

## APPENDIX B – PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCES

### TABLE B-1 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description <sup>4</sup>	Considered in Impact Analysis	Rationale
	Federal <sup>1</sup>	State <sup>2</sup>	CNPS <sup>3</sup>			
<b>Plants</b>						
Brandegee's clarkia <i>Clarkia biloba</i> ssp. <i>brandegeae</i>	~	~	1B.2	This species inhabits chaparral, cismontane woodland (often roadcuts). Blooming period: May-July Elevation: 73-915 meters	Yes	No special-status plant species found during focused studies conducted in 2005. Study area contains suitable habitat. No CNDDDB occurrences within 1 mile of study area (CDFG 2009).
Brownish beaked- rush <i>Rhynchospora</i> <i>capitellata</i>	~	~	2.2	This species inhabits lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, as well as upper montane coniferous forest, among mesic soils. Blooming period: July-August Elevation: 455-2,000 meters	Yes	No special-status plant species found during focused studies conducted in 2005. Study area contains suitable habitat. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 1 mile of study area, but there is one occurrence within 5 miles of study area (CDFG 2009).
Butte County fritillary <i>Fritillaria</i> <i>eastwoodiae</i>	~	~	3.2	This species inhabits chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest (openings); sometimes on serpentinite soils. Blooming period: March-June Elevation: 50-1,500 meters	No	No special-status plant species found during focused studies conducted in 2005. No CNDDDB occurrences within 1 mile of study area (CDFG 2009). Study area contains suitable habitat; however, CNPS List 3 plants not considered in this analysis.
Cantelow's lewisia <i>Lewisia cantelovii</i>	~	~	1B.2	This species inhabits broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, among granitic,	Yes	No special-status plant species found during focused studies conducted in 2005. Study area contains suitable habitat. No

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				sometimes serpentinite seeps. Blooming period: May-October Elevation: 330-1,370 meters		CNDDDB occurrences within 1 mile of study area (CDFG 2009).
Cedar Crest popcorn-flower <i>Plagiobothrys glyptocarpus</i> var. <i>modestus</i>	~	~	3	Annual herb. Inhabits cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, among mesic soils. Only recorded occurrence was located in Nevada county, although it has not been collected since 1937. Blooming period: April-June Elevation: 870 meters	No	Study area located outside known elevation range for this species. Only one location known in Nevada County (CDFG 2009). Not observed during focused studies conducted in 2005.
Dubious pea <i>Lathyrus sulphureus</i> var. <i>argillaceus</i>	~	~	3	Perennial herb. This species inhabits cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Blooming period: April-May Elevation: 150-305 meters	No	Study area located outside known elevation range for this species. Not observed during focused studies conducted in 2005. No CNDDDB occurrences within 1 mile of study area (CDFG 2009).
Elongate copper moss <i>Mielichhoferia elongata</i>	~	~	2.2	This species inhabits cismontane woodland, among metamorphic rock, usually vernal mesic soils. Elevation: 500-1,300 meters	Yes	No special-status plant species found during focused studies conducted in 2005. Study area contains suitable habitat. No CNDDDB occurrences within 1 mile of study area (CDFG 2009).
Follett's monardella <i>Monardella follettii</i>	~	~	1B.2	This species inhabits lower montane coniferous forest, among rocky, serpentinite soils. Known from fewer than 20 occurrences. Blooming period: June-September Elevation: 600-2,000 meters	No	Species requires serpentine slopes which are not found within the study area. Not observed during focused studies conducted in 2005. There is one CNDDDB occurrence within 1 mile of study area (CDFG 2009).
Inundated bog-clubmoss	~	~	2.2	This species inhabits sphagnum bogs; wet, sandy places; wetlands adjunct	Yes	No special-status plant species found during focused studies

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<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>				to lakes; and swampy ground. Blooming period: June-September Elevation: 5-1,000 meters		conducted in 2005. Study area contains marginal habitat. No CNDDDB occurrences within 1 mile of study area (CDFG 2009).
Norris' beard moss <i>Didymodon norrisii</i>	~	~	2.2	This species inhabits cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, among intermittently mesic, rocky soils. Elevation: 600-1,973 meters	Yes	No special-status plant species found during focused studies conducted in 2005. Study area contains suitable habitat. No CNDDDB occurrences within 1 mile of study area (CDFG 2009).
Pine Hill flannelbush <i>Fremontodendron decumbens</i>	FE	CR	1B.2	This species inhabits chaparral, cismontane woodland, among gabbroic, serpentinite, or rocky soils. Blooming period: April-July Elevation: 425-760 meters	Yes	No special-status plant species found during focused studies conducted in 2005. Study area contains suitable habitat - soil types are characterized by well-drained surface soil underlain by weathered granodiorite rock. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 1 mile of study area, but there is one occurrence within 5 miles of study area (CDFG 2009).
Red Hills soaproot <i>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</i>	~	~	1B.2	This species inhabits chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest; among serpentinite, gabbroic, and other soils. Blooming period: May-June Elevation: 245-1,170 meters	Yes	No special-status plant species found during focused studies conducted in 2005. Study area contains suitable habitat. No CNDDDB occurrences within 1 mile of study area (CDFG 2009).
Scadden Flat checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea stipularis</i>	~	SE	1B.1	This species inhabits marshes and swamps (montane freshwater). Known from only two occurrences near Grass Valley. One occurrence	Yes	No special-status plant species found during focused studies conducted in 2005. Study area contains marginal habitat. There

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	Federal <sup>1</sup>	State <sup>2</sup>	CNPS <sup>3</sup>			
				voluntarily protected by landowner. Blooming period: July-August Elevation: 700-730 meters		are no CNDDDB occurrences within 1 mile of study area, but there are two occurrences within 5 miles of study area (CDFG 2009).
Stebbins' morning glory <i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	This species inhabits chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, on gabbroic or serpentinite soils. Blooming period: April-July Elevation: 185-730 meters	No	No special-status plant species found during focused studies conducted in 2005. Suitable soils not present in study area. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 1 mile of study area, but there is one occurrence within 5 miles of study area (CDFG 2009).

#### CODE DESIGNATIONS

<sup>1</sup> Federal status	<sup>2</sup> State status	<sup>3</sup> CNPS
<b>FE</b> = Listed as endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act	<b>SE</b> = Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act	<b>List 1B</b> = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
<b>FT</b> = Listed as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act	<b>ST</b> = Listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act  <b>CR</b> = Species identified as rare by CDFG	<b>List 2</b> = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
		<b>List 3</b> = Plant species that lack the necessary information to assign them to a listing status
		<b>Threat Ranks</b> <b>0.1</b> -Seriously threatened in California (high degree/immediacy of threat) <b>0.2</b> -Fairly threatened in California (moderate degree/immediacy of threat) <b>0.3</b> -Not very threatened in California (low degree/immediacy of threats or no current threats known)
<b><sup>4</sup>Habitat Description: Habitat description adapted from CNPS online inventory (CNPS 2008) and NatureServe Explorer (NatureServe 2008)</b>		

#### References

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2008. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v7-08d). California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, CA. Accessed on Mon, Oct. 27, 2008 from <http://www.cnps.org/inventory>

NatureServe. 2008. NatureServe Explorer (online edition). Version 7.0 (1 February 2008). Ecological systems data last updated June 2008. All other data last updated February 2008. Accessed on October 27, 2008. <http://www.natureserve.org/>

**TABLE B-2 SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES**

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status		Habitat Description <sup>3</sup>	Considered in Impact Analysis	Comments
	Federal <sup>1</sup>	State <sup>2</sup>			
<b>Invertebrates</b>					
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	FT	~	Associated exclusively with elderberry shrubs ( <i>Sambucus</i> sp.) in Central Valley and foothills during its entire life cycle; larvae bore into elderberry stems and feed upon the pith during their 2-year life cycle.	No	Study area does not contain suitable habitat (elderberry shrubs) for this species. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of this species within a 1-mile radius of the study area (CDFG 2009).
<b>Fish</b>					
Central Valley steelhead <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	FT	~	Restricted to the Sacramento River downstream of Keswick Dam; including the lower reaches of the Feather River, American River, and other large tributaries downstream. Also within tributaries of the Sacramento River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.	No	Study area does not contain suitable habitat for this species. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of this species within a 1-mile radius of the study area (CDFG 2009).
Delta smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	FT	ST	Occurs in the estuarine waters of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers as well as the San Francisco Bay. The majority of their one-year life span is spent within the freshwater edge of the mixing zone (saltwater-freshwater interface).	No	Study area does not contain suitable habitat for this species. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of this species within a 1-mile radius of the study area (CDFG 2009).
Spring-run chinook salmon (Central Valley); winter-run chinook salmon (Sacramento River) <i>Oncorhynchus</i>	FT; FE	~	Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries. Chinook salmon is anadromous – born in freshwater, migrating to the ocean, and returning as mature adults to their natal streams to spawn. Freshwater streams,	No	Study area does not contain suitable habitat for this species. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of this species within a 1-mile radius of the study area (CDFG 2009).

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	Federal <sup>1</sup>	State <sup>2</sup>			
<i>tshawytscha</i>			estuaries, and the open ocean are all important habitats. The freshwater streams are relatively deep with course gravel. The water must be cool, under 14° C for maximum survival, and fast flowing. Estuaries provide a transition zone between the freshwater and saltwater and the more vegetation the better because there will be more feeding and hiding opportunities. At sea, chinook salmon can either stay close to shore or migrate thousands of miles to deep in the Pacific.		
<b>Amphibians</b>					
California red- legged frog <i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	FT	CSC	Found in humid forests, woodlands, grasslands, and streamsides with plant cover. Most common in lowlands or foothills. Frequently found in woods adjacent to streams. Breeding habitat is in permanent or late season sources of deep water; lakes, ponds, reservoirs, slow streams, marshes, bogs, and swamps. From sea level to 8,000 feet (2,440 meters). Breeds late December to early April. Endemic to California and northern Baja California. Ranges along the coast from Mendocino County in northern California south to northern Baja California, and inland through the northern Sacramento Valley into the foothills of the Sierra Nevada	No	The study area contains marginal habitat. Protocol-level surveys were conducted by Foothill Associates in October 2003 with negative results (Foothill Associates 2003). Species not detected during field investigations conducted by Gallaway Consulting, Inc. (2005). The nearest known occurrence is over 8 miles away in the Sailor Flat area (CDFG 2009). The study area is not hydrologically connected to this known occurrence nor is it located within the same watershed. Furthermore, the study area contains an abundance of bull frogs which have been shown to have a negative correlation to red-

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			mountains, south to Tulare county, and possibly Kern county.		legged frog presence (Hayes and Jennings 1988).
Foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i>	~	CSC	Partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in various habitats, with adjacent sunny banks or open woodlands. Breeding season begins mid-March to May.	No	Drainages within study area are are intermittent, narrow, and highly disturbed. Species not detected during field investigations conducted by Gallaway Consulting, Inc. (2005) and Foothill Associates (2002, 2003). There are no CNDDB occurrences of this species within a 1-mile radius of the study area (CDFG 2009).
<b>Reptiles</b>					
Coast (California) horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma coronatum (frontale)</i>	~	CSC	This California endemic is distributed from known localities in Shasta County southward to Los Angeles County and extending east into the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountain foothills, but this subspecies remains abundant only in localized areas along the South Coast Ranges and in isolated sections of natural habitat in the Central Valley. It can occur in many habitat types, including grassland, oak woodland, and riparian habitats. Limiting habitat requirements are believed to include an exposed gravelly-sandy substrate such as clearings in riparian woodlands, or annual grassland with scattered perennial species.	Yes	Study area contains suitable habitat. There are no CNDDB occurrences of this species within a 1-mile radius of the study area; however, there are two occurrences of this species within a 5-mile radius of the study area (CDFG 2009).

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Northwestern pond turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata marmorata</i>	~	CSC	Permanent or nearly permanent water in various habitats (e.g. ponds, streams, perennial drainages). Requires basking sites particularly in areas vegetated with riparian habitats. The western pond turtle includes two subspecies, the northwestern pond turtle ( <i>A. m. marmorata</i> ) and the southwestern pond turtle ( <i>A. m. pallida</i> ). The two subspecies range is interconnected within and around the San Francisco Bay Area.	Yes	Suitable habitat (ponds) for this species is present within the study area. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of this species within a 1-mile radius of the study area (CDFG 2009).
<b>Birds</b>					
California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	~	ST/FP	This species inhabits various wetland habitats, from high coastal marshes to freshwater marshes. Along coast, favors marshland with unrestricted tidal influence (estuarine, intertidal, emergent, and regularly flooded). Along freshwater rivers, uses areas of shallow water with relatively stable water levels and flat shoreline supporting dense stands of three-squared bulrush.	No	Study area located outside known distribution range for this species. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of this species within a 1-mile radius of the study area (CDFG 2009).
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	~	FP	Nests on cliffs or large trees in open habitats including, desert, mountain areas, rolling foothills, and sage-juniper flats.	No	Study area does not contain suitable habitat for this species. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of this species within a 1-mile radius of the study area (CDFG 2009).
Northern goshawk	~	CSC	This species inhabits cropland/hedgerow, conifer,	No	Study area does not contain suitable habitat for this species.

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	Federal <sup>1</sup>	State <sup>2</sup>			
<i>Accipiter gentillis</i>			hardwood, and mixed woodland, and riparian areas. Typically nests in mature or old growth forests. Nests are generally constructed in the largest trees of dense, old or mature stands with high canopy closure and sparse groundcover, near the bottom of moderate slopes, and near water or dry open areas for foraging.		There are no CNDDDB occurrences of this species within a 1-mile radius of the study area (CDFG 2009).
Vaux's swift <i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	~	CSC	Nest site is a large hollow tree. Forages over most terrains and habitats. Shows a preference for foraging over rivers and lakes.	Yes	Study area contains marginal habitat for this species. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of this species within a 1-mile radius of the study area (CDFG 2009).
<b>Mammals</b>					
Pacific fisher <i>Martes pennanti pacificus</i>	FC	CSC	This species inhabits upland and lowland forests, including dense coniferous, mixed and deciduous forests. They generally avoid areas with little forest cover or significant human disturbance, preferring large areas of contiguous interior forest. In the western U.S., they occur only at mid- to lower elevations in mature conifer and mixed conifer/hardwood forests characterized by dense canopies and abundant large trees, snags, and logs.	No	Study area does not contain suitable habitat for this species. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of this species within a 1-mile radius of the study area (CDFG 2009).
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	~	CSC	Pallid bats roost in rock crevices, tree hollows, mines, caves, and a variety of anthropogenic structures, including vacant and occupied buildings,	Yes	Study area contains suitable roosting habitat (trees) for this species. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of this species within a

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			mines, and natural caves which are utilized as roosts. Occurrence is primarily in arid habitats. Colonies are usually small and may contain 12-100 bats.		1-mile radius of the study area (CDFG 2009).
Spotted bat <i>Euderma maculatum</i>	~	CSC	Roosts in buildings, caves, cliffs and rock crevices within a wide variety of habitats including arid deserts, grasslands, and mixed coniferous forest.	No	Study area does not contain suitable habitat for this species. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of this species within a 1-mile radius of the study area (CDFG 2009).
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	~	CSC	Found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats, and may be found at any season throughout its range. Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human-made structures for roosting.	No	Study area does not contain suitable habitat for this species. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of this species within a 1-mile radius of the study area (CDFG 2009).
Western red bat <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	~	CSC	Strongly associated with riparian habitats, particularly mature stands of cottonwood/sycamore (Pierson <i>et al.</i> 2006). Feeds over a wide variety of habitats including grasslands, shrublands, open woodlands and forests, and croplands.	No	Study area does not contain suitable roosting habitat (riparian) for this species. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of this species within a 1-mile radius of the study area (CDFG 2009).

**CODE DESIGNATIONS**

<sup>1</sup> Federal status	<sup>2</sup> State status
<b>FE</b> = Listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act	<b>SE</b> = Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
<b>FT</b> = Listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act	<b>ST</b> = Listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act
<b>FC</b> = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under the Endangered Species Act	<b>CSC</b> = Species of Special Concern as identified by the CDFG
	<b>FP</b> = Fully Protected species under Section 3505 of the California Fish and Game Code
<sup>3</sup> Habitat Description: Habitat descriptions adapted from CNDDB (CDFG 2009) and NatureServe Explorer (NatureServe 2008)	

## References

- California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). 2009. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch, California Dept. Fish and Game, Sacramento, CA.
- California Department of Fish and Game. 2008. Life History Accounts and Range Maps. California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System, CDFG, Sacramento, CA. Accessed online at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cwhr/cawildlife.aspx>
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