



# THE CALIFORNIA VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST



## PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:** Shaver Ranch 2020

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2. **CAL FIRE Project Number** RX-South-040-FKU

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3. **CalVTP I.D. Number** 2020-8

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4. **Project Proponent Name and Address:** Jerrold Sharp  
210 South Academy Ave.  
Sanger, CA 93657

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5. **Contact Person Information and Phone Number:** Jerrold Sharp, 559-207-4398, Jerrold.sharp@fire.ca.gov  
Nicolas Meyer, 559-907-9229, Nicolas.meyer@fire.ca.gov

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6. **Project Location:** Sections 9, 10, 15, 16; Township 10 South, Range 24 East; Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; Shaver Lake USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Fresno County, CA. The property is along State Route 168 approximately 2 miles past Cressman's Store at the intersection of State Route 168 and Jose Creek. The coordinates for the access point are 37°04'07", -119°21'09".

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7. **Total Area to be Treated (acres)** 398

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8. **Description of Project:** *(Describe the whole action involved, including any phasing of initial treatments as well as planned treatments, including equipment to be used and planned duration of treatments, but not limited to later phases (e.g., maintenance) of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)*

The project area is situated at the headwaters of Jose Creek and includes all slope positions. Elevation within the project area ranges from 4,840 feet to 5,520 feet. Slopes are 30% on average and range from 0% to 55%. The aspect is mainly west-facing, but portions of the project area include south and north aspects.

The property was heavily impacted by the Creek fire in September of 2020, resulting in approximately 90% overstory and understory mortality. A large proportion of the understory was completely consumed. Removal of merchantable dead timber has commenced as of November 2020. The residual stand consists of unmerchantable trees, mostly in the >10" diameter classes. Overstory hardwoods (mostly California black oak) and unmerchantable conifers comprise residual trees larger than 10". The landowner, the landowner's consulting RPF, and representatives from CAL FIRE shall meet prior to operations and as necessary to ensure that treatments are consistent with the landowner's objectives. No treatment shall























































<p><b>MM BIO-3a: Design Treatments to Avoid Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands</b>  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.</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><b>MM BIO-3b: Compensate for Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities and Oak Woodlands.</b> 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.</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><b>MM BIO-3c: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Riparian Habitat</b>  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.</p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p><b>MM BIO-4: Avoid State and Federally Protected Wetlands</b></p>	Yes	<u>CAL FIRE</u> During	<u>CAL FIRE</u>
<p>Jose Creek can be clearly avoided during treatment activities within the WLPZ buffers prescribed for this project.</p>			
<p><b>MM BIO-5: Retain Nursery Habitat and Implement Buffers to Avoid Nursery Sites</b></p>	No	<u>CAL FIRE</u> N/A	<u>CAL FIRE</u>

**SPECIES STATUS SUMMARY TABLE**  
**Results of Listed Species Found in the CNDDDB Query**

WILDLIFE  COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS			HABITAT
	FED	STATE		
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	N	N	SSC	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No occurrences of this species have been documented in proximity of the action area. The closest CNDDDB occurrence of this species is roughly 14 miles north of the action area in the general vicinity of Shaver Lake.</li> <li>○ Species was not detected during surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>○ If implementing prescribed burning during this species nesting season (March 15 – August 15), surveys for active nests shall be conducted not more than 10 days prior to ignitions.</li> <li>○ If active nests are detected, a no ignitions buffer of ¼ mile shall be established around the nest.</li> <li>○ Active nests will be assigned a 5 acre no disturbance buffer</li> <li>○ 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.</li> <li>○ No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	N	N	WL	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 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.</li> <li>○ The preferred habitat is absent from the action area.</li> <li>○ The species is not known to occur within the project area.</li> <li>○ Surveys found no evidence of bat presence or sign (guano)</li> <li>○ Project activities shall not occur near mines or caves.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Roosting tree surveys will be conducted prior to treatment activities. These visual surveys will focus on the presence/absence of white wash on large trees within the action area. If white wash is discovered, the tree will be monitored to determine which species is occupying the tree and proper avoidance measures will be established.</li> <li>○ If a population is discovered, a 100' no disturbance buffer shall be assigned</li> <li>○ No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities.</li> </ul>			
<p>Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i></p>	N	N	WL	<p>Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The closest known CNDDDB occurrence of this species is roughly 10 miles West of the action area near the general vicinity of Millerton lake.</li> <li>○ Species was not detected during surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>○ If project implementation shall occur during the bird nesting season (February – mid September) surveys will be conducted to ensure that no adverse impacts occur to the species.</li> <li>○ 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.</li> <li>○ No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Obscure bumble bee <i>Bombus caliginosus</i></p>	N	N	SSC	<p>Coastal areas from Santa Barbara county to north to Washington state. Food plant genera include Baccharis, Cirsium, Lupinus, Lotus, Grindelia and Phacelia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No suitable habitat for this special-status bumble bees (natural grasslands or scrub habitats) is present within the action area. There are annual and ruderal grassland habitats within the wet meadows in the project area however, these areas are dominated by sedges and grasses and don't have enough floristic resources to support the species. Furthermore, the amount of canopy cover present throughout the forested portions of the project area also do not provide sufficient floristic resources for these species; the predominance of dense canopy cover reduces floral abundance. In addition, the closest CNDDDB occurrence of this special statue bumble-bee is 10 miles away from the project area in the general vicinity of Shaver Lake, CA.</li> <li>○ Treatment activities are likely to restore the natural plant community and enhance floristic resources which would benefit the species.</li> <li>○ No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>Crotch bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i></p>	N	CE	-	<p>Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o No suitable habitat for this special-status bumble bees (natural grasslands or scrub habitats) is present within the action area. There are annual and ruderal grassland habitats within the wet meadows in the project area however, these areas are dominated by sedges and grasses and don't have enough floristic resources to support the species. Furthermore, the amount of canopy cover present throughout the forested portions of the project area also do not provide sufficient floristic resources for these species; the predominance of dense canopy cover reduces floral abundance. In addition, the closest CNDDDB occurrence of this special statue bumble-bee is 7 miles away from the project area in the general vicinity of Auberry, CA.</li> <li>o Treatment activities are likely to restore the natural plant community and enhance floristic resources which would benefit the species.</li> <li>o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Ringtail <i>Bassariscus astutus</i></p>	-	-	FP	<p>The Ringtail occurs in a variety of habitats: semi-arid oak forests, Pinyon Pine, juniper woodland, montane conifer forests, chaparral, desert, dry tropical habitats, and rocky or cliff areas. Ringtails are nocturnal and carnivorous, feeding primarily on rodents, insects birds, and fruit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Marginally suitable habitat for ringtail exists within the project area.</li> <li>o No reports of Ringtail have been documented within the project boundary and surveys did not detect the presence of the species.</li> <li>o Protection measures utilized for Fisher will apply to this species as they inhabit the same areas and have utilize the same niche.</li> <li>o If the species is detected during prescribed fire operations, all work will halt until the Unit Environmental Scientist and/or a qualified RPF can confirm the Identification. If the identification is correct CDFW will be consulted in order to determine appropriate protection measures.</li> <li>o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>Valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i></p>	TH	N	SSC	<p>Occurs only in the Central Valley of California, in association with blue elderberry (<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>). Prefers to lay eggs in elderberries 2-8 inches in diameter; some preference shown for "stressed" elderberries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The action area of the project is located well above the known range of this species to occur.</li> <li>o No elderberry trees/shrubs have been identified during the review or survey of the area, however, personnel will be trained to look for elderberry.</li> <li>o WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species.</li> <li>o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i></p>	N	E	-	<p>Inhabits extensive thickets of low, dense willows on edge of wet meadows, ponds, or backwaters; 2000-8000 ft elevation. Requires dense willow thickets for nesting/roosting. Low, exposed branches are used for singing posts/hunting perches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Required habitat is absent from the action area. The action area doesn't contain dense willow thickets.</li> <li>o The species was not detected during nesting bird surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>o WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species.</li> <li>o If project implementation shall occur during the bird nesting season (February – mid September) surveys will be conducted to ensure that no adverse impacts occur to the species.</li> <li>o If nesting individuals are discovered, a no ignitions buffer of ¼ mile shall be established adjacent to the riparian habitat or the habitat the birds are occupying from May 1 – August 15, or until a qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged and are no longer reliant on parental care for survival.</li> <li>o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i></p>	N	N	SSC	<p>A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary:</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Species was not detected during surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>○ WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species.</li> <li>○ No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities</li> </ul>			
<p>Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i></p>	N	N	SSC	<p>Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer &amp; deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Suitable habitat is present within the action area however, the closest CNDDDB occurrence to the action area is 6 miles to the west along the San Joaquin river.</li> <li>○ The species is not known to occur within the project area.</li> <li>○ Surveys found no evidence of bat presence or sign (guano)</li> <li>○ Project activities shall not occur near mines or caves.</li> <li>○ Roosting tree surveys will be conducted prior to treatment activities. These visual surveys will focus on the presence/absence of white wash on large trees within the action area. If white wash is discovered, the tree will be monitored to determine which species is occupying the tree and proper avoidance measures will be established.</li> <li>○ If a population is discovered, a 100' no disturbance buffer shall be assigned</li> <li>○ No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i></p>	N	N	FP	<p>Uncommon in open areas, especially near water. Nests on cliff ledges, or bridges and buildings in cities. Suitable habitat is absent from the action area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Species was not detected during surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>○ There have been no CNDDDB occurrences within the project area.</li> <li>○ If project implementation shall occur during the bird nesting season (February – mid September) surveys will be conducted to ensure that no adverse impacts occur to the species.</li> <li>○ 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.</li> <li>○ No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></p>	DL	E	-	<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"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Suitable habitat is absent from the action area.</li> <li>o Species was not detected during surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>o The closest known occurrence is roughly 5 miles to the north east along the southern shore of Shaver Lake.</li> <li>o If project implementation shall occur during the bird nesting season (February – mid September) surveys will be conducted to ensure that no adverse impacts occur to the species.</li> <li>o If breeding bald eagles are detected within the project activity area, a 1,320-foot no ignition buffer shall be established and smoke avoidance measures shall be enacted. Ignition patterns, wind patterns and topography will be considered by the project leader and a qualified biologist to determine the best avoidance practices.</li> <li>o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Project treatments shall be conducted to retain sufficient overstory and habitat elements to sustain or encourage occupancy by fishers.</li> <li>o The closest known occurrence of this species to the action area is roughly 3 miles to the east near the community of Pine Ridge.</li> <li>o Neither the species, or sign of the species were detected during surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities</li> <li>o If suitable habitat develops over the life of the project, further protection measures shall be proposed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



<p>Black-backed woodpecker <i>Picoides arcticus</i></p>	N	N	WL	<p>Coniferous forests in the Sierra Nevada and Cascades to the Siskiyou Mountains. Recently burned coniferous forest, areas with dense standing dead trees, and less commonly in unburned forests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The closest known occurrence of this species is roughly 20 miles to the northeast of the action area near Huntington Lake, CA.</li> <li>o The species was not detected during nesting bird surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>o If project implementation shall occur during the bird nesting season (February – mid September) surveys will be conducted to ensure that no adverse impacts occur to the species.</li> <li>o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i></p>	N	CTH	-	<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"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The only potential habitat could occur within Jose Creek; however, the project will not be operating within any classified watercourses associated WLPZs along Jose Creek will provide additional protection.</li> <li>o Species was not detected during surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog <i>Rana sierrae</i></p>	E	TH	SSC	<p>Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 years to complete their aquatic development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The only potential habitat could occur within Jose Creek; however, the project will not be operating within any classified watercourses. Associated WLPZs along Jose Creek will provide additional protection.</li> <li>o Species was not detected during surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>o 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.</li> <li>o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>Great gray owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i></p>	<p>N</p>	<p>E</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o 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.</li> <li>o The closest CNDDDB occurrence of this species is roughly 4 miles north east of the action area near the shore of Shaver Lake</li> <li>o Neither the species or sign of the species was detected during nesting bird surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>California Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i></p>	<p>N</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>SSC</p>	<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"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o If project implementation is scheduled to occur during the California spotted owl nesting season between March 1 and June 30 surveys for active nests shall be conducted by a qualified wildlife biologist not more than 10 days prior to the start of project activities.</li> <li>o 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.</li> <li>o No sign of the species was detected during nesting bird surveys conducted prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Sierra Nevada red fox <i>Vulpes Vulpes necator</i></p>	<p>CTH</p>	<p>TH</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>This state Threatened species has a distribution approaching global. The range of the Sierra Nevada red fox is limited to the conifer forests and rugged alpine landscape of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges between 4,000 feet and 12,000 feet. Preferred habitat for the Sierra Nevada red fox appears to be red fir and lodge pole pine forests in the subalpine zone and alpine fell-fields of the Sierra Nevada. Open areas are used for hunting, forested habitats for cover and reproduction. Edges are utilized extensively for tracking and stalking prey. There has been a known occurrence of this species from 1965 within the action area. The detection however was at an elevation too low to be a native Sierra</p>

	<p>Nevada red fox. Per CNDDDB, in 2013 only 2 populations of Sierra Nevada red fox are known to exist, near Lassen Peak &amp; near Sonora Pass.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The CNDDDB occurrence of Sierra Nevada red fox within the action area was likely misidentified per the CNDDDB occurrence description.</li> <li>o This species is not known to occur in the project area.</li> <li>o The project area does not contain the species preferred habitat of red fir/lodge pole pine forest type.</li> <li>o If a population is discovered, avoidance measures will be enacted in consultation with the appropriate agencies.</li> <li>o No impacts are expected to this species as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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**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    **FP**- Fully Protected    **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>	N	N	1B.2	<p>Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. On sandy soils, derived from disintegrated granite. 975-3050 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance.</li> <li>o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Lemmon's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus lemmonii</i>	N	N	1B.2	<p>Great Basin scrub, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Lakeshores, meadows and seeps. 1005-2865 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance.</li> <li>o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Tulare rockcress <i>Boechera tularensis</i>	N	N	1B.3	<p>Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Rocky slopes. 1825-3355 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance.</li> <li>o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Upswept moonwort <i>Botrychium ascendens</i>	N	N	2B.3	<p>Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Grassy fields, coniferous woods near springs and creeks. 1115-3265 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance.</li> <li>o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Mingan moonwort <i>Botrychium minganense</i>	N	N	2B.3	<p>Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, bogs and fens, meadows and seeps. Creekbanks in mixed conifer forest. 1190-3295 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance.</li> <li>o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Western goblin <i>Botrychium montanum</i>	N	N	2B.1	<p>Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Creekbanks in old-growth forest. 1430-2430 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance.</li> <li>o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Mono Hot Springs evening-primrose <i>Camissonia sierrae ssp. alticola</i>	N	N	1B.2	<p>Upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest. In sand or gravel over granite in mixed conifer forest; with Gayophytum, Collinsia, etc. 1035-2410 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project</li> </ul>

				<p>area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>○ If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance.</li> <li>○ No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities</li> </ul>
Mud sedge <i>Carex limosa</i>	N	N	2B.2	<p>Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, upper montane coniferous forest. In floating bogs and soggy meadows and edges of lakes. 1370-2790 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Suitable habitat is within the action area however, WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species.</li> <li>- Species was not detected during botanical surveys.</li> <li>- If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance.</li> <li>- No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities</li> </ul>
Tompkins' sedge <i>Carex tompkinsii</i>	N	N	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"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>○ If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance.</li> <li>○ No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Bolander's woodreed <i>Cinna bolanderi</i>	N	N	1B.2	<p>Meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest. Streambanks and other mesic areas. 1215-2290 m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Suitable habitat is within the action area however, WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species.</li> <li>- Species was not detected during botanical surveys.</li> <li>- If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance.</li> <li>- No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities</li> </ul>

Rawson's flaming trumpet <i>Collomia rawsoniana</i>	N	N	1B.2	Riparian forest, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. On stabilized alluvium in riparian zones. 780-2075 m. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Suitable habitat is within the action area however, WLPZs prescribed in the PEIR and provided for this project will provide adequate protection for this species.</li> <li>- Species was not detected during botanical surveys.</li> <li>- If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance.</li> <li>- No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities</li> </ul>
Tulare cryptantha <i>Cryptantha incana</i>	N	N	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest. Gravelly or rocky sites. 1460-2850 m. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance.</li> <li>o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Keil's daisy <i>Erigeron inornatus</i> var. <i>keilii</i>	N	N	1B.3	Meadows and seeps, lower montane coniferous forest. Dry slopes, meadows, in coniferous forest. 700-1830 m. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life of the project as habitat conditions rebound and create the potential for the species to occur within the project boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Species was not detected during botanical surveys prior to the Creek Incident.</li> <li>o If individuals or populations are discovered within the project area throughout the life of the project they will be flagged for avoidance.</li> <li>o No impacts are anticipated as a result of project activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Slender-stalked monkeyflower <i>Erythranthe gracilipes</i>	N	N	1B.2	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently, no habitat exists for this species in the project area as a result of the Creek Incident which caused upwards on 90% mortality throughout the project area in September of 2020. The following measures will be utilized over the life</li> </ul>























































