

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an active nest is identified activities within 100 feet of the nest will stop and CDFW will be contacted to develop an avoidance strategy. • See entire SPR for complete avoidance strategies identified in PEIR (Establish Buffer, Modify Treatment, Defer Treatment, Monitor Active Raptor Nest During Treatment, Retention of Raptor Nest Trees). <p>Mitigation Measure MM BIO-2b of the PEIR includes the same protection measures necessary for the protection of nesting birds.</p> <p>No impacts are anticipated.</p>			
<p>MM BIO-1a: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Listed under ESA or CESA</p> <p>If listed plants are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by listed plants and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway).</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p>MM BIO-1b: Avoid Loss of Special-Status Plants Not Listed Under ESA or CESA</p> <p>If non-listed special-status plant species (i.e., species not listed under ESA or CESA, but meeting the definition of special-status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are determined to be present through application of SPR BIO-1 and SPR BIO-7, the project proponent will implement measures to avoid loss of individuals and maintain habitat function of occupied habitat.</p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p>38 potential sensitive plant species have the possibility of occurring within the action area, see discussion at the end of the BIO section for list of plants. None of these plants have been identified in the project area currently. Habitat features exist within riparian zones. The protection provided by the PEIR and the WLPZ will provide adequate protection for these species. No impacts are anticipated.</p> <p>The following measures will be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Fall/Late Fall burn is recommended in areas where these plants may occur to minimize impacts based on annual plant senescence. No burning or pile burning is proposed in riparian habitats. • If burn piles are utilized these piles will not be created within riparian or stream channel habitats. If piling and burning is used in other areas of the project the area will be traversed by an Environmental Scientist and/or a RPF with a list of the potential plants with associated pictures. • Existing jeep/quad trails and dozer lines will be utilized as control lines. <p>If it is determined new control lines are needed, they will be constructed outside of the emerging season and the area will be traversed by an Environmental Scientist and/or RPF with a list of the potential plants with associated pictures.</p>			

<p>MM BIO-1c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants</p> <p>If significant impacts on listed or non-listed special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided as specified under the circumstances described under Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and 1b, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. If the special-status plant taxa are listed under ESA or CESA, the plan will be submitted to CDFW and/or USFWS (as appropriate) for review and comment.</p> <p>Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit for state-listed plants), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p>MM BIO-2a: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Listed Wildlife Species and California Fully Protected Species (All Treatment Activities)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p>If listed wildlife species and/or California fully protected species are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species by consulting with CDFW and/or USFWS.</p>			
<p>MM BIO-2b: Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Other Special-Status Wildlife Species (All Treatment Activities) If other special-status wildlife species (i.e., species not listed under CESA or ESA or California Fully Protected, but meeting the definition of special status as stated in Section 3.6.1 of the Program EIR) are observed during reconnaissance surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-1) or focused or protocol-level surveys (conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-10), the project proponent will avoid or minimize adverse effects to the species.</p> <p>The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status wildlife would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status wildlife may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status wildlife, no compensatory mitigation will be required.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> Prior-During</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p>If any special status wildlife species are detected within the project area during the life of the project and cannot clearly be avoided by project activities, consultation with CDFW and/or USFWS will occur in order to determine appropriate avoidance measures.</p>			

<p>MM BIO-2c: Compensate for Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Loss of Habitat Function for Special-Status Wildlife if Applicable (All Treatment Activities) If the provisions of Mitigation Measure BIO-2a, BIO-2b, BIO-2d, BIO-2e, BIO-2f, or BIO-2g cannot be implemented and the project proponent determines that additional mitigation is necessary to reduce significant impacts, the project proponent will compensate for such impacts to species or habitat by acquiring and/or protecting land that provides (or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment. Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., incidental take permit), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p>MM BIO-2d: Implement Protective Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (All Treatment Activities)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p>The action area of the project is located well above the known range of this species to occur. No elderberry trees/shrubs have been identified during the review or survey of the area, however, personnel will be trained to look for elderberry. The project is located well outside of elevational range for VELB.</p>			
<p>MM BIO-2e: Design Treatment to Retain Special-Status Butterfly Host Plants (All Treatment Activities) The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status butterfly would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some may be killed, injured or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status butterflies, no compensatory mitigation will be required.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p>MM BIO-2f: Avoid Habitat for Special-Status Beetles, Flies, Grasshoppers, and Snails (All Treatment Activities)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>
<p>MM BIO-2g: Design Treatment to Avoid Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance and Maintain Habitat Function for Special-Status Bumble Bees (All Treatment Activities) The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or biologist that the special-status bumble bee would benefit from treatment in the occupied (or assumed to be occupied) habitat area even though some of the non-listed special-status bumble bees may be killed, injured, or disturbed during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to special-status bumble bees, no compensatory mitigation will be required.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A</p>	<p><u>CAL FIRE</u></p>

MM BIO-2h: Avoid Potential Disease Transmission Between Domestic Livestock and Special-Status Ungulates (Prescribed Herbivory)	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
MM BIO-3a: Design Treatments to Avoid Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands The project proponent will implement the following measures when working in treatment areas that contain sensitive natural communities identified during surveys conducted pursuant to SPR BIO-3: The only exception to this mitigation approach is in cases where it is determined by a qualified RPF or botanist that the sensitive natural community or oak woodland would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some loss may occur during treatment activities. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands, no compensatory mitigation will be required.			
Watercourses within the project boundary can be clearly avoided during treatment activities within the WLPZ buffers prescribed for this project			
MM BIO-3b: Compensate for Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands. If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands cannot feasibly be avoided or reduced as specified under Mitigation Measure BIO-3a, the project proponent will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant effects on sensitive natural communities or oak woodlands that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented to reduce residual effects.	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
MM BIO-3c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Riparian Habitat Compensatory mitigation may be satisfied through compliance with permit conditions, or other authorizations obtained by the project proponent (e.g., Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement), if these requirements are equally or more effective than the mitigation identified above.			
MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

Refer to Attachment B, for guidance on the project-specific review and survey procedures for biological resources.

SPECIES STATUS SUMMARY TABLE
Results of Listed Species Found in the CNDDDB Query, IPaC Query, and Sierra Nevada Ecoregion Species List

WILDLIFE	STATUS			HABITAT
COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME	FED	STATE		
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	-	-	WL	Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is suitable habitat within the project area. - There have not been any reports of this species occurring within the project area. - This species was not detected during migratory nesting bird surveys.
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No occurrences of this species have been documented in proximity of the action area. - The species was not detected during nesting bird surveys. - If this species is encountered during prescribed fire activities, all work shall stop until the unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the species identification. If the identification is confirmed, a 5-acre no work buffer will be placed around nesting trees. No operation will be allowed within the buffer between Mar. 15th – Aug. 15th - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Northern California legless lizard <i>Anniella pulchra</i>	-	-	SSC	This species occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential. They prefer soils with a high moisture content. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Habitat for this species is absent from the project area. - Surveys did not detect the species. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities.
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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The closest known occurrence of this species is approximately 8 miles north of the action area in the general vicinity of north shore Shaver Lake. - The preferred habitat is absent from the action area. - The species is not known to occur within the project area. - Surveys found no evidence of bat presence or sign (guano) - Project activities shall not occur near mines or caves.

<p><i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suitable habitat is present the project area. - Species was not detected during nesting bird surveys - No known nesting sites have been found on the property. - If the species is identified during prescribed fire operations, a 10-acre buffer zone will be established around nest trees. No operations within buffer from Jan.15th – Aug. 15th. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities 			
<p>Song sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia</i></p>	DL	E	-	<p>This species prefers brushland and marshes, including salt marshes across most of Canada and the United States. They also thrive in human dominated areas such as in suburbs, agricultural fields, and along roadsides. Permanent residents of the southern half of their range, northern populations of the song sparrow migrate to the southern United States or Mexico during winter and intermingle with the native, non-migratory population. The song sparrow is a very rare vagrant to western Europe, with a few recorded in Great Britain and Norway.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Required nesting and foraging habitat is absent within the project area. - Surveys did not detect sign of the species being present within the project area. - If this species is encountered during prescribed fire activities, all work shall stop until the unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the species identification. If the identification is confirmed, agency consultation will occur. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities.
<p>Fisher - West Coast DPS <i>Pekania pennanti</i></p>	E	TH	SSC	<p>Found in intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with a high percent canopy closure. Denning occurs within cavities of larger older snags and logs in large areas of mature dense forests. The species is known to exist is several locations in the mixed conifer habitats immediately adjacent to the project area on undeveloped federal lands managed by the USFS Sequoia National Forest and Sequoia Kings Canyon National Park. The project area lies within the range of the species. Denning of this species has not been confirmed within the project area. A YMCA summer camp is within the project area and several roads, trails, and facilities have been installed to adequately host this type of recreation. As a result, the amount of suitable habitat for Fisher has been reduced within the project area and the most suitable habitat for the species occurs on the undeveloped lands adjacent to the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Per the “Southern Sierra Nevada Fisher Conservation Strategy¹” document prepared by the Conservation Biology Institute for the Fisher Interagency Leadership Team as well as consultation with CDFW and USFWS, the following Limited Operating Periods (LOP) will be utilized for this project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Prescribed fire (3/1 – 5/1)

¹ https://d2k78bk4kdhbpr.cloudfront.net/media/content/files/Southern_Sierra_Nevada_Fisher_Conservation_Strategy_Version_1_0_February_2016.pdf

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pile burning (3/15 – 5/1) ○ Hand thinning in stands with diameter class 12in or greater (3/15 – 6/1) ○ All other activities (3/1 – 6/30) - If fisher denning is detected, project activities shall maintain a ¼ mile no-ignition buffer around the den, and a qualified biologist shall work with the project leader to ensure smoke is restricted from the den site. - Project treatments shall be conducted to retain sufficient overstory and habitat elements to sustain or encourage occupancy by fishers. - No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities 							
<p>Foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i></p>	N	CTH	SSC	<table border="1" data-bbox="535 418 856 451"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>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. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The potential habitat occurs within the project area; however, the project will not be operating within any classified watercourses. WLPZs prescribed in the EIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species - The species was not detected during surveys. - If this species is encountered during prescribed fire activities, all work shall stop until the unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the species identification. If the identification is confirmed, agency consultation will occur. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities 				
<p>Southern mountain yellow-legged frog <i>Rana muscosa</i></p>	E	E	WL	<table border="1" data-bbox="535 787 856 820"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Federal listing refers to populations in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto and San Bernardino mountains (southern DPS). Northern DPS was determined to warrant listing as endangered. Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 yrs to complete their aquatic development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The species was reported to occur within Sequoia Lake in 1953 and is presumed to still occur today. - The species was not detected during surveys. - WLPZs prescribed in the EIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities 				
<p>California Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i></p>	N	N	SSC	<table border="1" data-bbox="535 1063 856 1096"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>This DFW SSC is found throughout the western states and throughout the entirety of California. Most populations strongly associate with old-growth conifer or oak forests also occurs in heavily logged secondary pine-oak forest, warmer and drier conditions and even bare rocky canyons. The species associates with old trees and old-growth forest for nesting and roosting. Nests are generally in trees within closed-canopy forest, (usually in cavities or on stick platforms constructed originally by raptors, wood rats or squirrels), in caves, or on cliff-ledges in steep-walled canyons. It feeds principally on nocturnal mammals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If California Spotted Owl active nest(s) are detected, a no ignition buffer shall be established and smoke avoidance measures shall be enacted. A buffer of ¼ mile shall be delineated around the nest(s) in a way that would minimize any impact on the occupied nest. - No sign of the species was detected during nesting bird surveys. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities 				

Great gray owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	N	E	N	
	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are no meadows within a ¼ mile of the action area greater than 10 acres in size. Protocol surveys for the species are not triggered. - The closest CNDDDB occurrence of this species is roughly 4 miles north east of the action area near the shore of Shaver Lake - Neither the species or sign of the species was detected during nesting bird surveys. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities 			
Sierra Nevada red fox <i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>	CTH	TH	-	
	Historically found from the Cascades down to the Sierra Nevada. Found in a variety of habitats from wet meadows to forested areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marginally suitable habitat exists in portions of the project area - A CNDDDB occurrence was documented roughly 11 miles to the Northwest in 1984. - Due to the amount of human disturbance within the project area and the lack of observation in close proximity to the project area, impacts to the species are not likely. - If this species is encountered during prescribed fire activities, all work shall stop until the unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the species identification. If the identification is confirmed, agency consultation will occur. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities 			

Species Status Identifiers Used on the Table

DL– Delisted **E** – Endangered **CE** – Candidate Endangered **CTH** – Candidate Threatened **TH**– Threatened **PTH** – Potential Threatened
N – None **NL** – Not Listed **R** – Rare **WL** – Watch List **SSC** – DFG Species of Special Concern

PLANTS		STATUS		HABITAT	
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FED	STATE	CNPS LIST	
Abrams' onion	<i>Allium abramsii</i>	-	-	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. On sandy soils, derived from disintegrated granite. 975-3050 m. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suitable habitat is present within the action area. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Tulare rockcress	<i>Boechera tularensis</i>	-	-	1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Rocky slopes. 1825-3355 m. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Pygmy pussypaws <i>Calyptidium pygmaeum</i>	-	-	1B.2	<p>Upper montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest. Sandy or gravelly sites. 2145-3415 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Portions of the project area contain marginally suitable habitat - Botanical surveys did not detect the presents of the species within the project area. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Berry's morning-glory <i>Calystegia malacophylla var. berryi</i>	-	-	3.3	<p>Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. 850 – 2440 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project area contain marginally suitable habitat - Botanical surveys did not detect the presents of the species within the project area. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Tompkins' sedge <i>Carex tompkinsii</i>	-	R	4.3	<p>Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Often on granitic substrate; sometimes also on soils from metamorphic rock. 420-1830 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Bolander's woodreed <i>Cinna bolanderi</i>	-	-	1B.2	<p>Meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest. Streamsides and other mesic areas. 1215-2290 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suitable habitat is within the action area however, WLPZs prescribed in the EIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Unexpected larkspur <i>Delphinium inopinum</i>	-	-	4.3	<p>On open rocky ridgetops; on metamorphics in red fir and western white pine forest. 1890-2800 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific habitat requirements are absent from the project area.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Tracy's eriastrum <i>Eriastrum tracyi</i>	-	-	3.2	<p>Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Gravelly shale or clay; often in open areas. 315-2400 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific habitat requirements are absent from the project area. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Hall's daisy <i>Erigeron aequifolius</i>	-	-	1B.3	<p>Upland habitats from approximately 4,500' – 7,500' in elevation. This common daisy generally blooms from June to August. Habitat for this species exists within the project area but it is not known to exist within the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Keil's daisy <i>Erigeron inornatus var. keilii</i>	-	-	1B.3	<p>Meadows and seeps, lower montane coniferous forest. Dry slopes, meadows, in coniferous forest. 700-1830 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Mouse buckwheat <i>Eriogonum nudum var. murinum</i>	-	-	1B.2	<p>Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Dry sandy loam slopes in the Kaweah River drainage. 365-1130 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project area is well above the known range of the species - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Kings River buckwheat <i>Eriogonum nudum var. regirivum</i>	-	-	1B.2	<p>This special status plant is found in cismontane woodland and rocky limestone slopes along the Kings River at an elevation range of 335-1830 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific habitat requirements are absent from the project area. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Monarch buckwheat <i>Eriogonum ovalifolium var. monarchense</i>	-	-	1B.1	<p>Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland. Decomposed carbonate; rocky or sandy substrate. 1800-1815 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suitable habitat is present within small portions of the project - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Spiny-sepaled button-celery <i>Eryngium spinosepalum</i>	-	-	1B.2	<p>This special status plant species is reliant on the vernal pools of the Central valley and foothill grassland, and clay soil of granitic origin; vernal pools at an elevation range of 15-1270 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific habitat requirements are absent from the project area - Species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Slender-stalked monkeyflower <i>Erythranthe gracilipes</i>	-	-	1B.2	<p>Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Disturbed places such as burns and RR grades; also on thin granitic soil in cracks in large granite rocks. 520-1280 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suitable habitat is present within the project area. - Species was not detected during botanical surveys. - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities
Kaweah monkeyflower <i>Erythranthe norrisii</i>	-	-	1B.3	<p>Marble outcrops, soil pockets, moss-covered ledges, cracks in outcrops, sometimes on south-facing cliffs. 365-1185 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project is well above the known range of the species. - The species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance. - No impacts are expected as a result of projects activities.
Monarch gilia <i>Gilia yorkii</i>	-	-	1B.2	<p>Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Limestone outcrops. 1065-1830 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific habitat requirements are absent from the project area - Species was not detected during botanical surveys - If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance.

