

Planning Agreement

by and among

**The County of Sonoma, the City of Cotati, the City of
Petaluma, the City of Santa Rosa, the Town of Windsor,
the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service, and the United States
Fish and Wildlife Service**

regarding the

**Sonoma County
Habitat Conservation Plan and
Natural Community Conservation Plan**

July 17, 2025

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Sonoma County Habitat Conservation Plan and Natural Community Conservation Plan Planning Agreement

This agreement regarding the planning and preparation of the Sonoma County Natural Community Conservation Plan and Habitat Conservation Plan (“Planning Agreement”) is entered into as of the Effective Date by and among the County of Sonoma, a political subdivision of the State of California; the City of Cotati, a municipal corporation; the City of Petaluma, a municipal corporation; the City of Santa Rosa, a municipal corporation; the Town of Windsor, a municipal corporation; the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (“CDFW”); the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (“USFWS”); and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service (“NOAA Fisheries”). These entities are referred to collectively as “Parties” and each individually as a “Party.”

1. Definitions

Terms used in this Planning Agreement that are defined in the Natural Community Conservation Planning Act have the meanings set forth in Fish and Game Code Section 2805. The following terms as used in this Planning Agreement will have the meanings set forth below.

- 1.1.** “CEQA” means the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code, Section 21000, *et seq.*
- 1.2.** “CESA” means the California Endangered Species Act, California Fish and Game Code, Section 2050, *et seq.*
- 1.3.** “City” or “Cities” means the government(s) of the city/cities of Cotati, Petaluma, Santa Rosa, and/or the Town of Windsor, municipal corporations.
- 1.4.** “County” means the government of the County of Sonoma, a political subdivision of the State of California.
- 1.5.** “Covered Activities” means the activities that will be addressed in the Plan (defined below) and for which the Local Agencies (defined below) will seek an NCCP permit pursuant to Fish and Game Code, Section 2835 and an incidental take permit pursuant to Section 10 of the ESA (defined below).
- 1.6.** “Covered Species” means those species, both Listed Species (defined below) and non-listed species, conserved and managed under the approved Plan that may be authorized for take under state and/or federal law, including, but not limited to, any fully protected species.
- 1.7.** “ESA” means the federal Endangered Species Act, 16 United States Code Section 1531, *et seq.*

- 1.8.** “Habitat Conservation Plan” or “HCP” means a conservation plan prepared pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA.
- 1.9.** “Implementing Agreement” or “IA” means the agreement required pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 2820, subdivision (b) and authorized under 16 United States Code Section 1539 (a)(2)(B) which defines the terms for implementing the Plan.
- 1.10.** “Listed Species” means those species designated as candidate, threatened, endangered, or rare pursuant to CESA or the NPPA (defined below), and/or listed as threatened or endangered under the ESA.
- 1.11.** “Local Agencies” and “Local Agency” mean, individually or collectively, the County of Sonoma, the cities of Cotati, Petaluma, and Santa Rosa, and the Town of Windsor.
- 1.12.** “NPPA” means the Native Plant Protection Act, California Fish and Game Code, Section 1900, *et seq.*
- 1.13.** “Natural Community Conservation Plan” or “NCCP” means a conservation plan created pursuant to Fish and Game Code, Section 2801, *et seq.*
- 1.14.** “Natural Community Conservation Planning Act” or “NCCPA” means Fish and Game Code, Section 2801, *et seq.*
- 1.15.** “NEPA” means the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 United States Code Section 4321, *et seq.*
- 1.16.** “Plan” means the document prepared pursuant to this agreement that identifies and provides for those measures necessary to conserve and manage natural biological diversity within the Planning Area (defined below) while allowing compatible and appropriate economic development, growth, and other human uses.
- 1.17.** “Planning Area” means the geographic area proposed to be addressed in the Plan as described in Exhibit A.
- 1.18.** “Planning Subareas” means those geographic areas that are smaller units of the Planning Area that will each have a specific function or jurisdictional boundary within the permitted plan.
- 1.19.** “Wildlife Agencies” means CDFW, USFWS, and NOAA Fisheries.

2. Background

2.1. Natural Community Conservation Planning Act

The NCCPA was enacted to encourage broad-based planning to provide for effective protection and conservation of the state's wildlife resources while continuing to allow appropriate development and growth. The purpose of natural community conservation planning is to provide for the conservation of biological diversity by protecting biological communities at the ecosystem and landscape scale. Conservation of biological diversity includes protecting sensitive and more common species, natural communities, and the ecological processes necessary to sustain the ecosystem over time. An NCCP identifies and provides for the measures necessary to conserve and manage natural biological diversity within the Planning Area, while allowing compatible and appropriate economic development, growth, and other human uses.

2.2. Purposes of NCCP Planning Agreements

The purposes of NCCP Planning Agreements are to:

- Define the Parties' goals and commitments with regard to development of a plan;
- Define the geographic scope of the conservation planning area;
- Identify a preliminary list of natural communities and species known or reasonably expected to be found in those communities, that are intended to be the initial focus of the Plan;
- Identify preliminary conservation objectives for the Planning Area;
- Establish a process for the inclusion of independent scientific input into the planning process;
- Ensure coordination among the Wildlife Agencies, and between the Wildlife Agencies and other Parties;
- Establish a process to review interim development within the Planning Area that will help achieve the preliminary conservation objectives and preserve options for establishing a viable reserve system or equivalent long term conservation measures; and
- Establish a process for the Parties to coordinate public participation and outreach and ensure that process is implemented throughout the planning process.

2.3. Compliance with CESA and the ESA

The Planning Area contains valuable biological resources, including native species of wildlife and their habitat. Among the species within the Planning Area are certain species that are protected, or may be protected in the future, under CESA and/or the ESA. The Parties intend for the Plan to satisfy the requirements for an HCP under Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA, and an NCCP under the NCCPA, to serve as the basis for take authorizations under both statutes.

The NCCPA provides that after the approval of an NCCP, CDFW may permit the taking of any Covered Species, listed or non-listed, whose conservation and management is provided for in the NCCP. Take of state-listed species may be authorized pursuant to CESA during development of the Plan. After approval of the Plan, state authorized take may be provided pursuant to the NCCPA.

The ESA provides that after the approval of an HCP, USFWS and/or NOAA Fisheries may permit the taking of wildlife species covered in the HCP if the HCP and permit application meet the requirements of Section 10(a)(2)(A) and (B) of the ESA. Take authorization for federally listed wildlife species covered in the HCP shall, in general, be effective upon approval of the HCP and issuance of an incidental take permit. Take authorization for non-listed wildlife species covered in the HCP becomes effective if and when the species is listed pursuant to the ESA. Take authorization during plan preparation for wildlife species listed pursuant to the ESA may be provided pursuant to individual permits issued pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B), or consultations under Section 7 of the ESA.

2.4. Section 7 of the ESA

To the extent allowed by law, the Parties intend that the mitigation and minimization measures included in the Plan, once approved by the USFWS and/or NOAA Fisheries and included as a condition of federal incidental take permits to the Local Agencies, will be incorporated into future Section 7 consultations between the USFWS or NOAA Fisheries and the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the United States Bureau of Reclamation, or other applicable federal agencies regarding Covered Activities that may adversely affect Covered Species or their habitat.

2.5. Concurrent Planning for Wetlands and Waters of the United States, and Rivers, Streams, and Lakes Subject to Fish and Game Code Section 1601 et seq.

The Local Agencies intend to address impacts to wetlands and waters of the United States and changes to the bed, bank or channel of rivers, streams and lakes resulting from Covered Activities in the Planning Area. Based on the Plan, the Local Agencies may seek future programmatic permits or authorizations under the Clean Water Act and Section 1601 *et seq.* of the Fish and Game Code as necessary for Covered Activities. The Parties agree to work together to explore the feasibility of undertaking concurrent but separate planning regarding these permits. However, such programmatic permits or authorizations are not necessary for approval of the Plan or for issuances of take permits.

2.6. Assurances

2.6.1. The ESA

The Parties anticipate that the USFWS and NOAA Fisheries will provide assurances pursuant to applicable federal law and regulations then in effect upon issuance of federal incidental take permits to the Local Agencies.

2.6.2. NCCPA

The Parties anticipate that if the Plan meets the criteria for an NCCP permit under Section 2835 of the Fish and Game Code, CDFW will provide assurances consistent with its statutory authority upon approval of the Plan and issuance of NCCP permits to the Local Agencies. Under Section 2820(f) of the Fish and Game Code, CDFW may provide assurances for Plan participants commensurate with the level of long-term conservation and associated implementation measures provided in the Plan. In order to ensure that state regulatory assurances are legally binding, such provisions will be included in an Implementing Agreement.

3. Planning Goals

The planning goals include the following:

- Provide for the conservation and management of Covered Species;
- Preserve aquatic and terrestrial resources through conservation partnerships with the Local Agencies;
- Allow for appropriate and compatible growth and development that is consistent with applicable laws;
- Provide a basis for permits necessary to lawfully take Covered Species;
- Provide a process for issuance of take authorizations, consistent with Section 2.6, for Covered Species that are not currently listed but that may be listed in the future;
- Provide a comprehensive means to coordinate and standardize mitigation and compensation requirements of the ESA, CEQA, NEPA, and NCCPA within the Planning Area;
- Provide a less costly, more efficient project review process that results in greater conservation values than project-by-project, species-by-species review; and
- Provide clear expectations and regulatory predictability for persons carrying out Covered Activities within the Planning Area.

4. Planning Area and Plan Participants

The Local Agencies have authority over management of the Planning Area including, but not limited to, ensuring reasonable and safe development, planning the future needs within Sonoma County, managing infrastructure and facilities within the county, and protecting natural resources. Among other things, the Local Agencies are responsible for evaluating proposed developments within their respective jurisdictions and recommending the

approval or denial of such developments. Sonoma County contains sensitive habitat as well as species listed as threatened or endangered under CESA and the ESA. The Local Agencies are pursuing an HCP/NCCP to serve as the basis for take authorizations for Covered Species in the Planning Area while also conserving, through an interconnected habitat reserve, these species.

4.1. Geographic Scope

The geographic area to be addressed in the Plan covers approximately 1,132,000 acres, encompassing all of Sonoma County, as depicted in Exhibit A.

The Planning Area is located in Northern California, approximately 40 miles north of the City of San Francisco, along the western part of the San Francisco Bay Area. The Planning Area is bordered by the Pacific Ocean to the west; Mendocino County to the north; Lake, Napa, and Solano Counties to the east; and Marin County and the San Pablo Bay to the South. Sonoma County land use is approximately seven percent urban, 17 percent farmland, 41 percent grazing land, 33 percent other land (including lower-density rural residential development and timberlands), and two percent water bodies. Sonoma County is home to nine incorporated cities, mostly found along US Highway 101: Cloverdale, Cotati, Healdsburg, Petaluma, Rohnert Park, Santa Rosa, Sebastopol, Sonoma, and Windsor. The County also contains 12 unincorporated communities, mostly concentrated along Highway 12, Highway 116, and US Highway 101.

The Planning Area is characterized by complex hydrological features and overlaps nine watersheds: North Coast, Gualala River, Russian River, Sonoma Creek, Estero Americano, Petaluma River, Stemple Creek, Salmon Creek, and South Coast. Of these, the Russian River watershed is the largest in terms of area, runoff volume, number of cities, and population, and occupies approximately 770 square miles in Sonoma County and another 715 square miles in neighboring Mendocino County. It is broken into nine subbasins, many of which are ecologically unique and significant in their own right, including the Laguna de Santa Rosa and Dry Creek subbasins.

The Planning Area is topographically varied, encompassing mountain ridges, gently sloping foothills, oak savannah grassland, vernal pools, rich agricultural valleys, forests, stream corridors, and urban areas. The Mayacamas and Sonoma Mountains define the eastern border of Sonoma County and act as a natural barrier from Lake and Napa Counties. Sonoma Valley, running north-south, is bordered by the Sonoma Mountains to the west and the Mayacamas Mountains to the east. To the north, Alexander Valley is flanked by the Mayacamas Mountains on the east and the Coastal Range on the west. The Santa Rosa Plain lies in the central portion of the

county and serves as a crucial area for urban development, agriculture, and biodiversity. Mount Saint Helena, the highest elevation in the Planning Area, is located in the northeastern part of the County near the City of Calistoga (Napa County) within the Mayacamas Mountains and stands at approximately 4,342 feet. The lowest point in the Planning Area is at sea level along the Pacific Ocean coast.

4.1.1. Planning Subareas

The Plan may include plan subareas such as for the Santa Rosa Plain.

4.2. Local Agencies

The Local Agencies are the local sponsors of the Plan. As part of this planning process, the Local Agencies have committed to undertake a collaborative, systematic approach to protecting the Planning Area's ecologically significant resources, including candidate, threatened and endangered species and their habitats, open space, and working landscapes, and to ensure that the Covered Activities comply with applicable federal and state laws.

4.3. California Department of Fish and Wildlife

CDFW is the agency of the State of California authorized to act as trustee for the state's wildlife. CDFW is authorized to approve NCCPs pursuant to the NCCPA, administer and enforce CESA and other provisions of the Fish and Game Code, and enter into agreements with federal and local governments and other entities for the conservation of species and habitats pursuant to CESA and the NCCPA.

4.4. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NOAA Fisheries is an agency of the United States Department of Commerce authorized by Congress to administer and enforce the ESA with respect to marine mammals and certain fish species (including anadromous fish), and to enter into agreements with states, local governments, and other entities to conserve federally threatened, endangered, and other species of concern. The NCCPA and this Planning Agreement require coordination with NOAA Fisheries with respect to the ESA.

4.5. United States Fish and Wildlife Service

The USFWS is an agency of the United States Department of the Interior authorized by Congress to administer and enforce the ESA with respect to terrestrial wildlife, certain fish species, insects, and plants, and to enter into agreements with states, local governments, and other entities to conserve threatened, endangered, and other species of concern. The NCCPA and this Planning Agreement require coordination with USFWS with respect to the ESA.

5. Preliminary Conservation Objectives

The preliminary conservation objectives intended to be achieved through the Plan are to:

- Provide for the protection of species, natural communities, and ecosystems on a landscape level;
- Preserve the diversity of plant and animal communities throughout the Planning Area;
- Protect threatened, endangered or other special status plant and animal species, and minimize and mitigate the take or loss of proposed Covered Species;
- Identify and designate biologically sensitive habitat areas;
- Preserve habitat and contribute to the recovery of Covered Species;
- Reduce the need to list additional species;
- Set forth species-specific goals and objectives;
- Set forth specific habitat-based goals and objectives expressed in terms of amount, quality, and connectivity of habitat; and
- Provide an effective adaptive management and monitoring strategy for Covered Species and natural communities that is consistent with the NCCPA, the ESA, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

5.1. Conservation Elements

5.1.1. Ecosystems, Natural Communities, and Species List

The Plan will employ a strategy that focuses on the conservation of ecosystems, natural communities, and ecological processes in the Planning Area. In addition, the Plan will employ species-specific minimization, mitigation, conservation, and management measures where appropriate.

A narrative description of natural communities, including California sensitive natural communities, and a preliminary list of the endangered, threatened, candidate, and other sensitive species known, or reasonably expected to be found in the Planning Area, that are intended to be the initial focus of the planning process is attached as Exhibit B. This list identifies the species that the Parties will evaluate for inclusion in the Plan as Covered Species. Exhibit B is not necessarily the Plan's final Covered Species list. The Parties acknowledge that inclusion of a particular species as a Covered Species in the Plan will require an individual determination by each Wildlife Agency that the Plan adequately provides for conservation of the species in accordance with state and/or federal permit issuance requirements.

5.1.2. Conservation Areas and Viable Habitat Linkages

The Plan will establish conservation areas throughout the Planning Area and provide linkages, where appropriate, between the conservation areas within the Planning Area. It will also identify where linkages

between the conservation areas and important habitat areas outside the Planning Area should occur. Such conservation areas will include a range of environmental gradients and ecological functions and will address edge effects and other reserve design principles.

5.1.3. Project Design

The Plan will ensure that projects will be appropriately designed to avoid and/or minimize and mitigate on-site and off-site impacts to resources.

6. Preparing the Plan

The Parties intend that this Planning Agreement will fulfill the NCCPA requirements pertaining to planning agreements and will establish a mutually agreeable process for preparing the Plan that fulfills the requirements of the NCCPA and the ESA. The process used to develop the Plan will incorporate independent scientific input and analysis, and include extensive public participation with ample opportunity for comment from the general public as well as advice solicited by the Local Agencies from key groups of interested parties as described below.

6.1. Best Available Scientific Information

The Plan will be based on the best available scientific information, including, but not limited to:

- Principles of conservation biology, community ecology, landscape ecology, individual species' ecology, and other scientific knowledge and thought;
- Thorough information about all natural communities and proposed Covered Species on lands throughout the Planning Area; and
- Advice from well-qualified, independent scientists.

6.2. Data Collection

The Parties agree that information regarding the subjects briefly described below in Section 6.2.1. is important for preparation of the Plan. The Parties therefore agree that data collection for preparation of the Plan should be prioritized to develop more complete information on these subjects. The science advisory process and analysis of existing information may reveal data gaps currently not known that are necessary for the full and accurate development of the Plan. Data needed for preparation of the Plan may not be known at this time nor identified herein. Therefore, the Parties anticipate that data collection priorities may be adjusted from time to time during the planning process. All data collected for the preparation and implementation of the Plan will be made available to the Wildlife Agencies in hard and digital formats, as requested.

6.2.1. Types of Data

Priority for data collection should be given to the data essential to address conservation requirements of natural communities and

proposed Covered Species. In addition, data needed to establish baseline conditions, evaluate impacts of Covered Activities on Covered Species, and develop conservation strategies and measures for Covered Species are a priority for study design and collecting. Data needed to accomplish these tasks may include, but are not limited to, species life histories, species occurrence, population abundance and distribution, population trends, population genetics, habitat and natural communities locations and conditions, existing conserved lands, land cover composition and pattern, land use, land ownership, patch sizes, aquatic resources, soil types, watershed information, hydrologic regime, hydrodynamics, temperature, flow patterns, barriers to wildlife movement, habitat connectivity, and ecological threats and stressors.

6.3. Independent Scientific Input

The Local Agencies and CDFW intend to include independent scientific input and analysis to assist in the preparation of the Plan. For that purpose, independent scientists representing a broad range of disciplines, including conservation biology and locally relevant ecological knowledge, will, at a minimum:

- Recommend scientifically sound conservation strategies for species and natural communities proposed to be covered by the Plan;
- Recommend a set of reserve design principles that address the needs of species, landscapes, ecosystems, and ecological processes in the Planning Area proposed to be addressed by the Plan;
- Recommend management principles and conservation goals that can be used in developing a framework for the monitoring and adaptive management component of the Plan; and
- Identify data gaps and uncertainties so that risk factors can be evaluated.

The independent scientists will participate in a workshop early in the planning process, be asked to provide additional feedback on key issues during preparation of the Plan, and may prepare reports regarding specific scientific issues throughout the process, as deemed necessary by the Local Agencies and CDFW.

Design and implementation of the science advisory process must be done in a coordinated fashion and with the mutual agreement of the Local Agencies and CDFW. The Local Agencies and CDFW will establish funding and payment procedures. The independent science advisory process will include the development of a detailed scope of work, use of a professional facilitator, input from technical experts and members of the public, and production of a report by the scientists. In addition, the Local Agencies and CDFW will make the report available for use by all participants and the public during the planning process.

6.4. Public Participation

The Local Agencies will prepare the Plan in an open and transparent process with an emphasis on obtaining input from a balanced variety of public and private interests including state, local, and tribal governments, landowners, conservation organizations, agricultural commissioners, agricultural organizations, and the general public. The planning process will: provide for thorough public review and comment, and include a working group that will review the Plan at every stage of development. To assist in the development of the Plan, the Local Agencies will form the following working groups: a Steering Committee, a Public Advisory Committee, a Science Advisory Committee (as described below and in Section 6.3), and other working groups as needed.

6.4.1. Steering Committee

The Local Agencies will form a Steering Committee that will meet monthly, or as necessary, to guide development of the Plan. Other agencies may be included in Steering Committee meetings as necessary or beneficial during Plan development. Responsibilities of the Steering Committee include: reviewing key Plan elements; providing oversight of Plan development; and establishing timelines, work products, and outreach processes. Staff from the Wildlife Agencies will work with the Steering Committee to provide technical expertise and share information for the development and implementation of the Plan.

6.4.2. Outreach and Public Advisory Committee

The Local Agencies, in concert with the Steering Committee, will provide access to information for persons interested in the Plan. The Local Agencies will identify and contact interested parties identified during the planning process to solicit participation in the planning process. The Local Agencies will also request participation in the planning process by interested members of the public in public meetings and by way of the dedicated project website, as well as by posting public notice as set forth below. These interested parties will include those persons who have registered to receive information about the Plan, as well as local agencies, agricultural groups and business associations, environmental groups, private development groups and projects, recreational groups, local jurisdictions, Native American Tribes, and equity groups that may have an interest or involvement in the Planning Area. These entities will be documented in a list, with contact information and will be notified of all public meetings and availability of all public review drafts and Plan documents, as well as any other opportunities for public participation in the planning process.

The Local Agencies will form a Public Advisory Committee of members representing diverse interests, as well as interested members of the general public. This group will meet approximately quarterly, or more

frequently as needed, to discuss and inform development of the Plan. The Public Advisory Committee will review, consider, and comment upon the components of the Plan as they are developed and also inform Plan development more broadly.

The Parties expect and intend that public outreach regarding preparation of the Plan will be conducted largely through the Public Advisory Committee meetings. In addition, the Local Agencies will continue to hold public meetings to present key decisions regarding the preparation of the Plan to allow the public the opportunity to comment on and inquire about the decisions. Other outreach efforts will include the following:

- Public briefings in various locations throughout the Planning Area to provide information to potential interested parties and the public, and to provide opportunities for public input at each stage;
- Information on the dedicated project website about the Plan, including all public review drafts of Plan documents. [The project website](#) will also allow the public to register to receive information on the Plan and to provide feedback throughout Plan development; and
- Public scoping meetings, public draft review periods, and other public meetings, as required by law.

The Local Agencies will also notify the public of all public meetings and opportunities for public participation in the science advisory process through the project website and through notice published in a newspaper of general circulation in the Planning Area.

6.4.3. Availability of Public Review Drafts

The Local Agencies will designate and make available for public review in a reasonable and timely manner “public review drafts” of pertinent planning documents including, but not limited to, plans, memoranda of understanding, maps, conservation guidelines, and species coverage lists. Such documents will be made available by the Local Agencies at least ten working days prior to any public hearing addressing these documents. In addition, the Local Agencies will make available all reports and formal memoranda prepared by the Steering Committee. This obligation will not apply to all documents drafted during preparation of the Plan. However, the Local Agencies will periodically designate various pertinent documents drafted during preparation of the Plan as “public review drafts,” and will make these documents available to the public. The Parties agree [the Plan website](#) will be one of the principal means of making documents available for public review, as well as more traditional means such as distribution and display of hard copies of such documents.

6.4.4. Public Hearings

Public hearings regarding development of the Plan will be planned and conducted in a manner that satisfies the requirements of CEQA, NEPA, and any other applicable state or federal laws.

6.4.5. Public Review and Comment Period Prior to Adoption

The Local Agencies will make the proposed draft Plan and Implementing Agreement available for public review and comment 60 days before adoption. The Local Agencies expect to fulfill this obligation by distributing the draft Plan and Implementing Agreement with the draft environmental impact report prepared for the Plan pursuant to CEQA and/or the draft environmental compliance document prepared for the Plan pursuant to NEPA.

6.5. Covered Activities

Covered Activities under the Plan are those activities that may result in authorized take or loss of Covered Species that will be identified and addressed in the Plan. Covered Activities may include: land uses over which the Local Agencies have land use authority, including but not limited to residential, commercial, and industrial development, expansion, construction, operation, and maintenance of public infrastructure and temporary activities and events; certain agricultural activities over which the Local Agencies exercise control for purposes of the Plan; and adaptive habitat management and monitoring activities in the Planning Area. The Parties intend that the Plan will allow Covered Activities in the Planning Area to be carried out in compliance with the NCCPA, CESA and the ESA.

6.6. Interim Project Processing

The Parties recognize that before the Wildlife Agencies approve the Plan, certain projects and activities may be proposed within the Planning Area. The Parties agree to the following interim project process to: (1) ensure that development, construction, and other projects or activities approved or initiated in the Planning Area before completion of the Plan are consistent with the preliminary conservation objectives (Section 5) and do not compromise successful completion and implementation of the Plan; (2) facilitate CEQA, CESA, and ESA compliance for interim projects that require it; and (3) ensure that processing of interim projects is not unduly delayed during preparation of the Plan. The Plan does not authorize the take of candidate, threatened, endangered, or otherwise protected species incidental to, or caused by such interim projects. Rather, any take of candidate, threatened, or endangered species that occurs during the interim period shall be included in the analysis of take to be authorized under the Plan.

6.6.1. Reportable Interim Projects

The applicable Local Agency will notify the Wildlife Agencies pursuant to section 6.6.2 about proposed development, construction, subdivisions, rezones or other projects or activities requiring discretionary approvals from the Local Agency that have the potential to adversely impact proposed Covered Species and natural communities ("Reportable Interim Project") within the Planning Area.

6.6.2. Notification Process

The Local Agency proposing to undertake or approve a Reportable Interim Project will notify the Wildlife Agencies of the project prior to the time, or as soon as possible after, the project application is deemed complete. The Local Agency will notify the particular individuals designated by the Wildlife Agencies to be notified of Reportable Interim Projects, and will provide these designated individuals with: (1) a depiction of the project location on a USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map with the quadrangle name and section, township, and range identified; (2) a description of the project along with the land cover types present on the project site using the most current land cover data available to the Local Agency; and (3) any other biological information available to the Local Agency about the project area.

6.6.3. Wildlife Agency Review

The Wildlife Agencies will review Reportable Interim Projects in a timely manner and will use reasonable efforts to provide any comments on the projects to the referring Local Agency within the legally prescribed comment periods. The Wildlife Agencies will recommend mitigation measures or project alternatives that would help achieve the preliminary conservation objectives and will not preclude important conservation planning options or connectivity between areas of high habitat values. Any take of listed or candidate species arising out of a Reportable Interim Project must be authorized pursuant to applicable federal and/or state law.

6.6.4. Coordinating Interim Process with Plan Preparation

Representatives of the Parties will meet as needed to discuss Reportable Interim Projects and to coordinate with development of the Plan.

6.7. Protection of Habitat Land During Planning Process

6.7.1. Conservation Lands Acquired/Protected

The Parties may elect to preserve, enhance or restore, either by acquisition or other means (e.g., conservation easements; designated setbacks), lands in the Planning Area that contain native species of wildlife or natural communities prior to approval of the Plan. The Local

Agencies will consult with the Wildlife Agencies regarding potential lands to be protected. The Wildlife Agencies agree to credit such lands toward the land acquisition or habitat protection requirements of the Plan as appropriate, provided the lands are permanently conserved and managed and contribute to the Plan's conservation strategy.

6.7.2. Mitigation Lands

Lands, or portions of lands, acquired or otherwise protected solely to mitigate the impacts of specific projects, actions, or activities approved prior to Plan approval will only be considered as mitigation for those projects, actions or activities. Such lands will be considered during the Plan analysis but will not count toward future mitigation obligations of the Plan.

6.8. Implementing Agreement

The NCCPA requires that any NCCP approved by CDFW include an Implementing Agreement that contains provisions for:

- Conditions of species coverage;
- The long-term protection of habitat reserves and/or other conservation measures;
- Implementation of mitigation and conservation measures;
- Terms for suspension or revocation of the take permit;
- Procedures for amendment of the Plan and IA;
- Implementation of monitoring and adaptive management;
- Oversight of plan effectiveness and funding; and
- Periodic reporting.

While the Plan is being developed, the Parties will negotiate a draft Implementing Agreement that will satisfy the requirements of the NCCPA and the ESA, and include specific provisions and procedures for the implementation, monitoring, and funding of the Plan. A draft of the Implementing Agreement will be made available for public review and comment with the final public review draft of the Plan.

7. Commitment of Resources

7.1. Funding

The Parties agree that they will work together to bring available funding to the planning effort.

7.1.1. Local Funding

The Local Agencies recognize that, as prospective applicants for state and federal permits, they have the primary responsibility for developing a plan that meets applicable legal requirements and that as a result, the development and implementation of the Plan must be funded primarily

from locally assured sources.

7.1.2. CDFW Assistance with Funding and CDFW Costs

CDFW agrees to cooperate with the other Parties in identifying and securing, where appropriate and available, federal and state funds earmarked for natural community conservation planning. Pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 2829, subdivision (a), CDFW may be compensated according to a schedule in the implementing or equivalent agreement for the actual costs incurred in participating in the implementation of the Plan by those Local Agencies that enter into the implementing or equivalent agreement for the Plan, pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 2829, and acquire an NCCP permit pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 2835. These costs may include those incurred in consultation with the Local Agencies and Wildlife Agencies, monitoring implementation of the Plan, and other activities necessary to the implementation of the Plan. CDFW's commitments and obligations under this Planning Agreement are subject to the availability of appropriated funds and the written commitment of funds by an authorized CDFW representative.

7.1.3. USFWS and NOAA Fisheries Assistance with Funding

The USFWS and NOAA Fisheries agree to cooperate with the other Parties in identifying and securing, where appropriate, federal and state funds earmarked for habitat conservation planning purposes. Potential federal funding sources may include: the USFWS' Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, Land and Water Conservation Fund, and land acquisition grants or loans through other federal agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the Army Corps of Engineers, or the Departments of Agriculture or Transportation. The commitments of the USFWS and NOAA Fisheries under this Planning Agreement are subject to the requirements of the federal Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. section 1341) and the availability of appropriated funds. The Parties acknowledge that this Planning Agreement does not require any federal agency to expend its appropriated funds unless and until an authorized officer of that agency provides for such expenditures in writing.

7.2. Expertise of Wildlife Agencies

Subject to funding and staffing constraints, the Wildlife Agencies agree to provide technical and scientific information, analyses and advice to assist the Local Agencies with the timely and efficient development of the Plan.

8. Miscellaneous Provisions

8.1. Public Officials Not to Benefit

No member of, or delegate to, Congress will be entitled to any share or part of this Planning Agreement, or to any benefit that may arise from it.

8.2. Statutory Authority

The Parties will not construe this Planning Agreement to require any Party to act beyond, or in a manner inconsistent with, its statutory authority.

8.3. Public Comment Period

The Local Agencies and CDFW will make the proposed draft Planning Agreement available for a 21-day public review and comment period before adoption.

8.4. Multiple Originals

This Planning Agreement may be executed by the Parties in multiple originals, each of which will be deemed to be an official original copy.

8.5. Effective Date

The Effective Date of this Planning Agreement will be the date on which it is fully executed by CDFW and the Local Agencies. This Planning Agreement is effective as to each of the other Parties at the time that Party signs the Planning Agreement.

8.6. Duration

This Planning Agreement will be in effect until the Plan is approved and permitted by the Wildlife Agencies, but shall not be in effect for more than five years following the Effective Date, unless extended by amendment. This Planning Agreement may be terminated pursuant to section 8.8 below.

8.7. Amendments

This Planning Agreement can be amended only by written agreement of all Parties.

8.8. Termination and Withdrawal

Subject to the requirement in Section 8.8.1 of the Planning Agreement, any Party may withdraw from this Planning Agreement upon 30 days' written notice to the other Parties. The Planning Agreement will remain in effect as to all non-withdrawing Parties unless the remaining Parties determine that the withdrawal requires termination of the Planning Agreement. This Planning Agreement can be terminated only by written agreement of all Parties.

8.8.1. Funding

In the event that federal or state funds have been provided to assist with Plan preparation or implementation, any Party withdrawing from this Planning Agreement shall return to the granting agency unspent funds awarded to that Party prior to withdrawal. A withdrawing Party shall also provide the remaining Parties with a complete accounting of the use of any federal or state funds it received regardless of whether unspent funds remain at the time of withdrawal. In the event of termination of this Planning Agreement, all Parties who received funds shall return any unspent funds to the grantor prior to termination.

SIGNATURES:

Dated: 7/18/2025

COUNTY OF SONOMA

By: /s/ Tennis Wick
Tennis Wick
Director Permit Sonoma

Dated: 7/17/2025

CITY OF COTATI

By: /s/ Damien O'Bid
Damien O'Bid
City Manager

Dated: 7/17/2025

CITY OF PETALUMA

By: /s/ Chelsea Thompson
Chelsea Thompson
Director of Water Resources & Utilities

Dated: 7/24/2025

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

By: /s/ Maraskeshia Smith
Maraskeshia Smith
City Manager

Dated: 8/14/2025

TOWN OF WINDSOR

By: /s/ Patrick Streeter
Patrick Streeter
Community Development Director

Dated: 9/30/2025

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH
AND WILDLIFE

By: /s/ Josh Grover
Josh Grover
Deputy Director
Ecosystem Conservation Division

Dated: 9/11/2025

US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

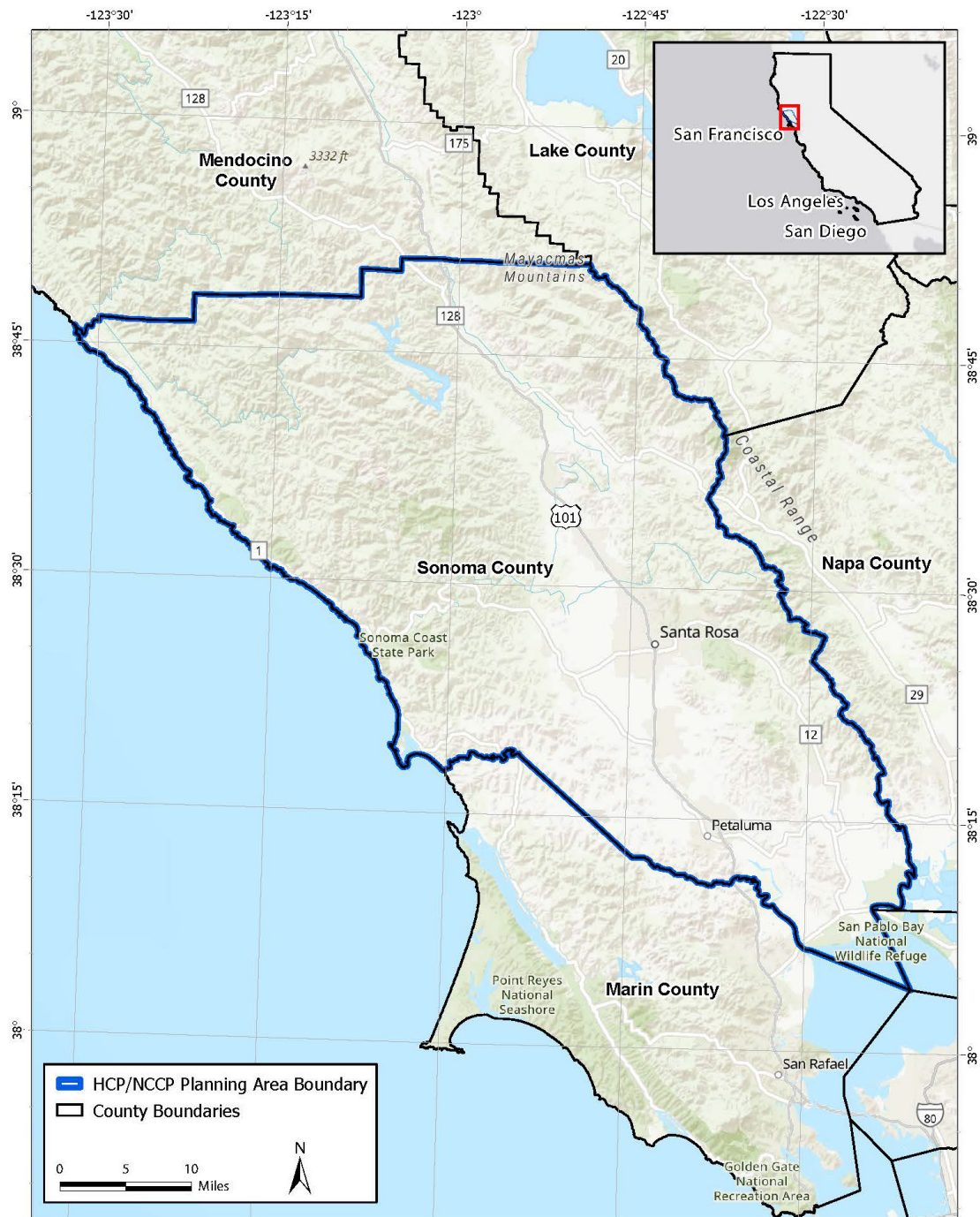
By: /s/ Amber Aguilera
Amber Aguilera
Acting Field Supervisor
Sacramento Field Office

Dated: _____

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND
ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

By: _____
Joshua Fuller
Supervisor North Coast Branch (Santa
Rosa)

Exhibit A. Map of the Planning Area



Map created November 2024. HCP/NCCP Planning Area Boundary represents a preliminary planning area for the purposes of the Planning Agreement.

**Sonoma County HCP/NCCP
Planning Area Boundary**

Exhibit B. Natural Communities and List of the Endangered, Threatened, Candidate, or Other Sensitive Species Known, or Reasonably Expected to be Found in the Planning Area

Natural communities in the Planning Area range from the marine environments of the coastal zone to the forests, woodlands, and grasslands of the coast range foothills and mountains, the vernal pools, seasonal wetlands, and freshwater marshes of the Santa Rosa Plain and Laguna de Santa Rosa, the extensive marshlands along San Pablo Bay, and streams, rivers, and riparian habitats throughout the county. These habitat types support a diverse range of native plants and animals, and provide essential habitat for several special-status species and sensitive natural communities.

CDFW has identified certain natural habitats as California sensitive natural communities that are rare and vulnerable to further loss. Sensitive natural communities identified in Sonoma County include coastal salt marsh, brackish water marsh, freshwater marsh, freshwater seeps, native grasslands, several types of forest and woodland (including riparian, valley oak, Oregon white oak, black oak, buckeye, Sargent cypress and pygmy cypress), old growth redwood and Douglas fir forest, mixed serpentine chaparral, and coastal scrub, prairie, bluff, and dunes. Many of these communities also support populations of special status species and are important to native wildlife. The Plan will identify California sensitive natural communities as they are listed in CDFW's [California Sensitive Natural Communities list](#) available through CDFW's [Natural Communities](#) web page.

The urban landscape consists of developed land, quarries, strip mines, and gravel pits. This classification also includes golf courses, urban parks, and landfills. Wildlife species that use urban habitat vary depending on the density of development, the surrounding land use, and the types and availability of vegetation and other habitat features available for foraging, nesting, and cover. In general, however, wildlife habitat in urban areas consists of landscaped areas with a mix of both native and exotic ornamental plant species. Species using these areas are conditioned to a greater level of human activity than those in natural and less developed areas. Generally, the more developed an urban area is (e.g., downtown), the less diverse the species will be.

Barren habitat is defined by the absence of vegetation. Any habitat with <2 percent total vegetation cover by herbaceous, desert, or non-wildland species and <10 percent cover by tree or shrub species is defined this way. The physical settings for permanently barren habitat represent extreme environments for vegetation. An extremely hot or cold climate, a near-vertical slope, an impermeable substrate, constant disturbance by either human or natural forces, or a soil either lacking in organic matter or excessively saline can each contribute to a habitat being inhospitable to plants. This habitat typically includes areas of exposed rock, talus slopes, and bare ground/dirt that do not support vegetation. Barren habitat does have value for wildlife. Many hawks and falcons nest on rock ledges. Numerous shorebirds rely on open ground covered with sand or gravel for constructing small scrape nests. Bank swallows use barren vertical cliffs of friable soils along river corridors to dig holes for nesting and cover. Rocky river canyon walls above open water is preferred foraging habitat for many bats.

The following table lists special-status species with potential to occur in the county organized by their federal, state, CDFW, and the California Native Plant Society's

(CNPS) California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) designation. This list includes species from existing federal and state lists, although some species may be of very low distribution or abundance within the County. Acronyms used for listing status are explained at the bottom of the table.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listing Status		
		Federal	State	CNPS CRPR
Invertebrates				
Behren's silverspot butterfly	<i>Speyeria zerene behrensii</i>	FE		
California freshwater shrimp	<i>Syncaris pacifica</i>	FE	SE	
Crotch's bumble bee	<i>Bombus crotchii</i>		SC	
Monarch butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	PT		
Myrtle's silverspot butterfly	<i>Speyeria zerene myrtleae</i>	FE		
Western bumble bee	<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>		SC	
Fish				
California white sturgeon	<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>		SC/SSC	
Chinook salmon – California coastal ESU	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	FT	SSC	
Coho salmon - central California coast ESU	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	FE	SE	
Eulachon	<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>	FT	SSC	
Green sturgeon - southern DPS	<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	FT	SSC	
Gualala roach	<i>Hesperoleucus parvipinnis</i>		SSC	
Hardhead	<i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i>		SSC	
Longfin smelt – San Francisco Bay-Delta DPS	<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	FE	ST	
Northern coastal roach	<i>Hesperoleucus venustus navarroensis</i>		SSC	
Russian River tule perch	<i>Hysterocarpus traskii pomo</i>		SSC	
Sacramento splittail	<i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i>		SSC	
Steelhead - central California coast DPS	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	FT	SSC	
Steelhead - northern California DPS winter-run	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	FT	SSC	
Tidewater goby	<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	FE	SSC	
Amphibians				
California giant salamander	<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i>		SSC	
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT	SSC	
California tiger salamander – Sonoma County DPS	<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	FE	ST	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listing Status		
		Federal	State	CNPS CRPR
Foothill yellow-legged frog - North Coast DPS	<i>Rana boylei</i>		SSC	
Red-bellied newt	<i>Taricha rivularis</i>		SSC	
Reptiles				
Northwestern pond turtle	<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	PT	SSC	
Birds				
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	BGPA	SE/FP	
Bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		ST	
Black swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>		SSC	
California black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>		ST/FP	
California Ridgway's rail	<i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i>	FE	SE/FP	
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	BGPA	FP	
Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>		SSC	
Marbled murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	FT	SE	
Northern spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	FT	ST	
Purple martin	<i>Progne subis</i>		SSC	
Saltmarsh common yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>		SSC	
San Pablo song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia samuelis</i>		SSC	
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>		ST	
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>		ST/SSC	
Western burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>		SC/SSC	
Western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>	FT	SSC	
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FT	SE	
White-tailed kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>		FP	
Yellow rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>		SSC	
Mammals				
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>		SSC	
Fisher	<i>Pekania pennanti</i>		SSC	
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>		SSC	
Salt-marsh harvest mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	FE	SE/FP	
Sonoma tree vole	<i>Arborimus pomo</i>		SSC	
Suisun shrew	<i>Sorex ornatus sinuosus</i>		SSC	
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>		SSC	
Western red bat	<i>Lasiurus frantzii</i>		SSC	
Plants				
Alkali milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i>			1B.2
Baker's goldfields	<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>			1B.2
Baker's larkspur	<i>Delphinium bakeri</i>	FE	SE	1B.1
Baker's manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos bakeri</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>		SR	1B.1

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listing Status		
		Federal	State	CNPS CRPR
Baker's navarretia	<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>			1B.1
Beaked tracyina	<i>Tracyina rostrata</i>			1B.2
Bent-flowered fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>			1B.2
Big-scale balsamroot	<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>			1B.2
Blasdale's bent grass	<i>Agrostis blasdalei</i>			1B.2
Blue coast gilia	<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>chamissonis</i>			1B.1
Bluff wallflower	<i>Erysimum concinnum</i>			1B.2
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>		SE	1B.2
Burke's goldfields	<i>Lasthenia burkei</i>	FE	SE	1B.1
California beaked-rush	<i>Rhynchospora californica</i>			1B.1
Calistoga ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus divergens</i>			1B.2
Cedars fairy-lantern	<i>Calochortus raichei</i>			1B.2
Cedars manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos bakeri</i> ssp. <i>sublaevis</i>		SR	1B.2
Clara Hunt's milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus claranus</i>	FE	SE	1B.1
Coast lily	<i>Lilium maritimum</i>			1B.1
Coastal bluff morning-glory	<i>Calystegia purpurata</i> ssp. <i>saxicola</i>			1B.2
Coastal triquetrella	<i>Triquetrella californica</i>			1B.2
Cobb Mountain lupine	<i>Lupinus sericatus</i>			1B.2
Colusa layia	<i>Layia septentrionalis</i>			1B.2
Congested-headed hayfield tarplant	<i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i>			1B.2
Contra Costa goldfields	<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	FE		1B.1
Crystal Springs lessingia	<i>Lessingia arachnoidea</i>			1B.2
Dark-eyed gilia	<i>Gilia millefoliata</i>			1B.2
Deceiving sedge	<i>Carex saliniformis</i>			1B.2
Delta tule pea	<i>Lathyrus jepsonii</i> var. <i>jepsonii</i>			1B.2
Dorr's Cabin jewelflower	<i>Streptanthus morrisonii</i> ssp. <i>hirtiflorus</i>			1B.2
Dwarf soaproot	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>minus</i>			1B.2
Fragrant fritillary	<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>			1B.2
Franciscan onion	<i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i>			1B.2
Franciscan thistle	<i>Cirsium andrewsii</i>			1B.2
Freed's jewelflower	<i>Streptanthus brachiatus</i> ssp. <i>hoffmanii</i>			1B.2
Geysers panicum	<i>Panicum acuminatum</i> var. <i>thermale</i>		SE	1B.2
Golden larkspur	<i>Delphinium luteum</i>	FE	SR	1B.1

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listing Status		
		Federal	State	CNPS CRPR
Greene's narrow-leaved daisy	<i>Erigeron greenei</i>			1B.2
Holly-leaved ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus purpureus</i>			1B.2
Jepson's leptosiphon	<i>Leptosiphon jepsonii</i>			1B.2
Jepson's milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus rattanii</i> var. <i>jepsonianus</i>			1B.2
Kenwood Marsh checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea oregana</i> ssp. <i>valida</i>	FE	SE	1B.1
Legenere	<i>Legenere limosa</i>			1B.1
Loch Lomond button-celery	<i>Eryngium constancei</i>	FE	SE	1B.1
Many-flowered navarretia	<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>plieantha</i>	FE	SE	1B.2
Marsh microseris	<i>Microseris paludosa</i>			1B.2
Mendocino Coast paintbrush	<i>Castilleja mendocinensis</i>			1B.2
Mendocino dodder	<i>Cuscuta pacifica</i> var. <i>papillata</i>			1B.2
Minute pocket moss	<i>Fissidens pauperculus</i>			1B.2
Morrison's jewelflower	<i>Streptanthus morrisonii</i> ssp. <i>morrisonii</i>			1B.2
Napa checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>napensis</i>			1B.1
Napa false indigo	<i>Amorpha californica</i> var. <i>napensis</i>			1B.2
Narrow-anthered brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea leptandra</i>			1B.2
North Coast semaphore grass	<i>Pleuropogon hooverianus</i>		ST	1B.1
Pacific gilia	<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>pacifica</i>			1B.2
Pacific Grove clover	<i>Trifolium polyodon</i>		SR	1B.1
Pappose tarplant	<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i>			1B.2
Pennell's bird's-beak	<i>Cordylanthus tenuis</i> ssp. <i>capillaris</i>	FE	SR	1B.2
Perennial goldfields	<i>Lasthenia californica</i> ssp. <i>macrantha</i>			1B.2
Pink sand-verbena	<i>Abronia umbellata</i> var. <i>breviflora</i>			1B.1
Pitkin Marsh lily	<i>Lilium pardalinum</i> ssp. <i>pitkinense</i>	FE	SE	1B.1
Point Reyes checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea calycosa</i> ssp. <i>rhizomata</i>			1B.2
Point Reyes horkelia	<i>Horkelia marinensis</i>			1B.2
Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>palustre</i>			1B.2

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listing Status		
		Federal	State	CNPS CRPR
Purple-stemmed checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>purpurea</i>			1B.2
Pygmy cypress	<i>Hesperocyparis pygmaea</i>			1B.2
Rincon Ridge ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus confusus</i>			1B.1
Rincon ridge manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos stanfordiana</i> ssp. <i>decumbens</i>			1B.1
Roderick's fritillary	<i>Fritillaria roderickii</i>		SE	1B.1
Rose leptosiphon	<i>Leptosiphon rosaceus</i>			1B.1
Saline clover	<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>			1B.2
San Francisco Bay spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe cuspidata</i> var. <i>cuspidata</i>			1B.2
Santa Cruz clover	<i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i>			1B.1
Sebastopol meadowfoam	<i>Limnanthes vinculans</i>	FE	SE	1B.1
Serpentine cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha dissita</i>			1B.2
Short-leaved evax	<i>Hesperevax sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>			1B.2
Snow Mountain buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum nervulosum</i>			1B.2
Socrates Mine jewelflower	<i>Streptanthus brachiatus</i> ssp. <i>brachiatus</i>			1B.2
Soft salty bird's-beak	<i>Chloropyron molle</i> ssp. <i>molle</i>	FE	SR	1B.2
Sonoma alopecurus	<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i>	FE		1B.1
Sonoma ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus sonomensis</i>			1B.2
Sonoma spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe valida</i>	FE	SE	1B.1
Sonoma sunshine	<i>Blennosperma bakeri</i>	FE	SE	1B.1
Supple daisy	<i>Erigeron supplex</i>			1B.2
Swamp harebell	<i>Eastwoodiella californica</i>			1B.2
Thin-lobed horkelia	<i>Horkelia tenuiloba</i>			1B.2
Tidestrom's lupine	<i>Lupinus tidestromii</i>	FE	SE	1B.1
Twisted horsehair lichen	<i>Sulcaria spiralifera</i>			1B.2
Two-carpellate western flax	<i>Hesperolinon bicarpellatum</i>			1B.2
Two-fork clover	<i>Trifolium amoenum</i>	FE		1B.1
Vine Hill ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus foliosus</i> var. <i>vineatus</i>			1B.1
Vine Hill clarkia	<i>Clarkia imbricata</i>	FE	SE	1B.1
Vine Hill manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>		SE	1B.1
Western leatherwood	<i>Dirca occidentalis</i>			1B.2
White-flowered rein orchid	<i>Piperia candida</i>			1B.2
Woolly-headed gilia	<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>tomentosa</i>			1B.1
Woolly-headed spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe cuspidata</i> var. <i>villosa</i>			1B.2

Listing Status Codes:

Federal (USFWS)

FE Listed as Endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act
FT Listed as Threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act
PT Proposed for listing as Threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act
BGPA Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Protection Act

State (CDFW)

SC Candidate for listing under the California Endangered Species Act
SE Listed as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
SR Listed as Rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act
ST Listed as Threatened under the California Endangered Species Act
FP CDFW Fully Protected species under California Fish and Wildlife Code
SSC CDFW Species of Special Concern

CNPS (California Rare Plant Ranking)

1B Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
.1 Seriously threatened in California
.2 Fairly threatened in California