Appendix E

Biological Resources Database Search Results

Appendix E
Potential for Special-Status Species and Sensitive Natural Communities to Occur in the Project Area

Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Invertebrates				
Danaus plexippus monarch butterfly	Candidate FE/	The federal listing on December 17, 2020 was for overwintering populations of Monarch butterflies that roost in wind protected tree groves, especially with *Eucalyptus* sp., and species of pine or cypress with nectar and water sources nearby. Winter roost sites extend along the coast from Mendocino County to Baja California. As caterpillars, monarchs feed exclusively on the leaves of milkweed (*Asclepias* sp.) (Nial et al. 2019; USFWS 2020). Monarch butterfly migration routes pass east over the Sierra Nevada in the fall and back to the California coast in the spring (USFWS 2020). The overwintering population is located along the Coast while summer breeding areas occur in interior California and North America with spring breeding areas located further east (USFWS 2020).	Will Not Occur (winter roosts)	The project area is outside of the species coastal wintering range. While the species may migrate through or roost within the project area, it will not overwinter in the project area.
Fishes				
Catostomus fumeiventris Owens sucker	--/--/SSC	The Owens sucker is endemic to the Owens River drainage and is widely distributed throughout the Owens Valley. Owens suckers are most abundant in areas with long runs and few riffles. Adults can thrive in lakes and reservoirs, but presumably need gravelly riffles in tributary streams for spawning (Moyle et al. 1995).	**High**	This species has been documented in and around the City of Bishop in South Fork Bishop Creek and in other hydrologically connected waterways as well as in China Slough. This species could be present occasionally in South Fork Bishop Creek, China Slough, and ditches within the project area. Owens sucker was documented in the segment of China Slough in the City of Bishop just south of the project area in 1985 (CDFW 2021) and could be present in the segment of China Slough in the project area (reach that crosses under Sunland Drive). Owens sucker was also documented just west of the project

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Potential for Special-Status Species and Sensitive Natural Communities to Occur in the Project Area

Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
				area in 1988 in a ditch along Sierra Street (CDFW 2021).
Cyprinodon radiosus Owens pupfish	FE/CE/FP	Habitat for this species consists of clear, shallow water in spring pools, sloughs, irrigation ditches, swamps, and flooded pastures in the Owens Valley from Fish Slough in Mono County to Lone Pine in Inyo County. It is now confined to several special refuges in the Owens Valley including three in Fish Slough (BLM Spring, BLM Ponds, and Marvin's Marsh), Mule Springs, Warm Springs, and Well 368 (USFWS 2009a)	Will Not Occur	The projects area is outside of the confirmed range of this species, which is confined to a few special refuges.
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 2 Owens speckled dace	--/--/SSC	The Owens speckled dace has been extirpated from a majority of its historic range; however, three populations remain: in Fish Slough, Round Valley, and in irrigation ditches in and near the City of Bishop. Known to occupy a variety of habitats, ranging from small coldwater streams to hot-spring systems, although they are rarely found in water exceeding 29˚C. They currently persist at two Long Valley sites (Whitmore Hot Springs and Little Alkali Lake), one East Fork Owens River site near Benton (a spring on Mathieu Ranch/Lower Marble Creek), and live sites in the northern Owens Valley (North McNally Ditch, North Fork Bishop Creek, irrigation ditch in north Bishop, Lower Horton Creek, and Lower Pine and Rock creeks) (Moyle et al. 1995).	**High**	This species has been documented in and around the City of Bishop in South Fork Bishop Creek and in other hydrologically connected waterways as well as in China Slough. This species could be present occasionally in South Fork Bishop Creek, China Slough, and ditches within the project area. Owens speckled dace was documented in the segment of China Slough in the City of Bishop just south of the project area in 1985 (CDFW 2021) and could be present in the segment of China Slough in the project area (reach that crosses under Sunland Drive). Owens speckled dace was also documented just west of the project area in 1988 in a ditch along Sierra Street (CDFW 2021).

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Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Siphateles bicolor snyderi Owens tui chub	FE/CE/--	As of the late 2000s, this subspecies was extant in six isolated sites, all of which were artificially created or altered in some fashion. Currently found in Hot Creek headwaters, Little Hot Creek Pond, Upper Owens Gorge below Long Valley Dam, Mule Spring, White Mountain Research Station, and Sotcher Lake. Requires clear, clean water, adequate cover, and aquatic vegetation. (USFWS 2009b).	Will Not Occur	The projects area is outside of the confirmed range of this species, which is confined to a very limited range.
Amphibians				
Anaxyrus canorus Yosemite toad	FT/--/SSC	A high elevation toad that breeds in wet meadows and snowmelt pools from 1,460 –3,360 m. This species has a maximum known upland movement of 1.09 miles from breeding ponds. In uplands, springheads and seeps are important upland habitat for this species. They also utilize ground cover, such as mammal burrows, logs, rocks (USFWS 2016).	Will Not Occur	The project area lacks suitable breeding or upland habitat and there are no reported occurrences of this species in the CNDDB in the Owens Valley (CDFW 2021).
Lithobates pipiens northern leopard frog	--/--/SSC	The northern leopard frog is highly aquatic and found in or near quiet, permanent, and semi-permanent water in many habitats with shoreline cover and submerged and emergent aquatic vegetation. In the southern part of the state, this species occurs along the Colorado River and in irrigated portions of Imperial, Tulare, and Kern cos. In northern California, the leopard frog is established in Modoc Co. and possibly eastern Lassen Co (Zeiner et al. 1990).	Will Not Occur	The project area is outside of the confirmed range of this species, which is confined to Modoc County and Lassen County in Northern California. There are three reported occurrences of northern leopard frog within 5-miles of Bishop; however, these occurrences are dated to 1953, 1960, and 1960 (CDFW 2021).
Rana sierrae Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog	FE/CT/WL	A high elevation frog that requires permanent water bodies that do not freeze solid over winter, which may include lakes, streams, tarns, perennial plunge pools in intermittent streams. Aquatic habitat for overwintering must be a minimum of 5.6 feet, but 8.2 feet or deeper or other habitat structures is preferred to avoid freezing conditions (USFWS 2016). Tadpoles require two years to	Will Not Occur	The project area lacks suitable aquatic habitat, and the project area is outside of the known range of this species. There are no reported occurrences of this species in the floor of the Owens Valley in the CNDDB (CDFW 2021).

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Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		develop, so water bodies that do not freeze solid or dry up during normal years are essential (USFWS 2016). This species has a maximum known upland movement of 82 feet from streams and up to 984 feet between water bodies around lakes (USFWS 2016).		
Reptiles				
Elgaria panamintina Panamint alligator lizard	--/--/SSC	The Panamint alligator lizard occurs only in Inyo and southeastern Mono counties. It has been found in the White and Inyo mountains to the north and west and in the Panamint range to the south and east. Elevations range from 960-2290 m. Found near permanent water in canyons, damp gullies, and rocky areas near dense vegetation (Zeiner et al. 1990).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable habitat on or near the project area. The closest reported occurrences in CNDDB are over 5 miles east of the project area in Poleta Canyon (CDFW 2021).
Birds				
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	--/--/WL	Nests in woodlands and urban trees. Preys on medium-sized birds and small mammals. Forages in open woodland and habitat edges (Zeiner et al. 1990).	**High**	The urban trees in and adjacent to the project area provide suitable habitat. The nearest reported occurrence of Cooper's hawk in the CNDDB is approximately 14.3 miles south of the project area in riparian habitat (CDFW 2021). However, there is an observation of Cooper's hawk reported in iNaturalist from February 2021 within the project area (iNaturalist 2021). A Cooper's hawk was observed perching in a tree next to an undeveloped lot along the south side of MacIver Street between N. Main Street and Spruce Street.

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Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Accipiter gentilis northern goshawk	--/--/SSC	Nests and forages in mature and old-growth forest stands in a broad range of conifer and coniferous hardwood types, including Pacific Ponderosa, Jeffrey and lodgepole pine, mixed conifer, firs, and pinyon-juniper with relatively dense canopies. May also forage in meadow edges and open sagebrush. Nesting and fledgling period: March 1 – August 15 (Woodbridge and Hargis 2006).	Will not occur	The project area lacks suitable mature or old growth forest habitat.
Aquila chrysaetos Golden eagle	--/--/FP	Typically occurs in rolling foothills, mountain areas, deserts, and other open habitats up to 3,822 m amsl. Typically nests on cliff ledges or large trees in open areas in canyons. Will occasionally use other tall structures for nesting, such as electrical transmission towers. Prey consists mostly of rodents, carrion, birds, reptiles, and occasionally small livestock (Zeiner et al. 1990).	Not expected	The project area does not provide suitable open nesting or foraging habitat. There is one recorded occurrence in the CNDDB of the species in the entire Owen's Valley area dated to 1987 (CDFW 2021). A golden eagle was observed perching on a utility pole in 2011 approximately 3.5 miles east of the project area and documented in iNaturalist (iNaturalist 2021) so this species likely occasionally flies through the project area but would not be expected to nest or forage in the project area.
Asio otus long-eared owl	--/--/SSC	Requires riparian habitat for roosting and nesting. Typically nests in open forests, such as conifer, oak or pinyon-juniper forests, or in dense forests on the edge of grasslands or another open habitat. Will nest in old hawk or corvid nests, squirrel nests, woodrat nests or mistletoe brooms (Shuford and Gardali 2008). Usually forages in open habitat and rarely in wooded areas.	Will not occur	The project area does not provide suitable open nesting or foraging habitat. There is one recorded occurrence of the species in the entire Owen's Valley area dated to 1937 (CDFW 2021) and no records in iNaturalist in and around the City of Bishop (iNaturalist 2021).

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Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	--/--/SSC	Inhabits open habitats including arid grasslands, pastures, disturbed areas, and deserts. Occupies burrows of small mammals, especially California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), or artificial burrows such as pipes and culverts. Hunts from low perches, fence posts, and mounds. Breeds from March through August (CDFW 2012).	Will not occur	The project area does not provide suitable nesting or foraging habitat. The parcels are too small in size to support burrowing owl foraging and are bordered by development. In addition, this species is not currently known to occur in and around the City of Bishop (CDFW 2021; iNaturalist 2021).
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	--/CT/--	Forages in grasslands, suitable grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures adjacent to nesting habitat. Swainson's hawks forage opportunistically over a large area, soaring up to 10 miles from the nest to hunt small mammals and insects in agricultural fields and grasslands (Estep 1989). Suitable foraging habitat is open, with low vegetation (less than 12 inches) and abundant prey. Foraging activity is highest in agricultural fields during activities that drive prey into the open such as harvesting, disking, flooding, and burning. Swainson's hawk nests are usually located in trees near the edges of riparian stands, in lone trees or groves of trees in agricultural fields, and in mature roadside trees. (CDFW 1994).	**May Occur**	The project area provides suitable nesting habitat in mature trees and is located adjacent to agricultural fields suitable for foraging. The nearest reported occurrence for this species in the CNDDB is 3.3 miles northeast of the project area in a cottonwood tree. The record is from 2017 (CDFW 2021). This species has been documented flying and perching on utility poles in and around the City of Bishop in iNaturalist but there are no observations of nesting Swainson's hawks in the City of Bishop in iNaturalist (iNaturalist 2021).
Circus hudsonius northern harrier	--/--/SSC	Inhabits a variety of treeless habitats including freshwater marsh, brackish- and saltwater marsh, wet meadows, lake margins, grasslands, croplands, desert sinks, and sagebrush flats. Builds nests on large mounds of vegetation between March and August. Forages in most open habitats (Shuford and Gardali 2008).	Not expected	The project area is largely developed and any vacant parcels within the project area contain mature trees and are not suitable nesting habitat for northern harrier. Northern harrier has been observed east of the City of Bishop in wetland areas along the Owens River but has not been documented in the City of Bishop (CDFW 2021; iNaturalist 2021). This species could occasionally fly through

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Potential for Special-Status Species and Sensitive Natural Communities to Occur in the Project Area

Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
				the project area or forage in the project area but would not be expected to nest in the project area.
Coccyzus americanus yellow-billed cuckoo	FT/CE/--	Occurs at isolated sites in the Sacramento Valley in northern California, and along the Kern and Colorado River systems in southern California. Frequents valley foothill and desert riparian habitats. Inhabits open woodlands with clearings, and riparian habitats with dense understory foliage along slow-moving drainages, backwaters, or seeps. Prefers dense willows for roosting but will use adjacent orchard in the Sacramento Valley. Typically requires expansive riparian habitat for nesting (Zeiner et al. 1990).	Will not occur	There is no suitable habitat for this species in the project area or vicinity. The closest documented occurrences in the CNDDB of this species to the project area are located approximately 12 miles south to in the vicinity of Big Pine (CDFW 2021). There are no reported occurrences of this species in the project region in iNaturalist (iNaturalist 2021).
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	FE/CE/--	Nests in expansive montane riparian or wet meadows in shrubs, typically willows up to 10 feet high. Forages in willow thickets or in adjacent meadows (Zeiner et al. 1990). Typically found nesting between 600 – 2,500 m amsl (Zeiner et al. 1990).	Not expected	There is no suitable habitat for this species in the project area. Although the South Fork of the Bishop Creek flows through the project area, it is surrounded by development and does not provide riparian habitat. This species has not been documented in the project area (CDFW 2021, iNaturalist 2021) but has been documented outside of the City of Bishop either as a migrant or nesting. The closest nest records are approximately 6 miles northwest along Horton Creek (CDFW 2021).

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Potential for Special-Status Species and Sensitive Natural Communities to Occur in the Project Area

Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Falco mexicanus prairie falcon	--/--/WL	An uncommon permanent resident of the deserts, Central Valley, inner Coast Ranges, and Sierra Nevada in California. Primarily found in grasslands, rangelands, desert scrub, and some agricultural areas. Requires sheltered cliffs and ledges for cover. Dives from a perch or from flight to take prey on the ground (Zeiner et al. 1990).	Will Not Occur	There is no cliff habitat on or near the project area.
Icteria virens yellow-breasted chat	--/--/SSC	This species inhabits low dense riparian thickets of willow and blackberry as well as other brushy tangles near watercourses and occurs in the Klamath and North Coast Ranges, in the Central Valley, and locally through the Peninsular and South Coast Ranges and Sierra Foothills. This species nests and forages within 10 feet of the ground (Zeiner et al. 1990).	Will Not Occur	Although the South Fork of the Bishop Creek flows through the project area, it is surrounded by development and does not provide riparian habitat.
Piranga rubra summer tanager	--/--/SSC	Breeds in mature, desert riparian habitat dominated by cottonwoods and willows, especially older, dense stands along rivers and Streams (Zeiner et al. 1990).	Will Not Occur	Although the South Fork of the Bishop Creek flows through the project area, it is surrounded by development and does not provide riparian habitat.
Riparia riparia bank swallow	--/CT/--	Primarily inhabits riparian and other lowland habitats west of the deserts during the spring-fall period. In summer, restricted to riparian, lacustrine, and coastal areas with vertical banks, bluffs, and cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils, into which it digs nesting holes. In California, bank swallow primarily nests from Siskiyou, Shasta, and Lassen Counties south along the Sacramento River to Yolo County. Also nests locally across much of state (Garrison 1999).	Will not occur	There are no suitable vertical banks, bluffs, or cliffs with fine textured soil and holes on or near the project area.

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Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	--/--/SSC	Occurs throughout California except for the high Sierra Nevada and the northern Coast Ranges. Habitats include grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level to 6,000 feet. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting; roosts also include cliffs, abandoned buildings, bird boxes, under bridges and occasionally in hollow trees. This species is also intolerant of roost disturbance, and it has a high loyalty to roosting sites. If members of this species experience frequent disturbance at a roost site, they will abandon the roost (Bolster ed. 1998).	**May Occur**	Although this species is sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites and may avoid roosting in urban areas, trees and vacant buildings in the project area may provide suitable habitat. The nearest report occurrence for this species is 4.5 miles northeast of the project area in an abandoned building near a stream (CDFW 2021).
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	--/--/SSC	Widely distributed throughout California except alpine and subalpine habitats. This species eats moths, beetle, and other insects which it catches on the wing or by gleaning from vegetation. Typically found near water since it is poor at concentrating its urine. This species uses caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, and human made structures for roosting. Maternity roosts are typically in warm sites. Hibernation sites are typically cold, but not freezing. This species is very sensitive to disturbance and may abandon its roost after one visit (Zeiner et al. 1990).	**May Occur**	Although this species is sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites and may avoid roosting in urban areas, trees and vacant buildings in the project area may provide suitable habitat. The nearest report occurrence for this species is 3.6 miles southeast of the project area and is from 1940 (CDFW 2021).
Euderma maculatum spotted bat	--/--/SSC	Occurs in deserts, grasslands, and mixed coniferous forests up to 10,000 feet. Forages over water or close to the ground primarily on moths. Prefers to roost in rocky cliffs with crevices but may also use caves or buildings. This species also forages and roosts individually but may on occasion roost in groups. This species is sensitive to human disturbance. Spotted bat is considered to be one of the rarest mammals in North America (Zeiner et al. 1990).	**May Occur**	Although this species is sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites and may avoid roosting in urban areas, trees and vacant buildings in the project area may provide suitable habitat. There is a reported occurrence of this species within the project area in the Bishop City Park in 1995 (CDFW 2021).

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Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Gulo gulo California wolverine	--/CT/FP	Found in alpine, subalpine and riparian habitats in remote areas with low levels of human use. In the Sierra Nevada may also use red fir, mixed conifer and lodgepole forests, typically above 1,311 m amsl in areas that typically support deep snow through May in most years. Dens in caves, cliffs, log hollows and/or burrows (Zeiner et al. 1990). Considered to be extirpated from California (Moriarity et al. 2009). Recent wolverine detections were determined to be dispersers from Idaho (Moriarity et al. 2009).	Will Not Occur	The project area is unsuitable as habitat for this species due to its high level of human use.
Lepus townsendii townsendii western white-tailed jackrabbit	--/--/SSC	An uncommon to rare year-round resident of the crest and upper eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, primarily from the Oregon border south to Tulare and Inyo counties. Preferred habitats include sagebrush, subalpine conifer, juniper, alpine dwarf-shrub, and perennial grassland. Found in open areas with scattered shrubs and exposed flat-topped ridges above 2600 meters. Open meadows and flat-topped hills with open stands of trees, some brush, and herbaceous understory are preferred for summer feeding. Young or stunted conifers, or shrubs, are required for day-time cover. Winters are spent in areas with sagebrush, or in thickets of young trees (Zeiner et al. 1990).	Will Not Occur	The elevation of the project area is significantly below the elevational range of this species.

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Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Microtus californicus vallicola Owens Valley vole	--/--/SSC	Found in a variety of habitats, including rush/sedge meadow, native meadow, riparian scrub, and ungrazed irrigated pasture. Prefers areas with shrubs (*Rosa* thickets), patches of dense herbaceous vegetation, fence lines, and waterways (Nelson et al. 2006).	**May Occur**	Annual grassland, pasture and meadow habitat on the project area provide suitable habitat. The nearest recorded occurrence for the species is approximately 2.0 miles east of the project area in the vicinity of Bishop Creek (CDFW 2021). This occurrence is dated to 1935 and there are no dated occurrences in the CNDDB past 1957, but the species has not been reliably studied in recent years.
Ovis canadensis sierrae Sierra Nevada Bighorn Sheep	FE/	The species uses rocky, steep terrain for escape and bedding, remains near rugged terrain while feeding in open habitat. Found in a variety of open habitats, including rocky barrens, meadows, and low, sparse brushlands (Zeiner et al. 1990).	Will not occur	There is no suitable rocky, open habitat in or near the project area.
Vulpes vulpes necator Sierra Nevada red fox	Proposed FE/CT/--	Found in high elevation barren, conifer and shrub habitats; montane meadows; subalpine woodlands and fell-fields. Dens are found in natural cavities in talus slopes or rockslides. Sierra Nevada red foxes are seldom observed below 4,900 ft elevation and are most frequently observed between 6,900 ft and 11,800 ft (Weber and Meia 1996).	Will Not Occur	The elevation of the project area is significantly below the species preferred range and does not provide suitable habitat.
Plants				
Agrostis humilis mountain bentgrass	--/--/2B.3	A perennial herb found in alpine boulder and rock fields, meadows, seeps, and subalpine coniferous forest from 2,670 – 3,200 meters elevation. May be synonymous with *A. thurberiana*, a common species. Blooms July – September (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	The project area is below the elevational range of this species and suitable habitat is not present.
Aliciella triodon coyote gilia	--/--/2B.2	An annual herb found in Great Basin scrub and pinyon-juniper woodland on fine clayey sand or sand from 610 – 1,700 meters elevation. Blooms April – June (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	The project area lacks suitable scrub or pinyon-juniper woodland habitat.

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Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Allium atrorubens var. *atrorubens* Great Basin onion	--/--/2B.3	A perennial bulbiferous herb found on rocky or sandy soils in Great Basin scrub and pinyon-juniper woodland from 1,200 – 2,315 meters elevation. Blooms May – June (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	The project area lacks suitable scrub or pinyon-juniper woodland habitat.
Arabis repanda var. *greenei* Greene's rockcress	--/--/3.3	A perennial herb found in talus and granitic rocky or sandy sites in upper montane- and subalpine coniferous forest from 2,345 – 3,600 meters elevation. Taxonomic status is uncertain; synonymous with *Boechera repanda* (Baldwin et al. 2012). Blooms June – August (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	The elevation of the project area is below the species preferred range.
Astragalus argophyllus var. *argophyllus* silver-leaved milk-vetch	--/--/2B.2	A perennial herb found in saline or alkaline meadows, seeps, and playas from 1,240 – 2,350 meters elevation. Blooms May – July (CNPS 2021).	**May Occur**	Undeveloped parcels and various ditches and creeks within the project boundaries may contain suitable mesic habitat. There are two CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the project area; one occurrence is approximately 2.8 miles east of the project area, the other occurrence is approximately 3.1 miles east of the project area (CDFW 2021).
Astragalus lentiginosus var. *piscinensis* Fish Slough milk-vetch	FT/--/1B.1	A perennial herb found on alkaline meadows and playas with sparse vegetative cover from 1,130 – 1,300 meters elevation. This species is frequently found on mounds in alkali meadows with sparse vegetation. Currently known only from Fish Slough. Blooms June – July (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	The project area is outside of the species limited range in Fish Slough. All vacant parcels contain significant vegetative cover and are not expected to provide suitable habitat for this species.
Astragalus serenoi var. *shockleyi* Shockley's milk-vetch	--/--/2B.2	A perennial herb found on alkaline granitic alluvium in chenopod scrub, Great Basin scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland from 1,200 – 2,320 meters elevation. Blooms (April) May – July (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable woodland or scrub habitat on the project area.
Atriplex gardneri var. *falcata* falcate saltbush	--/--/2B.2	A perennial herb found in chenopod scrub and Great Basin scrub from 1,200 – 1,700 meters elevation; often in alkaline microsites. Blooms May – August (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable scrub habitat on the project area.

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Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Blepharidachne kingii King's eyelash grass	--/--/2B.3	A perennial herb found in Great Basin scrub from 1,065 – 2,135 meters elevation; usually on carbonate substrates. Blooms in May (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable scrub habitat on the project area.
Boechera dispar pinyon rockcress	--/--/2B.3	A perennial herb found on gravelly granitic soils in Joshua tree woodland, pinyon-juniper woodland, and Mojavean desert scrub from 1,200 – 2,540 meters elevation. Blooms March – June (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable pinyon-juniper woodland, Joshua tree woodland, or desert scrub habitat on the project area.
Botrychium crenulatum scalloped moonwort	--/--/2B.2	A perennial rhizomatous non-flowering plant (pteridophyte) found in saturated soils in bogs, fens, lower and upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, freshwater marshes, and swamps from 1,258 – 3,280 meters elevation. Reproduces June – September (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is suitable no coniferous forest, bog, fen, or swamp habitat on the project area. The project area is outside of this species known range. There are no reported occurrences of this species in the CNDDB within 10 miles of the project area (CDFW 2021).
Calochortus excavatus Inyo County star-tulip	--/--/1B.1	A perennial bulbiferous herb found in mesic, alkaline microsites in chenopod scrub from 1,150 – 2,000 meters elevation. Widely distributed throughout the Owens and Chalfant Valleys. Blooms April – July (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable chenopod scrub habitat on the project area.
Carex scirpoidea ssp. *pseudoscirpoidea* western single-spiked sedge	--/--/2B.2	A perennial rhizomatous herb found in mesic, often carbonate, microsites in alpine boulder and rock fields, subalpine coniferous forest, meadows, and seeps from 2,990 – 3,700 meters elevation. Blooms July and September (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	The elevation of the project area is below the species preferred range.
Chaetadelpha wheeleri Wheeler's dune-broom	--/--/2B.2	A perennial rhizomatous herb found on sandy soils in desert dunes, Great Basin scrub, and mojavean desert scrub from 795 - 1900 meters elevation. Blooms April-September (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable scrub or dunes habitat on the project area.
Crepis runcinata fiddleleaf hawksbeard	--/--/2B.2	A perennial herb found in mesic, alkaline microsites in mojavean desert scrub and pinyon-juniper woodland from 1,250 – 2,195 meters elevation. Blooms May – August (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable woodland or scrub habitat on the project area.

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Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Dedeckera eurekensis July gold	--/--/1B.3	A perennial deciduous shrub found on carbonate soils in Mojavean desert scrub from 1,215 – 2,200 meters elevation. Blooms May – August (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable scrub habitat on the project area.
Draba lonchocarpa spear-fruited draba	--/--/2B.3	A perennial herb found on carbonate soils and scree in alpine boulder and rock fields from 3000 - 3295 meters elevation. Blooms June-July (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable alpine habitat in the project area, which is below the elevational range of this species.
Draba praealta tall draba	--/--/2B.3	A perennial herb found on mesic soils in meadows and seeps from 2,500 – 3,415 meters elevation. Blooms July – August (CNPS 2021)	Will Not Occur	The elevation of the project area is below the species preferred range.
Draba sierrae Sierra draba	--/--/1B.3	A perennial herb found on granitic or carbonate soils in alpine boulder and rock fields from 3,500 – 4,265 meters elevation. Blooms (May) June – August (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable alpine habitat in the project area.
Elymus salina Salina Pass wild-rye	--/--/2B.3	A perennial rhizomatous herb found on rocky soils in pinyon-juniper woodland from 1,350 – 2,135 meters elevation. Blooms May – June (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable pinyon-juniper woodland habitat on the project area.
Elymus scribneri Scribner's wheat grass	--/--/2B.3	A perennial herb found in alpine boulder and rock fields from 2,900 – 4,200 meters elevation. Blooms July – August (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable alpine habitat in the project area.
Epilobium palustre marsh willowherb	--/--/2B.3	A perennial rhizomatous herb in bogs, fens, and mesic meadows and seeps. No specified elevation. Blooms July – August. Known in CA only from Grass Lake (ELD Co.) and Willow Lake (PLU Co.) (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable bog, fen, or seep habitat on the project area. Only local population may have been extirpated. The project area is outside of this species known range.
Eremothera boothii ssp. *intermedia* Booth's hairy evening-primrose	--/--/2B.3	An annual herb found in sandy soils in Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland from 1500 - 2150 meters elevation. Blooms (May) June (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable woodland or scrub habitat on the project area.
Erythranthe calcicola limestone monkeyflower	--/--/1B.3	An annual herb found usually on carbonate talus slopes in Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland, and Joshua tree woodland from 915 – 2,165 meters elevation. Blooms April – June (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable scrub or woodland habitat with carbonate talus slopes on the project area.

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Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Fimbristylis thermalis hot springs fimbristylis	--/--/2B.2	A perennial rhizomatous herb found in alkaline microsites near hot springs from 110 – 1,340 meters elevation. Blooms July – September (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable hot spring habitat on the project area.
Grusonia pulchella beautiful cholla	--/--/2B.2	A perennial succulent found on sandy soils in Great Basin scrub and Mojavean desert scrub, and on desert dunes, from 1,500 – 1,980 meters elevation. Blooms in May (June) (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable scrub or dune habitat on the project area.
Hecastocleis shockleyi prickle-leaf	--/--/3	A perennial evergreen shrub found on rocky slopes, washes, and often carbonate or slate soils in chenopod scrub and mojavean desert scrub from 1200 - 2200 meters elevation. Blooms May-July (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable scrub habitat on the project area.
Ivesia kingii var. *kingii* alkali ivesia	--/--/2B.2	A perennial herb found on mesic, alkaline, clay soils in Great Basin scrub, alkali sinks, seeps, and playas from 1,200 – 2,130 meters elevation. Known from the Chalfant, Long, and northern Owens valleys. Blooms May – August (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable scrub, sink, seep, or playa habitat on the project area.
Loeflingia squarrosa var. *artemisiarum* sagebrush loeflingia	--/--/2B.2	An annual herb found on sandy soils in Great Basin scrub and Sonoran desert scrub, and on desert dunes, from 700 – 1,615 meters elevation. Blooms April – May (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable scrub or dune habitat on the project area.
Lupinus magnificus var. *hesperius* Mcgee Meadows lupine	--/--/1B.3	A perennial herb found in sandy soils in Great Basin scrub and upper montane coniferous forest from 1260 - 1830 meters elevation. Blooms April - June (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable scrub habitat on the project area.
Lupinus padre-crowleyi Father Crowley's lupine	--/--/1B.2	A perennial herb found on decomposed granite substrates in Great Basin scrub, riparian scrub, riparian forest, and upper montane coniferous forest from 2,200 – 4,000 meters elevation. Blooms June – August (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable habitat in the project area and the elevation of the project area is below the species preferred range.
Lupinus pusillus var. *intermontanus* intermontane lupine	--/--/2B.3	An annual herb found on sandy soils in Great Basin scrub from 1,220 – 2,060 meters elevation. Blooms May – June (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable scrub habitat on the project area.

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Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Mentzelia inyoensis Inyo blazing star	--/--/1B.1	A perennial herb found in rocky sites within Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland from 1158 - 1980 meters elevation. Blooms April - October (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable woodland or scrub habitat on the project area.
Mentzelia torreyi Torrey's blazing star	--/--/2B.2	A perennial herb found on alkaline sandy or rocky, usually volcanic, soils in Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland from 1,170 – 2,835 meters elevation. Blooms June – August (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable woodland or scrub habitat on the project area.
Myurella julacea small mousetail moss	--/--/2B.3	A moss found on damp rock and soil in alpine boulder and rock fields, and subalpine coniferous forest from 2,700 – 3,000 meters elevation. No blooming period (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable habitat in the project area and the elevation of the project area is below the species preferred range.
Oryctes nevadensis Nevada oryctes	--/--/2B.1	An annual herb found on sandy soils in chenopod scrub and Mojavean desert scrub from 1,100 – 2,535 meters elevation. Widely distributed in the Owens Valley. Blooms April – June (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable scrub habitat on the project area.
Parnassia parviflora small-flowered grass-of-Parnassus	--/--/2B.2	A perennial herb found on mesic soils in meadows and seeps from 2,000 – 2,855 meters elevation. Blooms August – September (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	The elevation of the project area is below the species preferred range.
Petrophytum caespitosum ssp. *acuminatum* marble rockmat	--/--/1B.3	A perennial evergreen shrub on carbonate or granitic, rocky soils in lower- and upper montane coniferous forests from 1,015 – 2,300 meters elevation. Blooms August – September (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable coniferous forest habitat on the project area.
Phacelia inyoensis Inyo phacelia	--/--/1B.2	An annual herb found in alkaline meadows and seeps from 915 – 3,200 meters elevation. Widely distributed throughout the Owens, Chalfant, and Long valleys. Blooms April – August (CNPS 2021).	**May Occur**	Undeveloped parcels within the project area may contain suitable mesic habitat. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is located 3.8 miles north of the western Bishop parcels along Fish Slough Road in gravely loam soils. Other species observed at this occurrence include white flowered rabbitbrush, alkali sacaton, and rubber rabbitbrush (CDFW 2021).

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Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Plagiobothrys parishii Parish's popcornflower	--/--/1B.1	An annual herb found in mesic alkaline microsites in Great Basin scrub and Joshua tree woodland from 750 – 1,400 meters elevation. Widely distributed in the Owens Valley. Blooms March – June (November) (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no mesic Joshua tree woodland or scrub habitat on the project area.
Poa lettermanii Letterman's blue grass	--/--/2B.3	A perennial herb found on sandy or rocky soils in alpine boulder and rock fields from 3,500 – 4,265 meters elevation. Blooms July – August (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	The elevation of the project area is below the species preferred range. There is no alpine habitat on the project area.
Pohlia tundrae tundra thread moss	--/--/2B.3	A moss found on gravelly, damp soil in alpine boulder and rock fields from 2,700 – 3,000 meters elevation. No blooming period (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	The elevation of the project area is below the species preferred range. There is no alpine habitat in the project area.
Potamogeton robbinsii Robbins' pondweed	--/--/2B.3	A perennial, aquatic rhizomatous herb found in deep water, lakes, marshes and swamps from 1,530 – 3,300 meters elevation. Blooms July – August (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable deep water aquatic habitat on the project area.
Potentilla morefieldii Morefield's cinquefoil	--/--/1B.3	A perennial herb found on carbonate substrates in alpine boulder and rock fields from 3,265 – 4,000 meters elevation. Blooms July – September (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	The elevation of the project area is below the species preferred range. There is no alpine habitat in the project area.
Ranunculus hydrocharoides frog's-bit buttercup	--/--/2B.1	A perennial aquatic herb found in permanently inundated freshwater marshes and swamps from 1,100 – 2,700 meters elevation. Blooms (May) June – September (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable marsh or swamp habitat on the project area.
Sabulina stricta bog sandwort	--/--/2B.3	A perennial herb found in alpine boulder and rock fields, alpine dwarf scrub, and meadows, and seeps from 2,440 – 3,960 meters elevation. Blooms July – September (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	The elevation of the project area is below the species preferred range. There is no alpine habitat in the project area.
Sarcobatus baileyi Bailey's greasewood	--/--/2B.3	A perennial deciduous shrub found in alkaline microsites in dry lakes, washes, and roadsides in chenopod scrub from 1,500 – 1,600 meters elevation. Known from the Fish Lake Valley and the Coso Range. Blooms April – July (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable scrub habitat on the project area and the project area is outside of this species known range.

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Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Sidalcea covillei Owens Valley checkerbloom	--/CE/1B.1	A perennial herb found in mesic alkaline microsites in chenopod scrub, meadows, and seeps from 1,095 – 1,415 meters elevation. Widely distributed throughout the Owens Valley. Blooms April – June (CNPS 2021).	**May Occur**	Undeveloped parcels within the project boundaries may contain suitable mesic habitat. There is one CNDDB occurrence within the project boundaries. The occurrence is on an undeveloped parcel in the northeast of the project area in an alkali meadow on the north side of Yaney Street. There is an additional occurrence 200 feet south of the project area in an alkali meadow on the Pauite-Shoshone Indian Reservation (CDFW 2021).
Solorina spongiosa fringed chocolate chip lichen	--/--/2B.2	A crustose lichen found on moss mats in carbonate substrates at seeps in subalpine coniferous forest. No elevation range specified. Known from 1 location on Mount Thompson. No blooming period (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no subalpine coniferous forest in the project area.
Sphenopholis obtusata prairie wedge grass	--/--/2B.2	A perennial herb found in mesic microsites in cismontane woodlands and alkali seeps from 300 – 2,000 meters elevation. Blooms April – July (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable woodland or seep habitat on the project area.
Suaeda occidentalis western seablite	--/--/2B.3	An annual herb found in alkaline mesic microsites in Great Basin scrub from 1,200 – 1,500 meters elevation. Blooms July – September (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable scrub habitat on the project area.
Thelypodium integrifolium ssp. *complanatum* foxtail thelypodium	--/--/2B.2	An annual or perennial herb found in alkaline or subalkaline mesic microsites in seeps and Great Basin scrub from 1,100 – 2,500 meters elevation. Widely distributed in the northern Owens Valley and Long Valley. Blooms June – October (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable scrub or seep habitat on the project area.
Trichophorum pumilum little bulrush	--/--/2B.2	A perennial rhizomatous herb found on carbonate substrates on riverbanks, bogs, fens, marshes, swamps, and riparian scrub from 2,860 – 3,250 meters elevation. Blooms in August (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	The elevation of the project area is below the species preferred range.

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Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Triglochin palustris marsh arrow-grass	--/--/2B.3	A perennial rhizomatous herb found in mesic microsites in meadows, seeps, marshes, and subalpine coniferous forests, and freshwater marshes and swamps from 2,285 – 3,700 meters elevation. Blooms July – August (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	The elevation of the project area is below the species preferred range.
Viola pinetorum ssp. *grisea* grey-leaved violet	--/--/1B.2	A perennial herb found in meadows, seeps, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest from 1,500 – 3,400 meters elevation. Blooms April-July (CNPS 2021).	Will Not Occur	There is no suitable meadow, seep, or forest habitat in the project area and the project area is outside of this species known range. There are no reported occurrences of this species in the CNDDB within 10 miles of the project area (CDFW 2021).
Sensitive Natural Communities				
Alkali Meadow	--/--/--	Alkali meadows occur in areas with a shallow water table (1 – 3 meters deep) and alkaline soils (Sawyer and Keeler 1995). Alkali meadows in Owens Valley occur in a broad zone at the toe slopes of the giant alluvial fans coming down the west side of Owens Valley from the Sierra. Commonly present species include sacaton, saltgrass, beardless wild rye, Baltic rush, American licorice, and rabbitbrush.	**May Occur**	Undeveloped parcels within the project area may contain this sensitive natural community. Site specific surveys will need to be conducted when specific projects are proposed.
Transmontane Alkali Marsh	--/--/--	The Transmontane Alkali Marsh plant community is dominated primarily by *Carex* sp. and *Juncus* sp. although other wetland obligates are also occasionally present. These areas are inundated or saturated with water throughout the winter and spring. This plant community frequently occurs around natural drainage channels, levees, and irrigation ditches (The Nature Conservancy 1994).	**May Occur**	Undeveloped parcels within the project area may contain this sensitive natural community. Site specific surveys will need to be conducted when specific projects are proposed.

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Scientific Name/Common Name	FESA/CESA/ CRPR or Other State Status*	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Water Birch Riparian Scrub	--/--/--	Water birch riparian scrub communities occur along intermittently saturated stream banks, alluvial terraces, and seeps. Soils are generally alluvial and range from fairly shallow, finely textured to gravelly and bouldery sands and loams. Water birch (*Betula occidentalis*) is dominant or co-dominant in the tall shrub or low tree canopy with other riparian species present in the understory (CNPS 2021).	**May Occur**	Undeveloped parcels within the project area may contain this sensitive natural community. Site specific surveys will need to be conducted when specific projects are proposed.

Note: Shading indicates a species with the potential to occur in the Project Area; these species are evaluated in detail in the body of the report.

* FESA=Federal Endangered Species Act; CESA=California Endangered Species Act; FE – FESA endangered; FT – FESA threatened; FC – FESA candidate; FD – FESA delisted; SE – CESA endangered; ST – CESA threatened; FP – Fully Protected; SSC – state species of special concern; CRPR – California Rare Plant Rank (see definitions of CRPR rankings below)

CNPS ratings:

- 1A = Presumed extirpated in California and rare elsewhere
- 1B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
  - 1B.1 = Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
  - 1B.2 = Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)
  - 1B.3 = Not very endangered in California (fewer than 20% of occurrences threatened)
- 2B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.
  - 2B.1 = Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
  - 2B.2 = Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)
  - 2B.3 = Not very endangered in California (fewer than 20% of occurrences threatened)

Global and State rankings in descending order of sensitivity (1=critically imperiled; 5=demonstrably secure).

** Denotes which set of parcels (Independence, Bishop, Lone Pine) the species was identified as having the potential to in occur based on the USFWS, CNPS, and CNDDB searches for each set of parcels.

Status in the Project Area is assessed as follows. **Will Not Occur**: Species is either sessile (i.e., plants) or so limited to a particular habitat that it cannot disperse on its own and/or habitat suitable for its establishment and survival does not occur in the Project Area; **Not Expected**: Species moves freely and might disperse through or across the Project Area, but suitable habitat for residence or breeding does not occur in the Project Area, potential for an individual of the species to disperse through or forage in the site cannot be excluded with 100% certainty; **Presumed Absent:** Habitat suitable for residence and breeding occurs in the Project Area; however, focused surveys conducted for the current project were negative; **May Occur**: Species was not observed on the site and breeding habitat is not present but the species has the potential to utilize the site for dispersal; **High**: Habitat suitable for residence and breeding occurs in the Project Area and the species has been recorded recently in or near the Project Area, but was not observed during surveys for the current project; **Present**: The species was observed during biological surveys for the current project and is assumed to occupy the Project Area or utilize the Project Area during some portion of its life cycle.

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