

Attachment B

Biological Resources

Table B-1 Special-Status Plant Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of the Project Area and Their Potential for Occurrence in the Project Area

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Spicate calycadenia <i>Calycadenia spicata</i>	—	—	1B.3	Valley and foothill grassland, Cismontane woodland. Open, rocky, or disturbed areas. 130-4,595 feet in elevation. Blooms May-September. Annual.	May occur. The project area contains woodlands, grasslands, and disturbed habitats suitable for spicate calycadenia.
Stebbins' morning-glory <i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. On red clay soils of the Pine Hill formation; gabbro or serpentine; open areas. 985-2,380 feet in elevation. Blooms April-July. Geophyte.	May occur. The project area contains chaparral and woodland habitats with ultramafic soils that may be suitable for this species.
Van Zuuk's morning-glory <i>Calystegia vanzuukiae</i>	—	—	1B.3	Ultramafic. Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Gabbro, serpentinite. 1,640-3,870 feet in elevation. Blooms May-August. Geophyte.	Not expected to occur. The project area is outside of the known geographical range of this species.
Sierra arching sedge <i>Carex cyrtostachya</i>	—	—	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest, marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps. Mesic sites. 1,985-4,560 feet in elevation. Blooms May-August. Perennial.	May occur. There is a known occurrence of Sierra arching sedge approximately 1,000 feet from the project boundary (Calflora 2024) and the project area contains mesic habitats within lower montane coniferous forest suitable for Sierra arching sedge.
Sheldon's sedge <i>Carex sheldonii</i>	—	—	2B.2	Wetland. Lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, riparian scrub. Mesic sites; along creeks and in wet meadows. 3,935-6,610 feet in elevation. Blooms May-August. Geophyte.	Not expected to occur. The project area is below the known elevation range of Sheldon's sedge.
Chaparral sedge <i>Carex xerophila</i>	—	—	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Serpentinite, gabbroic. 900-2,525 feet in elevation. Blooms March-June. Perennial.	May occur. The project area contains chaparral and woodland habitats with ultramafic soils that may be suitable for chaparral sedge and the project area is with this species range.
Mosquin's clarkia <i>Clarkia mosquinii</i>	—	—	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Usually on steep, rocky cutbanks and slopes. 605-4,005 feet in elevation. Blooms May-July. Annual.	Not expected to occur. The project area contains woodland and lower montane coniferous forest habitats that may be suitable for Mosquin's clarkia but the project area is outside its known range.
Dwarf downingia <i>Downingia pusilla</i>	—	—	2B.2	Wetland. Valley and foothill grassland (mesic sites), vernal pools. Vernal lake and pool margins with a variety of associates. In several types of vernal pools. 5-1,610 feet in elevation. Blooms March-May. Annual.	Not expected to occur. The project area lacks vernal lake and pool habitat to support Dwarf downingia.
Ahart's buckwheat <i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>ahartii</i>	—	—	1B.2	Ultramafic. Cismontane woodland, chaparral. Serpentinite. On slopes, in openings. 900-4,855 feet in elevation. Blooms June-September. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. The project area contains chaparral and woodland habitats with ultramafic soils that may be suitable for Ahart's buckwheat but the project area is outside its known range.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Minute pocket moss <i>Fissidens pauperculus</i>	—	—	1B.2	North coast coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest. Moss growing on damp soil. In dry streambeds and on stream banks. 35–3,360 feet in elevation. Perennial.	May occur. The project area contains lower montane coniferous forest habitats with moist soils that may be suitable for minute pocket moss.
Pine Hill flannelbush <i>Fremontodendron decumbens</i>	FE	SR	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Rocky ridges; gabbro or serpentine endemic; often among rocks and boulders. 1,395–2,510 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Perennial.	May occur. The project area contains chaparral and woodland habitats with ultramafic soils that may be suitable for Pine Hill flannelbush.
Finger rush <i>Juncus digitatus</i>	—	—	1B.1	Wetland. Cismontane woodland (openings), lower montane coniferous forest (openings), vernal pools. In full sun, in the vernally damp ground of seeps, vernal pools and swales on gentle slopes over volcanic bedrock. 1,970–2,590 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Annual.	Not expected to occur. The project area lacks vernal pools and swales over volcanic bedrock to support finger rush.
Cantelow's lewisia <i>Lewisia cantelovii</i>	—	—	1B.2	Ultramafic. Broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, chaparral. Mesic rock outcrops and wet cliffs, usually in moss or clubmoss; on granitics or sometimes on serpentine. 1,085–4,495 feet in elevation. Blooms May–October. Perennial.	May occur. The project area contains forest, woodland, and chaparral habitat that may have mesic outcrops potentially suitable for Cantelow's Lewisia.
Inundated bog-clubmoss <i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	—	—	2B.2	Wetland. Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps. Peat bogs, muddy depressions, pond margins. 150–4,020 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Geophyte.	May occur. There is a mapped occurrence of inundated bog-clubmoss within the vicinity of the project area (CNDDDB 2024); however, the exact location of the occurrence is unknown. Wetland habitat and pond margins suitable for this species is present within the project area.
Layne's ragwort <i>Packera layneae</i>	FT	SR	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Ultramafic soil (serpentine or gabbro); occasionally along streams. 655–3,560 feet in elevation. Blooms April–August. Perennial.	May occur. The project area contains chaparral and woodland habitats with ultramafic soils that may be suitable for Layne's ragwort and the project area is within this species range.
Stebbins' phacelia <i>Phacelia stebbinsii</i>	—	—	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps. Among rocks and rubble on metamorphic rock benches. 2,000–6,595 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.	Not expected to occur. The project area is outside the known range of Stebbins' phacelia.
Sierra blue grass <i>Poa sierrae</i>	—	—	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest. Shady, moist, rocky slopes. Often in canyons. 1,200–4,920 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Geophyte.	May occur. The project area contains shady, moist rocky slopes in lower montane coniferous forest habitat that may be suitable for Sierra blue grass.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Sticky pyrrocoma <i>Pyrrocoma lucida</i>	—	—	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, Great Basin scrub. Alkaline flats, clay soils. 2,495–6,855 feet in elevation. Blooms July–October. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. The project area is outside the known range of sticky pyrrocoma.
Brownish beaked-rush <i>Rhynchospora capitellata</i>	—	—	2B.2	Wetland. Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, upper montane coniferous forest. Mesic sites. 150–5,610 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.	May occur. There is a known occurrence of Brownish beaked-rush within 1,000 feet of the project area (CNDDDB 2024), and the project area contains mesic habitat within montane coniferous forest suitable for this species.
Scadden Flat checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea stipularis</i>	—	SE	1B.1	Wetland. Marshes and swamps. Wet montane marshes fed by springs. 2,295–2,430 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Geophyte.	Not expected to occur. The project area is outside the limited known range of Scadden Flat checkerbloom.
True's mountain jewelflower <i>Streptanthus tortuosus</i> <i>ssp. truei</i>	—	—	1B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest. Partial shade on steep rocky slopes. 2,510–2,820 feet in elevation. Blooms June–July (September). Perennial.	May occur. The project area contains steep rocky slopes within lower montane coniferous forests that may be suitable for True's mountain jewelflower.
Brazilian watermeal <i>Wolffia brasiliensis</i>	—	—	2B.3	Wetland. Marshes and swamps. Shallow freshwater marshes. 65–330 feet in elevation. Blooms April–December. Perennial.	Not expected to occur. The project area is outside the known range of Brazilian watermeal.

Notes: CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank; CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act; ESA = Endangered Species Act; NPPA = Native Plant Protection Act

1 Legal Status Definitions

Federal:

FE Federally Listed as Endangered (legally protected by ESA)

FT Federally Listed as Threatened (legally protected by ESA)

State:

SE State Listed as Endangered (legally protected by CESA)

ST State Listed as Threatened (legally protected by CESA)

SR State Listed as Rare (legally protected by NPPA)

California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR):

1A Plant species that are presumed extirpated or extinct because they have not been seen or collected in the wild in California for many years. A plant is extinct if it no longer occurs anywhere. A plant that is extirpated from California has been eliminated from California but may still occur elsewhere in its range.

1B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA).

2B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA).

CRPR Threat Ranks:

0.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)

0.2 Moderately threatened in California (20–80% occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

0.3 Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

2 Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be present because of poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.

May occur: Suitable habitat is available and there have been nearby recorded occurrences of the species.

Known to occur: The species has been observed within the treatment areas.

Sources: CNDDDB 2024; Calflora 2024; CNPS 2024.

Table B-2 Special-Status Wildlife Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of the Project Area and Their Potential for Occurrence in the Project Area

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Amphibians and Reptiles				
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT	SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	May occur. Aquatic habitat, including perennial streams with deep pools, stock ponds, seeps, and wetlands throughout the project area may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	—	SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	May occur. Shrub habitat with sandy substrate in the project area may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Foothill yellow-legged frog (Feather River DPS) <i>Rana boylei</i> pop. 2	FT	ST	Feather River watershed above Oroville. Specifically, watershed subbasins (HU 8) North Fork Feather, East Branch North Fork Feather, Middle Fork Feather, Butte Creek, and Honcut Headwaters - Lower Feather in Lassen, Plumas, Butte, and Sierra counties. Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	Not expected to occur. The project area is outside of the known range of this species.
Foothill yellow-legged frog (North Sierra DPS) <i>Rana boylei</i> pop. 3	—	ST	Yuba River to Middle Fork American River, and Sutter Buttes. Subbasins (HU 8) Butte Creek, Honcut Headwaters - Lower Feather, Upper Yuba, Upper Bear, Upper Coon - Upper Auburn, North Fork American, and Lower American in Sutter, Yuba, Sierra, Nevada, and Placer counties. Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	Known to occur. This species has been documented along Shady Creek in the project area, as well as other streams near the project area that lead to the South Yuba River (CNDDDB 2023). Other perennial streams (i.e., Class I streams, Class II streams) in the project area may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog <i>Rana sierrae</i>	FE	ST	Lakes, ponds, marshes, meadows, and streams at high elevations (i.e., approximately 3,500–12,000 ft). Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 to 4 years to complete their aquatic development.	Not expected to occur. This species is found above 3,500 feet in elevation (CDFW n.d.); therefore, project area is outside of the elevational range of this species.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Northwestern pond turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	FP	SSC	Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6,000 feet elevation. Need basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	May occur. Aquatic habitat throughout the project area, including streams, ponds, and irrigation ditches, may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	FP	SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is outside of the known range of western spadefoot.
Birds				
American goshawk <i>Accipiter atricapillus</i>	—	SSC	Within, and in vicinity of, coniferous forest. Uses old nests, and maintains alternate sites. Usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest trees.	May occur. American goshawk has been observed in the vicinity of the project area (eBird 2024). Forest habitat in the project area may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FD	SE FP	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	May occur. Bald eagles have been documented near the South Yuba River (eBird 2024) and they may nest in large trees along the southern border of the project area near the river.
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	—	ST	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	May occur. Steep banks along Shady Creek and other creeks in the project area may provide nesting habitat for this species.
Black swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	—	SCC	Coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties; central and southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains. Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf; forages over forests and open areas.	May occur. The eastern portion of the project area is within the range of black swift. Canyon habitats in the project area may provide nesting habitat suitable for this species.
California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	—	ST FP	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is outside of the known range of this species.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
California spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	FP	SSC	Mixed conifer forest, often with an understory of black oaks and other deciduous hardwoods. Canopy closure greater than 40 percent. Most often found in deep-shaded canyons, on north-facing slopes, and within approximately 1,000 feet of water.	May occur. There are documented occurrences of nesting California spotted owls in the eastern part of the project area from the 1990s (CNDDDB 2024). Habitat suitable for spotted owls (i.e., forests with canopy closure greater than 40 percent) is present sporadically throughout the eastern portion of the project area.
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	—	FP	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	Known to occur. The project area is within the breeding and wintering range of this species and this species was observed in the eastern part of the project area near Jackass Road (eBird 2024). Nesting habitat potentially suitable for golden eagle is present in large trees within treatment areas.
Great gray owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	—	SE	Resident of mixed conifer or red fir forest habitat, in or on edge of meadows. Requires large diameter snags in a forest with high canopy closure, which provide a cool sub-canopy microclimate.	May occur. Forest habitat with large diameter snags near meadows in the project area may provide habitat suitable for great gray owl.
Long-eared owl <i>Asio otus</i>	—	SSC	Riparian bottomlands with tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Require adjacent open land productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.	May occur. The project area is within the breeding range of long-eared owl. Riparian habitat and oak woodlands adjacent to streams in the county may provide nesting habitat suitable for long-eared owl.
Olive-sided flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	—	SSC	Nesting habitats are mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas fir, redwood, red fir and lodgepole pine. Most numerous in montane conifer forests where tall trees overlook canyons, meadows, lakes or other open terrain.	May occur. Olive-sided flycatcher been observed within the vicinity of the project area (eBird 2024). Forest habitats in the project area may provide nesting habitat suitable for this species.
Purple martin <i>Progne subis</i>	—	SSC	Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine. Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly, also in human-made structures. Nest often located in tall, isolated tree/snag.	May occur. Nesting habitat potentially suitable for purple martin is present in large trees or snags within conifer forests in the project area.
Vaux's swift <i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	—	SSC	Redwood, Douglas fir, and other coniferous forests. Nests in large hollow trees and snags. Often nests in flocks. Forages over most terrains and habitats but shows a preference for foraging over rivers and lakes.	May occur. Most of the project area is within the breeding range of Vaux's swift, except for the far western portion. Conifer forest habitats in the eastern half of the project area may provide nesting habitat suitable for this species.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Yellow warbler <i>Setophaga petechia</i>	—	SSC	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in shrubs in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	Known to occur. This species was observed along Purdon Road and Birchville Road in the project area, and various other locations near the project area (eBird 2024). The project area is within the breeding range of this species and riparian habitat within the project area may provide nesting habitat suitable for this species.
Yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	—	SSC	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian vegetation, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 feet of ground.	Known to occur. This species has been observed in multiple areas within and surrounding the project area, including near Pine Grove Reservoir and Purdon Road (eBird 2024). The project area is within the breeding range of yellow-breasted chat and riparian habitat within the project area may provide nesting habitat suitable for this species.
Fish				
Chinook salmon - Central Valley spring-run ESU <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> pop. 11	FT	ST	Adult numbers depend on pool depth and volume, amount of cover, and proximity to gravel. Federal listing refers to populations spawning in Sacramento River and tributaries.	Not expected to occur. The historic range of Chinook salmon included the South Yuba River; however, this river is now anthropogenically blocked. Chinook salmon are only known from west of the Harry L. Englebright dam on Englebright Reservoir (CNDDDB 2024).
Steelhead - Central Valley DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 11	FT	—	Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters. Populations in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries.	Not expected to occur. The historic range of steelhead included the South Yuba River; however, this river is now anthropogenically blocked. Steelhead are only known from west of the Harry L. Englebright dam on Englebright Reservoir (CNDDDB 2024).
Invertebrates				
Crotch's bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	—	SC	Found primarily in California: mediterranean, Pacific coast, western desert, Great Valley, and adjacent foothills through most of southwestern California. Habitat includes open grassland and scrub. Nests underground.	May occur. While Crotch's bumble bee has recently undergone a dramatic decline in abundance and distribution and is no longer present across much of its historic range, the project area is within the currently accepted range of the species (CDFW 2023). Grassland and shrubland habitat within the project area may provide habitat suitable for foraging and nesting.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
<p>Monarch <i>Danaus plexippus</i></p>	FP	—	<p>Monarch butterfly habitat requirements include host plants for larvae; adult nectar sources; and sites for roosting, thermoregulation, mating, hibernation, and predator escape. Additionally, monarch butterfly requires conditions and resources for initiating and completing migration both to and from winter roosting areas.</p> <p>Along their migration routes and on their summer ranges, monarch butterflies require two suites of plants: (1) host plants for monarch caterpillars, which are primarily milkweeds (<i>Asclepias</i> spp.) within the family Apocynaceae upon which adult monarchs lay eggs; and (2) nectar-producing flowering plants of many species that provide food for adult butterflies. Having both host and nectar plants available from early spring to late fall and along migration corridors is critical to the survival of migrating pollinators.</p> <p>In the Western United States, annual migration patterns for monarch butterflies are related to areas where milkweed grows. Abundance of adult monarchs is driven by annual precipitation that supports late-season milkweeds suitable for caterpillars, and by suitable temperature regimes that allow for completion of the monarch life cycle. During the foraging and breeding season, monarchs are typically found in prairies, meadows, grasslands, and along roadsides (NPS 2017).</p> <p>Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.</p>	<p>May occur. While the project area is located too far inland and otherwise does not contain the conditions favored by overwintering monarchs, grasslands within the project area may contain floral resources suitable for monarch foraging and breeding.</p>
<p>Valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i></p>	FT	—	<p>Occurs only in the Central Valley of California, in association with blue elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>). Prefers to lay eggs in elderberry stems 2-8 inches in diameter; some preference shown for "stressed" elderberry shrubs.</p>	<p>Not expected to occur. The project area is outside of the known range of this species.</p>

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Western bumble bee <i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	—	SC	Once common throughout much of its range, in California, this species is now largely restricted to high elevation sites in the Sierra Nevada and the northern California coast. Habitat includes open grassy areas, chaparral, scrub, and meadows. Requires suitable nesting sites for the colonies, availability of nectar and pollen from floral resources throughout the duration of the colony period (spring, summer, and fall), and suitable overwintering sites for the queens.	Not expected to occur. The project area is outside of the current known range of this species (CDFW 2023).
Mammals				
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	—	SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	May occur. Grassland habitat and open woodlands in the project area may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Fisher - West Coast DPS <i>Pekania pennanti</i>	—	SSC	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Uses cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest. Endangered status applies to Southern Sierra DPS.	Not expected to occur. Fisher is considered to be extirpated from most of the northern and central Sierra Nevada (Zielinski et al. 1995; Sweitzer et al. 2015) and has not been detected within or in the vicinity of the project area since the 1980s (CNDDDB 2024).
Northern California ringtail <i>Bassariscus astutus raptor</i>	—	FP	Dens most often in rock crevices, boulder piles, or talus, but also tree hollows, root cavities, and rural buildings. Rarely use same den for more than a few days. Females with litters change dens within 10 days of birth and almost daily after 20 days.	May occur. Riparian, forest, woodland, and shrub habitats in the project area may provide habitat suitable for ringtail.
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	—	SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	May occur. Large trees in woodlands, forests, or rural residential areas or rocky areas within the project area may provide roosting habitat suitable for pallid bats.
Sierra Nevada mountain beaver <i>Aplodontia rufa californica</i>	—	SSC	Dense growth of small deciduous trees and shrubs, wet soil, and abundance of forbs in the Sierra Nevada and east slope. Needs dense understory for food and cover. Burrows into soft soil. Needs abundant supply of water. Primarily occurs in areas greater than 2,700 feet in elevation.	Not expected to occur. The far eastern portion of the project area near Grizzly Hill Road overlaps the westernmost range of Sierra Nevada Mountain beaver. However, there are no creeks in this portion of the project area that would provide habitat suitable for Sierra Nevada mountain beaver.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	—	SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	May occur. Large trees in woodlands, forests, or rural residential areas or human-made structures (e.g., bridges, barns) within the county may provide roosting habitat suitable for Townsend's big-eared bats.
Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	—	SSC	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	May occur. Large trees in woodlands, forests, or rural residential areas; rocky areas; or human-made structures within the project area may provide roosting habitat suitable for western mastiff bats.
Western red bat <i>Lasiurus frantzii</i>	—	SSC	Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 feet above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	May occur. Trees in woodlands, forests, or riparian corridors within the project may provide roosting habitat suitable for western red bat.

Notes: CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database; CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act

1 Legal Status Definitions

Federal:

- FE Federally Listed as Endangered (legally protected)
- FT Federally Listed as Threatened (legally protected)
- FD Federally Delisted
- FP Proposed for Listing under the federal Endangered Species Act

State:

- FP Fully Protected (legally protected)
- SSC Species of Special Concern (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration)
- SE State Listed as Endangered (legally protected)
- ST State Listed as Threatened (legally protected)
- SC State Candidate for listing (legally protected)

2 Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be present because of poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.

May occur: Suitable habitat is available; however, there are little to no other indicators that the species might be present.

Known to occur: Species has been documented within the treatment site.

Sources: CDFW 2023; CDFW n.d.; CNDDDB 2024; eBird 2024; Sweitzer et al. 2015; USFWS 2024; Zielinski et al. 1995.

Table B-3 Wildlife and Wildlife Sign Observed in the Project Area During 2024 SPR BIO-1 Surveys

Common Name	Species Name
Birds	
California scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>
Oak titmouse	<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Hermit thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
Belted kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>
Wrentit	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>
Northern flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Steller's jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>
Hairy woodpecker	<i>Dryobates villosus</i>
Varied thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>
Dark-eyed junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Acorn woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>
Lewis' woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>
Wild turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Nuttall's woodpecker	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>
California towhee	<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>
Spotted towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>
Ruby-crowned kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
Golden-crowned kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>
Western bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>
American robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
White-crowned sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
Amphibians	
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
Mammals	
Mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
Gopher (burrow)	<i>Thomomys</i> sp.
Western gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus griseus</i>
Black bear (scat)	<i>Ursus americanus</i>
Invertebrates/Fish	
European honeybee (hives)	<i>Apis mellifera</i>
Wasp	<i>Vespula</i> spp.
Damselfly	<i>Zygoptera</i> spp.

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