



CITY OF PETALUMA

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Kevin McDonnell
Mayor

March 29, 2024

Brian Barnacle
Janice Cader-Thompson, *Dist. 1*
Mike Healy
Karen Nau, *Dist. 3*
Dennis Pocekay
John Shribbs, *Dist. 2*
Councilmembers

RE: Addendum No. 3 - Environmental Evaluation and Permitting Services for the Citywide Creeks Maintenance Plan

This Addendum No. 3 posts the questions and answers submitted. See attached page.

Public Works & Utilities

This Addendum No. 3 additional changes the proposal **due date to April 12, 2024** (from April 2).

*Administration and
Engineering*
1318 Redwood Way, Suite 120
Petaluma, CA 94954

The remainder of the Request for Proposals remains the same except where dates are amended above.

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11 English Street
Petaluma, CA 94952
Phone (707) 778-4303

Environmental Services
Ellis Creek Water
Recycling Facility
3890 Cypress Drive
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Phone (707) 776-3777
Fax (707) 656-4067

Petaluma Airport and Marina
601 Sky Ranch Dr.
Petaluma, CA 94954
Phone (707) 778-4404

Streets Maintenance
840 Hopper St.
Petaluma, CA 94952
Phone (707) 778-4303
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Transit Division
555 N. McDowell Blvd.
Petaluma, CA 94954
Phone (707) 778-4421

Utilities & Field Operations
202 N. McDowell Blvd.
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Questions and Answers

Q. The scope of work in the RFP (starting on pdf page 24) and the one included with Addendum 1 (pages 2 through 4) are slightly different, although the addendum says the "... RFP remains the same except where dates are amended above." For example, the scope in Addendum 1 does not include task D. Cultural Resources Review of Past Reports and Consultations, and Tribal Consultation for CMP Plan Update & for Recommended Identified Priority Stream Enhancement Projects. In preparing our proposal, should we rely on the scope of work in the RFP or the Addendum 1?

A. Please rely on the revised scope posted in Addendum #1

Q. Scope of Work Item F, Project Permitting and Environmental Studies. The second sentence states, "The Consultant shall conduct outreach to regulatory agencies with jurisdiction, lead meetings with the regulatory agency staff to communicate the project intent, and support implementation of permit applications." Please clarify what is meant by "..., and support implementation of permit applications." Does this mean that you want the Consultant to develop the permit applications and materials, or just support the City on an as-needed basis?

A. The City is requesting that the Consultant develop the permit application and material as well as serve as the lead representation with the regulatory agencies.

Q. Did City staff prepare the *Citywide Creeks Maintenance Manual for Implementation of the Citywide Creeks Maintenance Plan* (January 2017)? If a consultant assisted in preparing the manual, can you please identify the consultant and/or any additional technical studies and reports that were conducted in developing the Manual.

A. The manual was developed by City Staff. The biological study in support of this CMP was completed by WRA and has been posted.

Q. Did City staff prepare the *Citywide Creeks Maintenance Plan Environmental Checklist/Initial Study Mitigated Negative Declaration* (CEQA Mitigated Negative Declaration) (January 2017)? If a consultant assisted in preparing the CEQA document, can you please identify the consultant.

A. City of Petaluma staff completed the CEQA document.

Q. Did City staff conduct the planning studies for these documents and/or permits? If consultants assisted in conducting planning studies, can you please identify the consultant(s).

A. City of Petaluma staff completed the planning studies.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES EVALUATION FOR CITY OF PETALUMA, CITYWIDE CREEK MAINTENANCE PLAN

PETALUMA, SONOMA COUNTY CALIFORNIA

Prepared For:

Olivia Ervin
City of Petaluma
11 English St.
Petaluma, CA 94952

Prepared By:

WRA, Inc.
2169-G Francisco Blvd East
San Rafael, CA 94901

WRA Contact:

Dana Riggs
riggs@wra-ca.com



Creek Name/Location (City of Petaluma Creek Maintenance Map, 4 2015)	Maintenance Work Needed (Draft Petaluma Citywide Creek Maintenance Manual 2015)	Habitat at work Location	Species Potentially Present (CNDDB, USFWS, CNPS)	Critical Habitat Present	Potential impacts to habitat or species	Agency Consultation	Potential Surveys or Mitigation Measures Which May be Required by Agencies	Reporting
Corona Road Channel Reach #1 (3.5.2) ¹	Vegetation and trash removal along the banks	Ruderal grassland; freshwater	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: NNB		Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS		General: MM-WEAP. Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2,	Preconstruction letter report for NNB. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDB.
Corona Creek Reach #1 (3.5.1)	Vegetation removal on upper and lower banks; trash removal; removal of sediment build-up at bridge pilings	Riparian scrub; ruderal grassland; freshwater	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: NNB, CRFL, FYLF.		Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS, OB-FROGS, IS-FROGS.	USFWS (CRLF)	General: MM-WEAP. Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Frog 1-9, MM-Turtle 1	Preconstruction letter report for NNB, CRLF ² , and FYLF. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDB.
Corona Creek Reach #2 (3.5.1)	Vegetation removal on upper and lower banks; trash removal;	Riparian scrub; riparian woodland; freshwater.	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: NNB.		Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS.		General: MM-WEAP. Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2	Preconstruction letter report for NNB. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDB,
Corona Creek Reach #3 (3.5.1)	Vegetation removal on upper and lower banks; trash removal;	Riparian scrub; ruderal grassland; riparian woodland; freshwater.	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: NNB.		Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS		General: MM-WEAP. Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2	Preconstruction letter report for NNB. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDB,

¹ Number following Creek location indicate section of Petaluma Citywide Creeks Maintenance Manual where description of the creek section and maintenance work needed is located

² If a listed species is observed at any location, work should be halted and the appropriate agency identified in the Agency consultation column should be contacted for guidance.

Creek Name/Location (City of Petaluma Creek Maintenance Map, 4 2015)	Maintenance Work Needed (Draft Petaluma Citywide Creek Maintenance Manual 2015)	Habitat at work Location	Species Potentially Present (CNDDB, USFWS, CNPS)	Critical Habitat Present	Potential impacts to habitat or species	Agency Consultation	Potential Surveys or Mitigation Measures Which May be Required by Agencies	Reporting
Petaluma River at Corona Rd Bridge (3.5.15)	Vegetation trimming along banks	Riparian; blackberry and willow; brackish.	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: BATS, NNB, WPT.	CCCS <i>Critical Habitat</i>	Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BATS, OB-BIRDS, OB-FISH, and OB-TURTLE.	NMFS: consultation is not required as work will not impact the channel.	General: MM-WEAP. Wildlife: MM-Bats 1-3, MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Fish 8, MM-Turtle 1	Preconstruction letter report for BATS, NNB, and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDB.
Capri Creek Reach #1 (3.5.3)	Trash and vegetation removal along banks; minor limb trimming along banks;	Willow, cottonwood riparian; ruderal grassland; ephemeral creek; freshwater.	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: NNB, WPT.	-	Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS, OB-TURTLE.		General: MM-WEAP. Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Turtle 1	Preconstruction letter report for NNB, and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDB,
Capri Creek Reach #2 (3.5.3)	Trash and vegetation removal along banks; minor limb trimming along banks;	willow, cottonwood riparian; ruderal grassland; ephemeral freshwater creek	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: NNB, WPT.		Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS, OB-TURTLE.		General: MM-WEAP. Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Turtle 1	Preconstruction letter report for NNB, and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDB,B.
Lynch Creek Reach #1 (3.5.4)	Sediment removal at bridge foundation; limb trimming; trash removal; vegetation removal; culvert clearing; fallen tree removal;	Willow, cottonwood riparian; ruderal grassland; open water.	Plants: ALAESO, HECOCO Wildlife: BATS, NNB, CCCS, FRCS, CRLF, FYLF, WPT.	CCCS <i>Critical Habitat</i>	Plants: See Impacts Section: OB-PLPANTS Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BATS, IS-BATS, OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS, OB-FISH, IS-FISH, OB-FROG, IS-FROG, OB-TURTLE, IS-TURTLE.	USFWS (CRLF) NMFS (CCCS)	General: MM-WEAP. Plants: SB-Plants 1-2 Wildlife: MM-Bats 1-3, MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Fish 1-9, MM-Frog 1-9, MM-Turtle 1-3	Preconstruction letter report for PLANTS, BATS, NNB, CRLF, FYLF, and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDB,
Lynch Creek Reach #2 (3.5.4)	Sediment removal at bridge foundation; limb trimming; trash removal; vegetation removal; culvert clearing; fallen tree removal;	Willow, cottonwood riparian; open water.	Plants: ALEASO Wildlife: BATS, NNB, CCCS, FRCS, CRLF, FYLF, WPT.	CCCS <i>Critical Habitat</i>	Plants: See Impacts Section: OB-PLPANTS Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BATS, IS-BATS, OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS, OB-FISH, IS-FISH, OB-FROG, IS-FROG, OB-TURTLE, IS-TURTLE.	USFWS (CRLF) NMFS (CCCS)	General: MM-WEAP. Plants: SB-Plants 1-2 Wildlife: MM-Bats 1-3, MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Fish 1-9, MM-Frog 1-9, MM-Turtle 1-3	Preconstruction letter report for PLANTS, BATS, NNB, CRLF, FYLF, and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDB,

Creek Name/Location (City of Petaluma Creek Maintenance Map, 4 2015)	Maintenance Work Needed (Draft Petaluma Citywide Creek Maintenance Manual 2015)	Habitat at work Location	Species Potentially Present (CNDDDB, USFWS, CNPS)	Critical Habitat Present	Potential impacts to habitat or species	Agency Consultation	Potential Surveys or Mitigation Measures Which May be Required by Agencies	Reporting
Lynch Creek Reach #3 (3.5.4)	Sediment removal at bridge foundation; limb trimming; trash removal; vegetation removal; culvert clearing; fallen tree removal;	Willow, cottonwood riparian. Open water.	Plants: ALEASO Wildlife: BATS, NNB, CCCS, FRCS, CRLF, FYLF, WPT.	CCCS <i>Critical Habitat</i>	Plants: See Impacts Section: OB-PLPANTS Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BATS, IS-BATS, OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS, OB-FISH, IS-FISH, OB-FROG, IS-FROG, OB-TURTLE, IS-TURTLE.	USFWS (CRLF) NMFS (CCCS)	General: MM-WEAP. Plants: SB-Plants 1-2 Wildlife: MM-Bats 1-3, MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Fish 1-9, MM-Frog 1-9, MM-Turtle 1-3	Preconstruction letter report for PLANTS, BATS, NNB, CRLF, FYLF, and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDDB.
Lynch Creek Reach #4 (3.5.4)	Sediment removal at bridge foundation; limb trimming; trash removal; vegetation removal; culvert clearing; fallen tree removal	willow, cottonwood riparian; open water	Plants: ALEASO Wildlife: BATS, NNB, CCCS, FRCS, CRLF, FYLF, WPT.	CCCS <i>Critical Habitat</i>	Plants: See Impacts Section: OB-PLPANTS Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BATS, IS-BATS, OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS, OB-FISH, IS-FISH, OB-FROG, IS-FROG, OB-TURTLE, IS-TURTLE.	USFWS (CRLF) NMFS (CCCS)	General: MM-WEAP. Plants: SB-Plants 1-2 Wildlife: MM-Bats 1-3, MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Fish 1-9, MM-Frog 1-9, MM-Turtle 1-3	Preconstruction letter report for PLANTS, BATS, NNB, CRLF, FYLF, and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDDB.
Petaluma River Reach #1 (3.5.14)	Unknown amount of sediment removal and bridge piling repair/painting (includes Lakeville St bridge and E. Washington bridge); trash removal; vegetation removal	ruderal; salt marsh; open brackish water; marsh	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: BATS, NNB, CCCS, FRCS, SST, WPT.	GRST and CCCS <i>Critical Habitat</i>	Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BATS, IS-BATS, OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS, OB-FISH, IS-FISH, OB-TURTLE, IS-TURTLE.	NMFS (CCCS)	General: MM-WEAP. Wildlife: MM-Bats 1-3, MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Fish 1-9, MM-Turtle 1-3	Preconstruction letter report for BATS, NNB, and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDDB.
Petaluma River Reach #2 (3.5.14)	Unknown amount of sediment removal and bridge piling repair/painting (includes Western Ave bridge); trash removal; vegetation removal	ruderal; salt marsh; open brackish water; marsh	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: BATS, NNB, CCCS, FRCS, SST, WPT	GRST and CCCS <i>Critical Habitat</i>	Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BATS, IS-BATS, OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS, OB-FISH, IS-FISH, OB-TURTLE, IS-TURTLE.	NMFS (CCCS)	General: MM-WEAP. Wildlife: MM-Bats 1-3, MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Fish 1-9, MM-Turtle 1-3	Preconstruction letter report for BATS, NNB, CRLF, FYLF, and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDDB.

Creek Name/Location (City of Petaluma Creek Maintenance Map, 4 2015)	Maintenance Work Needed (Draft Petaluma Citywide Creek Maintenance Manual 2015)	Habitat at work Location	Species Potentially Present (CNDDDB, USFWS, CNPS)	Critical Habitat Present	Potential impacts to habitat or species	Agency Consultation	Potential Surveys or Mitigation Measures Which may be Required by Agencies	Reporting
Washington Creek Reach #1 (3.5.5)	Trash and veg removal; limb trimming; sediment removal around storm drain outfalls in the channel	Ruderal; willow, cottonwood riparian; freshwater.	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: NNB, CRLF, FYLF, WPT		Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS, OB-FROGS, IS-FROGS, OB-TURTLE, IS-TURTLE	USFWS (CRLF)	General: MM-WEAP. Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Frog 1-9, MM-Turtle 1-3	Preconstruction letter report for NNB, CRLF, FYLF, and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDDB.
Washington Creek Reach #2 (3.5.5)	Trash and veg removal; limb trimming;	Ruderal; willow scrub; blackberry brambles; freshwater.	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: NNB, WPT		Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS, OB-TURTLE		General: MM-WEAP. Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Turtle 1.	Preconstruction letter report for NNB and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDDB.
East Washington Creek Reach #1 (3.5.6)	Vegetation removal; trash removal; limb trimming along the upper and lower banks.	Ruderal; willow, cottonwood riparian; freshwater.	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: NNB, WPT		Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS, OB-TURTLE		General: MM-WEAP. Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Turtle 1.	Preconstruction letter report for NNB and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDDB.
Channel Near Airport Reach #1 (3.5.7)	Storm drain maintenance; vegetation and trash removal; vegetation trimming along banks	Ruderal; ephemeral freshwater.	Plants: HECOCON Wildlife: NNB		Plants: See Impacts Section: OB-PLPANTS Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS		General: MM-WEAP. Plants: MM-Plants 1-2 Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2.	Preconstruction letter report for PLANTS and NNB. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDDB.
Channel Near Airport Reach #2 (3.5.7)	Debris removal from culverts; vegetation and trash removal; vegetation trimming along banks	Ruderal; freshwater.	Plants: HECOCON Wildlife: NNB		Plants: See Impacts Section: OB-PLPANTS Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS		General: MM-WEAP. Plants: MM-Plants 1-2 Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2.	Preconstruction letter report for PLANTS and NNB. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDDB.

Creek Name/Location (City of Petaluma Creek Maintenance Map, 4 2015)	Maintenance Work Needed (Draft Petaluma Citywide Creek Maintenance Manual 2015)	Habitat at work Location	Species Potentially Present (CNDDDB, USFWS, CNPS)	Critical Habitat Present	Potential impacts to habitat or species	Agency Consultation	Potential Surveys or Mitigation Measures Which May be Required by Agencies	Reporting
Adobe Creek Bridge on Casa Grande Rd. (3.5.8) 1/2	Sediment removal; tree and brush trimming; debris removal	Riparian woodland; freshwater.	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: BATS, NNB, CCCS, FRCS, SST, CRLF, FYLF, WPT	CCCS <i>Critical Habitat</i>	Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BATS, IS-BATS, OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS, OB-FISH, IS-FISH, OB-FROGS, IS-FROGS, OB-TURTLE, IS-TURTLE.	USFWS (CRLF) NMFS (CCCS)	General: MM-WEAP. Wildlife: MM-Bats 1-3, MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Fish 1-9, MM-Frog 1-9, MM-Turtle 1-3.	Preconstruction letter report for BATS, NNB, CRLF, FYLF, and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDDB.
Adobe Creek Bridge on Casa Grande Rd. (3.5.8)2/2	Sediment removal; tree and brush trimming; debris removal	Willow, cottonwood riparian; freshwater.	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: BATS, NNB, CCCS, FRCS, SST, CRLF, FYLF, WPT.	CCCS <i>Critical Habitat</i>	Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BATS, IS-BATS, OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS, OB-FISH, IS-FISH, OB-FROGS, IS-FROGS, OB-TURTLE, IS-TURTLE.	USFWS (CRLF), NMFS (CCCS), CDFW (FYLF, WPT)	General: MM-WEAP. Wildlife: MM-Bats 1-3, MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Fish 1-9, MM-Frog 1-9, MM-Turtle 1-3.	Preconstruction letter report for BATS, NNB, CRLF, FYLF, and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDDB.
Adobe Creek Reach #1 (3.5.8)	Sediment removal; tree and brush trimming; debris removal	Willow, cottonwood riparian; freshwater.	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: NNB, CCCS, FRCS, SST, CRLF, FYLF WPT,	CCCS <i>Critical Habitat</i>	Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS, OB-FISH, IS-FISH, OB-FROGS, IS-FROGS, OB-TURTLE, IS-TURTLE.	USFWS (CRLF) NMFS (CCCS) CDFW (FYLF, WPT)	General: MM-WEAP. Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Fish 1-9, MM-Frog 1-9, MM-Turtle 1-3.	Preconstruction letter report for NNB, CRLF, FYLF, and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDDB.
Adobe Creek Reach #2 (3.5.8)	Sediment removal; tree and brush trimming; debris removal	Pickleweed marsh; brackish marsh; salt marsh; coyote brush scrub; ruderal; brackish water	Plants: CHMOMO Wildlife: SMCY,SSSP, NNB, CRR, CBR, CCCS, FRCS, GRST, SST, SMHM, WPT	CCCS <i>and GRST Critical Habitat</i>	Plants: See Impacts Section: OB-PLPANTS Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS, OB-FISH, IS-FISH, OB-MOUSE, IS-MOUSE, OB-RAILS, IS-RAILS, OB-TURTLE, IS-TURTLE.	USFWS (CRR, SMHM) NMFS (CCCS, GRST) CDFW (CRR, CBR, LFSM, SMHM)	General: MM-WEAP. Plants: MM-Plants 1-2 Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Fish 1-9, MM-Mouse 1-4, MM Rails 1-4, MM-Turtle 1-3.	Preconstruction letter report for PLANTS, NNB, SMHM, CRR, CBR, and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDDB.

Creek Name/Location (City of Petaluma Creek Maintenance Map, 4 2015)	Maintenance Work Needed (Draft Petaluma Citywide Creek Maintenance Manual 2015)	Habitat at work Location	Species Potentially Present (CNDDB, USFWS, CNPS)	Critical Habitat Present	Potential impacts to habitat or species	Agency Consultation	Potential Surveys or Mitigation Measures Which May be Required by Agencies	Reporting
Shollenberger Creek Reach #1 (3.5.9)	Vegetation removal at culverts and in channel; vegetation removal along banks; tree trimming, dewatering of channel	Brackish marsh; brackish water.	Plants: CHMOMO Wildlife: SMCY, SSSP, NNB, CRR, CBR, CCCS, FRCS, SST, SMHM, WPT.		Plants: See Impacts Section: OB-PLPANTS Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS, OB-FISH, IS-FISH, OB-MOUSE, IS-MOUSE, OB-RAILS, IS-RAILS, OB-TURTLE, IS-TURTLE.	USFWS (CRR, SMHM) NMFS (CCCS) CDFW (CRR, CBR, LFSM, SMHM)	General: MM-WEAP. Plants: MM-Plants 1-2 Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Fish 1-9, MM-Mouse 1-4, MM Rails 1-4, MM-Turtle 1-3.	Preconstruction letter report for PLANTS, NNB, SMHM, CRR, CBR, and WPT. Fish salvage letter report. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDB,
Marina Channel Reach #1 (3.5.10)	Vegetation trimming and removal, dewatering	Brackish water; salt marsh	Plants: CHMOMO Wildlife: SMCY,SSSP, NNB, CRR, CBR,GRST, CCCS, FRCS, SST, LFSM, SMHM, WPT	<i>GRST and CCCS Critical Habitat</i>	Plants: See Impacts Section: OB-PLPANTS Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS, OB-FISH, IS-FISH, OB-MOUSE, IS-MOUSE, OB-RAILS, IS-RAILS, OB-TURTLE, IS-TURTLE.	USFWS (CRR, SMHM) NMFS (CCCS, GRST) CDFW (CRR, CBR, LFSM, SMHM)	General: MM-WEAP. Plants: MM-Plants 1-2 Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Fish 1-9, MM-Mouse 1-4, MM-Rails 1-4, MM-Turtle 1-3.	Preconstruction letter report for PLANTS, NNB, SMHM, CRR, CBR, and WPT. Fish salvage letter report. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDB,
Marina Channel Reach #2 (3.5.10)	Vegetation trimming and removal, dewatering	Brackish water; salt marsh	Plants: CHMOMO Wildlife: NNB, GRST, CCCS, FRCS, SST, LFSM, WPT,	<i>GRST and CCCS Critical Habitat</i>	Plants: See Impacts Section: OB-PLPANTS Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS, OB-FISH, IS-FISH, OB-TURTLE, IS-TURTLE	NMFS (CCCS, GRST). CDFW (LFSM)	General: MM-WEAP. Plants: MM-Plants 1-2 Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Fish 1-9, MM-Turtle 1-3.	Preconstruction letter report for PLANTS, NNB and WPT. Fish salvage letter report. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDB,
Lakeville Channel Reach #1 (3.5.11)	Debris removal from culvert; vegetation removal	Ruderal grassland; willow scrub; freshwater.	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: NNB		Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS		General: MM-WEAP. Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2,	Preconstruction letter report for NNB. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDB,

Creek Name/Location (City of Petaluma Creek Maintenance Map, 4 2015)	Maintenance Work Needed (Draft Petaluma Citywide Creek Maintenance Manual 2015)	Habitat at work Location	Species Potentially Present (CNDDDB, USFWS, CNPS)	Critical Habitat Present	Potential impacts to habitat or species	Agency Consultation	Potential Surveys or Mitigation Measures Which May be Required by Agencies	Reporting
Thompson Creek Reach #1 (3.5.12)	Vegetation removal; sediment removal; trash and vegetation removal along upper and lower parts of bank	Oak/willow riparian; ruderal grassland; ephemeral freshwater.	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: NNB, CCCS, FRCS, CRLF, WPT,		Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS, OB-FISH, IS-FISH, OB-FROG, IS-FROG, OB-TURTLE, IS TURTLE	USFWS (CRLF)	General: MM-WEAP. Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2, MM-Fish 1-9, MM-Frog 1-9, MM-Turtle 1-3.	Preconstruction letter report for NNB, CRLF, and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDDB,
Kelly Creek Reach #1 (3.5.13)	Sediment and vegetation removal	Oak/bay riparian woodland; ruderal grassland; rock pools; possible dispersal habitat for CRLF; ephemeral freshwater.	Plants: Unlikely Wildlife: NNB, CRLF, WPT		Plants: None Wildlife: See Impacts Section: OB-BIRDS, IS-BIRDS, OB-FROG, IS-FROG, OB-TURTLE, IS TURTLE	USFWS (CRLF)	General: MM-WEAP Wildlife: MM-Birds 1-2, MM, Frog 1-9, MM-Turtle 1-3.	Preconstruction letter report for NNB, CRLF, and WPT. Sightings of special-status species should be reported to CNDDDB,

*Incidental take is defined by the ESA as take that is "incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity." Take as defined by both CESA and the ESA, means "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct."

****Key to Abbreviations**

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Listing Status</i>
Wildlife			
BATS			
BATS	<i>All Species</i>	Bats (all priority species)	CDFW: Roosts are protected.
BIRDS			
NNB	Various species and nesting locations, including rookery sites.	native nesting birds	California Fish and Game Codes. Migratory Bird Treaty Act
SMCY	<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	salt marsh common yellowthroat	CDFW: Species of Special Concern
SSSP	<i>Melospiza melodia samuelis</i>	Samuel's song sparrow	CDFW: Species of Special Concern
FISH			
CCCS	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	central California coastal steelhead	Federal (NMFS): Threatened
GRST	<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	green sturgeon	Federal (NMFS): Endangered. CDFW: Species of Special Concern
LFSM	<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	longfin smelt	Federal (USFWS): Candidate. State: Endangered
FRCS	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Fall/late fall-run Chinook Salmon	CDFW: Species of Special Concern
SST	<i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i>	Sacramento splittail	CDFW: Species of Special Concern
FROGS			
CRLF	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	Federal: Threatened (USFWS). CDFW: Species of Special Concern
FYLF	<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	CDFW: Species of Special Concern
Rails			
CRR	<i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i>	California Ridgeway's rail	Federal (USFWS)/State: Endangered. CDFW: Fully Protected Species
CBR	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	State: Threatened. CDFW: Fully Protected Species
MAMMALS			
SMHM	<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	salt-marsh harvest mouse	Federal (USFWS)/State: Endangered. CDFW: Fully Protected Species.
TURTLE			
WPT	<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	CDFW: Species of Special Concern. This species is normally addressed in the conditions of a 1602 permit.
Plants			
ALAESO	<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i>	Sonoma Alopecurus	Federal (USFWS) Endangered; California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1B.1
CHMOMO	<i>Chloropyron molle</i> ssp. <i>molle</i>	Soft bird's-beak	Federal (USFWS) Endangered; State Rare; CRPR 1B.2
HECOCO	<i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i>	Congested-headed hayfield tarplant	CRPR 1B.2

Methodology

Effects of maintenance activities on special-status species within the various creek sections (reaches) were assessed on two parameters: 1) the projected maintenance activities within that reach; and 2) the current status of the species within the reach and the ability of the habitat present to support special-status species. Distribution maps, historic occurrences and species habitat descriptions were used to determine where special-status species were potentially present within the general area (CDFW 2016, CNPS 2016, ICE 2016, USFWS 2016, Zeiner et al 1990, WBWG 2016). More specific sources including: local studies or biological opinions from nearby projects were then used to refine a species potential presence even further (Leidy 2005, NMFS 2009, NMFS 2010, USFWS 2002).

Once a reach was assessed and a species was concluded potentially present, the impacts to species were evaluated based on the descriptions of maintenance activities that would be performed within the reach and the potential for the species to be present at the time of the activity. Descriptions for work within each reach are described in the table above. Based on the work activities, potential impacts were outlined for each species. Following the assessment of potential impacts to special-status species, mitigation measures were recommended to avoid and/or minimize potential effects as a result of the activity being performed. These measures may be supplemented or replaced by measures outlined in regulatory permits or biological opinions if required for maintenance activities.

Description of Potential Impacts to Species:

OB (On Bank) - Work Along Stream Banks (e.g. Vegetation Removal, Trimming, Trash Removal)

PLANTS

Special-status plants may occur along the banks of channels and creeks within the Petaluma area. Vegetation removal, mowing, trimming and other maintenance activities may trample, or remove rare plants during work activities.

BATS

Impacts to roosting bats by work along banks may occur when maintenance activities remove structures or vegetation in which bats are roosting. In addition, sufficient levels of disturbance in the vicinity of a maternity roost may cause abandonment of the roost and death to pups. The maternity roosting season for bat species in the Petaluma area is April 1 – August 31. Finally, bats may be affected if work occurs at dusk or dawn when bats are most active and lights or moving equipment may disorient or strike foraging bats.

BIRDS

Impacts to special-status nesting birds including salt marsh common yellowthroat and Samuel's song sparrow as well as native nesting birds may occur during routine maintenance work along creeks and channels. Activities such as vegetation removal, trash removal, tree trimming, limb pruning, mowing or other such activities may directly remove or disturb habitat used for nesting. Such activities may also create sufficient disturbance to cause nest abandonment or failure of a nest if that nest is in close proximity to work.

FISH

Work along the banks of the creeks may affect various fish species indirectly. If the overstory canopy is removed, increased levels of light penetration to the stream surface may heat waters beyond a level suitable for steelhead. Vegetation removal can also increase erosional processes resulting in increased runoff or sedimentation into waterbodies which can affect downstream fish habitat by increasing turbidity levels and affect fish foraging and dispersal. Maintenance activities along the creek may also introduce toxic substances such as fuels, oils, hydraulic fluids or other such substances associated with machinery used in maintenance activities. These fluids have the potential to cause downstream effects to: pollute the waterway making it unsuitable for fish, or through injury or death to fish that may encounter the toxic substances.

FROGS

California red-legged frog may be present in aquatic and riparian habitats year round, and may forage or disperse into upland habitats during the rainy season. Foothill yellow-legged frog may be present in streams and along banks where suitable gravel substrate and open canopy areas for basking are present. Vegetation trimming, mowing, trash removal and other activities associated with creek maintenance work along the banks of creeks and channels may impact

frogs by: direct mortality to or injury to frogs from equipment or tools, or disruption of breeding, foraging, or dispersal activities.

MOUSE

Salt marsh harvest mouse only occurs in heavily vegetated brackish or salt marsh habitats. The following reaches are the only reaches with potential habitat for the species: Marina Channel 1, Adobe Creek 2, and Shollenberger Creek 1. Work along the banks on these areas including, vegetation removal or trimming may directly kill or injure the species if present. Work in these areas during high tide may also prevent mice from accessing refugia.

RAILS

California Ridgeway's rail and California black rail occur in tidal brackish marshes. Impacts to both species may occur during vegetation removal along the banks of creeks and channels through activities such as vegetation removal, or trimming if present. These maintenance activities may directly kill or injure animals, destroy or remove nests and may also cause sufficient disturbance in the area to cause nest abandonment if either species is nesting in close proximity (within 700 feet) to the work being performed.

TURTLE

Western pond turtles use edges of banks and structures along the bank edges for basking and nesting. Impacts to turtles during routine maintenance activities along banks of channels or creeks may be caused by: injury or death from equipment used to mow or trim vegetation or nest destruction. Vegetation removal may also remove suitable basking habitat on the shores, decreasing the habitat value for turtles.

IS (In-Stream) - Work Within Stream Channels (e.g. Sediment Removal, Dewatering, In-stream Vegetation Removal)

PLANTS

Special-status plants may occur along the banks of channels and creeks within the Petaluma area. In-stream work may result in trampling or removal of plants located on the banks of areas where work is occurring.

BATS

Impacts to roosting bats by work within a stream are primarily indirect in nature. Impacts may occur when maintenance activities produce disturbance sufficient to cause abandonment of maternity roosts, or if work occurs while bats are active and equipment inadvertently collides with foraging bats.

BIRDS

Impacts to special-status nesting birds including: salt marsh common yellowthroat and Samuel's song sparrow as well as native nesting birds may occur during in channel work when: in channel vegetation is removed causing the removal of nesting habitat, or the death/injury of

animals. In channel work may also create sufficient disturbance to cause nearby nest failure or abandonment.

FISH

Maintenance activities within the channel are most likely to have direct effects on fishes by: causing injury or death while using equipment, building coffer dams, dewatering, or during the removal of in water vegetation and debris. Work in the channel may also cause downstream effects such as increased turbidity which may be detrimental to both fish and eggs. Lastly, if spills of fuels, lubricants, paints or other toxic substances are inadvertently introduced to the waters fish may be injured, killed or the habitat value and function degraded for all fish species.

FROGS

California red-legged frog and foothill yellow-legged frog both live within waterways and require water for breeding, foraging and dispersal. In channel work including, the removal of vegetation, dewatering and excavation of sediments may directly kill or injure animals. In addition, indirect effects from accidental spills of toxic substances or discharges of sediments may indirectly affect frogs by causing failure of eggs to hatch, injury or death. In-stream work can also introduce or spread vectors from one stream to another including chytrid fungus, which in turn can result in mortality to frogs.

RAILS

California Ridgeway's rail and California black rail occur in tidal marsh habitats. Both species are also highly susceptible to disturbances. Therefore the primary effect of in channel work on these species would be indirectly through the creation of disturbance levels sufficient to cause nest failure or abandonment if the species is nesting within the vicinity (700 feet) of the work area.

TURTLE

Western pond turtles spend a majority of their lives in waters, emerging to bask and lay eggs. In channel work including vegetation removal, sediment removal, cofferdam installation, or other activities may directly affect turtles by causing death or injury. Part of the requirements for turtle habitat is the presence of basking habitat. In channel work may remove: logs, rocks or other suitable basking sites which decreases habitat value and function for the species. Lastly, high levels of disturbance to aquatic habitats associated with in channel work may be sufficient to cause turtle to abandon the area.

Mitigation Measures:

MM-WEAP

Prior to the start of any work, all employees should attend an environmental awareness training session prepared and provided by a qualified biologist. . The training should include information regarding the identification of any special status species in the work area, any areas that must be avoided, the potential for impact, and mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts to any plant or wildlife species that may be present in each work area, as well as what to do if a protected species is encountered.

PLANTS

MM-Plants 1

In areas which have the potential to support rare plants, a protocol-level rare plant survey should be conducted prior to beginning maintenance activities. The survey should occur during the blooming period for the plants which have potential to occur on site. The table below references the rare plants with potential to occur and provides their blooming periods.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Blooming Period
<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i>	Sonoma Alopecurus	May - July
<i>Chloropyron molle</i> ssp. <i>molle</i>	Soft bird's-beak	July - November
<i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i>	Congested-headed hayfield tarplant	April - November

MM-Plants 2

If special-status plant species are present, literal extent of species should be flagged and the area avoided during work activities. If plants cannot be avoided, further consultation with either USFWS and/or CDFW may be necessary.

BATS

MM-Bats 1

To the fullest extent feasible, work should occur during the non-maternity roosting season (September 1 – March 31). If work must occur during the maternity roosting season (April 1 – August 31), then a preconstruction survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist within 7 days of the start of work to determine if maternity roosts are present.

If an active maternity roost is observed within the work area, or in close proximity to the work area as to be affected by the disturbance caused by maintenance activities, a work exclusion zone of 50 to 250 feet should be established around the roost and no work should be performed within this buffer until after the maternity roosting season has completed. Buffer size will be determined based upon the species and its susceptibility to disturbance.

MM-Bats 2

Any large trees (dbh \geq 12 inches), as well as trees with complex bark structure or cavities, should be cut and allowed to lie on the ground undisturbed overnight. Cutting, chipping and removal should not occur until one night has passed to allow any bats roosting within cavities or foliage to leave the roost tree.

MM-Bats 3

Work should only occur between one hour after sunrise and one hour before sunset to avoid disturbance to emerging bats.

BIRDS

MM- Birds 1

For the protection of special-status bird species and bird species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Codes, any vegetation removal or trimming, and any maintenance activities should occur during the non-breeding bird season to the extent feasible (September 1 – January 31). If vegetation removal, trimming, or other maintenance activities must occur during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31), a survey for active bird nests (or rookeries) should be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 14 days prior to the start of these activities. The survey should be conducted in a sufficient area around the work site to identify the location and status of any nests that could potentially be affected by maintenance activities.

MM–Birds 2

If active rookeries or active nests of protected bird species are found within the work area, or close enough to these areas to affect breeding success, a work exclusion (no disturbance buffer) zone should be established around each nest. An exclusion zone radius may be as small as 25 feet (for common, disturbance-adapted species) or as large as 250 feet or more for unlisted raptors and/or rookery sites. Exclusion zone size may also be reduced from established levels if supported with nest monitoring by a qualified biologist indicating that work activities outside the reduced radius are not adversely impacting the nest. Established exclusion zones would remain in place until all young in the nest have fledged or the nest otherwise becomes inactive (e.g., due to predation). Appropriate exclusion zone sizes vary dependent upon bird species, nest location, existing visual buffers and ambient sound levels, and other factors.

FISH

MM-Fish 1

Any work conducted in streams which have the potential to affect listed species (CCCS, GRST, and LFSM) should obtain a Section 7 Biological Opinion or NLAA from NMFS (CCCS, GRST) , and/or a Section 2081 Take Statement from CDFW (LFSM).

MM-Fish 2

Prior to in channel work, a plan should be drafted to outline or identify the following: 1.) The area to be dewatered, 2.) An anticipated timeline for in water work, 3.) Procedures for dewatering and work within the job site, 4.) If/when a fish salvage would be required (depending

on allowances from NMFS and CDFW permits), 5.) What BMP's will be used to prevent contamination of waterways during work, 6.) Reporting requirements.

MM-Fish 3

Maintenance activities which require in channel work should occur during the dry season from June 15 to October 31.

MM-Fish 4

No heavy equipment should be operated from within the stream bed. Any work with heavy equipment should be conducted from the top of the banks.

MM-Fish 5

If permitted, a fish salvage should be performed by an approved Biologist following dewatering of the work site. Any fishes salvaged would be relocated according to the guidelines presented in the Biological Opinion, 2081, 1602 permit, or other project permits.

MM-Fish 6

During in-water work (or when dewatering is necessary), a biological monitor should be present to observe for perils, threats or other work related activities that may threaten fishes or habitat.

MM-Fish 7

If dewatering within the work area requires pumping, intakes should be screened according to the current CDFW screening criteria for diversions within waterways containing listed salmonids.

MM-Fish 8

When work is performed on the banks of waters which may provide habitat for special-status fish species, a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), should be enacted to help protect waters and fish from spills, leaks or discharge of materials from work.

MM-Fish 9

Before any equipment is used in water which may provide habitat for special-status fishes, it should be decontaminated following CDFW protocols to prevent the spread of invasive species or disease within the waterway.

FROGS

MM-Frogs 1

Any work in areas which have the potential to affect California red-legged frog (CRLF) should only be conducted once a Section 7 Biological Opinion or NLAA letter has been obtained from the USFWS.

MM-Frogs 2

An approved biologist should conduct a preconstruction survey for CRLF and foothill yellow-legged frog (FYLF) no more than 24 hours prior to the initiation of any maintenance activities. This survey should thoroughly search the entire work area for any life stages of the species (eggs, sub-adult, and adult). If CRLF are observed within the work area, work should be halted and consultation with USFWS initiated immediately (unless a Biological Opinion states otherwise). If FYLF are observed, the biologist should relocate the individuals outside of the work area, to the nearest suitable habitat.

MM-Frogs 3

During in-water work, when dewatering is necessary, or when stated by the Biological Opinion, a biological monitor should be present to observe for perils, threats or other work related activities that may threaten frogs or habitat.

MM-Frogs 4

Vegetation removal should be the minimum amount necessary to accomplish the maintenance goal. To the extent feasible, vegetation removal should be conducted by hand where CRLF may be present.

MM-Frogs 5

All trash including food wrappers or food waste should be placed in a covered trash receptacle at the end of each day to prevent attracting predators such as raccoons, that may increase predation of frogs in the area.

MM-Frogs 6

All work related equipment should be maintained to prevent leaks of fuels, lubricants or other toxic substances.

MM-Frogs 7

If a worksite is to be dewatered, pumps should be completely screened with a mesh no larger than 5 millimeters to prevent frogs from entering the pumping system.

MM-Frogs 8

When work is performed on the banks of waters which may provide habitat for special-status frog species, a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), should be enacted to help protect waters and fish from spills, leaks or discharge of materials from work.

MM-Frog 9

Before any equipment is used in water which may support special-status frogs, it should be decontaminated following CDFW protocols to prevent the spread of invasive species or disease within the waterway.

MOUSE

MM-Mouse 1

Any work in areas which have the potential to support salt marsh harvest mouse (SMHM) should only be conducted once a Biological Opinion has been issued by the USFWS and consultation with CDFW has occurred.

MM-Mouse 2

If vegetation is to be removed, an approved USFWS biological monitor should be on site to observe work and halt activities to prevent the death or injury of mice. If mice are observed, work should be halted within 50 feet of the occurrence, and the animal should be allowed to leave the area on its own.

MM-Mouse 3

Any vegetation to be removed in potential SMHM habitat should be conducted only with hand tools. No heavy equipment should be used to remove or trim vegetation.

MM-Mouse 3

Any vehicles or equipment associated with maintenance activities should only use existing roads, or access ways. No travel on or over vegetation should be permitted.

MM-Mouse 4

If work requires the use of heavy equipment, then all vegetation within the work area should be removed and an exclusion fence installed around the perimeter of the work area. The fence should be made of materials suitable to prevent mice from scaling the fence and should isolate the work area from surrounding suitable habitat. Upon completion of work, the fence should be removed and the work area restored.

RAILS

MM-Rails 1

Any work in areas which have the potential to support California Ridgeway's rail (CRR) or California black rail (CBR), which are also within 700 feet of potential nesting habitat and cannot work outside of the nesting season (February 1-August 31) should only begin once a Biological Opinion has been issued by the USFWS and consultation with CDFW has occurred.

MM-Rails 2

Work should only be conducted during the non-nesting season for CRR and CBR (September 1 – January 31).

MM-Rails 3

For all vegetation clearing or other bank maintenance work, a USFWS approved biological monitor should be present to observe for CRR and CBR and may halt work to prevent take of the species.

MM-Rails 4

If work must occur during the nesting season for CRR or CBR, then a proposal for surveys must be made to the USFWS. The protocol will then require a minimum of (4) protocol level surveys must be conducted throughout the entire work area to determine if rails are nesting near to the work site.

If rails are determined to nest within the work site or in adjacent habitats, a 700 foot exclusion buffer should be enacted to prevent disturbance of nesting rails. Work may then continue outside of the nesting season.

TURTLE

MM-Turtle 1

A CDFW approved biologist should perform a preconstruction survey for WPT prior to the start of construction. The survey should be conducted during a time of day when turtles are normally basking to assess presence. If turtles are not present work should continue as planned.

If turtles are present within the work area, and authorization is granted by CDFW, individuals may be captured and relocated to the nearest suitable habitat outside of the work area.

MM-Turtle 2

If dewatering occurs, following approval by CDFW, a biologist should capture and relocate any individuals stranded following dewatering.

MM-Turtle 3

During work in WPT habitat, a biologist should inspect the worksite each day to assure that turtle are not present within the work area.

MM-Turtle 4

In areas where WPT may nest, work should be restricted to avoid the nesting season (May 1 to September 31) when hatchlings may be present.

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