

Appendix G-5

Biological Resources Assessment of the Off-Site Traffic
Mitigation Improvements



Technical Memorandum: Biological Resources Assessment of the Traffic Mitigation Improvements for the Shiloh Resort and Casino Project, Sonoma County, California

February 20, 2024

Introduction

The Koi Nation of Northern California (Tribe; Property Owner) proposes to construct the Shiloh Resort and Casino in an unincorporated area of Sonoma County outside of, but contiguous to, the Town of Windsor (**Figure 1**). The Environmental Impact Statement prepared for this project identified mitigation for traffic impacts associated with that development project. The prescribed road improvements are the subject of this biological resources assessment (**Figure 2**).

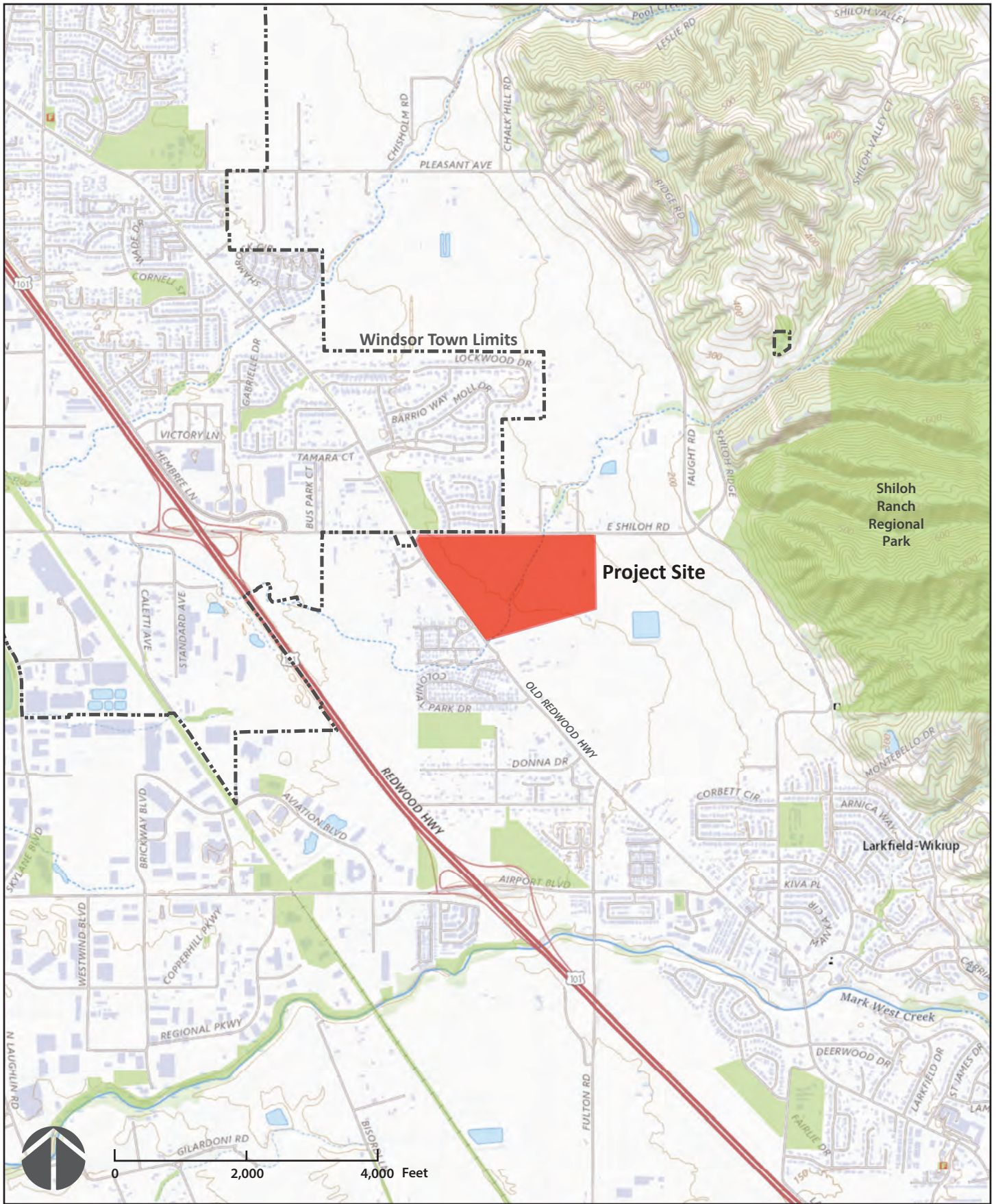
There are two project areas: a 4,800-foot segment of East Shiloh Road and its right-of-way between Caletti Avenue and Gridley Drive (about 16 acres); and a 100-foot segment of Old Redwood Highway at the Shiloh Neighborhood Church (5901 Old Redwood Highway, Santa Rosa) (about 0.2 acre). **Figure 2** shows the Traffic Mitigation Study Areas, also referred to herein as Project Area. The proposed traffic mitigation will be constructed in two phases at these two locations:

Opening Year 2028 Improvements

- Signalize western Shiloh Resort and Casino entrance on Shiloh Road
- Signalize Shiloh Resort and Casino entrance on Old Redwood Highway

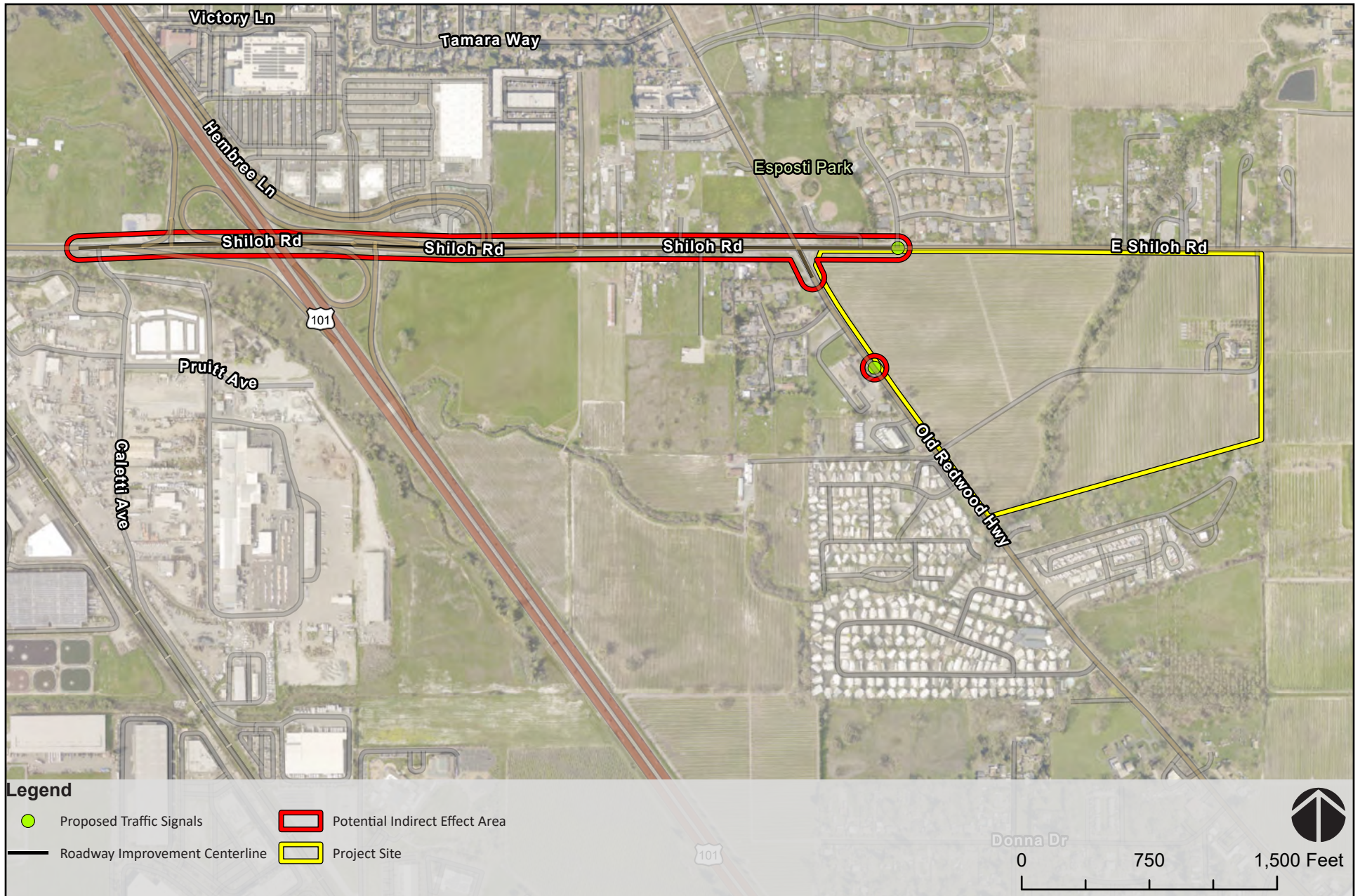
Cumulative Year 2040 Improvements

- Widen Shiloh Road between Caletti Avenue and Gridley Drive from two lanes to four lanes.
- Improvements to widen the intersection of Shiloh Road and Old Redwood Highway



Source: USGS The National Map (June 2020)

FIGURE 1
SITE AND VICINITY



Source: Esri Community Maps Contributors, California State Parks, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Pictometry International, Maxar

FIGURE 2
TRFFIC MITIGATION STUDY AREA

Methods

Database Queries

A list of special-status plant and animal species that have occurred within the Project Area and vicinity was compiled based upon the following:

- Informal consultation with USFWS by generating an electronic Species List via Information for Planning and Conservation (USFWS, 2024a; **Attachment A**);
- A spatial query of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) using a 9-quadrangle buffer surrounding the United States Geologic Service (USGS) 7.5 degree-minute topographic quadrangles of the Project Area (CDFW, 2024; see **Figure 3**);
- USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI) digital maps (USFWS, 2024b)

Biological Field Survey

A biological field survey was performed on February 3, 2024, by consulting biologist Kristen Ahrens, M.S. Weather conditions were cool and sunny. Survey efforts emphasized the search for any special-status species or habitats that had documented occurrences, in databases queried, within the survey area or vicinity. Field glasses were used to assist in the ocular surveys. Wildlife signs—tracks, feathers and shedding, burrows, scat, etc.—were interpreted to detect species not actually seen. All visible fauna and flora observed were recorded in a field notebook and identified to the appropriate taxon. Where detected, the location of any special-status species was georeferenced with a geographic positioning system receiver with accuracy of 1 meter or better.

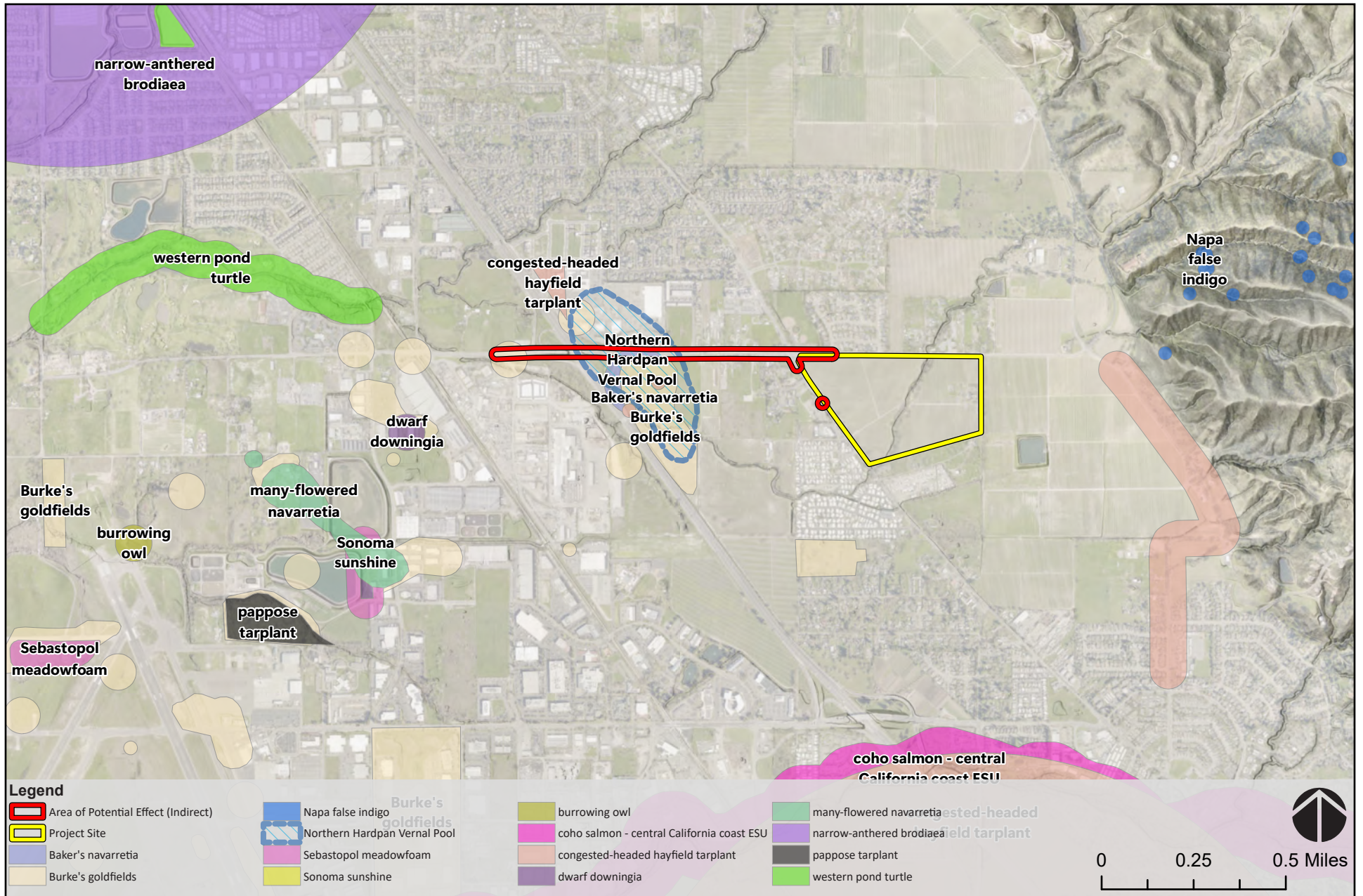
Habitat Mapping

Habitat types occurring in the Project Area were mapped on aerial photographs, and information on habitat conditions and the suitability of the habitats to support special-status species was also recorded. The Project Area was also informally assessed for the presence of potentially jurisdictional water features, including riparian zones, isolated wetlands and vernal pools, and other biologically-sensitive aquatic habitats.

Results

Environmental Setting

The Project Area is located within the Inner North Coast Range geographic subregion, which is contained within the Northwestern California geographic subdivision of the larger California Floristic Province (Baldwin et al. 2012). This region has a Mediterranean-type climate, characterized by distinct seasons of hot, dry summers and wet, moderately-cold winters. The Project Area and vicinity are in climate Zone 14 “Northern California’s Inland Areas with Some Ocean Influence”, with maritime air moderating temperatures that would otherwise be hotter in summer and colder in the winter (Sunset, 2024). The Project Area is located in the Santa Rosa Plain, which are a part of the Coastal Range. The topography is relatively flat, with the exception of Pruitt Creek which has incised a channel and the overpass which has elevated a section of Shiloh Road.



Source: Airbus,USGS,NGA,NASA,CGIAR,NCEAS,NLS,OS,NMA,Geodatastyrelsen,GSA,GSI and the GIS User Community, Pictometry International, Maxar

FIGURE 3
CNDDDB SPECIES

Four soil types occur within the Project Area, as mapped by the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS: HtA: Huichica loam 0 to 2 percent slopes, RnA: Riverwash, HuB: Huichica loam, ponded, 0 to 5 percent slopes, and YsA: Yolo silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes (NRCS 2024).

The Project Area consists of paved roads and their associated rights-of-way, which have road embankments, drainage ditches, and vegetation that is regularly mowed or trimmed. The surrounding land uses are residential development, the Highway 101 transportation corridor, agricultural fields and vineyards, and community facilities such as a park and a church.

Critical Habitat, Special-status Habitat, and Essential Fish Habitat

The Project Area is not located within any USFWS-designated critical habitat. However, USFWS-designated critical habitat for California tiger salamander is located 0.6 miles to the west of the Project Area. The Project Area is also located near Core Areas and Management Areas outlined in the Recovery Plan for the Santa Rosa Plain (USFWS 2016). The four federally-listed species managed within the Santa Rosa Plain are California tiger salamander and three endangered plant species (Sonoma sunshine, Burke’s goldfields, and Sebastopol meadowfoam). These plant species are found only in vernal pools and seasonal wetlands, while California tiger salamander utilize these wetlands during breeding season and surrounding uplands year-round (USFWS 2016).

The Project Area is located within mapped areas of the Santa Rosa Plain Conservation Strategy (USFWS 2005). The Project Area is designated as “Areas not mapped (major road rights-of-way),” which indicates that there is no habitat for these four federally-listed species because these areas are urbanized with transportation land uses. Adjacent properties that are urbanized with residential and agricultural uses are mapped as “No Effect” or “Not Likely to Adversely Affect” the four federally-listed species. However, the Project Area is adjacent to some areas that have relatively natural habitats with water resources, and these areas are mapped as “Likely to Adversely Affect” California tiger salamander, Sebastopol meadowfoam, Sonoma sunshine, or Burke’s goldfields.

The CNDDDB was queried, and any reported occurrences of special-status habitats were plotted in relation to the Project Area boundary using GIS software (**Figure 3**). According to the CNDDDB, the Project Area is located within the general recorded area of one special-status habitat: Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool. The CNDDDB reported that this special-status habitat, situated in an agricultural field, was extirpated by a land use change to more intensive agricultural activities. Our field survey did not detect any vernal pools in the Project Area. The CNDDDB also reports two other special-status habitats to occur in the vicinity—Valley Needlegrass Grassland and Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh. These conspicuous habitat types do not occur in the Project Area.

Pruitt Creek is designated critical habitat for Steelhead (Central California Coast distinct population segment of *Oncorhynchus mykiss*)(NOAA 2024a). Pruitt Creek is located near the western boundary of the Project Area. Pruitt Creek is also designated as Essential Fish Habitat (pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act) for the federally-endangered Coho salmon (Central California Coast evolutionary significant unit of *Oncorhynchus kisutch*) and the federally-threatened Chinook salmon (California coastal evolutionary significant unit of *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) (NOAA 2024b). Note that the proposed road improvements do not involve any work in, or adjacent to, Pruitt Creek.

Listed Species and Special-status Species Reported in Databases

A USFWS species list was generated online using the USFWS' IPaC Trust Resource Report System (**Attachment A**); the following listed species and species proposed for listing are reported in the vicinity:

- Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) Threatened
- Green Sea Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) Threatened
- Northwestern Pond Turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*) Proposed Threatened
- California Red-legged Frog (*Rana draytonii*) Threatened.
- Goldfields (*Lasthenia burkei*) Endangered
- Many-flowered Navarretia (*Navarretia leucocephala* ssp. *plieantha*) Endangered
- Sebastopol Meadowfoam (*Limnanthes vinculans*) Endangered
- Sonoma Sunshine (*Blennosperma bakeri*) Endangered

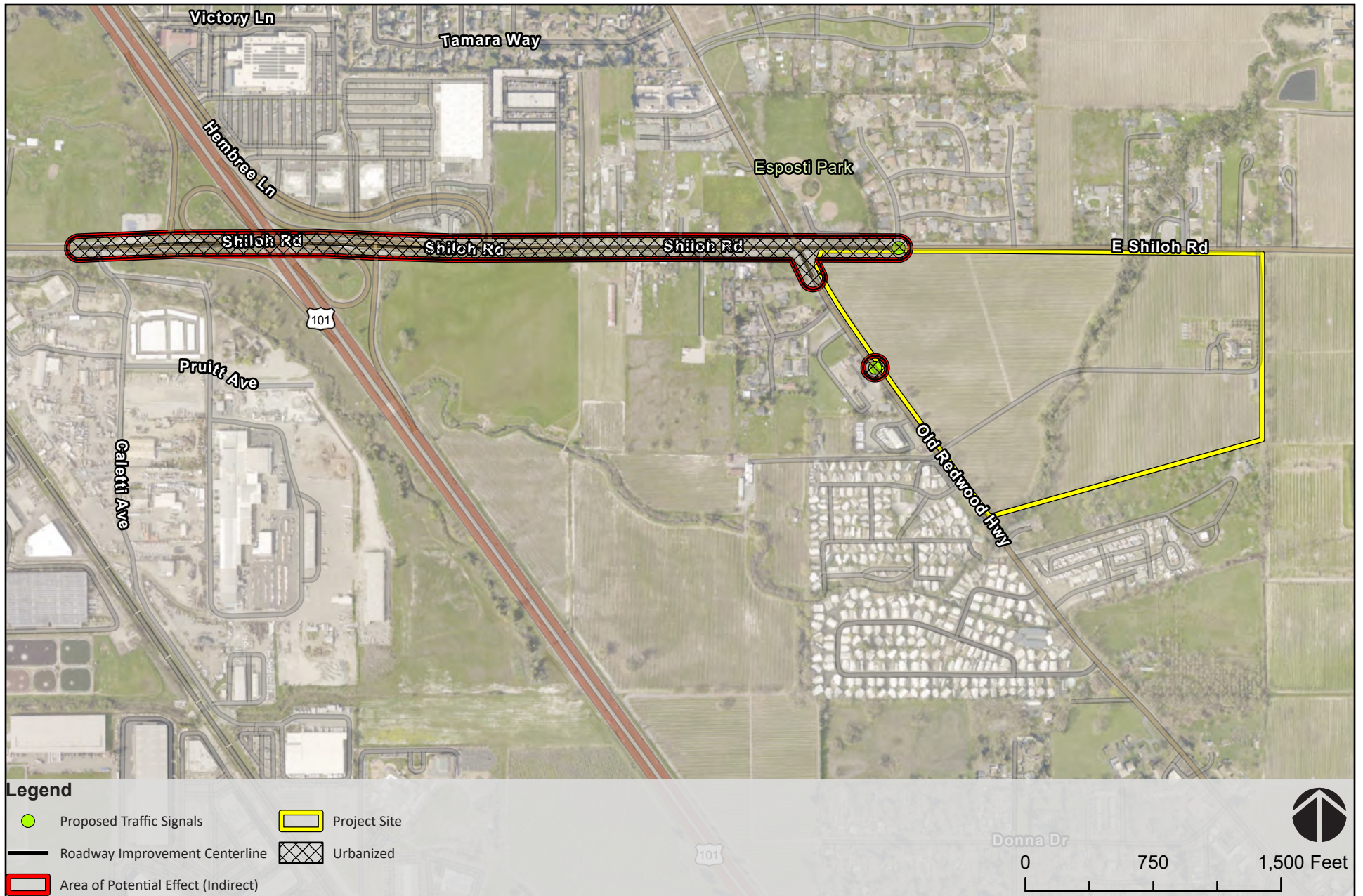
The CNDDDB was queried, and any reported occurrences of special-status species were plotted in relation to the Project Area boundary using GIS software (**Figure 3**). According to the CNDDDB, the Project Area is located within the general recorded areas of 2 special-status species: Burke's goldfields (*Lasthenia burkei*) and Baker's navarretia (*Navarretia leucocephala* ssp. *bakeri*). Burke's goldfields were reported to occur in vernal pools and seasonal marshes near the Project Area; however, the Project Area does not contain these habitats. The Project Area contains only road ditches that carry ephemeral flows and do not hold water seasonally. The CNDDDB reported that the Baker's navarretia population, situated in an agricultural field, was extirpated by a land use change to more intensive agricultural activities in the 1990s.

Habitat Types within the Project Areas

General vegetation communities occurring in the Project Areas were mapped (see **Figure 4**). The Project Area contains only one habitat type—urbanized. The Project Area consists of natural habitats that have been transformed into paved roads and road beds, with associated drainage features such as gutters, road relief ditches, drop inlets, and pipe culverts. The ground cover in ruderal areas is subject to regular maintenance activities such as mowing, trimming, and herbicide applications. The plant composition in these ruderal areas consist of non-native annual grasses and weedy forbs, such as slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), riggut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marianum*), English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), California burclover (*Medicago polymorpha*), common vetch (*Vicia sativa*), and filaree species (*Erodium botrys*, *E. cicutarium*). There are a few native trees present, such as valley oaks (*Quercus lobata*), Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*). Some ornamental vegetation also exists in the Project Areas at the boundaries with residences, and species include fruit trees (*Prunus*, *Citrus*, *Pyrus*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus*), olive (*Olea europaea*), rose (*Rosa* sp.), cactus (*Opuntia*), and agave (*Agave*).

Surface Water Resources

The USFWS National Wetland Inventory reported no water features within the Project Area, although one riverine feature (Pruitt Creek) is adjacent to the west end of the proposed road improvements (see **Figure 5**). A preliminary assessment for the presence of potentially jurisdictional water resources within the Project Area was also conducted during the field survey. The field survey confirmed that the Project Area contains no channels or wetlands; instead, surface flows collect in roadside ditches. These ditches are upland swales that do not meet the relatively permanent standard for flow as defined by USACE jurisdictional guidance, and they lack channel indicators. These ditches appeared to be excavated in



Legend

- Proposed Traffic Signals
- Project Site
- Roadway Improvement Centerline
- Urbanized
- Area of Potential Effect (Indirect)

Source: Esri Community Maps Contributors, California State Parks, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Pictometry International, Maxar

FIGURE 4
HABITAT TYPES

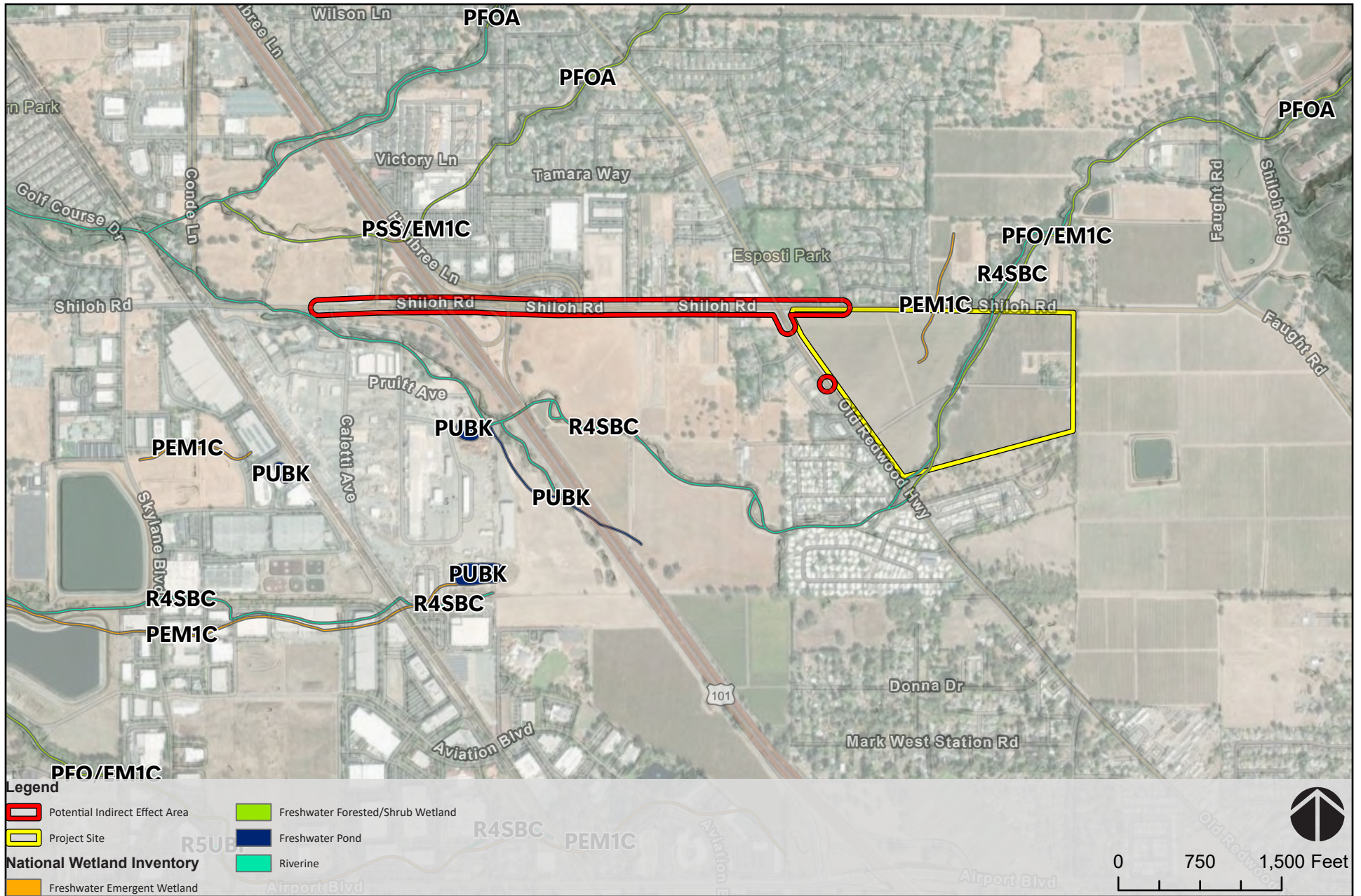


FIGURE 5
NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

uplands (rather than wetlands) and are not replacing any natural drainages or wetlands, nor did they appear to be fed by seeps or water sources other than direct precipitation and runoff from paved surfaces. These ditches are dominated by upland grasses and forbs, although wetland vegetation is sometimes present, such as bog rush (*Schoenus nigricans*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), and tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*). In contrast, wetlands that occur downstream, but outside of, the Project Area have standing water with wetland indicator species such as iris-leaf rush (*Juncus xiphioides*), yard knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*), and hyssop loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*).

Impact Assessment and Recommendations

Potential Impacts to Federally-Listed Species and Special-status Species

Direct impacts could occur from the removal of known populations of federally-listed species or special-status species, or the destruction of their habitat. However, the CNDDDB does not report any federally-listed species or special-status species in the Project Area and field surveys did not detect these species. The Project Area contains only urbanized habitat; project implementation will not remove any suitable habitat for federally-listed species or special-status species.

There are four federally-listed plant species that occur in the vicinity of the Project Area: Burke's goldfields, Sebastopol meadowfoam, Sonoma sunshine, and many-flowered navarretia. All these species occur in specialized habitats (marshes, vernal pools, seeps, etc.) which do not occur in the Project Area. Accordingly, implementation of the proposed roadway improvements will have no direct effects on federally-listed plants. State-listed and special-status plant species were also assessed (such as many-flowered navarretia and congested-headed hayfield tarplant), and it was determined that the requisite habitats for these plants do not occur in the Project Area. Adherence to State and federal requirements that protect special status species would ensure that impacts to special-status plant species from construction of off-site improvements would be less than significant.

There are six federally-listed wildlife species that occur in the vicinity of the Project Area: northern spotted owl, northwestern pond turtle, California freshwater shrimp, California red-legged frog, and California tiger salamander. Northern Spotted Owls require old growth forests and younger forests with remnants of larger trees; the Project Area has no forests at all. Northwestern pond turtle requires ponds and other perennial water bodies; the Project Area has no aquatic habitat at all. California freshwater shrimp occurs in slow flowing streams with certain substrates; there is no aquatic habitat at all in the Project Area. California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander require perennial waterbodies for breeding and riparian corridors for foraging and dispersal; there are no aquatic or riparian habitats at all in the Project Area. Accordingly, implementation of the proposed roadway improvements will have no direct effect on federally-listed animals. State-listed and special-status animal species were also assessed, and it was determined that the requisite habitats for these animals do not occur in the Project Area. Adherence to State and federal requirements that protect special status species would ensure that impacts to special-status animal species from construction of off-site improvements would be less than significant.

Indirect impacts could occur from the proposed roadway improvements by the degradation of off-site suitable habitat for federally-listed species or special-status species. Downstream of the Project Area, there are various seasonal wetlands and channels and other sensitive habitats that provide suitable conditions for vernal pool plants and animals and other protected species dependent upon aquatic habitats. Both the construction phase and the operational phase of the proposed roadway improvements could degrade downstream sensitive habitats. However, in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act

(CWA), any construction over one acre in area would be required to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be developed, including soil erosion and sediment control practices to reduce the amount of exposed soil, prevent runoff from flowing across disturbed areas, slow runoff from the site, and remove sediment from the runoff. Under the Clean Water Act, sites less than one acre would still be prohibited from discharging sediments and other pollutants to off-site waterways. With compliance with the CWA, standard construction practices and specifications required by the jurisdictional agencies, and the NPDES General Construction Permit for activities over one acre in size, indirect effects on special-status species would be less than significant.

Sensitive Habitats

No direct impacts to sensitive habitats are expected from project implementation because there are no sensitive habitats in the Project Area. Indirect impacts could occur from project implementation by the degradation of off-site sensitive habitats; avoidance and minimization measures have been prescribed to protect these habitat. Implementation of the proposed roadway improvements may require tree removal that would be subject to the Sonoma County Tree Protection Ordinance. The issuance of a tree permit may require tree protection and avoidance, tree replanting, and/or payment of a fee for tree removal (County of Sonoma 2024). Adherence to State and federal requirements that protect special status species and the Sonoma County Tree Protection Ordinance would ensure that impacts to sensitive habitats from construction of off-site improvements would be less than significant.

Nesting Birds

The Project Area contains suitable nesting habitat for various bird species because of the presence of some trees, shrubs, tall grass, and poles. California Fish and Game Code protects all nesting birds and their nests, and migratory birds are also protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918. If construction activities are conducted during the nesting season, nesting birds could be directly impacted by tree removal and indirectly impacted by noise, vibration, and other construction-related disturbance. Adherence to State and federal requirements that protect nesting birds would ensure that impacts to nesting birds from construction of off-site improvements would be less than significant.

Water Resources

The Project Area does not contain any channels or wetlands, so no direct impacts to water resources will occur from project implementation. Downstream of the Project Area, there are various seasonal wetlands and channels. Indirect impacts could occur during both the construction phase and the operational phase of the proposed roadway improvements. During construction, downstream water resources could be degraded by storm water transport of sediment from disturbed soils or by accidental release of hazardous materials or petroleum products from sources such as heavy equipment servicing or refueling. In the operational phase, road-associated pollutants (automotive lubricants and engine coolants, landscape maintenance chemicals, etc.) can be transported to receiving waterbodies. However, as discussed above under Water Resources, with adherence to the CWA, NPDES General Construction Permit for activities over one acre in size, California Title 22 standards, and standards for drainage facilities, indirect effects to water quality would be less than significant.

References

- CDFW, 2024. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). Queried via subscription. Limited public access available online at: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB>. Accessed February 15, 2024.
- County of Sonoma. Accessed 2024. Comprehensive Tree Ordinance. Permit Sonoma, Regulations. <https://sonomacounty.ca.gov/PRMD/Regulations/Comprehensive-Tree-Ordinance/>
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2024. Web Soil Survey version 3.3. National Cooperative Soil Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture. NRCS Soils Website (Internet database and digital maps) available at <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>.
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- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2005. Final Santa Rosa Plain Conservation Strategy. Sacramento Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, County of Sonoma, Cities of Cotati, Rohnert Park, and Santa Rosa, Laguna de Santa Rosa Foundation. December 1.
- USFWS. 2016. Recovery Plan for the Santa Rosa Plain: *Blennosperma bakeri* (Sonoma sunshine); *Lasthenia burkei* (Burke's goldfields); *Limnanthes vinculans* (Sebastopol meadowfoam); California Tiger Salamander Sonoma County Distinct Population Segment (*Ambystoma californiense*). Sacramento, CA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Southwest Region, Region 8.
- USFWS, 2024a. Information for Planning and Consultation. Available online at: <https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/location/index>. Accessed February 15, 2024.
- USFWS, 2024b. National Wetlands Inventory. Available online at: <https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/>. Accessed February 15, 2024.
- U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). 2024a. NOAA Fisheries National ESA Critical Habitat Mapper, available on the Internet at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/national-esa-critical-habitat-mapper>
- U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 2024b. NOAA Fisheries Essential Fish Habitat Mapper, available on the Internet at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/essential-fish-habitat-mapper>

Attachment A: USFWS Species List



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office
Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846
Phone: (916) 414-6600 Fax: (916) 414-6713

In Reply Refer To:

February 15, 2024

Project Code: 2024-0049997

Project Name: Traffic Improvements for Shiloh Resort and Casino Project

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see [Migratory Bird Permit | What We Do | U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service \(fws.gov\)](#).

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

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

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

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

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

This species list is provided by:

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846
(916) 414-6600

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2024-0049997
Project Name: Traffic Improvements for Shiloh Resort and Casino Project
Project Type: Road/Hwy - New Construction
Project Description: Traffic Improvements (road widening and addition of traffic signals) for Shiloh Resort and Casino project

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@38.5244867,-122.77831943664962,14z>



Counties: Sonoma County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 9 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

BIRDS

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

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Green Sea Turtle <i>Chelonia mydas</i> Population: East Pacific DPS No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199	Threatened
Northwestern Pond Turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed Threatened

AMPHIBIANS

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened

INSECTS

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

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Burke's Goldfields <i>Lasthenia burkei</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4338	Endangered
Many-flowered Navarretia <i>Navarretia leucocephala ssp. plieantha</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2491	Endangered
Sebastopol Meadowfoam <i>Limnanthes vinculans</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/404	Endangered
Sonoma Sunshine <i>Blennosperma bakeri</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1260	Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

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

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

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

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