most species present are non-native ornamentals, including the trees alongside the roads and the vegetation on the undeveloped parts of the parcels.

##### **Landscape-Ruderal**

This area refers to landscaped lawns characterized by low grasses or patches of areas that are maintained but likely host small numbers of invasive or ruderal species and ornamental trees. There are several areas within the northern section of the BSA that include this community. Species in this community include crimson fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), dallisgrass (*Paspalum dilatatum*), and hairy hawkbit (*Leontodon saxatilis*).

**Exhibit VI: Vegetation Communities**



#### 4.3.1.2. Sensitive Natural Communities

Sensitive natural communities are communities that are of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable. These communities may or may not contain special-status plants or their habitat. The literature review and survey found no sensitive vegetation communities within the BSA.

### 4.3.2. Plant Species

#### 4.3.2.1. General

Plant species observed or detected during the site survey were characteristic of the existing site conditions. A full list of the plant species detected within the Survey Area is included in **Appendix C, Plant & Wildlife Species Observed/Detected Onsite**.

#### 4.3.2.2. Special-Status Species

Of the sixty-nine (69) special-status plant species found during the literature review, one (1) had moderate potential for occurrence and sixty-eight (68) had no potential for occurrence. None of these sensitive species were detected in the BSA during the field survey. These findings align with expectations based on the urbanized setting of the BSA and the lack of native habitat features necessary to support the sensitive species identified in the literature review. Focused surveys are required for any federal and/or state listed endangered species with potential to occur on site when the species is in bloom to ensure it is both evident and identifiable during the survey. No sensitive species were observed/detected onsite; therefore, no focused surveys are required.

### 4.3.3. Wildlife

#### 4.3.3.1. General

Wildlife species observed or detected during the site survey were characteristic of the existing site conditions. A full list of the wildlife species detected within the Survey Area is included in **Appendix C, Plant & Wildlife Species Observed/Detected Onsite**.

#### **Birds**

Eighteen (18) species were observed/detected within the BSA during the reconnaissance field survey.

- Oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*)
- Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*)
- American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)
- Nuttall's Woodpecker (*Dryobates nuttallii*)
- House finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*)
- California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*)
- Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)
- House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)
- Cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)
- Bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*)
- Black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*)
- Western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*)
- White-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*)
- Lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*)
- Eurasian collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*)
- European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)
- Violet-green swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*)
- Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*)

### **Mammals**

No mammals were detected during the field survey.

### **Reptiles/Amphibians**

No reptiles or amphibians were detected during the field survey.

#### **4.3.3.2. Sensitive Wildlife Species**

Of the thirty (30) special-status wildlife species identified in the literature review, three (3) were considered to have moderate occurrence potential in the BSA: oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Dryobates nuttallii*), and Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*). Two (2) of these sensitive species, oak titmouse and Nuttall's woodpecker, were detected in the BSA during surveys.

All sensitive species detected during the survey are described and have regulatory listings as follows:

#### **Oak Titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*)**

The oak titmouse is a Bird of Conservation Concern in the continental USA under the USFWS. This small songbird is a dullish gray-brown with a short, stubby bill, a medium-long tail and a short crest (Cornell Lab of Ornithology 2025). They are slightly darker above than below and may appear buffy along the flanks. This species is active and constantly gleaning insects and seeds from bark and leaves

The oak titmouse is strongly associated with oaks, though they may utilize open pine, mixed oak-pine, or western juniper forests. This species is almost entirely restricted to dry slopes in California, though it ranges north to Oregon and south to Baja California. They are permanent residents, seldom wandering far from nesting areas and often defending territories year-round. Nest sites are usually cavities in trees or in poles or fence posts; this species will occasionally use nest boxes or nest in crevices of buildings. A pair may have one to two broods, with clutch sizes ranging from three to nine eggs. Eggs are incubated for 14-16 days and the nestling period lasts 16-21 days. Acorns, pine seeds, oats, berries, catkins, leafhoppers, aphids, scales, caterpillars, beetles, ants, flies, and spiders make up the bulk of the oak titmouse's diet.

The most recognized threat to the oak titmouse is the loss of California oak woodlands amid the state's rapid population increase during the twentieth century. This species has suffered a cumulative decline of 57% since 1966 and is rated a 14 out of 20 on the Continental Concern Score. Suitable foraging habitat is present for this species in the BSA, though minimal.

#### **Nuttall's Woodpecker (*Dryobates nuttallii*)**

Nuttall's woodpecker is a Bird of Conservation Concern in the terrestrial Bird Conservation Region of Coastal California under the USFWS. The Nuttall's woodpecker is a small woodpecker with back-and-white barring up its back. Sexes are sexually dimorphic, with males displaying a red patch at the rear of the head and a slight buffy breast, compared to the crisp white breast of females.

Nuttall's woodpeckers are year-round residents of oak woodlands from around 900-5,500 feet elevation and their range extends from Southern to Northern California. This species commonly uses wooded suburban areas and woodlands near streams, foraging for insects such as beetles, beetle larvae, ants, termites, and millipedes in the bark of oaks, cottonwoods, and willows. Pairs are monogamous and establish and maintain year-round territories. New nests are excavated yearly in dead trunks or limbs of willows, cottonwoods, sycamores, oaks, or alders. Clutch sizes range from three to six eggs.

Though this species is fairly common, it is considered a species of moderate conservation importance due to its restricted range and association with intact oak and forests near streams. The primary threats to Nuttall's woodpecker include loss of habitat due to both urbanization and an oak fungal disease known as sudden oak death. As a cavity nester and excavator, this species provides nest sites for other cavity-dwelling species.

## SECTION 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1. PLANTS

None of the sixty-nine (69) sensitive plant species identified in the literature review were present within the BSA. One (1) sensitive, but not listed, species has moderate potential for occurrence, congested-headed hayfield tarplant (*Hemizonia congesta* ssp. *congesta*), with the remaining sixty-eight (68) having no potential for occurrence. Focused surveys are required for any federal and/or state listed endangered species with potential to occur on site when the species is in bloom to ensure it is both evident and identifiable during the survey. Due to the survey area's developed and maintained nature and its location in a suburban setting, there is no potential for occurrence for all but one (1) of the sensitive species identified in the literature review. The general reconnaissance survey was conducted during the peak blooming period for a majority of these sensitive species and found no sensitive plant species present within the BSA. Thus, no focused botanical surveys are required.

### 5.2. WILDLIFE

Of the thirty (30) sensitive wildlife species identified in the literature review, three (3) have a moderate potential to occur due to potential foraging opportunities on site, and twenty-seven (27) have no potential to occur in the Survey Area. These three (3) species are considered USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern. During the field survey, two (2) of the three (3) sensitive bird species were detected: Nuttall's woodpecker and oak titmouse. The BSA is developed and provides minimal to no suitable breeding or nesting habitat for either of these species, nonetheless, these species are opportunistic and often forage in areas adjacent to urban areas. The school district would be required to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and as standard practice, implement pre-construction nesting bird surveys. The project would not impact sensitive wildlife species.

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**APPENDIX A**  
*SITE PHOTOGRAPHS*

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**Photo 1: Site overview.** View of the site from the southern boundary of the parcel, facing north towards location of proposed Folia Building.



**Photo 2: Site overview.** View of the site from the southern boundary of the parcel, facing east.



**Photo 3: Site overview.** View of location of the proposed Folia Building, facing south.



**Photo 4: Site overview.** Facing west towards Building G, west of the proposed Folia Building.



**Photo 5: Site overview.** Open area to the east of proposed Folia Building, south of Building B.



**Photo 6: Site overview.** View of Building C from location of proposed Folia Building, facing north.



**Photo 7: Site overview.** View of the site from the southeastern boundary of the parcel, facing west towards Fulton Road.



**Photo 8: Site overview.** View of the site from the southern boundary of the parcel, facing west towards Fulton Road.



**Photo 9: Site overview.** Facing east towards ornamental olive trees (*Olea europaea*) in location of proposed Folia Building, west of Building B and Building D.



**Photo 10: Site overview.** View of Building B, to the north of location of proposed Folia Building.



**Photo 11: Site overview.** Parking lot in location of proposed Folia Building, facing south.



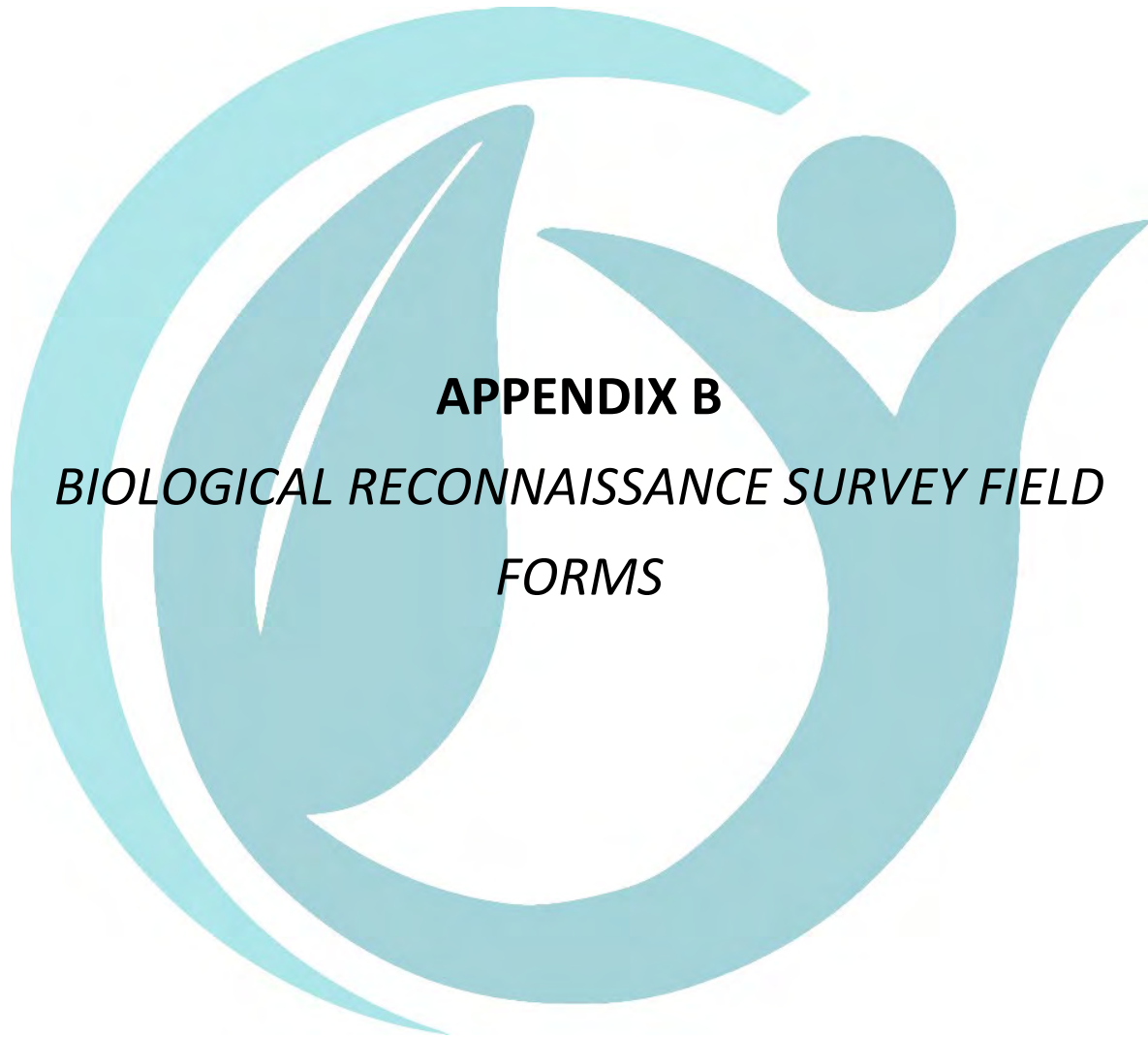
**Photo 12: Site overview.** View from the southeastern boundary of the parcel, facing east.



**Photo 13:** Facing south towards ornamental Chinese elm trees (*Ulmus parvifolia*), north of the location of the proposed Folia Building.



**Photo 14:** Ornamental olive tree adjacent to proposed Folia Building location.





## Biological Reconnaissance Survey Field Form

Date: 6/17/25 Project Name: Santa Rosa SD

Job #: 7137 Client: Placworks

Surveyor(s): Candace Reynolds

### LOCATION DESCRIPTION

Site Address: Piner Hs  
1700 Fulton Rd City, State: Santa Rosa, CA

Habitat Types Present: Santa Rosa, CA 95403  
primarily urban and disturbed

Current Land Uses: low to med/high intensity, residential, commercial

Start (time) 8:30am

Temp (°F) 56° F

Cloud Cover (%) 0

Precipitation 0

Wind (mph) 0

End (time) 1030am

Temp (°F) 68° F

Cloud Cover (%) 0

Precipitation 0

Wind (mph) 5

### NOTES: (Nest locations and species behavioral notes, disturbances, habitat conditions, etc.)

Most of site observations through campus w/ ornamental trees, shrubs, and forbs. Section marked native garden in campus center - met principal and said she's not sure if all plants are native but I got photos of all. 500 ft buffer south of project area was through a neighborhood. Mostly ornamental trees, shrubs, and forbs that were captured during other areas of survey. Most areas of survey observed were landscaped, maintained. Highest bird activity along fence line south of project site.

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVATIONS

PLANT SPECIES PRESENT	
Specify plant layer as herb (h), shrub (s), or tree (t)	
Species	Layer
Chinese pistache	t
Fennel	h
Showy milkweed	h
Spotted callalily	h
Common ivy	h
New Zealand flax	h
african daisy	h
horsetweed	h
indian blanket	h
Common sunflower	h
bristly oxeye	h
hairy hawkbit	h
mexican monardella	h
alpine wallflower	h
mountain sandwort	h
strawberry tree	t
mexican manzanita	t
bearberry	s
dwarf silver-wattle	t
spanish clover	h
eastern redbud	t
CA live oak	t
valley oak	t
longbeak stork's bill	h
scarlet geranium	h
horseshoe geranium	h
red flowering currant	s
fortnight lily	h
topped lavender	h
mexican bush sage	h
baby sage	h
lemon thyme	h

PLANT SPECIES PRESENT	
Specify plant layer as herb (h), shrub (s), or tree (t)	
Species	Layer
crepe-myrtle	t
cheeseweed	h
Tasmanian blue gum	t
bottlebrush	s
Japanese wax-leaf privet	s
glossy privet	s
olive tree	t
CA fusilia	h
CA poppy	h
Old world sycamore	t
coffeeberry	s
Japanese rose	s
cherry plum	t
plum	t
Bradford pear	t
Himalayan blackberry	h
confetti bush	s
Japanese maple	t
silver maple	t
goldenrain tree	t
summer lilac	s
chinese elm	t
common lantana	h
purpletop vervain	h
jarvis tree	s
european grape	s
Canary island date palm	t
slender wild oat	h
purple moor grass	h
mexican feather grass	h
dallisgrass	h
crimson fountain grass	h

Biologist Signature: Candace Reynolds

Date: 6/17/25







**APPENDIX C**  
*PLANT & WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED/DETECTED*  
*ONSITE*

---

PLANTS		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
<b>EUDICOTS</b>		
<b>Anacardiaceae - Cashew Family</b>		
<i>*Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese pistache	
<b>Apiaceae - Carrot Family</b>		
<i>*Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	
<b>Apocynaceae - Dogbane Family</b>		
<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	Showy milkweed	
<b>Araceae - Arum Family</b>		
<i>*Zantedeschia albomaculata</i>	Spotted calla lily	
<b>Araliaceae - Ginseng Family</b>		
<i>*Hedera helix</i>	Common ivy	
<b>Asphodelaceae - Aloe Family</b>		
<i>*Phormium tenax</i>	New Zealand flax	
<b>Asteraceae - Sunflower Family</b>		
<i>*Dimorphotheca sinuata</i>	African daisy	
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Horseweed	
<i>*Gaillardia pulchella</i>	Indian blanket	
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Common sunflower	
<i>*Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Bristly oxtongue	
<i>*Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Hairy hawkbit	
<i>*Tagetes lemmonii</i>	Mexican marigold	
<b>Brassicaceae - Mustard Family</b>		
<i>*Erysimum linifolium</i>	Alpine wallflower	
<b>Caryophyllaceae - Carnation Family</b>		
<i>*Arenaria montana</i>	Mountain sandwort	
<b>Ericaceae - Heath Family</b>		
<i>*Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry tree	
<i>Arctostaphylos pungens</i>	Mexican manzanita	
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry	
<b>Fabaceae - Legume Family</b>		
<i>*Acacia nanodealbata</i>	Dwarf silver-wattle	
<i>Acmispon americanus</i>	Spanish clover	
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern redbud	
<b>Fagaceae - Beech Family</b>		
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	California live oak	
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley oak	

PLANTS		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
<b>Geraniaceae - Geranium Family</b>		
<i>*Erodium botrys</i>	Longbeak stork's bill	
<i>*Pelargonium inquinans</i>	Scarlet geranium	
<i>*Pelargonium zonale</i>	Horseshoe geranium	
<b>Grossulariaceae - Currant Family</b>		
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red flowering currant	
<b>Iridaceae - Iris Family</b>		
<i>*Dietes grandiflora</i>	Fortnight lily	
<b>Lamiaceae - Mint Family</b>		
<i>*Lavandula stoechas</i>	Topped lavender	
<i>*Salvia leucantha</i>	Mexican bush sage	
<i>*Salvia microphylla</i>	Baby sage	
<i>*Thymus citriodorus</i>	lemon thyme	
<b>Lythraceae - Loosestrife Family</b>		
<i>*Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe-myrtle	
<b>Malvaceae - Mallow Family</b>		
<i>*Malva parviflora</i>	Cheeseweed	
<b>Myrtaceae - Myrtle Family</b>		
<i>*Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian blue gum	
<i>*Melaleuca rugulosa</i>	Bottlebrush	
<b>Oleaceae - Olive Family</b>		
<i>*Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese wax-leaf privet	
<i>*Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy privet	
<i>*Olea europaea</i>	Olive tree	
<b>Onagraceae - Evening Primrose Family</b>		
<i>Epilobium canum</i>	California fuchsia	
<b>Papaveraceae - Poppy Family</b>		
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	
<b>Plantanaceae - Plane Family</b>		
<i>*Platanus orientalis</i>	Old World sycamore	
<b>Rhamnaceae - Buckthorn Family</b>		
<i>Frangula californica</i>	Coffeeberry	
<b>Rosaceae - Rose Family</b>		
<i>*Kerria japonica</i>	Japanese rose	
<i>*Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry plum	
<i>*Prunus domestica</i>	Plum	

PLANTS		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
<i>*Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford pear	
<i>*Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry	
<b>Rutaceae - Citrus Family</b>		
<i>*Coleonema pulchellum</i>	Confetti bush	
<b>Sapindaceae - Soapberry Family</b>		
<i>*Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	
<i>*Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple	
<i>*Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	goldenrain tree	
<b>Scrophulariaceae - Figwort Family</b>		
<i>*Buddleja davidii</i>	Summer lilac	
<b>Ulmaceae - Elm Family</b>		
<i>*Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm	
<b>Verbenaceae - Verbena Family</b>		
<i>*Lantana camara</i>	Common Lantana	
<i>*Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purpletop vervain	
<b>Viburnaceae - Moschatel Family</b>		
<i>*Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustine	
<b>Vitaceae - Grape Family</b>		
<i>*Vitis vinifera</i>	European grape	
<b>MONOCOTS</b>		
<b>Areaceae - Palm Family</b>		
<i>*Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island date palm	
<b>Poaceae - Grass Family</b>		
<i>*Avena barbata</i>	Slender wild oat	
<i>*Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple moor grass	
<i>*Nassella tenuissima</i>	Mexican feathergrass	
<i>*Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Dallisgrass	
<i>*Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Crimson fountain grass	
<i>*Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	Medusahead	
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>		
<b>Cupressaceae - Cypress Family</b>		
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast redwood	
<b>Pinaceae - Pine Family</b>		
<i>*Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	
<i>*Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo pine	
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific yew	

PLANTS		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
<b>Podocarpaceae - Podocarp Family</b>		
<i>*Afrocarpus gracilior</i>	African fern tree	
<b>Legend</b>		
*= Non-native/ invasive species	CRPR – California Rare Plant Rank	
	1A. Presumed extinct in California	
<i>Special Status:</i>	1B. Rare or Endangered in California and elsewhere	
Federal:	2. Rare or Endangered in California, more common elsewhere	
FE = Endangered	3. Plants for which we need more information - Review list	
FT = Threatened	4. Plants of limited distribution - Watch list	
State:	Threat Ranks	
SE = Endangered	.1 - Seriously endangered in California	
ST =Threatened	.2 - Fairly endangered in California	

WILDLIFE		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Special Status
<b>BIRDS</b>		
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Oak titmouse	
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird	
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	
<i>Drobates nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's woodpecker	
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House finch	
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California towhee	
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird	
<i>*Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff swallow	
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Bushtit	
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black phoebe	
<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	Western bluebird	
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	White-breasted nuthatch	
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Lesser goldfinch	
<i>*Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian collared dove	
<i>*Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling	
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Violet-green swallow	
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren	
<b>Legend:</b>		
*=Non-native or invasive species		
Federal:	State:	
FE = Endangered	SE = Endangered	
FT = Threatened	ST =Threatened	
	CSC = California Species of Special Concern	
	CFP = California Fully Protected Species	



**APPENDIX D**  
*USDA NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION  
SERVICE WEB SOIL SURVEY*

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# Custom Soil Resource Report for Sonoma County, California

## Piner Highschool



# Preface

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Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist ([http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2\\_053951](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951)).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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# Contents

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<b>Preface</b> .....	2
<b>How Soil Surveys Are Made</b> .....	5
<b>Soil Map</b> .....	8
Soil Map.....	9
Legend.....	10
Map Unit Legend.....	11
Map Unit Descriptions.....	11
Sonoma County, California.....	13
HtA—Huichica loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes.....	13
HtC—Huichica loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes.....	14
HuB—Huichica loam, ponded, 0 to 5 percent slopes.....	15
RnA—Riverwash.....	17
<b>References</b> .....	18

# How Soil Surveys Are Made

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Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

## Custom Soil Resource Report

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

## Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

# Soil Map

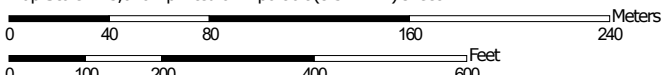
---

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

# Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map




Map Scale: 1:3,020 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.




Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84


### MAP LEGEND

**Area of Interest (AOI)**

 Area of Interest (AOI)




















**Soils**







 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

**Special Point Features**






-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features


**Water Features**

 Streams and Canals

**Transportation**

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

**Background**

 Aerial Photography

### MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 Web Soil Survey URL:  
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Sonoma County, California  
 Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 8, 2024

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 26, 2022—Apr 25, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HtA	Huichica loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	11.5	30.2%
HtC	Huichica loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	1.4	3.7%
HuB	Huichica loam, ponded, 0 to 5 percent slopes	23.5	61.7%
RnA	Riverwash	1.7	4.5%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>38.2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate

## Custom Soil Resource Report

pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

## Sonoma County, California

### HtA—Huichica loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* hffk  
*Elevation:* 100 to 300 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 30 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 260 days  
*Farmland classification:* Farmland of statewide importance

#### Map Unit Composition

*Huichica and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

#### Description of Huichica

##### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Footslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Base slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rock

##### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 14 inches:* loam  
*H2 - 14 to 23 inches:* sandy clay loam  
*H3 - 23 to 30 inches:* clay  
*H4 - 30 to 57 inches:* cemented

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches; 20 to 40 inches to duripan  
*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained  
*Runoff class:* High  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Low (about 3.5 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3s  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 3s  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* C  
*Ecological site:* R014XG912CA - Loamy Terrace  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

**Minor Components**

**Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit: 5 percent*  
*Landform: Basin floors*  
*Hydric soil rating: Yes*

**Haire**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*  
*Hydric soil rating: No*

**Wright**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*  
*Hydric soil rating: No*

**Zamora**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*  
*Hydric soil rating: No*

**Clear lake**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*  
*Landform: Depressions*  
*Hydric soil rating: Yes*

**HtC—Huichica loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes**

**Map Unit Setting**

*National map unit symbol: hffl*  
*Elevation: 100 to 300 feet*  
*Mean annual precipitation: 30 inches*  
*Mean annual air temperature: 61 degrees F*  
*Frost-free period: 260 days*  
*Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Huichica and similar soils: 85 percent*  
*Minor components: 15 percent*  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

**Description of Huichica**

**Setting**

*Landform: Terraces*  
*Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope*  
*Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope*  
*Down-slope shape: Linear*  
*Across-slope shape: Linear*  
*Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rock*

## Custom Soil Resource Report

### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 14 inches:* loam  
*H2 - 14 to 23 inches:* sandy clay loam  
*H3 - 23 to 30 inches:* clay  
*H4 - 30 to 57 inches:* cemented

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 2 to 9 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches; 20 to 40 inches to duripan  
*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained  
*Runoff class:* High  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Low (about 3.5 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3e  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 3e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* C  
*Ecological site:* R014XG912CA - Loamy Terrace  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Minor Components

#### Haire

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### Unnamed

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

## HuB—Huichica loam, ponded, 0 to 5 percent slopes

### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* hffn  
*Elevation:* 100 to 300 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 30 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 260 days  
*Farmland classification:* Farmland of statewide importance

### Map Unit Composition

*Huichica and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

## Description of Huichica

### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Footslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Base slope

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rock

### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 14 inches:* loam

*H2 - 14 to 23 inches:* sandy clay loam

*H3 - 23 to 38 inches:* clay

*H4 - 38 to 57 inches:* cemented

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 5 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches; 20 to 40 inches to duripan

*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained

*Runoff class:* High

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* About 0 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* None

*Frequency of ponding:* Frequent

*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Low (about 3.5 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3w

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 3w

*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D

*Ecological site:* R014XG912CA - Loamy Terrace

*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

## Minor Components

### Clear lake

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Landform:* Depressions

*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

### Wright

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Zamora

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent

*Hydric soil rating:* No

## RnA—Riverwash

### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* hfj7  
*Elevation:* 700 to 2,900 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 8 to 15 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 46 to 52 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 110 to 180 days  
*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

### Map Unit Composition

*Riverwash:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

### Description of Riverwash

#### Setting

*Landform:* Flood plains  
*Parent material:* Sandy and gravelly alluvium

#### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 6 inches:* very gravelly sand  
*H2 - 6 to 60 inches:* stratified very gravelly coarse sand to very gravelly sand

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent  
*Drainage class:* Excessively drained  
*Runoff class:* Negligible  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 0 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* Frequent  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Very low (about 1.8 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* None specified  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 8  
*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

### Minor Components

#### Unnamed

*Percent of map unit:* 15 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

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**APPENDIX C, CIRCULATION ASSESSMENT FOR SANTA ROSA FRENCH-  
AMERICAN CHARTER SCHOOL TK PROJECT AT SANTA ROSA  
MIDDLE SCHOOL CAMPUS**

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September 2, 2025

Ms. Mariana Zimmermann  
PlaceWorks  
3 MacArthur Place, Suite 1100  
Santa Ana, CA 92707

## **Circulation Assessment for Santa Rosa French-American Charter School TK Project at Santa Rosa Middle School Campus**

Dear Ms. Zimmermann;

As requested, W-Trans prepared an assessment evaluating the circulation and safety associated with the addition of transitional kindergarten (TK) classrooms for Santa Rosa French-American Charter School at the Santa Rosa Middle School campus. The two areas where the project may potentially have a transportation impact as defined in CEQA Appendix G Checklist Questions XVII, Transportation, (a) and (c), which refer to consistency with City policies regarding pedestrian and bicycle facilities and safety or introduction of a hazardous condition.

As part of a District consolidation program, the Santa Rosa French-American Charter School would be relocated to the existing Santa Rosa Middle School campus. The project would add TK classrooms, while Grades 1 through 6 would occupy existing facilities on the site. This assessment evaluates the proposed addition of TK classrooms to accommodate TK students.

### **Project Description**

The project as proposed would house a transitional kindergarten program serving up to 144 students for the Santa Rosa French-American Charter School at its new location on the site of Santa Rosa Middle School, which is generally bounded by College Avenue, E Street, Brookwood Avenue, and Fifth Street. The project would include construction of six classrooms, two playgrounds, and a new parking lot, while eight existing portable buildings would be removed. The entire Santa Rosa Middle School site has an existing design enrollment capacity of 1,026 students. With the proposed removal of the eight portable buildings and the relocation of the charter school, design enrollment would be reduced to 978 students. Actual enrollment for the site, including the project, is anticipated to be 489 students.

The project's proposed new parking lot would be accessed from an existing driveway on the north side of Fifth Street, just west of the Fifth Street/Hope Street intersection. The parking lot would accommodate one-way traffic, with vehicles entering on Fifth Street and exiting via the access driveway for a school employee parking lot. This access driveway connects to Fifth Street and currently serves entering and exiting traffic for the employee lot. The proposed parking lot would include 17 standard spaces and two ADA-accessible spaces.

### **Existing Conditions**

The intersection of Fifth Street/Hope Street is a tee intersection, with stop control on the northbound Hope Street approach. Based on data collected in 2017 when Santa Rosa Middle School was in session, there were 2,350 vehicles per day on Fifth Street, with approximately 60 percent of the traffic traveling westbound and 40 percent eastbound.

Fifth Street is 36 feet wide, with one travel lane in each direction, and a speed limit of 20 mph for westbound traffic; since there is no posted sign for the eastbound direction, the *prima facie* speed limit is 25 mph. School crosswalks are present on the west leg across Fifth Street as well as on the Hope Street leg. There are pedestrian crossing signs on both ends of the crosswalk across Fifth Street.

On-street parking is permitted along the south side of Fifth Street. On the north side, parking is restricted along much of the project frontage. This includes red curb near the entrance and exit driveways, as well as in the following locations:

- a 100-foot-long passenger loading zone west of the entrance driveway that is operational from 7:30 a.m. until 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, with signage indicating that vehicles can wait for up to five minutes if attended'
- a 66-foot-long commercial loading zone east of the exit driveway that is designated for exclusive use by school buses on Monday through Friday from 1:30 p.m. until 3:30 p.m.; and
- a 27-foot-long commercial loading zone west of the exit driveway.

East of the crosswalk at Hope Street, there is red curb on the north side of the street approaching the crosswalk and on-street parking is available between the red zone and Brookwood Avenue.

## **Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan Consistency**

There is a complete network of sidewalks along Fifth Street and most streets in the vicinity of the Santa Rosa Middle School campus. The curb is painted red on the near side of the crosswalk across Fifth Street for 26.5 feet in the eastbound direction and 23.5 feet in the westbound direction. The recently passed Daylighting Law (AB 413) makes it illegal to stop, stand, or park a vehicle within 20 feet of any crosswalk, marked or unmarked, to improve visibility of pedestrians crossing the street, so the existing markings support compliance with the new law.

The recommendations from the City's recently adopted *Active Transportation Plan (ATP)* were reviewed, and there were no recommended pedestrian improvements at the Fifth Street/Hope Street intersection or at any other location within a block of the project site. The ATP recommends implementation of a bicycle boulevard on Fifth Street, including the segment along the project frontage. The design features of bicycle boulevards vary by location, and since they often include traffic calming features, there are potential conflicts with school bus operations. Therefore, if the City seeks to implement the bicycle boulevard, the design would need to account for the requirements of school bus operations. However, it is noted that the buses traveling on Fifth Street would not be associated with the project. The buses have historically served the middle school, and they are expected to operate similarly for the non-TK grades at the Charter School.

## **Applicable Policies**

The *Santa Rosa General Plan 2050, 2025*, contains the following policies applicable to the proposed project.

- **Policy 3-2.3:** Encourage local and interregional active transportation travel.
- **Policy 3-4.1:** Ensure that new development does not impede efficient, safe, and free-flowing circulation for all traffic modes.

The *Santa Rosa Active Transportation Plan, 2025*, was also reviewed. There are no specific policies included in the ATP, only policy recommendations that would require future City actions.

## **Pedestrian Facilities**

### *Existing and Planned Pedestrian Facilities*

Pedestrian facilities include sidewalks, crosswalks, pedestrian signal phases, curb ramps, curb extensions, and various streetscape amenities such as lighting, benches, etc. In general, a network of sidewalks, crosswalks, and curb ramps provide access for pedestrians in the vicinity of the project site.

Continuous sidewalks are provided on both sides of Fifth Street between Brookwood Avenue and E Street. Marked school crosswalks are provided on the south and west legs of the Fifth Street/Hope Street intersection. Ramps at the intersection do not include detectable warnings so are not ADA-compliant.

### *Project Impacts on Pedestrian Facilities*

Sidewalks exist on the project frontage. The project does not include any modifications of the street or sidewalk and would not conflict with any proposed or potential pedestrian facility modifications.

## Bicycle Facilities

### Existing and Planned Bicycle Facilities

The *Highway Design Manual*, Caltrans, 2025, classifies bikeways into four categories:

- **Class I Multi-Use Path** – a completely separated right-of-way for the exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians with cross flows of motorized traffic minimized.
- **Class II Bike Lane** – a striped and signed lane for one-way bike travel on a street or highway.
- **Class III Bike Route** – signing only for shared use with motor vehicles within the same travel lane on a street or highway.
- **Class IV Bikeway** – also known as a separated bikeway, a Class IV Bikeway is for the exclusive use of bicycles and includes a separation between the bikeway and the motor vehicle traffic lane. The separation may include, but is not limited to, grade separation, flexible posts, inflexible physical barriers, or on-street parking.

The City has also established a Class IIIB designation for bicycle boulevards, in which bicyclists share the roadway with vehicle traffic; they typically differ from standard Class III facilities due to unique pavement markings, signage, and the use of traffic calming devices.

In the project area, there are numerous bicycle facilities. Bicyclists share the roadway along all other streets within the project study area, though riding on the sidewalk in the Downtown area is prohibited by ordinance. Table 1 summarizes the existing and planned bicycle facilities in the project vicinity, as contained in the *City of Santa Rosa Active Transportation Plan, 2025*.

Table 1 – Bicycle Facility Summary				
Status Facility	Class	Length (miles)	Begin Point	End Point
<b>Existing</b>				
3rd St	II	0.29	B St	E St
4th St	II	1.0	E St	Bryden Ln
E St	II	0.50	Sonoma Ave	College Ave
Mendocino Ave	II	2.6	4th St	Fountaingrove Pkwy
7th St	III	0.1	Mendocino Ave	Humboldt St
Humboldt St	IIIB	1.57	5th St	Franklin Ave
<b>Planned</b>				
College Ave	II	0.77	Morgan St	4th St
7th St	IIIB	0.15	Riley St	Beaver St
7th St	IV	0.05	Mendocino Ave	Riley St

Source: *City of Santa Rosa Active Transportation Plan, 2025*

### Project Impacts on Bicycle Facilities

Existing bicycle facilities, including nearby bike paths and lanes, together with shared use of minor streets, provide adequate access for bicyclists. The project does not include any modifications to Fifth Street and therefore would not conflict with planned or potential future bicycle facilities.

**Finding** – Existing bicycle facilities in the surrounding vicinity are considered adequate and are anticipated to improve further upon completion of the bicycle projects identified in the *City’s Active Transportation Plan*.

## Safety

This section addresses the third transportation bullet on the CEQA checklist, Threshold (c), which is whether the project would substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment).

The proposed project would add a new 19-space onsite parking lot with one-way circulation. Both the inbound and outbound driveways serving the parking lot currently exist on Fifth Street. The eastern driveway curb cut is currently a gated maintenance access and would become the inbound driveway to the proposed project's new parking lot. The western driveway currently serves an employee parking lot, and with the project would also accommodate outbound vehicles from the proposed new parking lot.

As indicated in the *Highway Design Manual* published by Caltrans, sight distance is not applicable to unsignalized urban driveways. The posted speed limit in the westbound direction of Fifth Street is 20 mph and the *prima facie* speed limit in the eastbound direction is 25 mph. Fifth Street is straight and flat in the vicinity. Consistent with standard practice in urbanized areas, painted red curbs currently exist on the sides of both driveways to provide sight distance. Given these conditions, the parking lot access modifications proposed by the project are not expected to result in a design hazard.

School-related traffic is typically challenging during the morning drop-off and afternoon pick-up periods. However, since these periods are very brief and vehicle speeds are slow, it is not expected that there would be an underlying safety concern. This is supported by a review of the Transportation Injury Mapping System TIMS database maintained by U.C. Berkeley, as from 2019 through 2024, there were no reported injury collisions on the segment of Fifth Street where the project site is located.


Depending on how quickly drop-off and pick-up activity occurs in the parking lot, there is the potential for queuing vehicles to back up onto Fifth Street. While any resulting traffic congestion would not be considered an impact under CEQA, there could be safety implications such as queued vehicles interfering with visibility of pedestrians crossing at the crosswalk. There is the potential for queueing at the driveway as drivers attempt to enter the parking lot but given the speeds on Fifth Street and that the street is straight, drivers would be able to stop and this would not be a safety concern. In addition, the District provides crossing guards and utilizes staff and parents as chaperones to facilitate the drop-off and pickup of students.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

- The project would not conflict with any City policies or planned improvements related to bicycle and pedestrian travel, so the impact of the project on pedestrian and bicycle circulation would be less than significant.
- The project would not introduce a hazard due to a geometric design feature or incompatible land use. Therefore, the project's impact in terms of safety would be less than significant.

Thank you for giving W-Trans the opportunity to provide these services. Please call if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Barry Bergman, AICP  
Senior Planner



Zachary Matley, AICP  
Principal

APPENDIX D, HISTORIC-PERIOD BUILDING EVALUATION SANTA ROSA MIDDLE  
SCHOOL

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**HISTORIC-PERIOD BUILDING EVALUATION**

**SANTA ROSA MIDDLE SCHOOL**

**500 E Street, City of Santa Rosa  
Sonoma County, California**

**Prepared For:**

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**For Submittal to:**

Santa Rosa City Schools District  
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August 20, 2025  
CRM TECH Contract No. 4291

**Title:** Historic-Period Building Evaluation: Santa Rosa Middle School, 500 E Street, City of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California

**Author(s):** Terri Jacquemain, Historian/Architectural Historian  
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**USGS Quadrangle:** Santa Rosa, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; Rancho Cabeza de Santa Rosa land grant; T7N R8W, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian

**Keywords:** North Bay Region; Site 4291-01H (temporary designation): Santa Rosa Middle School, circa 1949-1971; not a "historical resource" under CEQA provisions

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between June and August 2025, CRM TECH performed a historic-period building evaluation on the Santa Rosa Middle School campus in the City of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The campus is located at 500 E Street in the central portion of the city and comprises a portion of the Rancho Cabeza de Santa Rosa land grant lying within what would be Section 23 of Township 7 North, Range 8 West, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian. The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed removal of eight portable classrooms and the installation of two modular buildings with three classrooms each in the southern portion of the campus. The Santa Rosa City Schools District, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The purpose of the study is to provide the District with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether Santa Rosa Middle School meets the CEQA definition of a “historical resource” and, thereby, whether the proposed project would cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource” (PRC §21084.1). In order to document the history, characteristics, and current conditions of the campus and assess the school’s historical significance and integrity, CRM TECH initiated a cultural resources records search and a Native American Sacred Land File search, consulted the Santa Rosa Historical Society, pursued historical background research, and conducted a field inspection of the campus.

The results of these research procedures indicate that Santa Rosa Middle School dates to 1949-1971, having been built, expanded, and modified during that period. As it meets the age threshold for potential “historical resources,” the campus was recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory during this study under the temporary designation Site 4291-01H, pending assignment of a permanent identification number. The school was evaluated for historical significance and found not to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. As such, Santa Rosa Middle School does not qualify as a “historical resource” for CEQA-compliance purposes.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the Santa Rosa City Schools District a conclusion that the proposed project’s potential impact on the Santa Rosa Middle School campus would not constitute “a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.” No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for Santa Rosa Middle School.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	i
INTRODUCTION .....	1
HISTORIC CONTEXT .....	4
RESEARCH METHODS .....	5
Records Search.....	5
Sacred Lands File Search.....	5
Consultation with Local Historical Society .....	5
Historical Background Research.....	5
Field Inspection.....	5
RESULTS AND FINDINGS .....	6
Records Search.....	6
Sacred Lands File Search.....	6
Consultation with Local Historical Society .....	6
Historical Background Research.....	7
Field Inspection.....	10
DISCUSSION .....	10
Statutory and Regulatory Guidelines .....	10
Evaluation .....	12
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	13
REFERENCES .....	14
APPENDIX 1: Personnel Qualifications .....	16
APPENDIX 2: Sacred Lands File Search Results .....	20
APPENDIX 3: California Historical Resources Inventory Record Forms .....	24

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project vicinity.....	1
Figure 2. Project location.....	2
Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project location.....	3
Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies.....	7
Figure 5. Pacific Methodist College in 1876-1877.....	8
Figure 6. Fremont Grammar School, circa 1930 .....	9
Figure 7. Fremont Grammar School, circa 1953 .....	9
Figure 8. Typical buildings at Santa Rosa Middle School.....	11

## INTRODUCTION

Between June and August 2025, CRM TECH performed a historic-period building evaluation on the Santa Rosa Middle School campus in the City of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California (Fig. 1). The campus is located at 500 E Street in the central portion of the city and comprises a portion of the Rancho Cabeza de Santa Rosa land grant lying within what would be Section 23 of Township 7 North, Range 8 West, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3). The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed removal of eight portable classrooms and the installation of two modular buildings with three classrooms each in the southern portion of the campus (Figs. 2, 3).

The Santa Rosa City Schools District, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000 et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the District with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether Santa Rosa Middle School meets the CEQA definition of a “historical resource” and, thereby, whether the proposed project would cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource” (PRC §21084.1).

In order to document the history, characteristics, and current conditions of the campus and assess the school’s historical significance and integrity, CRM TECH initiated a cultural resources records search and a Native American Sacred Land File search, consulted the Santa Rosa Historical Society, pursued historical background research, and conducted a field inspection of the campus. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are presented in Appendix 1.

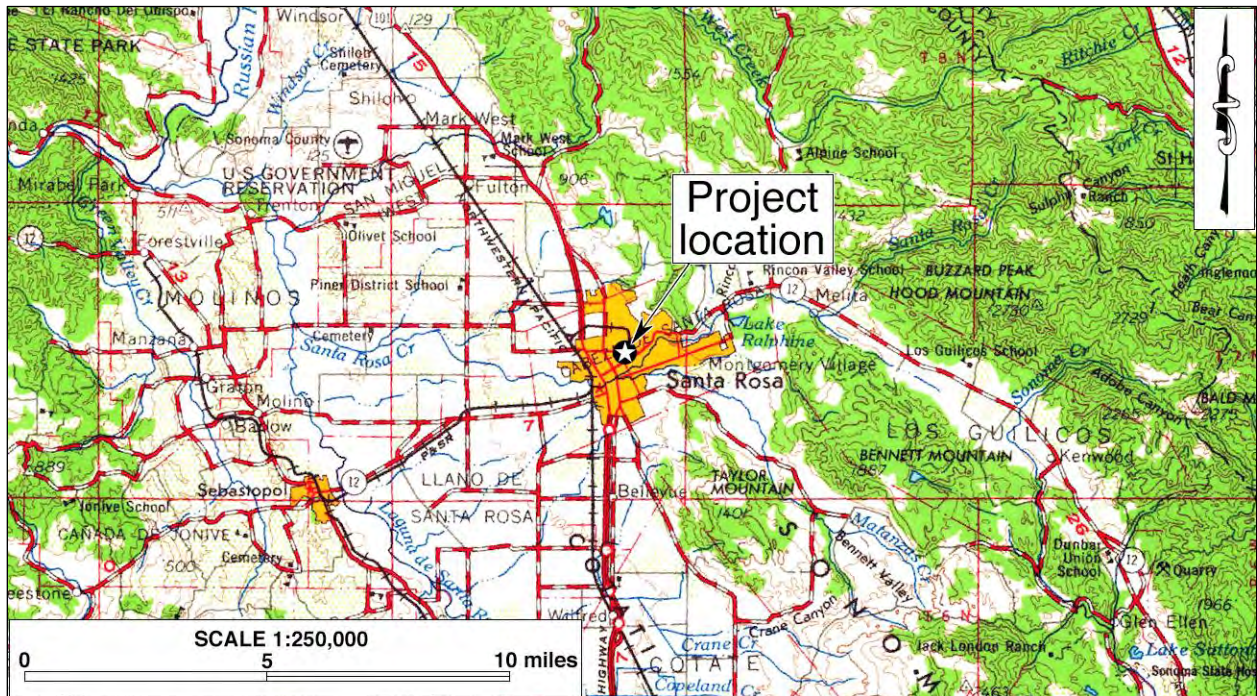


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Rosa, Calif., 120’x60’ quadrangle [USGS 1964])

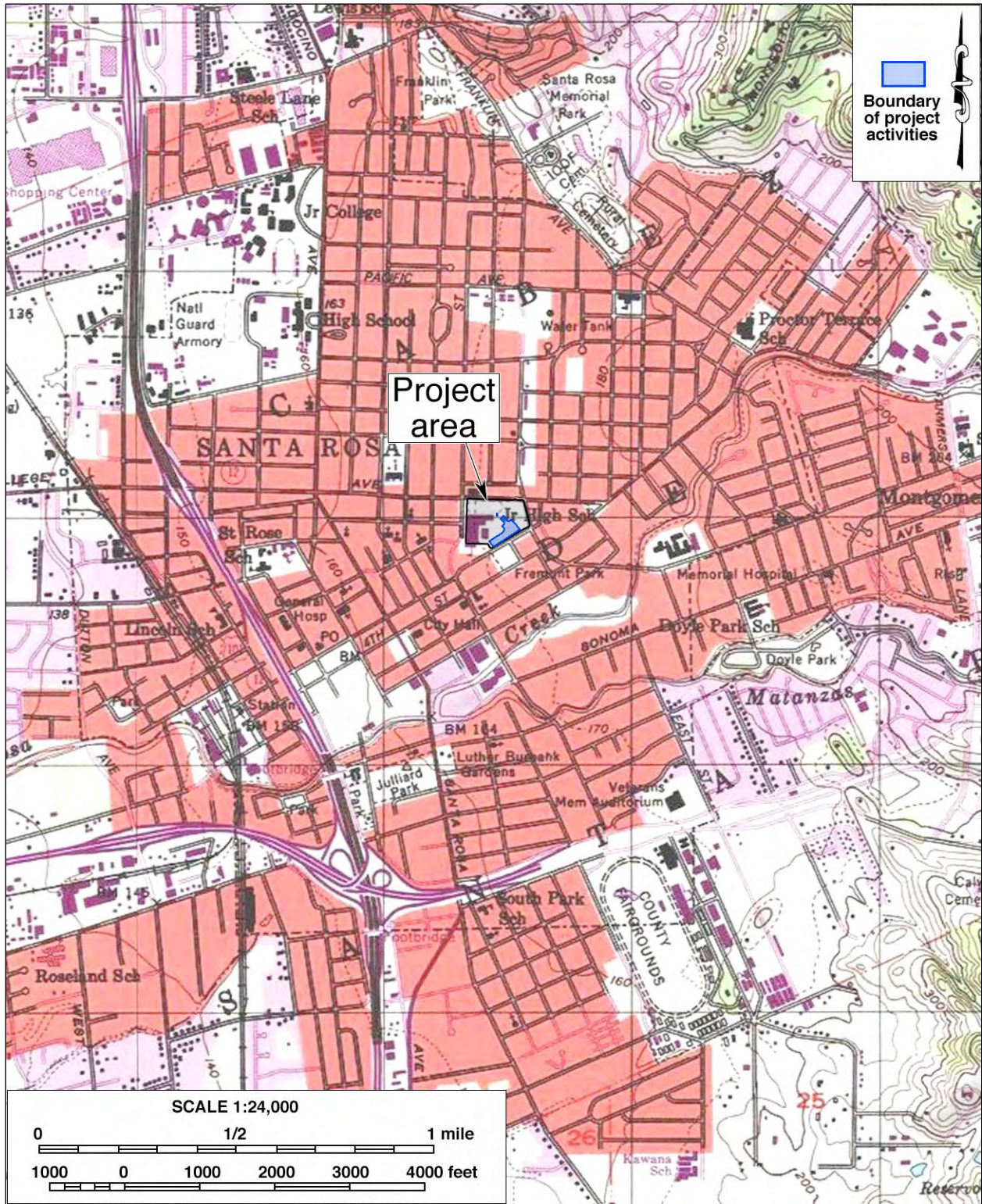


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Santa Rosa, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1999])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project location. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

Santa Rosa was founded in 1833 and named after Saint Rose of Lima by the first permanent non-native settlers, the family of Doña María Ygnacia López de Carrillo, aunt of Mexican Governor Pio Pico (Martell 2024a; Visit Santa Rosa n.d.). After his mother's death in 1849, Julio Carrillo acquired all of the land north of Santa Rosa Creek and expanded the family's role in early development. Among the efforts was an agreement with business owner and fellow city founder Berthold "Barney" Hoen in 1854 to furnish land for public buildings, which helped secure Santa Rosa as the county seat (Martell 2024a).

Downtown was laid out with a rectangular street grid around the town plaza, now known as Courthouse Square (City of Santa Rosa 2020). The city was incorporated in 1868, the third community in Sonoma County to achieve that status (Martell 2024a). The arrival of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad in 1870 turned Santa Rosa from a small agricultural settlement into a bustling hub for Sonoma produce. The town's identity as an agricultural trading center was supplemented as Railroad Square became a second hub that established Santa Rosa as a regional commercial center (City of Santa Rosa 2020).

In 1906, an earthquake killed more than 100 residents and leveled much of downtown (Martell 2024a). The rebuilding efforts introduced contemporary architectural styles and building safety standards, leaning heavily on popular styles of the time such as Craftsman and Colonial Revival for residences and Beaux-Arts or Mission Revival for civic buildings (Bloomfield 1989:8). Many of these buildings are preserved in historic districts like the Downtown, Cherry Street, or St. Rose Historic District and/or listed in the National Register of Historic Places. By the end of the 1930s, Santa Rosa boasted a thriving downtown, a school system, many churches, and residents who could easily obtain local employment (City of Santa Rosa n.d.(a)). During the depression years, Santa Rosa managed to avoid total economic disaster in part because its diverse industry had expanded beyond agriculture (Bloomfield 1989:4).

During World War II, Santa Rosa became the site of two airfields and recipient of an influx of military personnel and industrial workers in support of war mobilization. Santa Rosa served as a regional civil defense headquarters from 1958 to the late 1970s (Bloomfield 1989:4). As in the rest of the nation, the post-war era brought prosperity, rapid population increase, and a boom in urban/suburban development as domestic growth usurped war efforts. Among the larger infrastructure improvements project in Santa Rosa at the time was the construction of the north-south-oriented U.S. Highway 101 in 1949 and east-west-oriented State Highway 12 between 1961 and 1965 (*ibid.*; NETR Online 1961; 1965; Martell 2024b). With this new transportation arteries in place, the city's population and industry continued to grow despite a strong earthquake in 1969.

The first three decades of the post-WWII years marked a dramatic departure from previous development patterns as suburban housing tracts and associated shopping centers, including one in 1980, became the focus of local development (Martell 2024b). Since then, Santa Rosa and other North Bay cities have expanded housing development and have taken on the characteristics of a "bedroom community" in support of the Greater San Francisco area. As of 2020, the city's total population stood at 178,127, distributed over some 43 square miles (USCB n.d.).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was completed on July 8, 2025, by the staff of the Northwest Information Center (NIC) at Sonoma State University, which is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for Sonoma County. The purpose of the records search was to compile a complete inventory of previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a quarter-mile radius of the project location. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Sonoma County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

### **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

On June 16, 2025, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from the NAHC is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

### **CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

As a part of the research procedures, CRM TECH historian/architectural historian Terri Jacquemain contacted the Historical Society of Santa Rosa for supplementary historical background information, input on potential local historic interest in Santa Rosa Middle School, and/or any potential concerns regarding the proposed project. The consultation was initiated by e-mail on August 5, 2025, via the group's website. The response is noted below.

### **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by Terri Jacquemain on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1865, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1942-1999, and aerial/satellite photographs of the Santa Rosa area taken between 1952 and 2025, which are accessible through the Google Earth software and at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online. For information specific to Santa Rosa Middle School and the Santa Rosa City Schools District, CRM TECH archaeologist/historian Hunter O'Donnell pursued further research using historical and contemporary news accounts and online genealogical and architectural databases.

### **FIELD INSPECTION**

The field inspection of the Santa Rosa Middle School campus was conducted on July 23, 2025, by Hunter O'Donnell. To facilitate the proper documentation and evaluation of the buildings and

features, O'Donnell made detailed notations and preliminary photo-recording of their structural and architectural characteristics, notable features, and current conditions. The field data were then compiled into standard record forms for the California Historical Resources Inventory and, along with the results of historical research, formed the basis of the historic significance evaluation of Santa Rosa Middle School (see App. 3).

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

According to NIC records, the Santa Rosa Middle School campus had not been the subject of any focused cultural resources studies prior to this study, and no historical/archaeological resources had been recorded on the property. Within the quarter-mile scope of the records search, 18 area-specific studies have been reported to the NIC (Fig. 4), most of them focusing on small parcels, linear features, or historic districts, attesting to the historic preservation efforts in the downtown area of the City of Santa Rosa. Two other cultural studies not shown on Figure 4 that may have covered all or most of the city include a 1989 citywide cultural heritage survey, which does not mention Santa Rosa Middle School, and a 2016 Caltrans study for a citywide crosswalk project.

As a result of these studies, more than 80 cultural resources have been recorded within the quarter-mile radius, the vast majority of them representing residential, commercial, industrial, and civic buildings distributed among the City's eight historic districts. Santa Rosa Middle School is not within any of the districts, but lies between two of them, namely Cherry Street Historic District to the west and McDonald Historic District to the northeast (City of Santa Rosa n.d.(b)). A single prehistoric isolate (i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts) was reported to the NIC, consisting of an obsidian flake found during road construction at 5th and E Streets to the south of the school property. None of these previously recorded cultural resources was found in the immediate vicinity of the project location. With no potential to be affected by the school project, they require no further consideration during this study.

### **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

In response to CRM TECH's June 16 inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated the same day that the Sacred Lands File search identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the lack of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File would not necessarily preclude the presence of cultural resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of potential contacts. The NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the Santa Rosa City Schools District in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

### **CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

As stated above, a written inquiry was sent to the Historical Society of Santa Rosa on August 5, 2025. In an e-mail reply on August 7, Society President Denise Hill stated that the group was glad to

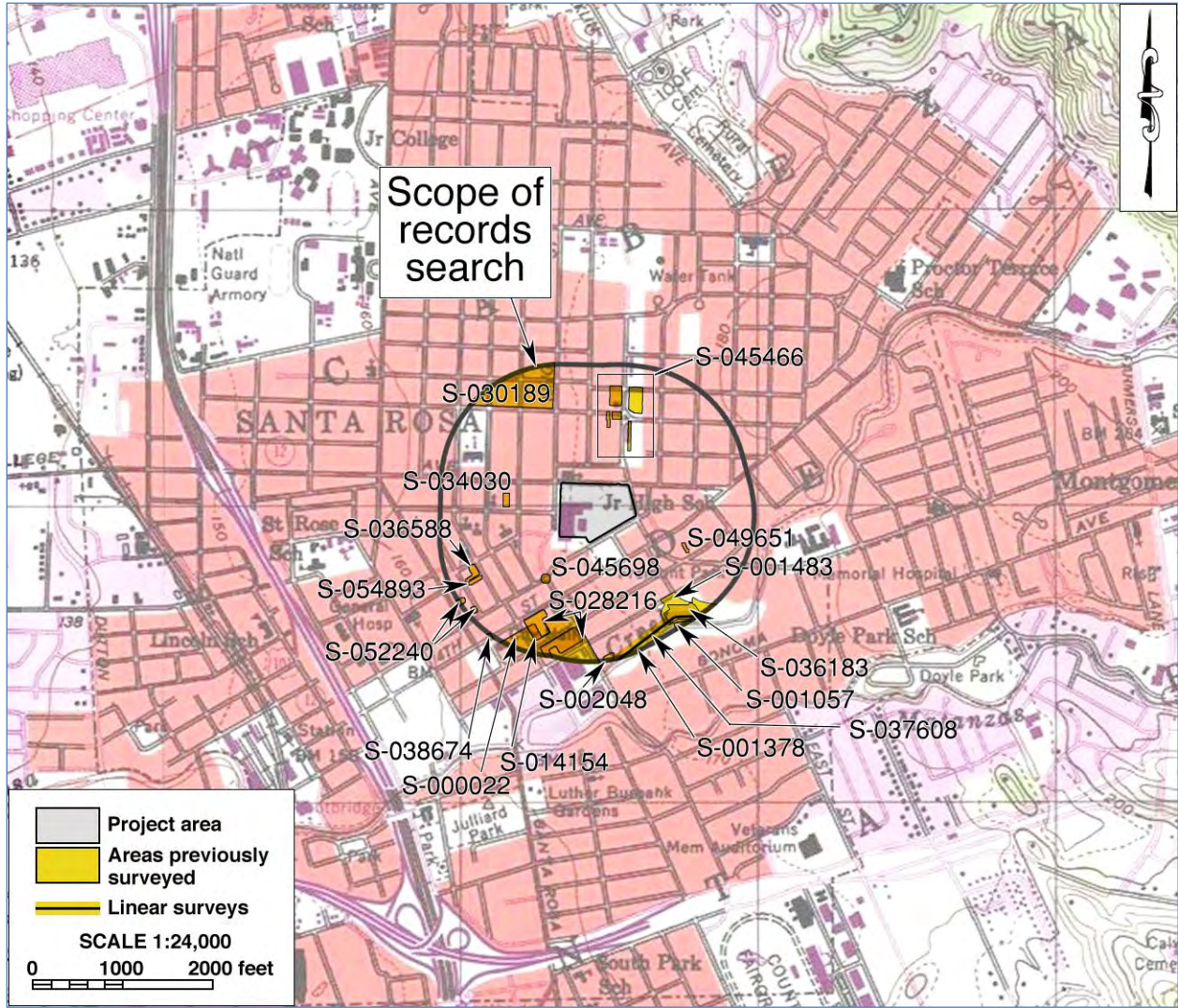


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by NIC file number. Locations of known historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

be informed of the upcoming project but had no comments. Hill included several links to articles about the school, including those on file at Sonoma State University and an archive of Gary LeBaron’s news columns for *The Press Democrat*. Information from these sources is incorporated into the historical background research results below.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The Santa Rosa Middle School property has long been utilized for educational purposes, initially beginning with Pacific Methodist College. The college was planned to be two large buildings intended accommodate 80 students on “10-acres of choice land” in 1870, but it opened with only one building in January 1871 after a fire delayed construction (*San Francisco Examiner* 1870; 1871; *Santa Rosa Republican* 1907). The second building was to be completed eight months after the first, but the delay apparently lowered enrollment as students and teachers who planned to attend funneled to other schools, and the second building never materialized (*San Francisco Examiner* 1871)

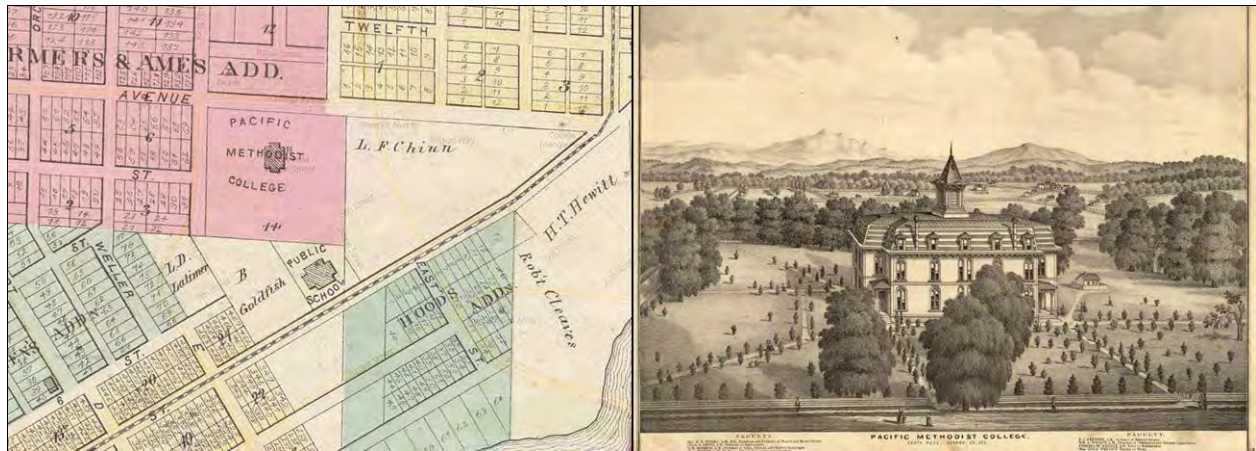


Figure 5. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1876 show the Pacific Methodist College (left), and an 1877 rendering depict the college’s Victorian Gothic architecture (right).

The college was housed in an imposing Victorian Gothic building comfortably set back from College Avenue, which it faced to the north (Fig. 5). To the southeast of the college was the circa 1874 Fourth Street School, which was renamed Fremont School in 1906, at the location of present-day Fremont Park (Fig. 5; Elliot 2022). By 1907 the college had closed and the buildings were “somewhat out of repair,” apparently no longer extant by 1909 (*Santa Rosa Republican* 1907; 1909). The property owner at the time, identified in 1907 news accounts as the Methodist Episcopal Church, sought to sell the property and put the proceeds toward a new college in Leland, near Stanford (*ibid.*). Interest from Adventist and Catholic groups were considered, as was repurposing it as a hospital, but the transaction became problematic as 1909 news accounts report the recently deceased property owner David N. Hershey had willed the property to his wife and daughter (*ibid.*). Diligent research yielded little reliable information about the Hersheys, though it appears the David N. Hershey family of Yolo County were prominent settlers in the area (Ancestry.com n.d.).

In 1923 a court ruling compelled the Hershey family to dispense of the property, which was soon acquired for \$46,500 by the Santa Rosa City Schools District, whose schools had long been plagued by overcrowding (*Press Democrat* 1923a; 1923b; Elliot 2022). A request for bids for a new grammar school went out in September that year, and construction began the following month for the new Fremont School, hailed as “one of the finest grammar schools to be found in the north of bay counties” (*Press Democrat* 1923b; 1923c). The architect was William Henry Weeks (1864-1936), a prominent and prolific architect responsible for several Carnegie libraries in California as well as many schools, banks, and other buildings (*Press Democrat* 1923d; Noehill.com n.d.). The building contractor was Hannah Brothers of San Francisco (*Press Democrat* 1923d). Fremont Grammar School (Fig. 6) opened on September 22, 1924, and maintained its original footprint until a gymnasium/auditorium was added in 1938-1939, designed by local architect Charles A. Caulkins, Jr., and built by Empire Construction of Oakland (*Press Democrat* 1923d; *Santa Rosa Republican* 1939; PCAD n.d.(a)). The new building boasted a roomy entry lobby with “modernistic” linoleum, hardwood floors fitted for basketball courts, a stage, and dressing rooms (*Press Democrat* 1939a; 1939b).

Soon after the end of World War II, it was decided to expand student capacity districtwide. As part of a 1947 plan, Fremont Elementary School would be incorporated into a new 28-room middle



Figure 6. Fremont Grammar School, circa 1930 (opened 1924). (Source: Sonoma County Library Photograph Collection)

school addition to the campus and reopen as Santa Rosa Junior High School (*Press Democrat* 1947; *Santa Rosa Republican* 1947; Fig. 7). The plan was approved in 1949 and included remodeling the existing Fremont buildings for administration purposes and converting the original gymnasium/auditorium into a cafeteria and a library (*Press Democrat* 1949a). Other new additions included a

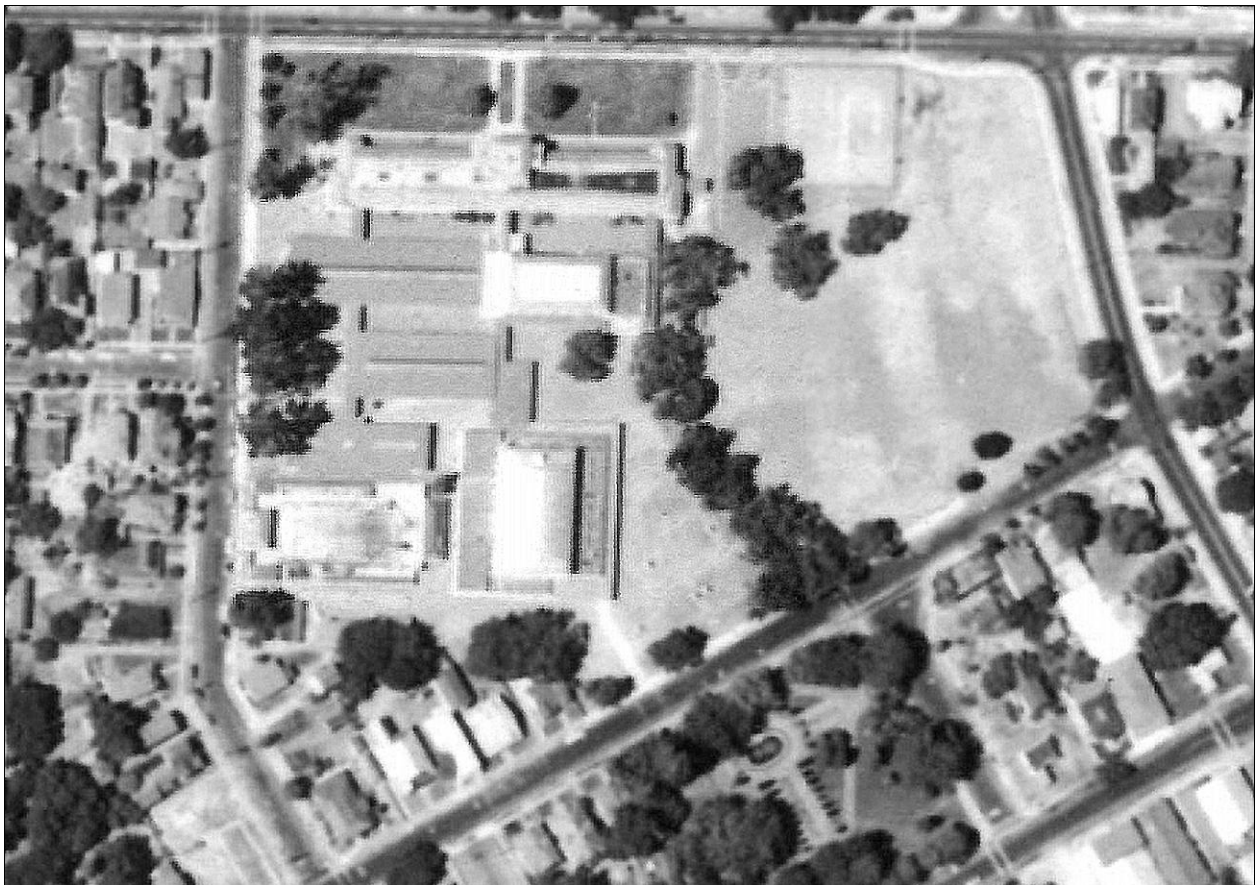


Figure 7. Fremont Grammar School after 1949 expansion, circa 1953. (Source: University of California, Santa Barbara, Geospatial Collection)

dining room, two classrooms, a music room, and a workshop, with a new gymnasium in the plans (*Evening Press and Santa Rosa Republican* 1949a; 1949b). Lifelong Santa Rosa resident and architect John Clarence Feliciano, Sr. (1908-1992), who would later design Piner High School, designed the new middle school. Feliciano was also responsible for the Queen of All Saints Catholic School in Concord (1947-1948) and the Olympic Chapel, built for the 1960 Winter Olympic Games near Lake Tahoe (PCAD n.d.(b)). Francies Construction Company of Santa Rosa was awarded the building contract for the expansion (*Evening Press and Santa Rosa Republican* 1949c; *Press Democrat* 1949b).

Santa Rosa Junior High School began classes in September of 1950 while construction of the new auditorium-gymnasium was still underway (*Press Democrat* 1950). The first principal was Larry Cook, who had previously been a history teacher and assistant principal at Santa Rosa High School (*Press Democrat* 1955). On October 1, 1969, a strong earthquake damaged the former Fremont Elementary School building, causing water leaks and other damage that ultimately led to its demolition in August 1971 for not meeting earthquake safety standards (*Press Democrat* 1969; *Press Democrat* 1971a; 1971b). Just before the demolition, new administrative offices, shops, a library, and additional classrooms had been completed along E Street, again designed by John Clarence Feliciano, along with architect Schuyler L. Jeffries (SRMS 1971). An athletic track now occupies the northern portion of the property, in place of the 1924 building (Fig 3).

## **FIELD INSPECTION**

During the field inspection, Santa Rosa Middle School was recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory under the temporary designation of Site 4291-01H, pending assignment of a permanent identification number by the NIC (see App. 3). Briefly, Santa Rosa Middle School consists of eight single-story administrative, classroom, library, art, cafeteria, and taller gymnasium/auditorium buildings connected by a series of covered walkways (Fig. 8). Other features include modular buildings, athletic fields, blacktop courts, and mature landscaping.

The classrooms are composed of one-story, rectangular masses with low-pitched or flat roofs, a hallmark of Modernist design that minimized construction costs and allowed interior flexibility. The exterior of the buildings features concrete masonry walls punctuated by horizontal steel-framed ribbon windows, most of the divided panes with pivoted or fixed sashes. Entries are filled with steel single or double doors. Design ornamentation added on the 1971 additions includes near full-length “accordion” style lights extending from wall surfaces and staggered, fixed-sash windows protruding from the exterior walls in some places. Further descriptions of the buildings and other information, including maps and photographs, are provided in the California Historical Resources Inventory record forms attached to this report in Appendix 3.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **STATUTORY AND REGULATORY GUIDELINES**

As stated above, the purpose of this study is to assist the Santa Rosa City Schools District in determining whether Santa Rosa Middle School at 500 E Street meets the official definition of a



Figure 8. Typical buildings at Santa Rosa Middle School. *Clockwise from the top*: frontage along E Street; gym and weight room; art building; library entrance; typical classroom windows; covered walkways; leadership center, cafeteria and Cougar's Den. (Photographs taken on July 23, 2025)

“historical resource,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any properties listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). In other words, buildings, structures, sites, or districts that belong to one or more of the following three categories are to be considered “historical resources” for the purposes of CEQA compliance (160 Cal. App. 4th 1051):

- Mandatory historical resources: properties that are listed in or formally determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources;
- Presumptive historical resources: properties that are designated in an officially established local register, recognized by local ordinance, resolution, or general plan, or identified in a local survey prepared in accordance with PRC §5024.1(g), unless determined not to be historically or culturally significant by the lead agency upon a preponderance of the evidence;
- Discretionary historical resources: properties that are determined to be historically significant in the lead agency’s discretion, independent of any decision to list or designate them in a national, state, or local register of historical resources.

Since Santa Rosa Middle School has not been listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, formally determined eligible for such listing, or designated in an officially established local register, it does not meet the definition of a “historical resource” in the “mandatory” or “presumptive” category. Therefore, it is evaluated as potential “discretionary historical resources.”

Regarding the proper criteria of historic significance evaluation of potential “discretionary historical resources,” CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

## **EVALUATION**

When built around 1949-1950, Santa Rosa Middle School incorporated the 1924 Fremont Grammar School building. After suffering earthquake damage in 1969, the 1924 portion of the school was removed during a second expansion of the campus in 1971. The period of significance for the school is set from its construction in 1949 to 1971, when it was last expanded. The buildings on campus appear compatible to their date of origin, with the 1970s buildings accommodating some ultra-

Modern architectural design elements of the time, such as staggered windows and “accordion” lights. Ultimately, its appearance and historical character is that of a post-World War II public school, built at a time when Santa Rosa, like much of the rest of the nation, was growing in population and when Modern architecture swiftly became the norm in school construction, characterized by functional buildings and use of readily available cost-effective materials.

Santa Rosa Middle School was constructed during the postwar period to address the educational needs of a growing population due to the baby boom. While the postwar prosperity and suburban expansion are undoubted important historic themes, or patterns of events, that played important role in shaping the history of the U.S., California, and Santa Rosa at the time, Santa Rosa Middle School, as one of the numerous public education institutes dating to that period, it does not demonstrate a unique or particularly close association with these themes. Meanwhile, no specific events of recognized significance have been identified in close association with the history of the school. Therefore, it does not meet Criterion 1 for the California Register. Historical research conducted for this study has determined that Santa Rosa Middle School serves as a typical educational facility for local students and staff, with no documented connection to historic figures whose contributions are recognized at the level required by California Register Criterion 2.

Under Criterion 3, the school exemplifies postwar public building architecture, characterized by a utilitarian orientation, modular construction, and cost-effective materials such as brick, metal-framed windows, and linoleum flooring. However, these features are common to many mid-20th-century schools built across California and the United States, reflecting standardized construction practices rather than distinctive or exceptional architectural qualities. While notable local architects worked on the school’s design, such as John Clarence Feliciano, Sr., and Charles A. Caulkins, Jr., Santa Rosa Middle School does not stand out as an important representation of either’s body of work, nor does it exhibit high artistic value or innovative construction methods. While a representative example of its period, it lacks the unique or exemplary craftsmanship required to meet Criterion 3.

Lastly, as a common educational facility resulting from standard building practice of the day, Santa Rosa Middle School is unlikely to yield significant information for the study of postwar history or architecture, both of them subjects that are well documented by archival records, scholarly publications, contemporary accounts, as well as material culture. As such, it does not meet Criterion 4. Based on these considerations, Santa Rosa Middle School at 500 E Street does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and thus does not qualify as a “historical resource” in the category of “discretionary historical resources.”

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary of the research results outlined above, Santa Rosa Middle School at 500 E Street was recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory during this study under the temporary

designation of Site 4291-01H. It was evaluated as a potential “historical resource,” as defined by CEQA, and found not to meet any of the established criteria. Therefore, pursuant to PRC §21084.1, CRM TECH recommends to the Santa Rosa City Schools District a conclusion that the proposed project’s potential impact on the Santa Rosa Middle School campus would not constitute “a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.” No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for Santa Rosa Middle School.

## REFERENCES

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Bloomfield, Ann

1989 Cultural Heritage Survey of the City of Santa Rosa. August. On file, Planning and Economic Development Department, City of Santa Rosa.

City of Santa Rosa

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n.d.(a) Historic Context of Santa Rosa. Downtown Station Area Specific Plan (draft), Section 4.1. <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5c327c48697a98937f5d5cce/t/5dd2dbdff2a192650cf706a/1574099940081/4.+Historic+Resources.pdf>.

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1949a Elementary Unit at High School Planned. February 16:9.

1949b Final Decision on Our Schools Must Be Yours. September 21:4.

1949c Heavy Construction on New Santa Rosa Junior High Begins June 15. February 4:2.

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1865 Plat Map: Township No. 7 North Range No. 8 West, Mount Diablo Meridian; surveyed in 1853-1865.

Martell, Maci

2024a How Downtown Santa Rosa Has Changed through the Years. *The Press Democrat* (Santa Rosa) December 26. <https://www.pressdemocrat.com/article/news/downtown-santa-rosa-old-courthouse-square/>.

2024b Do You Remember the 1969 Earthquakes that Rattled Santa Rosa? *The Press Democrat* (Santa Rosa) September 20. <https://www.pressdemocrat.com/article/news/do-you-remember-the-1969-earthquakes-that-rattled-santa-rosa/>.

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PCAD (Pacific Coast Architecture Database)

- n.d.(a) Charles A. Caulkins, Jr. (Architect). <https://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/9693/>.
- n.d.(b) John Clarence Felciano, Sr. (Architect). <https://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1784/>.

*Press Democrat, The*

- 1923a College Lot Case Appeal Time Expires. June 12:4.
- 1923b Fremont School Plans Accepted by School Board. July 25:3.
- 1923c Ground Broken for New Fremont School Building. October 6:2.
- 1923d Fremont School Contract Given to Hannah Bros. September 28:1.
- 1938a Legal Notices. October 4:11.
- 1938b Ground Broken at Two Schools. November 4:2.
- 1939a Judge Comstock to Dedicate New School Building. March 28:2.
- 1939b 300 at Opening of Auditorium. March 29:3.
- 1947 Meeting Called to Explain School Expansion Program. February 18:8.
- 1949a Fremont School Library Is Dedicated to Helen Wright. June 9:3.
- 1949b Jr. High Job Goes to Francies. October 29:1.
- 1950 Many Students Will Return to New Schools This Year. August 24:22.
- 1955 City School Building Program on Schedule. July 12:1.
- 1969 Quake Closes Fremont School. October 2:6.
- 1971a 13,800 Students in SR Schools. September 19:58.
- 1971b Comstock to Open This Year. August 8:7.

*San Francisco Examiner, The*

- 1870 Local Intelligence. December 10:3.
- 1871 From Our Religious Exchanges. February 18:3.

*Santa Rosa Republican, The*

- 1907 Planning For New Hospital. July 19:5.
- 1909 Mrs. Hershey will sell. November 30:7.
- 1939 Fremont Auditorium Completed, Accepted by Education Board. March 23:2.
- 1947 Shifting of Junior High to Fremont Site; Adding of Two More New Schools Planned. January 17:3.

SRMS (Santa Rosa Middle School)

- 1971 Dedication plaque near main entry.

USCB (United States Census Bureau; U.S. Department of Commerce)

- n.d. Quick Facts: Santa Rosa City. <https://www.census.gov/search-results.html?searchType=web&cssp=SERP&q= Santa%20Rosa%20city,%20California>.

Visit Santa Rosa

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USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

- 1964 Map: Santa Rosa, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); field checked in 1958.
- 1999 Map: Santa Rosa, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1954 edition photorevised in 1998.

**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, HISTORY/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY  
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

**Education**

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside.
- 1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- 1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
- 1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
- 1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
- 1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside.
- 1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)**

**Education**

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.  
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 2025 “Introductory Sedimentology for Archaeology,” SAA Online Semina by Ervan Garrison.  
2021 “An Introduction to Geoarchaeology: How Understanding Basic Soils, Sediments, and Landforms Can Make You a Better Archaeologist,” SAA Online Seminar.  
2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,” UCLA Extension Course #888.  
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.  
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium by the Association of Environmental Professionals.  
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.  
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.  
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.  
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.  
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California Riverside.  
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California Riverside.  
1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

**Research Interests**

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

**Memberships**

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN**  
**Terri Jacquemain, M.A.**

**Education**

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
- 1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

**Professional Experience**

- 2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/ Colton, California.
- 2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
- 2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
- 1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

**Membership**

California Preservation Foundation.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/HISTORIAN**  
**Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.**

**Education**

- 2016-2015 M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.  
2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

**Professional Experience**

- 2022-2017- Field Crew Chief, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2017- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.  
2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.  
2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

**APPENDIX 2**

**SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS**



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 16, 2025

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

*Via Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)*

CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

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**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
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Luiseño

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Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
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Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER  
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Cahuilla

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**Bennae Calac**  
Pauma-Yuima Band of  
Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER  
**Vacant**

ACTING EXECUTIVE  
SECRETARY  
**STEVEN QUINN**

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

**Re: Proposed Santa Rosa City Unified School District (CRM TECH No. 4291) Project, Sonoma County**

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [melina.carlos@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:melina.carlos@nahc.ca.gov)

Sincerely,

*Melina Carlos*

Melina Carlos  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Sonoma County  
6/16/2025**

<b>Tribe Name</b>	<b>Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)</b>	<b>Contact Person</b>	<b>Contact Address</b>	<b>Phone #</b>	<b>Fax #</b>	<b>Email Address</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Counties</b>
Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria	F	Flaman McCloud, Jr., Chairperson	2726 Mission Rancheria Rd. Lakeport, CA, 95453	(707) 263-3924		Chairman@big-valley.net	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Cahto Tribe	F	Rachael Phillips, Member-at-Large	P.O Box 1239 300 Cahto Drive Laytonville, CA, 95454	(707) 984-6197		ecmember@cahtotribe-nsn.gov	Cahto Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Cahto Tribe	F	Kendra Campbell, Secretary-Treasurer	P.O. Box 1239 Laytonville, CA, 95454	(707) 984-6197	(707) 984-6201	secretary_treasurer@cahtotribe-nsn.gov	Cahto Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Cahto Tribe	F	Misty Davidson, Chairwoman	P.O Box 1239 300 Cahto Drive Laytonville, CA, 95454	(707) 984-6197		chair@cahtotribe-nsn.gov	Cahto Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Cahto Tribe	F	Tasheena Sloan, Vice Chairperson	P.O. Box 1239 Laytonville, CA, 95454	(707) 984-6197		vicechair@cahtotribe-nsn.gov	Cahto Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians	F	Patricia Hermosillo, Chairperson	555 S. Cloverdale Blvd., Suite A Cloverdale, CA, 95425	(707) 894-5775	(707) 894-5727		Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians	F	Richard Campbell, Acting Chairperson	P.O. Box 39/ 7901 Hwy 10, North Redwood Valley, CA, 95470	(707) 485-8723	(707) 485-1247	vc@coyotevalley-nsn.gov	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians	F	Sherrie Smith-Ferri, THPO	P.O. Box 607 Geyserville, CA, 95441	(707) 272-6767		sherries@drycreekrancheria.com	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Elem Indian Colony Pomo Tribe	F	Agustin Garcia, Chairperson	P. O. Box 757 16170 Main Street Lower Lake, CA, 95457	(707) 994-3400	(707) 994-3408	Removed email address due to bounce back	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Elem Indian Colony Pomo Tribe	F	Thomas Brown, Cultural Resources Director	16170 Main Street Lower Lake, CA, 95457	(707) 994-3400			Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Elem Indian Colony Pomo Tribe	F	Kim Cole, Tribal Administrator	16170 Main Street Lower Lake, CA, 95457	(707) 994-3400	(707) 994-3408		Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria	F	Nelson Smith, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	2133 Monte Vista Avenue Oroville, CA, 95966	(530) 990-0063		nelsons@enterpriserancheria.org	Maidu	Butte, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Tehama
Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria	F	Glenda Nelson, Chairperson	2133 Monte Vista Avenue Oroville, CA, 95966	(530) 532-9214	(530) 532-1768	info@enterpriserancheria.org	Maidu	Butte, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Tehama
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	F	Greg Sarris, Chairperson	6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300 Rohnert Park, CA, 94928	(707) 566-2288	(707) 566-2291	gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com	Coast Miwok Pomo	Marin, Sonoma
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	F	Gene Buvelot,	6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300 Rohnert Park, CA, 94928	(707) 566-2288	(415) 279-4844	gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com	Coast Miwok Pomo	Marin, Sonoma
Guidiville Rancheria of California	F	Michael Derry, Historian	PO Box 339 Talmage, CA, 95481	(707) 391-1665			Pomo	Alameda, Contra Costa, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Sonoma
Guidiville Rancheria of California	F	Bunny Tarin, Tribal Administrator	PO Box 339 Talmage, CA, 95481	(707) 462-3682		admin@guidiville.net	Pomo	Alameda, Contra Costa, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Sonoma
Hopland Band of Pomo Indians	F	Sonny Elliott, Chairperson	3000 Shanel Road Hopland, CA, 95449	(707) 472-2100	(707) 744-1506	sjelliott@hoplandtribe.com	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Hopland Band of Pomo Indians	F	Ramon Billy, Tribal Historical Preservation Officer	3000 Shanel Road Hopland, CA, 95449	(707) 472-2100		thpo@hoplandtribe.com	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Koi Nation of Northern California	F	Robert Morgan, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 3162 Santa Rosa, CA, 95402	(707) 236-5271	(707) 575-5506	robmorgan@koination.com	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Koi Nation of Northern California	F	Dino Beltran, Vice Chairperson	P.O. Box 3162 Santa Rosa, CA, 95402	(707) 331-9788	(707) 575-5506	dbeltran@koination.com	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Koi Nation of Northern California	F	Darin Beltran, Chairperson	P.O. Box 3162 Santa Rosa, CA, 95402	(707) 575-5586	(707) 575-5506	kn@koination.com	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Lytton Rancheria	F	Brenda Tomaras, Attorney	10755-F Scripps Poway Parkway #281 San Diego, CA, 92131	(858) 554-0550		btomaras@mtowlaw.com	Pomo	Sonoma

Lytton Rancheria	F	Andy Mejia, Chairperson	1500 Falling Oak Way Windsor, CA, 95492	(707) 575-5917		andymejia@lyttonrancheriaofcalifornia.com	Pomo	Sonoma
Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester Rancheria	F	Jaime Cobarrubia, Chairperson	P.O. Box 623 Point Arena, CA, 95468	(707) 882-2788	(707) 882-3417		Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California	F	Tribal Historic Preservation Department,	PO Box 1035 Middletown, CA, 95461	(707) 987-1315		THPO@middletownrancheria.com	Lake Miwok Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California	F	Jose Simon III, Tribal Chairman	PO Box 1035 Middletown, CA, 95461	(707) 987-1303		jsimon@middletownrancheria.com	Lake Miwok Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California	F	Michael Rivera, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PO Box 1035 Middletown, CA, 95461	(707) 987-1315		mlrivera@middletownrancheria.com	Lake Miwok Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Noyo River Indian Community	N		P. O. Box 91 Fort Bragg, CA, 95437				Pomo Yuki	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma, Tehama, Trinity
Pinoleville Pomo Nation	F	Erica Carson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	500 B Pinoleville Drive Ukiah, CA, 95482	(707) 463-1454	(707) 463-6601		Pomo	Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Sonoma
Pinoleville Pomo Nation	F	Leona Williams, Chairperson	500 B Pinoleville Drive Ukiah, CA, 95482	(707) 463-1454	(707) 463-6601		Pomo	Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Sonoma
Potter Valley Tribe	F	Salvador Rosales, Chairperson	2251 South State Street Ukiah, CA, 95482	(707) 462-1213	(707) 462-1240	pottervalleytribe@pottervalleytribe.com	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Redwood Valley or Little River Band of Pomo Indians	F	Debra Ramirez, Chairperson	3250 Road I Redwood Valley, CA, 95470	(707) 485-0361	(707) 485-5726	rvrsecretary@comcast.net	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians	F	George Brenard, Environmental Director	1545 E Hwy 20 Nice, CA, 95464	(707) 382-1544		EPA.director@rrcbc-nsn.gov	Eastern Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians	F	Beniakem Cromwell, Chairperson	1545 E Hwy 20 Nice, CA, 95464	(707) 275-0527		Lduncan@rrcbc-nsn.gov	Eastern Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians	F	Stephanie Nix, Environmental Coordinator/ Acting THPO	1545 E Hwy 20 Nice, CA, 95464	(707) 530-9074		snix@rrcbc-nsn.gov	Eastern Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Round Valley Reservation/Covelo Indian Community	F	James Russ, President	77826 Covelo Road Covelo, CA, 95428	(707) 983-6126	(707) 983-6128	tribalcouncil@rvit.org	ConCow Nomlaki Pit River Pomo Wailaki Wintun Yuki	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yuba
Scotts Valley Band of Pomo	F	Shawn Davis, Chairperson	1005 Parallel Drive Lakeport, CA, 95453	(707) 263-4220	(707) 263-4345	shawn.davis@sv-nsn.gov	Pomo Wailaki	Colusa, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma, Trinity
Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo	F	Valerie Stanley, THPO	190 Sherwood Hill Drive Willits, CA, 95490	(707) 459-9690		svrthpo@sherwoodband.com	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Yokayo Tribe	N	Yokayo Tribe, Chairperson	P.O. Box 362 Talmadge, CA, 95481				Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

Record: PROJ-2025-003194  
Report Type: List of Tribes  
Counties: Sonoma  
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Santa Rosa City Unified School District (CRM TECH No. 4291) Project, Sonoma County.

**APPENDIX 3**

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY  
RECORD FORMS AND UPDATE**

**Santa Rosa Middle School  
500 E Street, Santa Rosa**

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 11 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4291-01H

- P1. Other Identifier: Santa Rosa Middle School; Santa Rosa Junior High School
- \*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County Sonoma  
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)  
\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Santa Rosa Date 1994  
T7N; R8W; 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec; M.D. B.M. (within the Rancho Cabeza de Santa Rosa land grant)  
c. Address 500 E Street City Santa Rosa Zip 95404  
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10; 525,310 mE/4,255,140 mN  
UTM Derivation:  USGS Quad  GIS  Google Earth  
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) Assessor's Parcel Number 009-043-004; bounded by College Avenue on the north, Brookwood Avenue on the east, E Street (historically King Street) on the west, and 5th Street on the south

\*P3a Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The Santa Rosa Middle School is a multi-building complex consisting of eight single-story buildings connected by covered walkways, four modular buildings, athletic fields, blacktop courts, and the grounds including historical landscaping around the campus, located in a historical residential neighborhood. The buildings are referred to herein as: cafeteria, gymnasium, northern classrooms, central classrooms, southern classrooms/library, main office, and art building.

The cafeteria is a rectangular building with the 1939 gymnasium at its core. The core features a truncated hip roof covered with clay tiles atop the (Continued on p. 5)

- \*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP15: education building (middle school)
- \*P4. Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  
 Other (isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession number): July 23, 2025, view to the southeast (also pp. 8-11)

- \*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1938-1971
- \*P7. Owner and Address: Santa Rosa City Schools District, 110 Stony Point Road, Suite 210, Santa Rosa, CA 95401
- \*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, & address): Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324
- \*P9. Date Recorded: July 23, 2025

- \*P10. Survey Type (describe): Historical building evaluation for CEQA compliance
- \*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Terri Jacquemain and Hunter O'Donnell (2025): Historic-period Building Evaluation: Santa Rosa Middle School, 500 E Street, City of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California

\*Attachments:  None  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Resource Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): Site Map

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 11

\*NRHP Status Code 6Z

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4291-01H

B1. Historic Name: Fremont Grammar School, Santa Rosa Junior High School

B2. Common Name: Santa Rosa Middle School

B3. Original Use: Public school B4. Present Use: Public school

\*B5. Architectural Style: Modern

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The school property was first the site of Pacific Methodist College, built in 1870-1871. After it closed around 1906 and after much litigation, the Santa Rosa City Schools District acquired the property around 1923 and built Fremont Grammar School at this location in 1923-1924. The oldest building at present-day Santa Rosa Middle School was originally the gymnasium/auditorium for Fremont Grammar School, which was added in 1938-1939. It was designed by local architect Charles A. Caulkins, Jr., and built by Empire Construction of Oakland. The new building boasted a roomy entry lobby with "modernistic" linoleum, hardwood floors fitted for basketball courts, a stage, and dressing rooms.

Soon after the end of World War II, it was decided to expand student capacity districtwide. As part of a 1947 plan, Fremont Elementary School would be incorporated into a new 28-room middle school addition to the campus and  
(Continued on p. 6)

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features: \_\_\_\_\_

B9a. Architect: Charles A. Caulkins, Jr., 1938-1939; John Clarence Feliciano, Sr., 1949; John Clarence Feliciano, Sr. and Schuyler L. Jeffries, 1971

B9b. Builder: Empire Construction company, 1938-1939; Francies Construction Company, 1949

\*B10. Significance: Theme Early to mid-20th century public education

Area Santa Rosa Period of Significance 1930s-1970s

Property Type Public school Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) Santa Rosa Middle School was constructed during the postwar period to address the educational needs of a growing population due to the baby boom. While the postwar prosperity and suburban expansion are undoubted important historic themes, or patterns of events, that played important role in shaping the history of the U.S., California, and Santa Rosa at the time, Santa Rosa Middle School, as one of the numerous public education institutes dating to that period, it does not demonstrate a unique or particularly close association with these themes. Meanwhile, no specific events of recognized significance have been identified in close association with the history of the school. Therefore, it does not meet Criterion A for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or Criterion 1 for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Historical research conducted for this study has determined  
(Continued on p. 6)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

B12. References: See p. 7.

B13. Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B14. Evaluator: Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

\*Date of Evaluation: August 2025

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)  
  
See p. 4.

(This space reserved for official comments.)

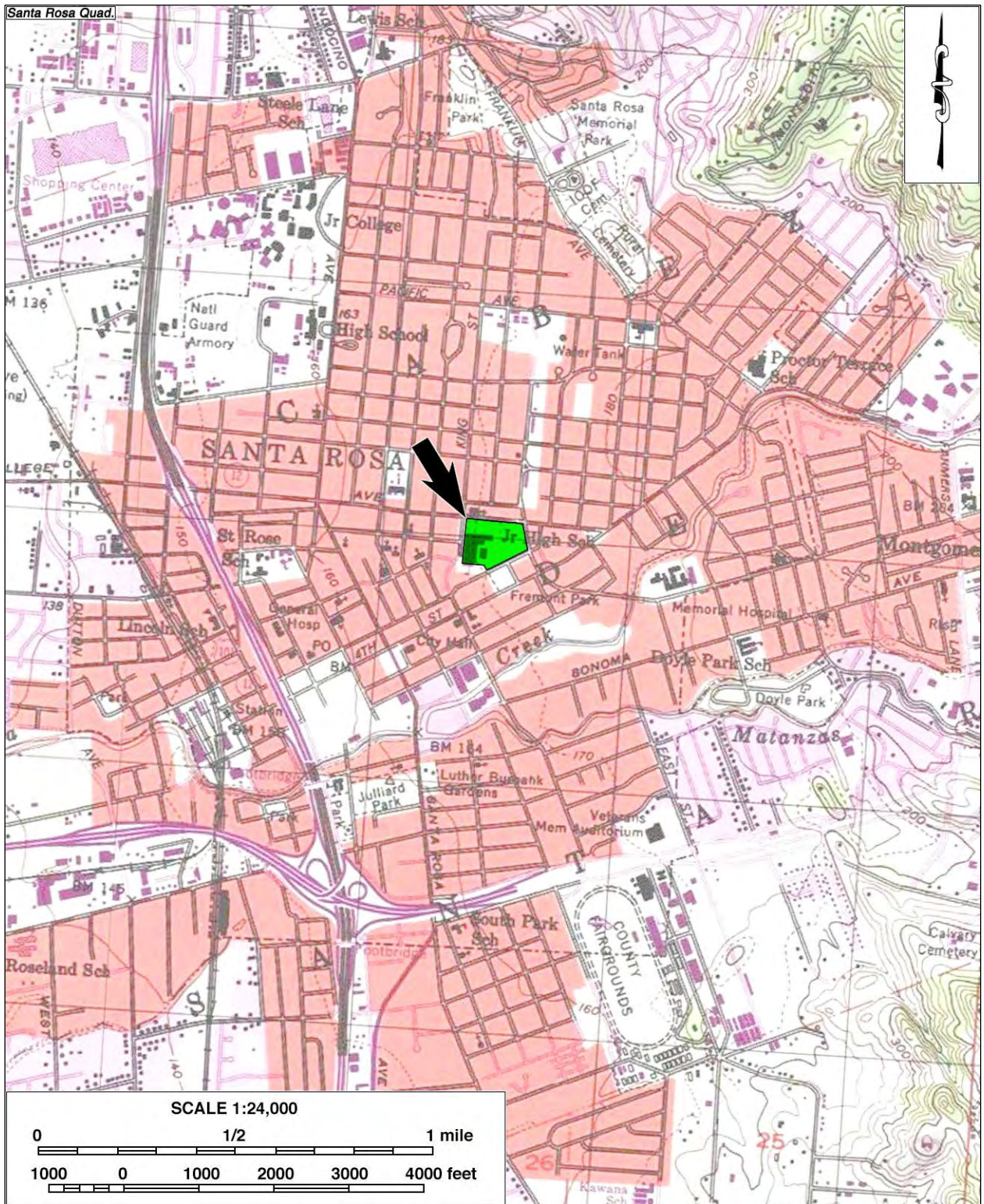
# LOCATION MAP

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

\*Map Name: Santa Rosa, Calif.

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Maps: 1994



**SITE MAP**

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

\*Drawn by: Hunter O'Donnell

\*Date: August 15, 2025



Recorded by: Hunter O'Donnell \*Date: July 23, 2025  Continuation  Update

\*P3a. **Description (continued):** slopes and a flat BDU roof on top with the walls clad in sheetrock and painted cream and blue and five-large, eight-paneled fixed windows on both the north and south sides with two sets of four-paneled fixed windows below two of these windows remaining on the north side. The original entrance for this building was on the west side but the lower half of the building at the east and west sides were built off in 1949 when the building was converted into a cafeteria and band room. The eastern extension of this building has a flat roof, six sets of stacked steel-framed windows along the south side of the eastern extension and steel-framed steel doors on the south, east, and north sides. The western extension has a flat roof, stucco walls painted blue and tan, and three steel-framed doors, one partially-fenestrated, along the north side with "Santa Rosa Middle School" and the school logo on the wall above them. The west end of this building connects to the northern classrooms.

The northern classrooms building has a rectangular floor plan with a low elevation side-gabled roof, sheetrock walls painted tan and blue, with an interior hallway running the length of the structure and banks of fixed and pivot windows along the north and south sides with a single bank above the doorway at either end, all steel-framed. The central classrooms building has a rectangular floor plan with a low elevation side-gabled roof, sheetrock walls painted tan and blue, with an interior hallway running from the west end towards the east end before turning north at the final classroom. The building features steel-framed steel-doors at the entrances and banks of fixed and pivot windows along the north side, facing the northern classrooms building. The remainder of the building is ringed in lockers. The southern classrooms/library building is L-shaped with a flat roof with sheetrock walls painted tan and blue. The eastern leg of the L is the library building which features solid and partially fenestrated steel-framed doors and steel-framed full-length 'accordion-style' windows in sets of 1 to 3 along the west and north walls. The eastern mass of the L contains classrooms with steel-framed steel doors with narrow vision lite fenestration. Panels above the doorways may have once been openings for pivot windows. Clerestory windows are present above a drinking fountain, likely providing light to a restroom.

The main office building has a square floor plan and a flat BDU roof with sheetrock walls painted tan and blue. Doors along the eastern side are steel-framed and steel with the main office entrance along the south side featuring aluminum-framed fully-fenestrated double doors with banks of fixed windows on either side and above the entrance. Along the west, north, and south sides of the building are steel-framed full-length 'accordion-style' windows in sets of 1 to 3. The covered hallways connecting the office and library displays signage and logos for the Santa Rosa Middle School at its eastern end, facing E Street. The gymnasium has a square floor plan and a two-tier flat BDU roof and sheetrock walls painted tan and blue. Doors are typically steel-framed and steel however the main entrance at the southeast corner is aluminum-framed, fully fenestrated, and flanked by large fixed window panels. The lower half of the building features rows of pivot windows along the east and north sides just below the ceiling while the other half features banks of fixed windows in columns of three panels, along the south and east of the building while windows along the north side have apparently been painted or paneled over. The art building has a rectangular floor plan and a flat BDU roof with sheetrock walls painted tan and blue. Doors along the north side are steel-framed and steel. While fenestration includes a large flat panel fixed window on the north side and sets of six staggered untrimmed north-facing fixed sashes protruding from both the east and west sides of the building.

Recorded by: Hunter O'Donnell \*Date: July 23, 2025  Continuation  Update

**\*P3a. Description (continued):** These buildings are all connected by covered walkways with some of the buildings abutting each other. Numerous pitched skylights of between two and eight panels are present in the covered walkway near the administrative buildings as well as along the western side of the quad. Four modern modular buildings remain on the campus at the time of recordation after the recent removal of five modulars. Two of the remaining modulars are along the southern boundary of the PA along the athletic fields, one is along the east side of the cafeteria, and one is between the library and the art building. The landscaping on the property includes numerous oak trees that may predate any of the existing structures. An 1877 drawing of the Pacific Methodist College which operated on this property in the 19th century shows a large number of freshly planted trees, in addition to old growth, growing around the campus at that time.

**\*B6. Construction History (continued):** reopen as Santa Rosa Junior High School. The plan was approved in 1949 and included remodeling the existing Fremont buildings for administration purposes and converting the original gymnasium/auditorium into a cafeteria and a library. Other new additions included a dining room, two classrooms, a music room, and a workshop, with a new gymnasium in the plans. Lifelong Santa Rosa resident and architect John Clarence Feliciano, Sr. (1908-1992) designed the new middle school. Feliciano was also responsible for the Queen of All Saints Catholic School in Concord (1947-1948) and the Olympic Chapel, built for the 1960 Winter Olympic Games near Lake Tahoe. Francies Construction Company of Santa Rosa was awarded the building contract for the expansion.

Santa Rosa Junior High School began classes in September of 1950 while construction of the new auditorium-gymnasium was still underway. The first principal was Larry Cook, who had previously been a history teacher and assistant principal at Santa Rosa High School. On October 1, 1969, a strong earthquake damaged the former Fremont Elementary School building, causing water leaks and other damage that ultimately led to its demolition in August 1971 for not meeting earthquake safety standards. Just before the demolition, new administrative offices, shops, a library, and additional classrooms had been completed along E Street, again designed by John Clarence Feliciano, along with architect Schuyler L. Jeffries. An athletic track now occupies the northern portion of the property, in place of the 1924 building.

**\*B10. Significance (continued):** that Santa Rosa Middle School serves as a typical educational facility for local students and staff, with no documented connection to historic figures whose contributions are recognized at the level required by NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 2.

Under Criterion C/3, the school exemplifies postwar public building architecture, characterized by a utilitarian orientation, modular construction, and cost-effective materials such as brick, metal-framed windows, and linoleum flooring. However, these features are common to many mid-20th-century schools built across California and the United States, reflecting standardized construction practices rather than distinctive or exceptional architectural qualities. While notable local architects worked on the school's design, such as John Clarence Feliciano, Sr., and Charles A. Caulkins, Jr., Santa Rosa Middle School does not stand out as an important representation of either's body of work, nor does it exhibit high artistic value or innovative construction methods. While a representative example of its period, it lacks the unique or exemplary craftsmanship required to meet Criterion A/3.

State of California--The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 7 of 11

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4291-01H

Recorded by: Hunter O'Donnell \*Date: July 23, 2025  Continuation  Update

**\*B10. Significance (continued):** Lastly, as a common educational facility resulting from standard building practice of the day, Santa Rosa Middle School is unlikely to yield significant information for the study of postwar history or architecture, both of them subjects that are well documented by archival records, scholarly publications, contemporary accounts, as well as material culture. As such, it does not meet Criterion 4. Based on these considerations, Santa Rosa Middle School does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

**B12. References:**

*Evening Press and Santa Rosa Republican, The*

- 1949a Elementary Unit at High School Planned. February 16:9.
- 1949b Final Decision on Our Schools Must Be Yours. September 21:4.
- 1949c Heavy Construction on New Santa Rosa Junior High Begins June 15. February 4:2.

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research) Online

- 1952-2020 Aerial/satellite photographs taken in 1952, 1961, 1965, 1968, 1982, 1993, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

PCAD (Pacific Coast Architecture Database)

- n.d.(a) Charles A. Caulkins, Jr. (Architect). <https://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/9693/>.
- n.d.(b) John Clarence Felciano, Sr. (Architect). <https://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1784/>.

*Press Democrat, The*

- 1923a College Lot Case Appeal Time Expires. June 12:4.
- 1923b Fremont School Plans Accepted by School Board. July 25:3.
- 1923c Ground Broken for New Fremont School Building. October 6:2.
- 1923d Fremont School Contract Given to Hannah Bros. September 28:1.
- 1938a Legal Notices. October 4:11.
- 1938b Ground Broken at Two Schools. November 4:2.
- 1939a Judge Comstock to Dedicate New School Building. March 28:2.
- 1939b 300 at Opening of Auditorium. March 29:3.
- 1947 Meeting Called to Explain School Expansion Program. February 18:8.
- 1949a Fremont School Library Is Dedicated to Helen Wright. June 9:3.
- 1949b Jr. High Job Goes to Francies. October 29:1.
- 1950 Many Students Will Return to New Schools This Year. August 24:22.
- 1955 City School Building Program on Schedule. July 12:1.
- 1969 Quake Closes Fremont School. October 2:6.
- 1971a 13,800 Students in SR Schools. September 19:58.
- 1971b Comstock to Open This Year. August 8:7.

*San Francisco Examiner, The*

- 1870 Local Intelligence. December 10:3.
- 1871 From Our Religious Exchanges. February 18:3.

*Santa Rosa Republican, The*

- 1907 Planning For New Hospital. July 19:5.
- 1909 Mrs. Hershey will sell. November 30:7.
- 1939 Fremont Auditorium Completed, Accepted by Education Board. March 23:2.
- 1947 Shifting of Junior High to Fremont Site; Adding of Two More New Schools Planned. January 17:3.

SRMS (Santa Rosa Middle School)

- 1971 Dedication plaque near main entry.

Recorded by: Hunter O'Donnell

\*Date: July 23, 2025

Continuation  Update

**Additional Photographs:**



1939 auditorium. *Left*: ca. 1939, view to the east (source: *Santa Rosa Republican* 1939a); *right*: ca. 1958, view to the northwest (source: *Santa Rosa Junior High School* 1958 Yearbook)



Auditorium in 2025. *Left*: southeast corner, view to the northwest; *right*: north side, view to the south



1950 Classroom addition. *Left*: sketch by architect, view to the east (source: *Evening Press* and *Santa Rosa Republican* 1949a); *right*: current appearance, view to the southeast

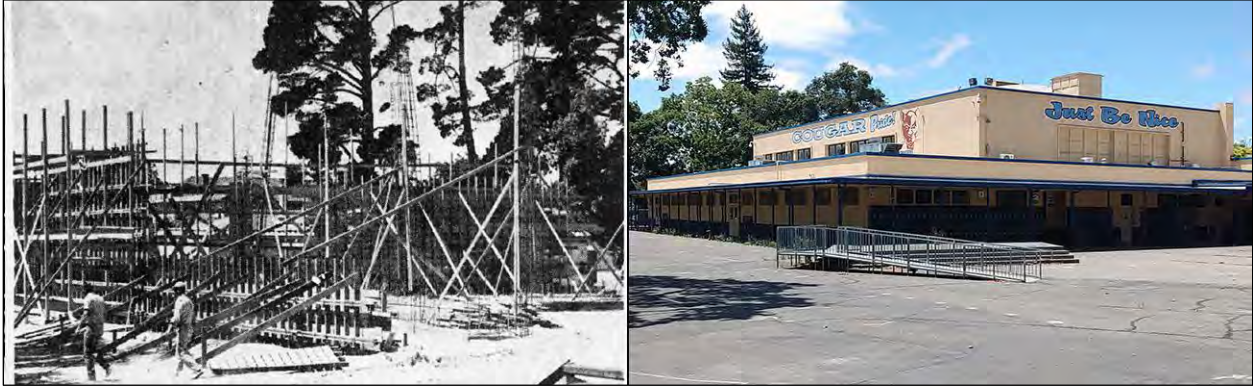
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Recorded by: Hunter O'Donnell

\*Date: July 23, 2025

Continuation  Update

**Additional Photographs:**



1950 gymnasium. *Left*: concrete footings and steel supports being installed (source: *Press Democrat* 1950); *right*: northeast corner, view to the southwest



1950s additions. *Left*: gymnasium, current weight room, view to the northeast; *right*: tile wall backing water fountain on cafeteria from 1950 remodel



Results of 1969 Santa Rosa earthquakes.  
*Left*: former location of 1924 Fremont Grammar School, view to the west;  
*right*: 1971 plaque for post-earthquake replacement construction

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 10 of 11

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4291-01H

Recorded by: Hunter O'Donnell

\*Date: July 23, 2025

Continuation  Update

**Additional Photographs:**



1970-1971 additions. *Left*: main entrance fronting E Street, view to the east;  
*right*: library entrance, view to the southwest



1970-1971 additions. *Left*: decorative skylight between library and office;  
*right*: accordion windows on art building, view to the east



1970-1971 additions. *Left*: decorative motif on covered walkways;  
*right*: skylight at the west side of the quad

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 11 of 11

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4291-01H

Recorded by: Hunter O'Donnell

\*Date: July 23, 2025

Continuation  Update

**Additional Photographs:**



Campus quad. *Left*: intermixed construction phases across the quad, view to the northwest; *right*: 1972 memorial plaque for student Matt Testorelli



Modern modular units. *Left*: Room 43, adjacent to library, view to the north; *right*: Room 68, view to the northeast



Modern campus features. *Left*: E Pluribus Unum mural, view to the southwest; *right*: streetside digital sign

## APPENDIX E, HISTORIC-PERIOD BUILDING EVALUATION PINER HIGH SCHOOL

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**HISTORIC-PERIOD BUILDING EVALUATION**

**PINER HIGH SCHOOL**

**1700 Fulton Road, City of Santa Rosa  
Sonoma County, California**

**Prepared For:**

HANA Resources, Inc.  
20361 Herman Circle  
Lake Forest, CA 92630

**For Submittal to:**

Santa Rosa City Schools District  
110 Stony Point Road, Suite 210  
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

**Prepared by:**

CRM TECH  
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324

Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator  
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

September 2, 2025  
CRM TECH Contract No. 4291

**Title:** Historic-Period Building Evaluation: Piner High School, 1700 Fulton Road, City of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California

**Author(s):** Terri Jacquemain, Historian/Architectural Historian  
Hunter O'Donnell, Archaeologist/Historian

**Consulting Firm:** CRM TECH  
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B  
Colton, CA 92324  
(909) 824-6400

**Date:** September 2, 2025

**Prepared for:** Sloan Sanchez, Director of Operations  
HANA Resources, Inc.  
20361 Herman Circle  
(949) 648-4988

**For Submittal to:** Santa Rosa City Schools District  
110 Stony Point Road, Suite 210  
Santa Rosa, CA 95401  
(707) 890-3800

**USGS Quadrangle:** Sebastopol, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; Section 8, T7N R8W, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian

**Keywords:** North Bay Region; Site 49-004849: Piner High School, circa 1966; not a "historical resource" under CEQA provisions

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between June and August 2025, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources evaluation on the Piner High School campus in the City of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The campus is located at 1700 Fulton Road, in the western portion of the city and within the southeast quarter of Section 8, Township 7 North, Range 8 West, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian. The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed removal of three portable classrooms and the construction of a two-story, 12-classroom building and outdoor plaza on the southern edge of the campus. The Santa Rosa City Schools District, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The purpose of the study is to provide the District with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether Piner High School meets the CEQA definition of a “historical resource” and, thereby, whether the proposed project would cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource” (PRC §21084.1). In order to document the history, characteristics, and current conditions of the campus and assess the school’s historical significance and integrity, CRM TECH initiated a cultural resources records search and a Native American Sacred Land File search, consulted the Santa Rosa Historical Society, pursued historical background research, and conducted a field inspection of the campus.

The results of these research procedures indicate that Piner High School, one of six high schools in the school district, was built in 1966 and subsequently expanded in 1974, with multiple further additions between 2002 and 2013. It was previously recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory as Site 49-004849 during a cultural resources study in 2015, which found the school not to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. During the current study, the school was further evaluated against the criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources and found ineligible for listing. As such, Piner High School does not qualify as a “historical resource” for CEQA-compliance purposes.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the Santa Rosa City Schools District a conclusion that the proposed project’s potential impact on the Piner High School campus would not constitute “a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.” No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for Piner High School.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	i
INTRODUCTION .....	1
HISTORIC CONTEXT .....	4
RESEARCH METHODS .....	5
Records Search.....	5
Sacred Lands File Search.....	5
Consultation with Local Historical Society .....	5
Historical Background Research.....	5
Field Inspection.....	5
RESULTS AND FINDINGS .....	6
Records Search.....	6
Sacred Lands File Search.....	6
Consultation with Local Historical Society .....	6
Historical Background Research.....	7
Field Inspection.....	9
DISCUSSION .....	10
Statutory and Regulatory Guidelines .....	10
Evaluation .....	11
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	12
REFERENCES .....	13
APPENDIX 1: Personnel Qualifications .....	15
APPENDIX 2: Sacred Lands File Search Results .....	19
APPENDIX 3: California Historical Resources Inventory Record Forms and Update.....	23

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project vicinity.....	1
Figure 2. Project location.....	2
Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project location.....	3
Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies.....	7
Figure 5. The project location and vicinity in 1853-1865 .....	8
Figure 6. The project location and vicinity in 1933-1935 .....	8
Figure 7. The project location and vicinity in 1952.....	9
Figure 8. The project location and vicinity in 1968.....	9
Figure 9. Current conditions of the project area .....	10

## INTRODUCTION

Between June and August 2025, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources evaluation on the Piner High School campus in the City of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California (Fig. 1). The campus is located at 1700 Fulton Road, in the western portion of the city and within the southeast quarter of Section 8, Township 7 North, Range 8 West, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3). The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed removal of three portable classrooms and the construction of a two-story, 12-classroom building and outdoor plaza on the southern edge of the campus (Figs. 2, 3).

The Santa Rosa City Schools District, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000 et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the District with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether Piner High School meets the CEQA definition of a “historical resource” and, thereby, whether the proposed project would cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource” (PRC §21084.1).

In order to document the history, characteristics, and current conditions of the campus and assess the school’s historical significance and integrity, CRM TECH initiated a cultural resources records search and a Native American Sacred Land File search, consulted the Santa Rosa Historical Society, pursued historical background research, and conducted a field inspection of the campus. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are presented in Appendix 1.

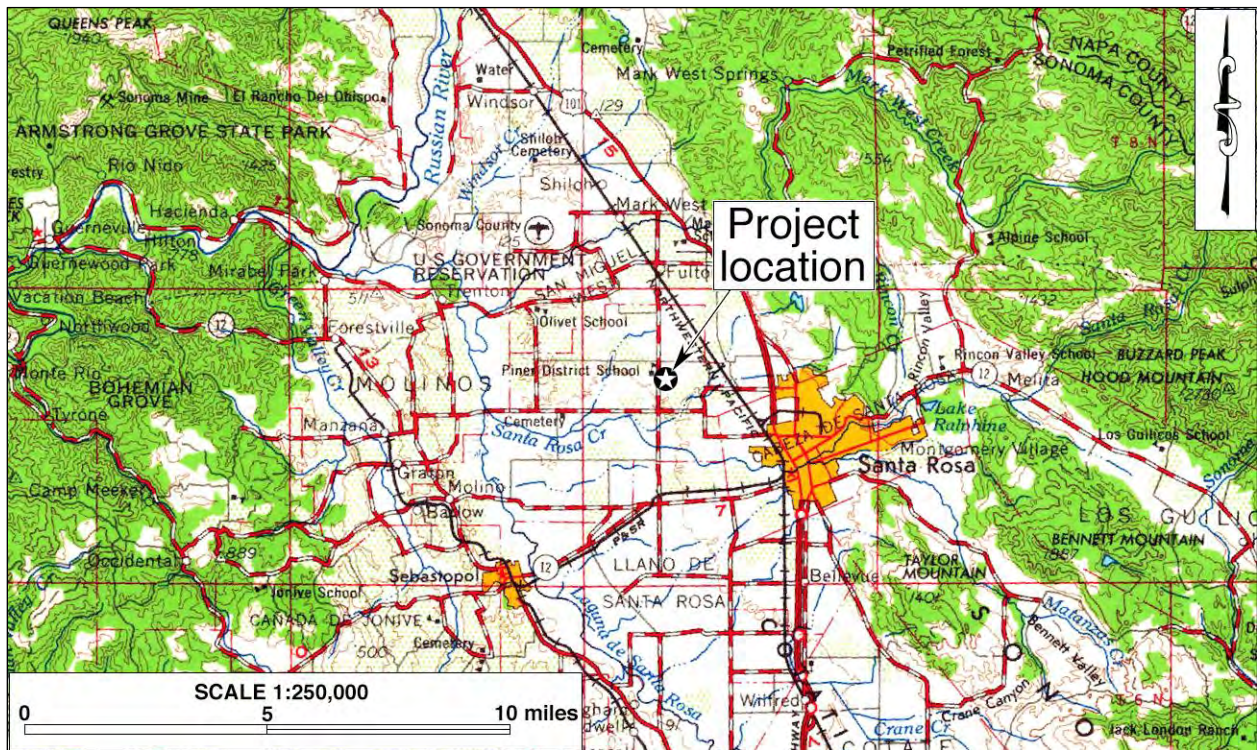


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Rosa, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1964])

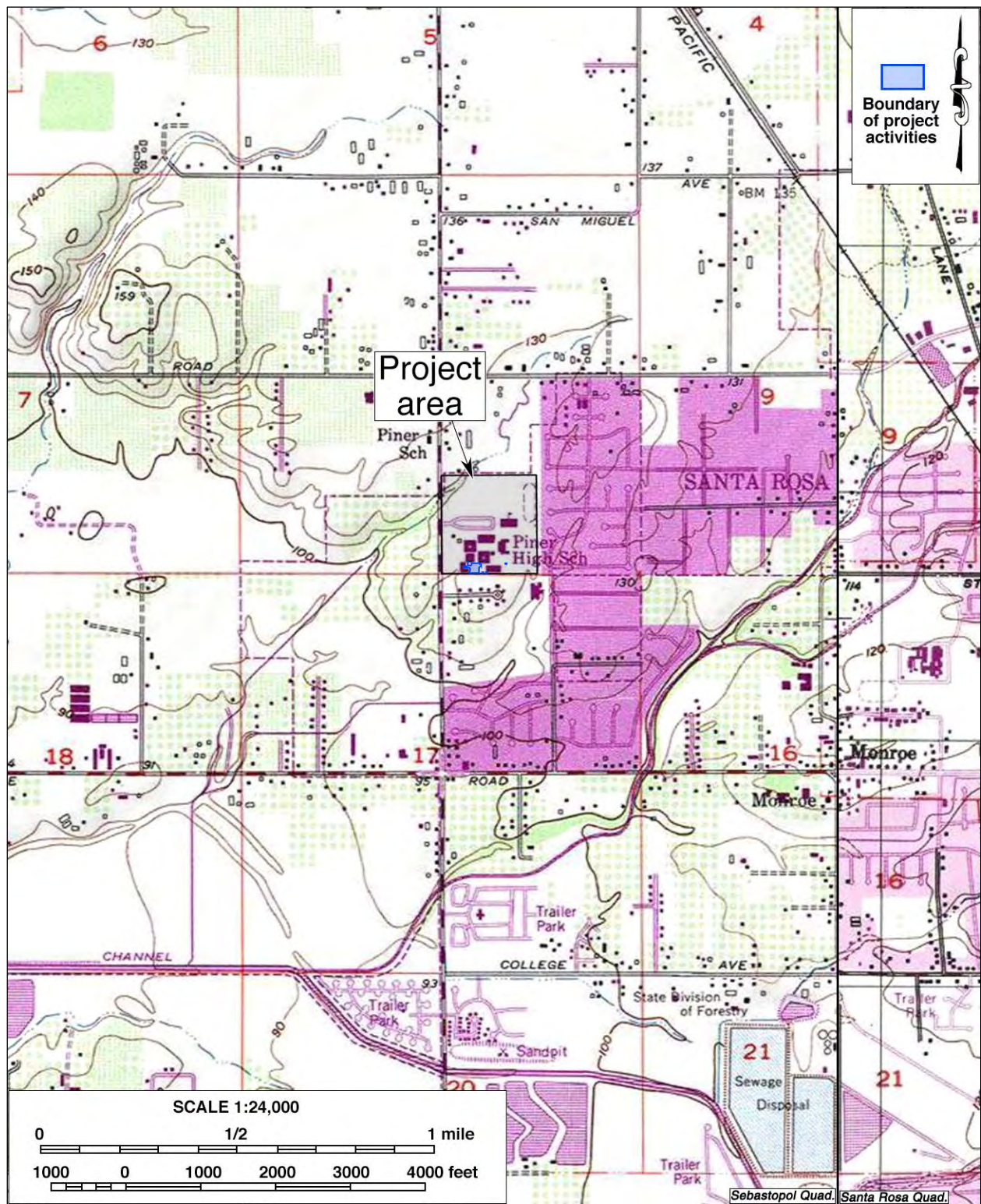


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Sebastopol and Santa Rosa, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1983; 1999])

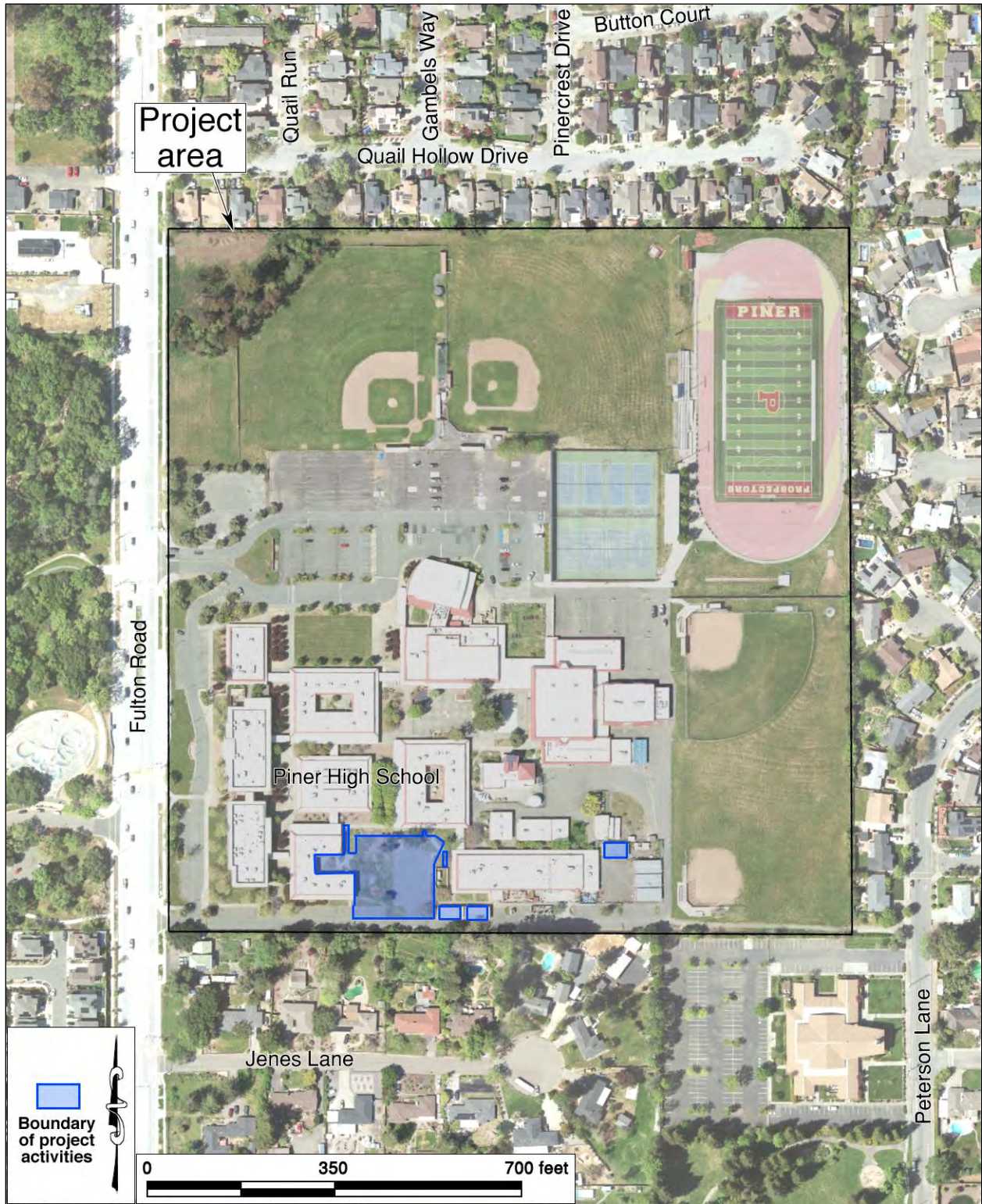


Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project location. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

Santa Rosa was founded in 1833 and named after Saint Rose of Lima by the first permanent non-native settlers, the family of Doña María Ygnacia López de Carrillo, aunt of Mexican Governor Pio Pico (Martell 2024a; Visit Santa Rosa n.d.). After his mother's death in 1849, Julio Carillo acquired all of the land north of Santa Rosa Creek and expanded the family's role in early development. Among the efforts was an agreement with business owner and fellow city founder Berthold "Barney" Hoen in 1854 to furnish land for public buildings, which helped secure Santa Rosa as the county seat (Martell 2024a).

Downtown was laid out with a rectangular street grid around the town plaza, now known as Courthouse Square (City of Santa Rosa 2020). The city was incorporated in 1868, the third community in Sonoma County to achieve that status (Martell 2024a). The arrival of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad in 1870 turned Santa Rosa from a small agricultural settlement into a bustling hub for Sonoma produce. The town's identity as an agricultural trading center was supplemented as Railroad Square became a second hub that established Santa Rosa as a regional commercial center (City of Santa Rosa 2020).

In 1906, an earthquake killed more than 100 residents and leveled much of downtown (Martell 2024a). The rebuilding efforts introduced contemporary architectural styles and building safety standards, leaning heavily on popular styles of the time such as Craftsman and Colonial Revival for residences and Beaux-Arts or Mission Revival for civic buildings (Bloomfield 1989:8). Many of these buildings are preserved in historic districts like the Downtown, Cherry Street, or St. Rose Historic District and/or listed in the National Register of Historic Places. By the end of the 1930s, Santa Rosa boasted a thriving downtown, a school system, many churches, and residents who could easily obtain local employment (City of Santa Rosa n.d.). During the depression years, Santa Rosa managed to avoid total economic disaster in part because its diverse industry had expanded beyond agriculture (Bloomfield 1989:4).

During World War II, Santa Rosa became the site of two airfields and recipient of an influx of military personnel and industrial workers in support of war mobilization. Santa Rosa served as a regional civil defense headquarters from 1958 to the late 1970s (Bloomfield 1989:4). As in the rest of the nation, the post-war era brought prosperity, rapid population increase, and a boom in urban/suburban development as domestic growth usurped war efforts. Among the larger infrastructure improvements project in Santa Rosa at the time was the construction of the north-south-oriented U.S. Highway 101 in 1949 and east-west-oriented State Highway 12 between 1961 and 1965 (*ibid.*; NETR Online 1961; 1965; Martell 2024b). With this new transportation arteries in place, the city's population and industry continued to grow despite a strong earthquake in 1969.

The first three decades of the post-WWII years marked a dramatic departure from previous development patterns as suburban housing tracts and associated shopping centers, including one in 1980, became the focus of local development (Martell 2024b). Since then, Santa Rosa and other North Bay cities have expanded housing development and have taken on the characteristics of a "bedroom community" in support of the Greater San Francisco area. As of 2020, the city's total population stood at 178,127, distributed over some 43 square miles (USCB n.d.).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was completed on July 8, 2025, by the staff of the Northwest Information Center (NIC) at Sonoma State University, which is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for Sonoma County. The purpose of the records search was to compile a complete inventory of previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a quarter-mile radius of the project location. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Sonoma County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

### **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

On June 16, 2025, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from the NAHC is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

### **CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

As a part of the research procedures, CRM TECH historian/architectural historian Terri Jacquemain contacted the Historical Society of Santa Rosa for supplementary historical background information, input on potential local historic interest in the buildings, and/or any potential concerns regarding the proposed project. The consultation was initiated by e-mail on August 5, 2025, via the group's website. The response is noted below.

### **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical background research for this study was conducted by Terri Jacquemain on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1865, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1942-1999, and aerial/satellite photographs of the Santa Rosa area taken between 1952 and 2025, which are accessible through the Google Earth software and at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online. For information specific to Piner High School and the Santa Rosa City Schools District, Jacquemain focused further research on historical and contemporary news accounts and online genealogical and architectural databases.

### **FIELD INSPECTION**

The field inspection of the Piner High School campus was conducted on July 23, 2025, by CRM TECH archaeologist/historian Hunter O'Donnell. To facilitate the proper documentation and

evaluation of the buildings, O'Donnell made detailed notations and preliminary photo-recording of their structural and architectural characteristics, notable features, and current conditions. The field data were then compiled into an update to the standard record forms prepared in 2015 for the school and, along with the results of historical research, formed the basis of the current evaluation (see App. 3).

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

According to NIC records, Piner High School was previously recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory in 2015 and assigned primary number 49-004849 during a study to place wireless telecommunications apparatus on the school gymnasium. The school was evaluated as a whole for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at that time and found not to meet any of the criteria (Crawford 2015:3). Within the quarter-mile scope of the records search, 17 additional studies were reported to the NIC (Fig. 4). More than half of them covered smaller land tracts on the west side of Fulton Road and south of Piner Road in apparent anticipation of residential development. Four others studied similar-sized tracts on the east of Fulton Rod, again likely for residential development.

As a result of these studies, two archaeological resources were previously recorded within the scope of the records search. One was a historic-period refuse deposit of ceramic, glass and metal items located about 60 feet north of the school property. The other was of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin and consisted of several chert and obsidian flakes found on the west bank of Peterson Creek, in the Youth Community Park across Fulton Road to the west of Piner High School. Neither of these two sites was located in the immediate vicinity of the project location, and thus they require no further consideration during this study.

### **SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

In response to CRM TECH's June 16 inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated the same day that the Sacred Lands File search identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the lack of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File would not necessarily preclude the presence of cultural resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of potential contacts. The NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the Santa Rosa City Schools District in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

### **CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

As stated above, a written inquiry was sent to the Historical Society of Santa Rosa on August 5, 2025. In an e-mail reply on August 7, Society President Denise Hill stated that the group was glad to be informed of the upcoming project but had no comments. Hill included several links to articles about the school, including those on file at Sonoma State University and an archive of Gary

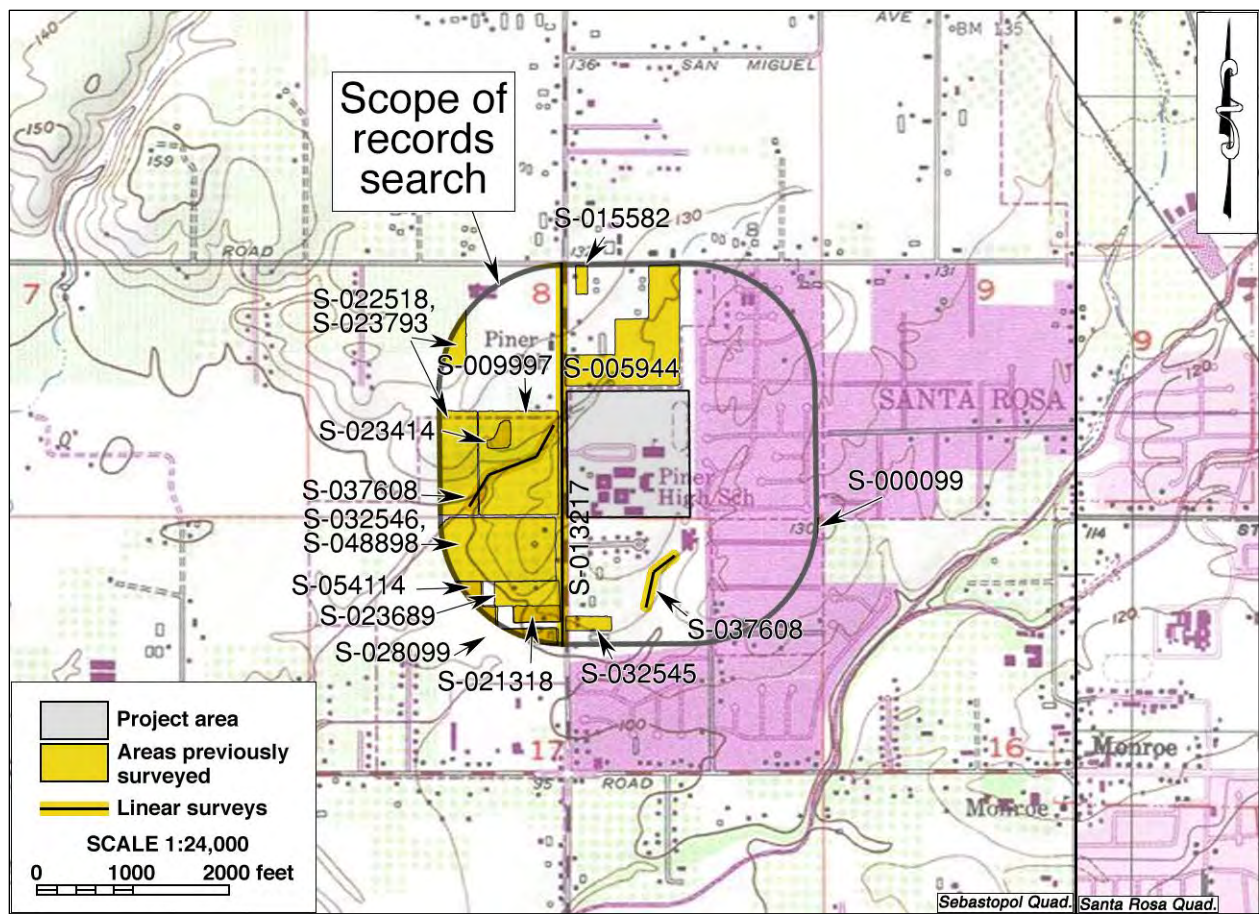


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by NIC file number. Locations of known historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

LeBaron’s news columns for *The Press Democrat*. Information from these sources is incorporated into the historical background research results below.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical maps consulted during this study show that the area around present-day Piner High School developed at a much slower pace than elsewhere in the city through the 1960s, likely due to its location on the northwestern edge of the city and more than three miles from the downtown area (Figs. 5-8). Around 1865, the project area was vacant, while human activities in the vicinity were noted by surveyors as fences, orchards, roads and early homesteads belonging to the “Peughs” and the “Jacobs” (Fig. 5). By 1874 the population had grown sufficiently to support the formation of a school district, with construction of Santa Rosa High School first on the agenda. (Crawford 2015:2). It was the only upper-grade-level school in the district until 1955 (*ibid.*).

By the 1930s, two other schools had appeared in the project vicinity, namely Piner School near the current high school location and Monroe School about a half-mile to the southeast (Fig. 6). The area had also progressed with a wide but regular road grid dotted with well-spaced buildings but not neighborhoods, indicating agricultural land use. In the early 1950s a farmstead stood near Fulton

Road on the high school property, surrounded by a patchwork of groves and a handful of harvest processing buildings (Fig. 7; NETR Online 1952). The farmstead on the property was removed between 1956 and 1961, and a short distance east of its former location a rectangular earthen reservoir was excavated in the meantime (NETR Online 1952; 1961). It had been filled in by 1965, likely in preparation for construction of Piner High School (NETR Online 1965).

Piner High School was built in 1966 (SRCSD n.d.; Fig. 8). The name “Piner” derives from an early settler family in Sonoma County, and the school’s mascot was declared “Prospector Pete,” in colors of maroon and gold by the students and faculty (*ibid.*). The original buildings were clustered near the southern property boundary, arranged around a quadrangle and courtyard. A ball field and athletic track were situated in the northeastern portion (NETR Online 1968). The buildings featured typical mid-century school architecture, such as single-story classroom buildings, administrative offices, a gymnasium, and athletic fields, constructed primarily with concrete, steel, and glass.

The school was designed by architect John Clarence Felciano, Sr. (1908-1992), a lifelong Santa Rosa area resident, and built by general contractors Wright and Oretsky, also from the area (PCAD n.d.; SRCSD n.d.). Felciano was also responsible for the Queen of All Saints Catholic School in Concord (1947-1948) and the Olympic Chapel, built for the 1960 Winter Olympic Games near Lake Tahoe, and previously he had designed Santa Rosa Middle School (*Santa Rosa Republican* 1947; PCAD n.d.). Contractors Paul V. Wright and Ben Oretsky became partners in 1957 to build Montgomery High School in Santa Rosa and Sonoma State University’s Stevenson Hall, as well as Piner High School (Wright Contracting n.d.). The partnership dissolved when Ben Oretsky retired in 1969 (*ibid.*)

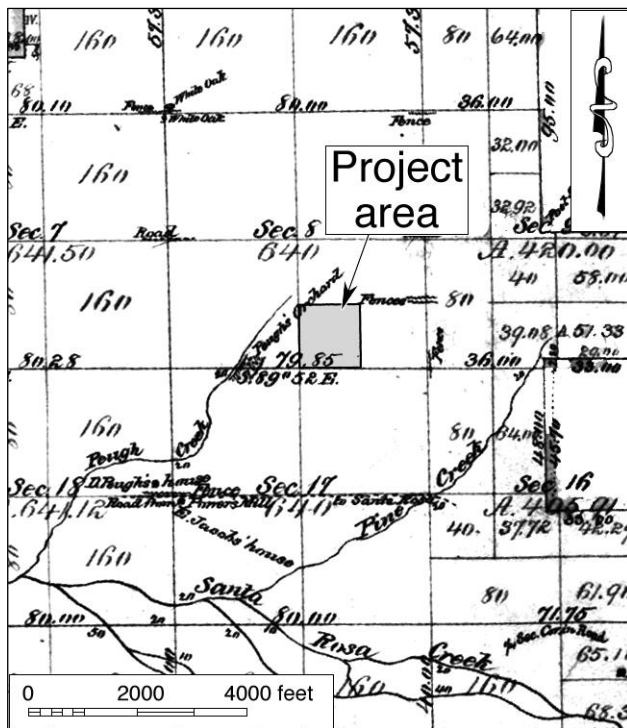


Figure 5. The project location and vicinity in 1853-1865. (Source: GLO 1865)

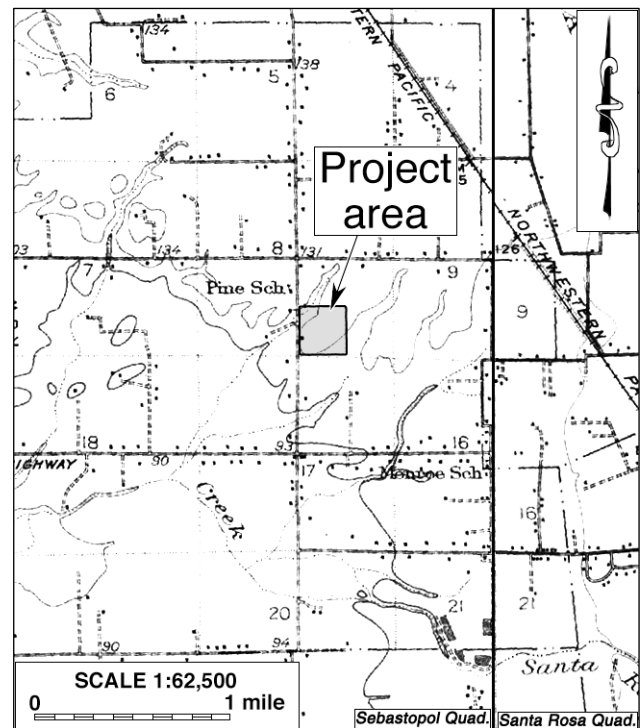


Figure 6. The project location and vicinity in 1933-1935. (Source: USGS 1942)

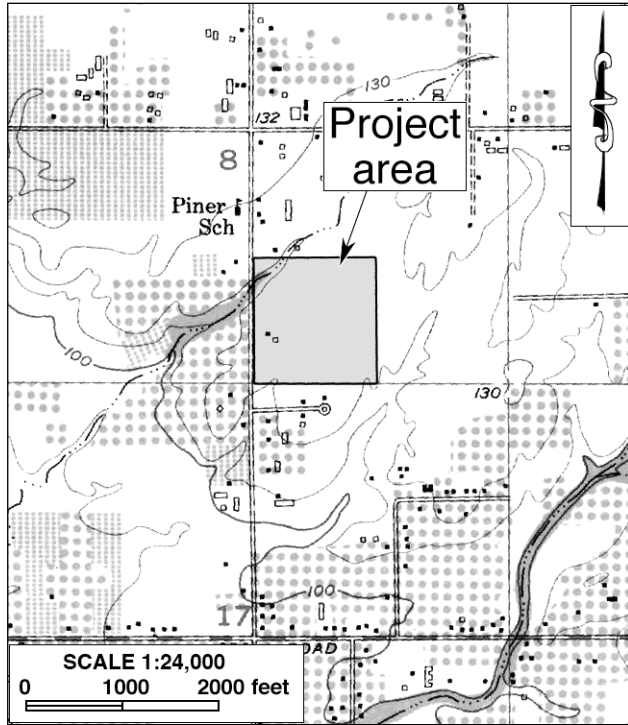


Figure 7. The project location and vicinity in 1952.  
(Source: USGS 1954).

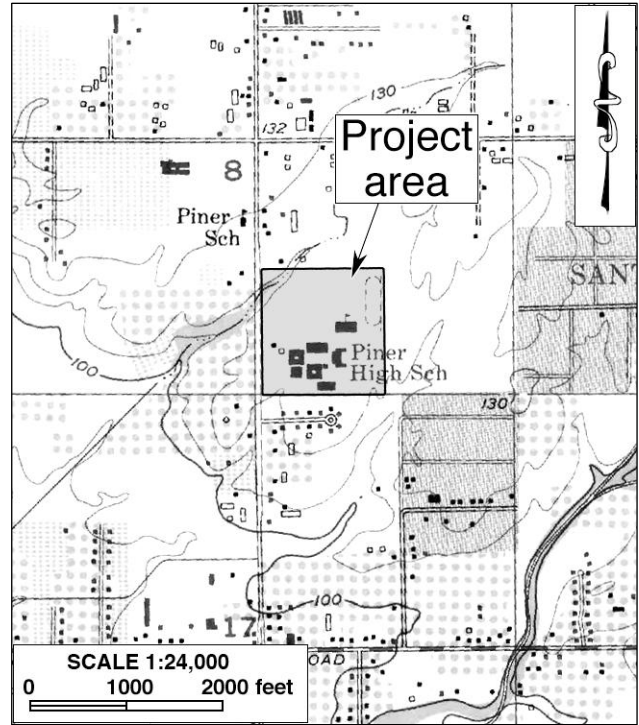


Figure 8. The project location and vicinity in 1968  
(Source: USGS 1969).

The Santa Rosa City Schools District page for Piner High School chronicles the changes to the campus over time:

The school was planned to be built in two phases: Phase One was completed for the opening of the school on September 12, 1966. This group of facilities included two classroom buildings, the instructional materials center, the language laboratory, the industrial arts building, a cafeteria, music-administration complex, and gymnasium.

The first addition to the building was completed by March, 1974. It included areas for vocal music instruction, a large home economics area, seven classrooms, a departmental office, an automotive shop, and general administration and counseling offices.

Later portables were added to accommodate the growth of student population. Then, in October, 2002, the Performing Arts Theater was completed. The new Administration building was completed in April 2005. The Library and Science department remodel was completed on June 2006. The new Culinary building was also completed in June 2006 and in use starting in August 2006. The new Science and Technology building was completed in Fall 2013, offering our community a planetarium, an observatory, and a computer lab in a state-of-the-art, 21st Century facility. (SRCSD n.d.)

## FIELD INSPECTION

During the field inspection, Piner High School as a whole was recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory as an update the 2015 site record, which was focused on the gymnasium (see App. 3). The area slated for new construction is level and unremarkable, as are the three portable



Figure 9. The project area includes the locations slated for the construction of a new two-story building (*left*) and the removal of three portable classrooms (*right*).

classrooms that will be removed as part of the project (Fig. 9). For the rest of Piner High School, it was observed that the multiple construction and renovation phases of building Piner High School could be distinguished in design from one another but nevertheless exhibited a moderate degree of continuity in blending mid-20th-century Modern-style influences and sleek and innovative contemporary architecture. Roofing forms range from flat with shallow mansards to low-pitched or sloped to specialized translucent Kalwall shed roofs and a distinctive observatory dome. Wall cladding includes traditional concrete masonry or brick veneer alongside modern metal panels in newer structures.

Fenestration on the 1966-1974 campus features metal-framed windows arranged in horizontal bands, a hallmark of mid-century Modern architecture, while Kalwall panels of similar or larger size are found in newer and newly renovated buildings in arrangements harkening to the older ones. Both are designed to maximize natural light in classrooms and common areas while extending design continuity between the old and the new. Entry doors include metal-framed glass double doors on older administrative buildings and gymnasium and metal single or double doors for classrooms, with newer facilities incorporating more modern, secure, and visually distinctive designs.

## DISCUSSION

### STATUTORY AND REGULATORY GUIDELINES

As stated above, the purpose of this study is to assist the Santa Rosa City Schools District in determining whether Piner High School at 1700 Fulton Road meets the official definition of a “historical resource,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any properties listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). In other words, buildings, structures, sites, or districts that belong to one or more of the following three categories are to be considered “historical resources” for the purposes of CEQA compliance (160 Cal. App. 4th 1051):

- Mandatory historical resources: properties that are listed in or formally determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources;
- Presumptive historical resources: properties that are designated in an officially established local register, recognized by local ordinance, resolution, or general plan, or identified in a local survey prepared in accordance with PRC §5024.1(g), unless determined not to be historically or culturally significant by the lead agency upon a preponderance of the evidence;
- Discretionary historical resources: properties that are determined to be historically significant in the lead agency’s discretion, independent of any decision to list or designate them in a national, state, or local register of historical resources.

Since Piner High School has not been listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, formally determined eligible for such listing, or designated in an officially established local register, it does not meet the definition of a “historical resource” in the “mandatory” or “presumptive” category. Therefore, it is evaluated as potential “discretionary historical resources.”

Regarding the proper criteria of historic significance evaluation of potential “discretionary historical resources,” CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

## **EVALUATION**

Piner High School was established in 1966 within the Santa Rosa City Schools District. The campus was significantly expanded in 1974 and again in the 2000s. The buildings from the 1974 expansion appear to be architecturally compatible to the original construction and have also reached the 50-year age threshold for consideration as potential “historical resources” under CEQA provisions.

Therefore, the period of significance for the campus is set to be from 1966 to 1974. The following evaluation assesses the historical significance of the school campus against the criteria above to determine whether the school qualifies as “historical resources” under CEQA guidelines in response to planned and future projects that may involve modifications, demolition, or alterations to existing buildings on the campus.

Piner High School was built to serve a growing suburban population in Santa Rosa at a time of significant educational expansion in California. As one of the numerous public education institutes dating to the post-World War II boom era, however, it does not demonstrate a unique or particularly close association with that historic theme or pattern of events. The school's history reflects typical educational activities and community involvement, such as student organizations and extracurricular programs, but these are not unique or exceptional in the context of California's educational system. No specific events of distinctive significance, such as nationally recognized achievements or groundbreaking educational reforms, have been identified in association with the school that would elevate its historical importance. As such, Piner High School is not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1.

Historical background research yielded no evidence that Piner High School is closely associated with historically significant individuals. While the school was named after the Piners, a family of early settlers in Sonoma County, there is no documented connection between the family's claim to fame in local history and the establishment and operations of the school in the late historic period. No administrators known to have achieved prominence beyond their roles in local education were identified, nor were any alumni or faculty found to have attained the level of historic significance as required by Criterion 2 for the California Register.

The architecture of Piner High School reflects mid-20th-century Modern influences, a style ubiquitous in California during the early post-war decades. The portions of the campus from the period of significance feature functional, mostly single-story buildings with minimal ornamentation, typical both of the style and of the emphasis on cost-effective, standardized school construction to accommodate rapid population growth. As a result, Piner High School does not exhibit high artistic values or distinctive characteristics to distinguish it from other schools of the same period. The architect associated with the original campus, John Clarence Felciano, Sr., was well-known locally and achieved recognition as architect of the 1960 Olympic Chapel, but Piner High School is of common design and does not stand out as an innovative or exemplary example of Felciano's work. For these reasons, Piner High School does not meet Criterion 3.

Lastly, as a late-historic-period to modern-era educational facility, Piner High School is unlikely to yield information important to educational or local history, for which published materials are readily available, or to contribute otherwise to historical or architectural research. Consequently, it does not meet Criterion 4. Based on these considerations, Piner High School does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and thus does not qualify as a "historical resource" in the category of "discretionary historical resources."

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired."

In summary of the research results outlined above, Piner High School at 1700 Fulton Road was previously recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory in 2015 and assigned primary number 49-004849. It was evaluated during this study as a potential “historical resource,” as defined by CEQA, and found not to meet any of the established criteria. Therefore, pursuant to PRC §21084.1, CRM TECH recommends to the Santa Rosa City Schools District a conclusion that the proposed project’s potential impact on the Piner High School campus would not constitute “a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.” No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for Piner High School.

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Wright Contracting

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**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, HISTORY/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY  
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

**Education**

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside.
- 1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- 1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
- 1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
- 1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
- 1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside.
- 1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST**  
**Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)**

**Education**

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.  
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 2025 “Introductory Sedimentology for Archaeology,” SAA Online Semina by Ervan Garrison.  
2021 “An Introduction to Geoarchaeology: How Understanding Basic Soils, Sediments, and Landforms Can Make You a Better Archaeologist,” SAA Online Seminar.  
2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,” UCLA Extension Course #888.  
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.  
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium by the Association of Environmental Professionals.  
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.  
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.  
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.  
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.  
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.  
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California Riverside.  
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California Riverside.  
1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

**Research Interests**

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

**Memberships**

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN**  
**Terri Jacquemain, M.A.**

**Education**

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
- 1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

**Professional Experience**

- 2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/ Colton, California.
- 2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
- 2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
- 1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

**Membership**

California Preservation Foundation.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/HISTORIAN**  
**Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.**

**Education**

- 2016-2015 M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.  
2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

**Professional Experience**

- 2022-2017- Field Crew Chief, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2017- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.  
2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.  
2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.  
2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

**APPENDIX 2**

**SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS**



### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 16, 2025

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH

**Via Email to: [ngallardo@crmtech.us](mailto:ngallardo@crmtech.us)**

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Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER  
**Vacant**

ACTING EXECUTIVE  
SECRETARY  
**STEVEN QUINN**

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

**Re: Proposed Santa Rosa City Unified School District (CRM TECH No. 4291) Project, Sonoma County**

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [melina.carlos@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:melina.carlos@nahc.ca.gov)

Sincerely,

*Melina Carlos*

Melina Carlos  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Sonoma County  
6/16/2025**

<b>Tribe Name</b>	<b>Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)</b>	<b>Contact Person</b>	<b>Contact Address</b>	<b>Phone #</b>	<b>Fax #</b>	<b>Email Address</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Counties</b>
Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria	F	Flaman McCloud, Jr., Chairperson	2726 Mission Rancheria Rd. Lakeport, CA, 95453	(707) 263-3924		Chairman@big-valley.net	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Cahto Tribe	F	Rachael Phillips, Member-at-Large	P.O Box 1239 300 Cahto Drive Laytonville, CA, 95454	(707) 984-6197		ecmember@cahtotribe-nsn.gov	Cahto Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Cahto Tribe	F	Kendra Campbell, Secretary-Treasurer	P.O. Box 1239 Laytonville, CA, 95454	(707) 984-6197	(707) 984-6201	secretary_treasurer@cahtotribe-nsn.gov	Cahto Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Cahto Tribe	F	Misty Davidson, Chairwoman	P.O Box 1239 300 Cahto Drive Laytonville, CA, 95454	(707) 984-6197		chair@cahtotribe-nsn.gov	Cahto Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Cahto Tribe	F	Tasheena Sloan, Vice Chairperson	P.O. Box 1239 Laytonville, CA, 95454	(707) 984-6197		vicechair@cahtotribe-nsn.gov	Cahto Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians	F	Patricia Hermosillo, Chairperson	555 S. Cloverdale Blvd., Suite A Cloverdale, CA, 95425	(707) 894-5775	(707) 894-5727		Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians	F	Richard Campbell, Acting Chairperson	P.O. Box 39/ 7901 Hwy 10, North Redwood Valley, CA, 95470	(707) 485-8723	(707) 485-1247	vc@coyotevalley-nsn.gov	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians	F	Sherrie Smith-Ferri, THPO	P.O. Box 607 Geyserville, CA, 95441	(707) 272-6767		sherries@drycreekrancheria.com	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Elem Indian Colony Pomo Tribe	F	Agustin Garcia, Chairperson	P. O. Box 757 16170 Main Street Lower Lake, CA, 95457	(707) 994-3400	(707) 994-3408	Removed email address due to bounce back	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Elem Indian Colony Pomo Tribe	F	Thomas Brown, Cultural Resources Director	16170 Main Street Lower Lake, CA, 95457	(707) 994-3400			Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Elem Indian Colony Pomo Tribe	F	Kim Cole, Tribal Administrator	16170 Main Street Lower Lake, CA, 95457	(707) 994-3400	(707) 994-3408		Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria	F	Nelson Smith, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	2133 Monte Vista Avenue Oroville, CA, 95966	(530) 990-0063		nelsons@enterpriserancheria.org	Maidu	Butte, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Tehama
Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria	F	Glenda Nelson, Chairperson	2133 Monte Vista Avenue Oroville, CA, 95966	(530) 532-9214	(530) 532-1768	info@enterpriserancheria.org	Maidu	Butte, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Tehama
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	F	Greg Sarris, Chairperson	6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300 Rohnert Park, CA, 94928	(707) 566-2288	(707) 566-2291	gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com	Coast Miwok Pomo	Marin, Sonoma
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	F	Gene Buvelot,	6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300 Rohnert Park, CA, 94928	(707) 566-2288	(415) 279-4844	gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com	Coast Miwok Pomo	Marin, Sonoma
Guidiville Rancheria of California	F	Michael Derry, Historian	PO Box 339 Talmage, CA, 95481	(707) 391-1665			Pomo	Alameda, Contra Costa, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Sonoma
Guidiville Rancheria of California	F	Bunny Tarin, Tribal Administrator	PO Box 339 Talmage, CA, 95481	(707) 462-3682		admin@guidiville.net	Pomo	Alameda, Contra Costa, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Sonoma
Hopland Band of Pomo Indians	F	Sonny Elliott, Chairperson	3000 Shanel Road Hopland, CA, 95449	(707) 472-2100	(707) 744-1506	sjelliott@hoplandtribe.com	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Hopland Band of Pomo Indians	F	Ramon Billy, Tribal Historical Preservation Officer	3000 Shanel Road Hopland, CA, 95449	(707) 472-2100		thpo@hoplandtribe.com	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Koi Nation of Northern California	F	Robert Morgan, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 3162 Santa Rosa, CA, 95402	(707) 236-5271	(707) 575-5506	robmorgan@koination.com	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Koi Nation of Northern California	F	Dino Beltran, Vice Chairperson	P.O. Box 3162 Santa Rosa, CA, 95402	(707) 331-9788	(707) 575-5506	dbeltran@koination.com	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Koi Nation of Northern California	F	Darin Beltran, Chairperson	P.O. Box 3162 Santa Rosa, CA, 95402	(707) 575-5586	(707) 575-5506	kn@koination.com	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Lytton Rancheria	F	Brenda Tomaras, Attorney	10755-F Scripps Poway Parkway #281 San Diego, CA, 92131	(858) 554-0550		btomaras@mtowlaw.com	Pomo	Sonoma

Lytton Rancheria	F	Andy Mejia, Chairperson	1500 Falling Oak Way Windsor, CA, 95492	(707) 575-5917		andymejia@lyttonrancheriaofcalifornia.com	Pomo	Sonoma
Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester Rancheria	F	Jaime Cobarrubia, Chairperson	P.O. Box 623 Point Arena, CA, 95468	(707) 882-2788	(707) 882-3417		Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California	F	Tribal Historic Preservation Department,	PO Box 1035 Middletown, CA, 95461	(707) 987-1315		THPO@middletownrancheria.com	Lake Miwok Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California	F	Jose Simon III, Tribal Chairman	PO Box 1035 Middletown, CA, 95461	(707) 987-1303		jsimon@middletownrancheria.com	Lake Miwok Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California	F	Michael Rivera, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PO Box 1035 Middletown, CA, 95461	(707) 987-1315		mlrivera@middletownrancheria.com	Lake Miwok Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Noyo River Indian Community	N		P. O. Box 91 Fort Bragg, CA, 95437				Pomo Yuki	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma, Tehama, Trinity
Pinoleville Pomo Nation	F	Erica Carson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	500 B Pinoleville Drive Ukiah, CA, 95482	(707) 463-1454	(707) 463-6601		Pomo	Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Sonoma
Pinoleville Pomo Nation	F	Leona Williams, Chairperson	500 B Pinoleville Drive Ukiah, CA, 95482	(707) 463-1454	(707) 463-6601		Pomo	Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Sonoma
Potter Valley Tribe	F	Salvador Rosales, Chairperson	2251 South State Street Ukiah, CA, 95482	(707) 462-1213	(707) 462-1240	pottervalleytribe@pottervalleytribe.com	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Redwood Valley or Little River Band of Pomo Indians	F	Debra Ramirez, Chairperson	3250 Road I Redwood Valley, CA, 95470	(707) 485-0361	(707) 485-5726	rvrsecretary@comcast.net	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians	F	George Brenard, Environmental Director	1545 E Hwy 20 Nice, CA, 95464	(707) 382-1544		EPA.director@rrcbc-nsn.gov	Eastern Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians	F	Beniakem Cromwell, Chairperson	1545 E Hwy 20 Nice, CA, 95464	(707) 275-0527		Lduncan@rrcbc-nsn.gov	Eastern Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians	F	Stephanie Nix, Environmental Coordinator/ Acting THPO	1545 E Hwy 20 Nice, CA, 95464	(707) 530-9074		snix@rrcbc-nsn.gov	Eastern Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Round Valley Reservation/Covelo Indian Community	F	James Russ, President	77826 Covelo Road Covelo, CA, 95428	(707) 983-6126	(707) 983-6128	tribalcouncil@rvit.org	ConCow Nomlaki Pit River Pomo Wailaki Wintun Yuki	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yuba
Scotts Valley Band of Pomo	F	Shawn Davis, Chairperson	1005 Parallel Drive Lakeport, CA, 95453	(707) 263-4220	(707) 263-4345	shawn.davis@sv-nsn.gov	Pomo Wailaki	Colusa, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma, Trinity
Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo	F	Valerie Stanley, THPO	190 Sherwood Hill Drive Willits, CA, 95490	(707) 459-9690		svrthpo@sherwoodband.com	Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma
Yokayo Tribe	N	Yokayo Tribe, Chairperson	P.O. Box 362 Talmadge, CA, 95481				Pomo	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Santa Rosa City Unified School District (CRM TECH No. 4291) Project, Sonoma County.

Record: PROJ-2025-003194  
Report Type: List of Tribes  
Counties: Sonoma  
NAHC Group: All

**APPENDIX 3**

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY  
RECORD FORMS AND UPDATE**

**Piner High School  
1700 Fulton Road, Santa Rosa  
(Site 49-004849)**

State of California--The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # 49-004849 (Update)

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 1 of 2

Continuation  Update

Name: Piner High School, 1700 Fulton Road, Santa Rosa

\*NRHP Status Code 6Z

Updated by: Hunter O'Donnell and Terri Jacquemain

\*Date: July 23, 2025

Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton

Project No: CRM TECH 4291

**CURRENT CONDITION:** Piner High School was previously recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory as Site 49-004849 during a cultural resources study in 2015 for a telecommunications relay co-location. During that study, the school was evaluated and found not to meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In August 2025, CRM TECH conducted a CEQA-level historic building study of the school in anticipation of new modifications. The results of the study confirm that Piner High School was built in 1966 and subsequently expanded in 1974, with multiple further additions between 2002 and 2013. The original buildings were clustered near the southern property boundary, arranged around a quadrangle and courtyard. A ball field and athletic track were situated in the northeastern portion.

The architect for the original 1966 design was lifelong Santa Rosa area resident John Clarence Felciano, Sr. (1908-1992). The general contractor was Wright and Oretsky, also from the area. Felciano was also responsible for the Queen of All Saints Catholic School in Concord (1947-1948) and the Olympic Chapel, built for the 1960 Winter Olympic Games near Lake Tahoe. Paul V. Wright and Ben Oretsky became partners in 1957 to build Montgomery High School in Santa Rosa and Sonoma State University's Stevenson Hall, as well as Piner High School.

It was observed that the multiple construction and renovation phases of building Piner High School could be distinguished in design from one another but nevertheless exhibited a moderate degree of continuity in blending mid-20th-century Modern-style influences and sleek and innovative contemporary architecture. Roofing forms range from flat with shallow mansards to low-pitched or sloped to specialized translucent Kalwall shed roofs and a distinctive observatory dome. Wall cladding includes traditional concrete masonry or brick veneer alongside modern metal panels in newer structures.

Fenestration on the 1966-1974 campus features metal-framed windows arranged in horizontal bands, a hallmark of mid-century Modern architecture, while Kalwall panels of similar or larger size are found in newer and newly renovated buildings in arrangements harkening to the older ones. Both are designed to maximize natural light in classrooms and common areas while extending design continuity between the old and the new. Entry doors include metal-framed glass double doors on older administrative buildings and gymnasium and metal single or double doors for classrooms, with newer facilities incorporating more modern, secure, and visually distinctive designs.

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Piner High School was established in 1966 within the Santa Rosa City Schools District. The campus was significantly expanded in 1974 and again in the 2000s. The buildings from the 1974 expansion appear to be architecturally compatible to the original construction and have also reached the 50-year age threshold for consideration as potential "historical resources" under CEQA provisions. Therefore, the period of significance for the campus is set to be from 1966 to 1974. The following evaluation assesses the historical significance of the school campus against the criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources for the purpose of project planning under State of California regulations.

Piner High School was built to serve a growing suburban population in Santa Rosa at a time of significant educational expansion in California. As one of the numerous public education institutes dating to the post-World War II boom era, however, it does not demonstrate a unique or particularly close association with that historic

theme or pattern of events. The school's history reflects typical educational activities and community involvement, such as student organizations and extracurricular programs, but these are not unique or exceptional in the context of California's educational system. No specific events of distinctive significance, such as nationally recognized achievements or groundbreaking educational reforms, have been identified in association with the school that would elevate its historical importance. As such, Piner High School is not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1.

Historical background research yielded no evidence that Piner High School is closely associated with historically significant individuals. While the school was named after the Piners, a family of early settlers in Sonoma County, there is no documented connection between the family's claim to fame in local history and the establishment and operations of the school in the late historic period. No administrators known to have achieved prominence beyond their roles in local education were identified, nor were any alumni or faculty found to have attained the level of historic significance as required by Criterion 2 for the California Register.

The architecture of Piner High School reflects mid-20th-century Modern influences, a style ubiquitous in California during the early post-war decades. The portions of the campus from the period of significance feature functional, mostly single-story buildings with minimal ornamentation, typical both of the style and of the emphasis on cost-effective, standardized school construction to accommodate rapid population growth. As a result, Piner High School does not exhibit high artistic values or distinctive characteristics to distinguish it from other schools of the same period. The architect associated with the original campus, John Clarence Felciano, Sr., was well-known locally and achieved recognition as architect of the 1960 Olympic Chapel, but Piner High School is of common design and does not stand out as an innovative or exemplary example of Felciano's work. For these reasons, Piner High School does not meet Criterion 3.

Lastly, as a late-historic-period to modern-era educational facility, Piner High School is unlikely to yield information important to educational or local history, for which published materials are readily available, or to contribute otherwise to historical or architectural research. Consequently, it does not meet Criterion 4. Based on these considerations, Piner High School does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

**Report Citation:** Terri Jacquemain and Hunter O'Donnell (2025): Historic Building Evaluation: Piner High School, 1700 Fulton Road, City of Sants Rosa, Sonoma County, California

**References:**

- PCAD (Pacific Coast Architecture Database)  
n.d. John Clarence Felciano, Sr. (Architect). <https://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1784/>.
- SRCS (Santa Rosa City Schools District)  
n.d. About Piner High School. <https://phs.srcschools.org/our-school/about-piner-high-school>.
- Wright Contracting  
n.d. History. <https://www.wrightcontracting.com/history/>.

State of California  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\*Page 1 of 11 \*Resource Name or #: T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School

\*P1. Other Identifier: Piner High School

\*P2. Location: Not for publication Unrestricted  a. County: Sonoma

And (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a location map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS Quad: Sebastopol \*Date: 1975 T; R;  $\frac{1}{4}$  of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ B.M. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Address: 1700 Fulton Road City: Santa Rosa Zip: 95403

d. UTM: (Give more than one large or linear resources) Zone: Me/ mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc. as appropriate);

APN: 152-050-003

\*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements, include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting and boundaries.):

The subject property is located on the Piner High School campus in the city of Santa Rosa. The high school property is a multiple building complex located in a primarily residential neighborhood. The building is a one- and two-story, asymmetrical, irregular shaped, Modern style, gymnasium building. The building has a concrete foundation, concrete and stucco walls, and a mansard style roof with metal roofing. The building has multiple entrances with single metal doors. The main entrance area contains a smaller scale mansard style roof supported by metal posts. The roof system wraps around an arcaded walkway. The building is divided into several sections which extend from the main central core of the structure. The building is in good condition with no major exterior alterations noted.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 15: Educational Building



P4. Resources Present: Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date Accessions #) View SE/02/15/2015

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source Historic  Prehistoric  Both c.1965/Sonoma County Assessor's Records

\*P7. Address: Santa Rosa City Schools, 211 Ridgeway Avenue, Santa Rosa, CA 95401

\*P8: Recorded by: (Name, Affiliation, Address) K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services, P.O. Box 634, La Mesa, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded: 02/15/2015 \*P10. Type of Survey: (Describe) Intensive

\*P11: Report Citation (Cite Survey Report and other sources, or enter "None".) None \*Attachments:

None Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure and Object Record   
Archaeological Record  District Record  Liner Resource Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record   
Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List):

State of California – The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**RESIDENCE, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI#  
**\*NRHP Status Code**

\*Page 2 of 11 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by Recorder): T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School

- B1. Historic Name:** Piner High School
- B2. Common Name:** Piner High School
- B3. Original Use:** Education/High School
- B4. Present Use:** Education/High School
- \*B5. Architectural Style:** Modern

**\*B6. Construction History:** (Construction Date, alterations and dates of alterations)  
 The subject building was constructed in approximately 1965. No major alterations to the building were noted.

- \*B7. Moved?**  No Yes Unknown **Date:** Original Location
- \*B8. Related Features:** Piner High School campus and athletic fields

**B9a. Architect:** Unknown **b. Builder:** Unknown

**\*B10. Significance:** Development of Santa Rosa/Modern Architecture **Area:** Santa Rosa **Period of Significance:** 1965-Present **Property Type:** Commercial **Applicable Criteria:** A and C  
 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.):

The Santa Rosa City School District was formed in 1874 with the construction of Santa Rosa High School. The high school was the only high school in the district until 1955. The district now contains nine high schools, including Piner High School. Piner High School was constructed in 1965 on former agricultural land as the area transitioned to more residential and commercial development. The high school had approximately six buildings at the beginning. Over the decades, the school has continued to upgrade the facility by adding new buildings and educational components. The subject building, the gymnasium, was part of the original campus construction. The high school is a standard design with no distinguishing features or innovative construction techniques. Piner High School is one of nine high schools built in the Santa Rosa District since 1955 and the research did not indicate that it played a greater or more important role than any of the other high schools in the school district. The subject property does not meet the established criteria for historical or architectural significance.

**B11. Additional Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) None

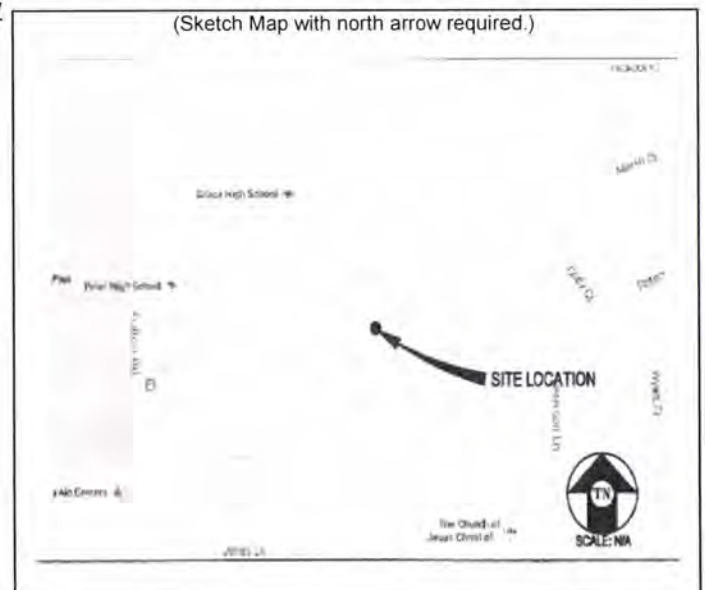
**\*B12. References:** McAlester and McAlester, A Guide to American Houses, 1991; Historicaerials.com; County of Sonoma Assessor's Records; Santa Rosa City Schools District records

**B13. Remarks:** None

**\*B14. Evaluators:** K.A. Crawford

**\*Date of Evaluation:** 02/15/2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California – The Resource Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3 of 11 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School

\*Recorded by: K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date: February 15, 2015

Continuation  Update

(Continued from page 2)

***Integrity Statement***

In regard to the seven aspects of integrity – location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association – the c 1965 Modern style building on this property has retained its original location. The building has not been moved. The setting, feeling, and association have not remained intact as the area surrounding the building has changed. The campus high school complex has also been altered by the addition of new buildings over the last forty years. The design, materials and workmanship have been maintained. The integrity level is good and the condition of the building is good.

**National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation**

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places **Criterion A: Event** for its potential significance as part of any historic trends or events that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The building was constructed as part of the overall continuing commercial and residential development of the Santa Rosa area which began in the 1870s and continues to the present time. There is no significant trend or event associated with the property. **Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion A: Event.**

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places **Criterion B: Person** for its potential significance and association with a person of importance in national history. There is no evidence to suggest that any of the persons associated with the construction or development of the building were considered important in the history of the property or nation. None of the persons associated with the property appear to be historically significant at the level necessary to meet the criteria for National Register of Historic Places. **Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion B: Person.**

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places **Criterion C: Architecture** for its potential significance as a property which embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or style of Modern architecture, represents the work of a master architect, builder or craftsman, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant or distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The building's style does not rise to a level of significance to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. The building is not a good example of the work of a master architect or craftsman as no information was located regarding an architect or contractor. Therefore, the building cannot be considered to represent the work of a master architect, builder or craftsman. **Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion C: Architecture as a good example of Modern style architecture.**

The property was assessed under National Register of Historic Places **Criterion D: Information Potential** for its potential significance and its ability to convey information. The property does not yield, or may not be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. In order for buildings, structures, or objects to be significant under Criterion D, they need to "be, or must have been, the principal source of information." This is not the case with this property. **Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion D: Information Potential.**

**In summary, the property does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places under any of the above criteria. Therefore, the building is not considered to be an historic resource for the purposes of the NHPA. The property was not accessed for eligibility under the California Register or local Santa Rosa Register eligibility.**

State of California – The Resource Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary# \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 4 of 11 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School  
\*Recorded by: K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services Date: February 15, 2015  
Continuation  Update

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T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School  
Piner High School, 1700 Fulton Road, Santa Rosa, CA  
View Southeast  
February 15, 2015



State of California – The Resource Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary# \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 5 of 11 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School  
\*Recorded by: K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services Date: February 15, 2015  
Continuation  Update

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T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School  
Piner High School, 1700 Fulton Road, Santa Rosa, CA  
View South  
February 15, 2015



State of California – The Resource Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary# \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 6 of 11 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School  
\*Recorded by: K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services Date: February 15, 2015  
Continuation  Update

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T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School  
Piner High School, 1700 Fulton Road, Santa Rosa, CA  
View West/North Half o Candidate Building  
February 15, 2015



State of California – The Resource Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary# \_\_\_\_\_

HRI# \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 7 of 11 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School

\*Recorded by: K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date: February 15, 2015

Continuation  Update

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T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School  
Piner High School, 1700 Fulton Road, Santa Rosa, CA  
View West/South Half o Candidate Buidlign  
February 15, 2015



State of California – The Resource Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary# \_\_\_\_\_

HRI# \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 8 of 11 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School

\*Recorded by: K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date: February 15, 2015

Continuation  Update

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T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School  
Piner High School, 1700 Fulton Road, Santa Rosa, CA  
View South  
February 15, 2015



State of California – The Resource Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary# \_\_\_\_\_

HRI# \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 9 of 11 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School

\*Recorded by: K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date: February 15, 2015

Continuation  Update

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T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School  
Piner High School, 1700 Fulton Road, Santa Rosa, CA  
View East  
February 15, 2015



State of California – The Resource Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary# \_\_\_\_\_

HRI# \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 10 of 11 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School

\*Recorded by: K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date: February 15, 2015

Continuation  Update

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T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School

Piner High School, 1700 Fulton Road, Santa Rosa, CA

View North

February 15, 2015



State of California – The Resource Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary# \_\_\_\_\_

HRI# \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 11 of 11 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School

\*Recorded by: K.A. Crawford/Crawford Historic Services

Date: February 15, 2015

Continuation  Update

T-Mobile West LLC BA00474A/SF474 Piner High School  
Piner High School, 1700 Fulton Road, Santa Rosa, CA

