

# BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

Terrestrial Wildlife and Botanical Resources

## Red Bluff Apartments Project

Red Bluff, Tehama County, California

March 2022



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# BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

## Red Bluff Apartments

### Project Location:

Red Bluff, Tehama County, California  
Sections 29 & 30, Township 27N, Range 03W

## INTRODUCTION

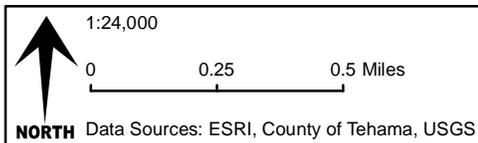
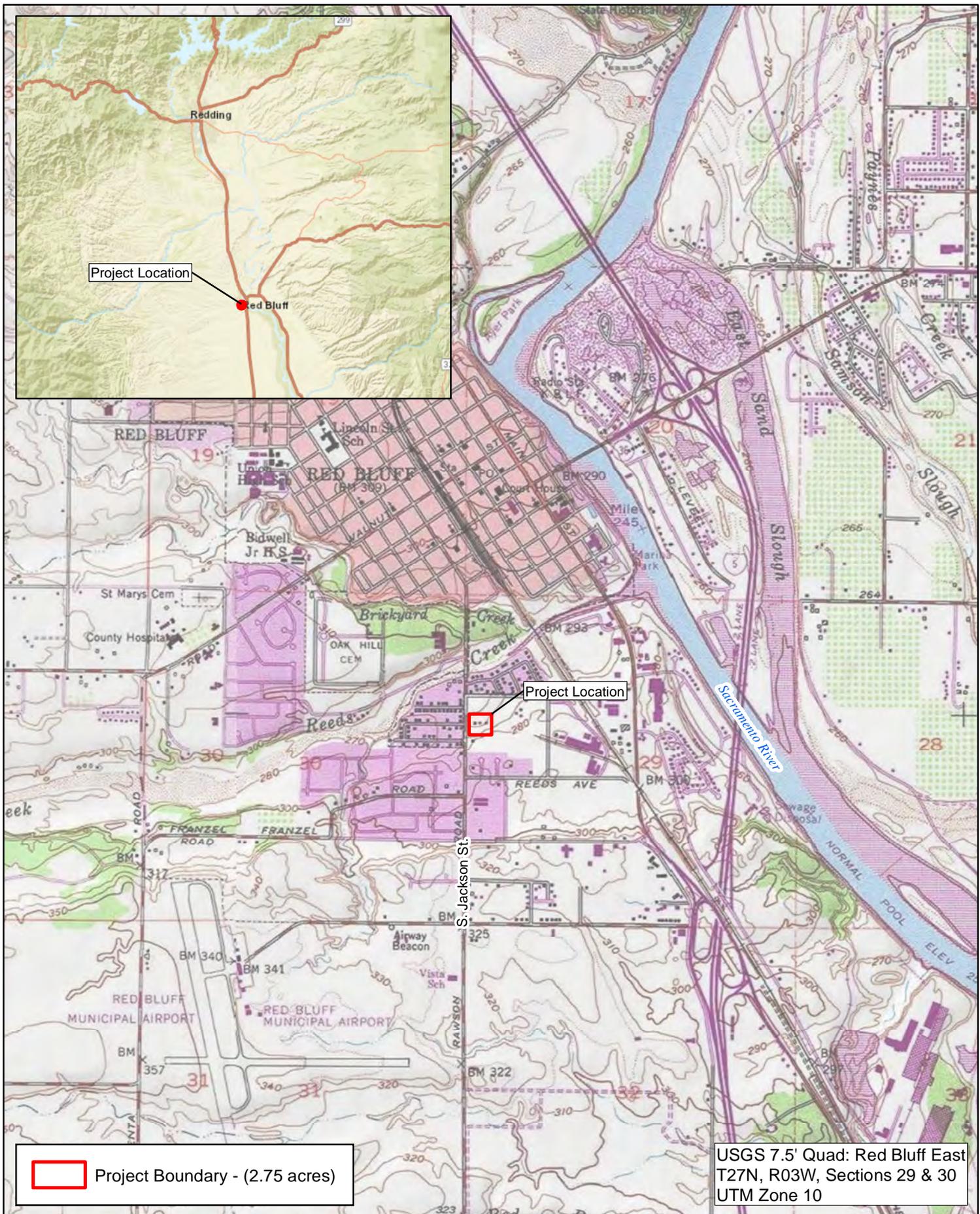
### Purpose and Overview

The purpose of this biological resource assessment (BRA) is to document the endangered, threatened, sensitive, and rare species and their habitats that occur or may occur in the biological survey area (BSA) of the Red Bluff Apartments Project (Project) located at 321 S Jackson Street, Red Bluff, California, 96080 (**Figure 1**). The BSA is in the City of Red Bluff and encompasses an approximately 2.75-acre parcel, Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 033-130-028, and is currently an empty lot that contains the foundation of old structures. A residential development is planned for this site.

The BSA is the area where the focus of the biological assessments and surveys are conducted (**Figure 2**) and encompasses all areas that are anticipated to be impacted by the Project. Gallaway Enterprises conducted biological and botanical habitat assessments within the BSA to evaluate site conditions and the potential for biological and botanical species to occur. Other primary references consulted include species lists and information gathered using United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system, California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) inventory of rare and endangered plants, and literature review. The results of the BRA are the findings of habitat assessments and the recommendations for avoidance and minimization measures.

### Project Location and Environmental Setting

The BSA is located in the Sacramento Valley, west of the Sacramento River, in the City of Red Bluff along S Jackson Street, latitude 40.165943, longitude -122.237078. The surrounding area consists of residential developments and vacant, undeveloped lots. The BSA has been significantly disturbed from past land use. A residence and multiple outbuildings occurred within the northern portion of the BSA until 2015. These structures were demolished and removed sometime in 2015 or 2016. Only concrete foundations, perimeter fencing, and a gravel driveway remain from the previously existing residential land use. There are residential homes located north, west, and east of the BSA and a vacant lot occurs south of the BSA. The overall topography of the BSA is flat; however, a flat-topped hill with steep graded sides occurs in the southeast corner of the BSA. Soils within the BSA are silty loams and loams with a deep restrictive layer of more than 80 inches in depth. The average annual precipitation for the area is 23.2 inches and the average temperature is 62.8° F (WRCC 2022).



Red Bluff Apartments Project  
Regional Location  
Figure 1



40.166399,  
-122.237723

S Jackson St

40.165487,  
-122.236431



Project Boundary - (2.75 acres)

Biological Survey Area - (2.75 acres)

USGS 7.5' Quad: Red Bluff East  
T27N, R03W, Sections 29 & 30  
UTM Zone 10



1:1,000

0 50 100 Feet

Data Sources: ESRI, County of Tehama,  
Maxar 09/11/2019

Red Bluff Apartments Project  
Biological Survey Area  
Figure 2



## Project Description

The Project includes the entire 2.75-acre parcel (APN 033-130-028) located at 321 South Jackson Street in Red Bluff. The development of residential apartments is planned within the BSA.

## METHODS

### References Consulted

Gallaway Enterprises obtained lists of special-status species that occur in the vicinity of the BSA. The CDFW CNDDDB and USFWS and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) critical habitat Geographic Information System (GIS) shapefiles were also consulted, and a map was created showing special-status species and critical habitat occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the BSA (**Figure 3**). Other primary sources of information regarding the potential occurrence of special-status species and their habitats within the BSA are:

- The USFWS IPaC Official Species List for the Project boundary, February 3, 2022, Project Code: 2022-0024922 (**Appendix A; Species Lists**);
- The results of a species record search of the CDFW CNDDDB, RareFind 5, for the 7.5-minute USGS “Red Bluff West” (4012223), “Red Bluff East” (4012222), “West of Gerber” (4012213), and “Gerber” (4012212) quadrangles (**Appendix A; Species Lists**);
- The review of the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California for the 7.5-minute USGS “Red Bluff West” (4012223), “Red Bluff East” (4012222), “West of Gerber” (4012213), and “Gerber” (4012212) quadrangles, February 3, 2022. (**Appendix A; Species Lists**);
- USFWS Critical Habitat Portal, February 3, 2022; and
- Results from the biological and botanical habitat assessments conducted by Gallaway Enterprises on February 9 and March 26, 2022 (**Appendix B: Observed Species List; Appendix C: Project Site Photos**).

### Special-Status Species

Special-status species that have potential to occur in the BSA are those that fall into one of the following categories:

- Listed as threatened or endangered, or are proposed or candidates for listing under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA, 14 California Code of Regulations 670.5) or the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA, 50 Code of Federal Regulations 17.12);
- Listed as a Species of Special Concern (SSC) by CDFW or protected under the California Fish and Game Code (i.e., Fully Protected species);
- Ranked by the CNPS as 1A, 1B, or 2;
- Protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA);
- Protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act; or
- Species that are otherwise protected under policies or ordinances at the local or regional level as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, §15380).



## **Critical Habitat**

The ESA requires that critical habitat be designated for all federally listed species. Critical habitat is designated for areas that provide essential habitat elements that enable a species' survival, and which are occupied by the species during the species' listing under the ESA. Areas outside of the species' range of occupancy during the time of its listing can also be determined as critical habitat if the agency decides that the area is essential to the conservation of the species.

The USFWS Critical Habitat Portal was accessed on February 3, 2022 to determine whether designated critical habitat occurs within or adjacent to the BSA. Appropriate Federal Registers were also used to confirm the presence or absence of critical habitat.

## **Sensitive Natural Communities**

Sensitive Natural Communities (SNCs) are monitored by CDFW with the goal of preserving these areas of habitat that are rare or ecologically important. Many SNCs are designated as such because they represent a historical landscape and are typically preserved as valued components of California's diverse habitat assemblage.

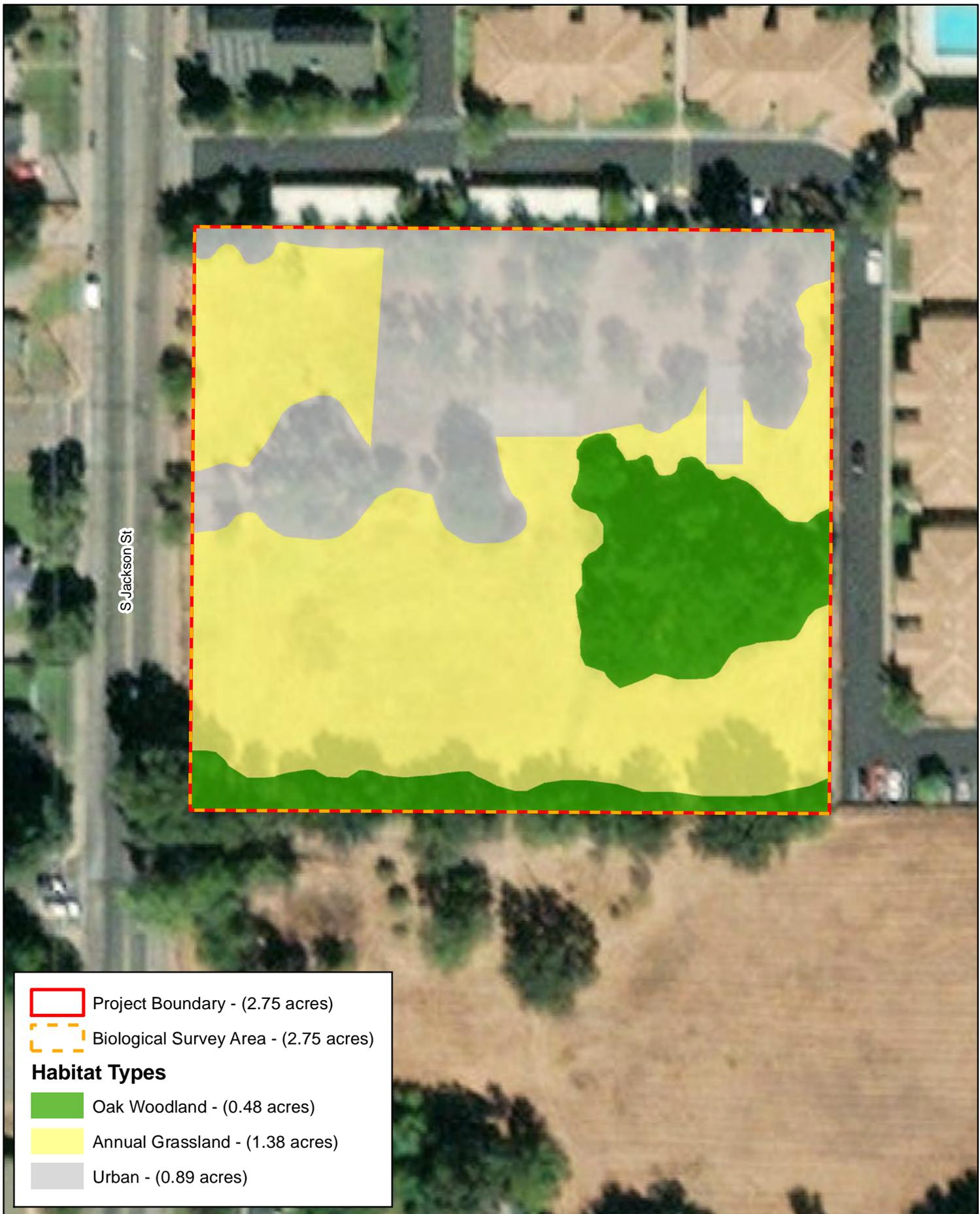
## **Habitat Assessments**

Habitat assessments were conducted within the BSA by Gallaway Enterprises staff (**Figure 4**). A biological habitat assessment was conducted by Biologist Laurens Kuypers on February 9, 2022 and a botanical habitat assessment was conducted by Senior Botanist Elena Gregg on March 26, 2022.

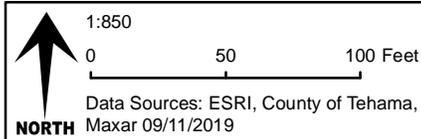
Habitat assessments for botanical and wildlife species were conducted to determine the suitable habitat elements for special-status species within the BSA. The habitat assessments were conducted by walking the entire BSA, where accessible, and recording observed species and specific habitat types and elements. Any habitat of special-status species was evaluated for quality based on vegetation composition and structure, physical features (e.g., soils, elevation), microclimate, surrounding area, presence of predatory species and available resources (e.g., prey items, nesting substrates), and land-use patterns.

## **Protocol-level Botanical Survey**

A protocol-level botanical survey was conducted by Mrs. Gregg within the BSA on March 26, 2022. The protocol-level botanical survey was conducted for all special status-plant species with blooming periods that overlapped the survey date. The survey was conducted by walking in all accessible areas of the BSA and taking inventory of observed botanical species and habitat elements. A Trimble Global Positioning System (GPS) unit was on hand to record the location, extent, and estimated number of individuals of any special-status plant populations observed within the BSA. A complete list of plant species observed within the BSA is included in **Appendix B**.



Project Boundary - (2.75 acres)  
 Biological Survey Area - (2.75 acres)  
**Habitat Types**  
 Oak Woodland - (0.48 acres)  
 Annual Grassland - (1.38 acres)  
 Urban - (0.89 acres)



Red Bluff Apartments Project  
Habitat Types  
Figure 4

## RESULTS

### Habitat Types

The habitat types present within the BSA have been classified, as detailed below, to follow the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System classification scheme identified in *A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California* (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988). A map depicting the approximate extent of the habitat types within the BSA is included as **Figure 4**.

#### Annual Grassland

Disturbed annual grassland habitat occurs throughout the BSA, which is a vacant lot that has been heavily altered by the historic residential uses of the property. The annual grassland occurring in the BSA is vegetated with annual grasses and forbs primarily composed of wall-hare barley (*Hordeum murinum*), common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*), annual lupine (*Lupinus bicolor*), perennial rye-grass (*Festuca perennis*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*) and winter vetch (*Vicia villosa*). A variety of ground-nesting avian species, reptiles, and small mammals use grassland habitat for breeding, while many other wildlife species use it primarily for foraging and require other habitat characteristics such as rocky outcroppings, cliffs, caves, or ponds to find shelter and cover. Common species found utilizing this habitat type include western fence lizards, common garter snakes (*Thamnophis elegans*), California ground squirrels, jackrabbits (*Lepus californicus*), and a variety of foraging and ground-nesting bird species.

#### Oak Woodland

Oak woodland habitat varies from savanna-like to forest-like stands with partially closed canopies, comprised mostly of winter-deciduous, broad-leaved species. Denser stands typically grow in valley soils along natural drainages. Within the BSA the oak woodland canopy is dominated almost exclusively by valley oaks (*Quercus lobata*) and interior live oaks (*Quercus wislizeni*) with only a few scattered blue oaks (*Quercus douglasii*). The understory of the oak woodland within the BSA is composed of annual grassland. The valley oak woodland habitat type provides foraging ground for a variety of wildlife species and breeding habitat for reptiles and mammals, including bats and nesting birds.

#### Urban

The vegetation of urban habitat is variable in structure and species composition including primarily ornamental landscaping; however, urban habitat can also incorporate native tree species. The urban habitat occurring within the BSA consists of a mix of ornamental trees and shrubs, as well as a variety of fruit and nut trees that had been planted for residential use. The dominant trees present in the urban habitat within the BSA were sweet almond (*Prunus dulcis*). Urban vegetation provides a habitat for wide variety of wildlife species; particularly for species that have high tolerance of human disturbance, such as corvids (*Corvus* spp.), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and feral cats (*Felis catus*).

### Critical Habitat

There is no critical habitat present within the BSA.

### Sensitive Natural Communities

No SNC occur within the BSA.

## Special-Status Species

A summary of special-status species assessed for potential occurrence within the BSA based on the USFWS IPaC species list, CNDDDB, and the CNPS inventory of rare and endangered plants within the “Red Bluff West” (4012223), “Red Bluff East” (4012222), “West of Gerber” (4012213), “Gerber” (4012212) USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. The potential for each species to occur within the BSA are described in **Table 1**. Potential for occurrence was determined by reviewing database queries from federal and state agencies, performing field visits, and evaluating habitat characteristics.

**Table 1. Special-status species and sensitive natural communities and their potential to occur in the BSA of the Red Bluff Apartments Project, Tehama County, CA**

Common Name ( <i>Scientific Name</i> )	Status Fed/State/ CNPS	Associated Habitats	Potential for Occurrence
<b>SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES</b>			
<b>Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest</b>	_/_SNC/_/_	Riparian forest.	<u>None</u> . There is no designated Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest within the BSA.
<b>Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest</b>	_/_SNC/_/_	Riparian forest.	<u>None</u> . There is no designated Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest within the BSA.
<b>Great Valley Valley Oak Riparian Forest</b>	_/_SNC/_/_	Riparian forest.	<u>None</u> . There is no designated Great Valley Valley Oak Riparian Forest within the BSA.
<b>Great Valley Willow Scrub</b>	_/_SNC/_/_	Willow scrub.	<u>None</u> . There is no designated Great Valley Willow Scrub within the BSA.
<b>Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool</b>	_/_SNC/_/_	Vernal pools.	<u>None</u> . There is no designated Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool habitat within the BSA.
<b>PLANTS</b>			
<b>Adobe lily</b> ( <i>Fritillaria pluriflora</i> )	_/_/1B.2	Adobe soils. (Blooming Period [BP]: Feb – Apr)	<u>None</u> . No adobe soils present in the BSA and not observed during protocol-level botanical survey.
<b>Ahart’s dwarf rush</b> ( <i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>ahartii</i> )	_/_/1B.2	Edges of vernal pools in valley & foothill grassland. (BP: Mar – May)	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA and not observed during protocol-level botanical survey.

<b>Common Name</b> <i>(Scientific Name)</i>	<b>Status</b> Fed/State/ CNPS	<b>Associated Habitats</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<b>PLANTS</b>			
<b>Ahart's paronychia</b> <i>(Paronychia ahartii)</i>	_/_/1B.1	Vernal pools and mesic habitat in stony, barren clay soils. (BP: Feb – Jun)	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA and not observed during protocol-level botanical survey.
<b>Dwarf downingia</b> <i>(Downingia pusilla)</i>	_/_/2B.2	Wetlands and vernal pools within valley & foothill grasslands. (BP: Mar – May)	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA and not observed during protocol-level botanical survey.
<b>Legenere</b> <i>(Legenere limosa)</i>	_/_/1B.1	Vernal pools. (BP: Apr – Jun)	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>Red Bluff dwarf rush</b> <i>(Juncus leiospermus</i> <i>var. leiospermus)</i>	_/_/1B.1	Vernal pools and vernal mesic sites. (BP: Mar – Jun)	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA and not observed during protocol-level botanical survey.
<b>Silky cryptantha</b> <i>(Cryptantha crinita)</i>	_/_/1B.2	Gravelly streambeds and wetland swales. (BP: Apr – May)	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA
<b>Slender Orcutt grass</b> <i>(Orcuttia tenuis)</i>	FT/SE/1B.1	In gravelly substrate associated with vernal pool and wetlands. (BP: May – Sep [Oct])	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA
<b>Stony Creek spurge</b> <i>(Euphorbia ocellata</i> <i>ssp. rattanii)</i>	FT/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, stream banks of riparian scrub, valley foothill grassland with sandy or rocky soils (BP: May – Oct)	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>			
<b>Conservancy fairy shrimp</b> <i>(Branchinecta conservatio)</i>	FE/_/_	Deep, turbid vernal pools.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>Monarch butterfly</b> <i>(Danaus plexippus)</i>	FC/_/_	Egg and larval stage dependent upon milkweed. Adults migrate seasonally, amassing in in dense tree canopies; e.g., eucalyptus.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat nor any milkweed plants present within the BSA.

<b>Common Name</b> <i>(Scientific Name)</i>	<b>Status</b> Fed/State/ CNPS	<b>Associated Habitats</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>			
<b>Valley elderberry longhorn beetle</b> <i>(Desmocerus californicus dimorphus)</i>	FT/_/_	Blue elderberry shrubs, usually associated with riparian areas.	<u>None</u> . There are no elderberry shrubs present within the BSA.
<b>Vernal pool fairy shrimp</b> <i>(Branchinecta lynchi)</i>	FT/_/_	Vernal pools.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>Vernal pool tadpole shrimp</b> <i>(Lepidurus packardii)</i>	FE/_/_	Deep vernal pools.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>FISH</b>			
<b>Chinook salmon</b> Sacramento River winter-run Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) <i>(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)</i>	FE/SE/_	Sacramento River and its tributaries.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>Chinook salmon</b> Central Valley spring- run ESU <i>(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)</i>	FT/ST/_	Sacramento River and its tributaries.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>Green sturgeon</b> Southern Distinct Population Segment (DPS) <i>(Acipenser medirostris)</i>	FT/SSC/_		<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>Steelhead</b> California Central Valley DPS <i>(Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus)</i>	FT/_/_	Sacramento River and its tributaries.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.

<b>Common Name</b> <i>(Scientific Name)</i>	<b>Status</b> Fed/State/ CNPS	<b>Associated Habitats</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<b>FISH</b>			
<b>Delta smelt</b> <i>(Hypomesus transpacificus)</i>	FT/SE/_	Found only from the San Pablo Bay upstream through the Delta in Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo Counties.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>HERPTILES</b>			
<b>California red-legged frog</b> <i>(Rana draytonii)</i>	FT/SSC/_	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>Foothill yellow-legged frog</b> Northwest/North Coast Clade <i>(Rana boylei)</i>	_/SSC/_	Partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with rocky substrates in a variety of habitats, commonly found in canyons and narrow streams.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>Giant garter snake</b> <i>(Thamnophis gigas)</i>	FT/ST/_	Prefers freshwater marsh and low gradient streams. Has adapted to rice paddies, drainage canals, and irrigation ditches.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>Western spadefoot</b> <i>(Spea hammondi)</i>	_/SSC/_	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Open, sparsely vegetated, intermittent pools are essential for breeding (January through May).	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>Western pond turtle</b> <i>(Emys marmorata)</i>	_/SSC/_	Bodies of water with deep pools, emergent vegetation for foraging and cover, and locations for basking and nesting.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.

<b>Common Name</b> <i>(Scientific Name)</i>	<b>Status</b> Fed/State/ CNPS	<b>Associated Habitats</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<b>BIRDS</b>			
<b>Bank swallow</b> <i>(Riparia riparia)</i>	_/ST/_	Requires vertical banks or cliffs with fine-textured sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting burrow.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>Burrowing owl</b> <i>(Athene cunicularia)</i>	_/SSC/_	Grasslands or openings with friable soils, rodent burrows, or man-made structures (e.g., culverts, debris piles).	<u>None</u> . Mature trees throughout the BSA that can be used as predator perches make the area unsuitable for nesting.
<b>Least Bell's vireo</b> <i>(Vireo bellii pusillus)</i>	FE/SE/_	Willows and dense valley foothill riparian habitat.	<u>None</u> . The BSA is outside of the present known range of this species (USFWS 1998).
<b>Swainson's hawk</b> <i>(Buteo swainsoni)</i>	_/ST/_	Valleys and low foothills. Requires tall trees for nesting and open land for foraging, preferably grasslands and grain or pasture fields.	<b>Low</b> . There are few trees within the BSA that could provide suitable nesting habitat and there are no known active nests within 10 miles.
<b>Tricolored blackbird</b> <i>(Agelaius tricolor)</i>	_/ST/_	Colonial nester in large freshwater marshes. Requires open, accessible water source and does most of its foraging in open habitats such as farm fields, pastures, cattle pens, large lawns.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>Yellow-billed cuckoo</b> Western U.S. DPS <i>(Coccyzus americanus occidentalis)</i>	FT/SE/_	Nests in dense riparian forests that occur in patch sizes of 25 acres or greater with a width of at least 330 feet.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>White-tailed kite</b> <i>(Elanus leucurus)</i>	_/FP/_	Forages in open grasslands, meadows, agricultural areas; nests in dense tree stands.	<b>Low</b> . There is limited nesting habitat present within oak woodland.

Common Name ( <i>Scientific Name</i> )	Status Fed/State/ CNPS	Associated Habitats	Potential for Occurrence
<b>BIRDS</b>			
<b>Yellow warbler</b> ( <i>Setophaga petechia</i> )	_/SSC/_	Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets and riparian vegetation in close proximity to water along streams and in wet meadows.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>Yellow-breasted chat</b> ( <i>Icteria virens</i> )	_/SSC/_	Dense riparian thickets of willows, vines, and brush associated with streams and other wetland habitats.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>MAMMALS</b>			
<b>Pallid bat</b> ( <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> )	_/SSC/_	Rocky outcroppings to open, sparsely vegetated grasslands with nearby water source. Day and night roosts include crevices in rocky outcrops and cliffs, caves, mines, trees (e.g., cavities and exfoliating bark), and various human structures (i.e., bridges).	<b>Moderate</b> . There are mature trees with sloughing bark and/or cavities that could potentially provide suitable roosting habitat within the BSA. No evidence of roosting bats was observed during the habitat assessment.
<b>Western mastiff bat</b> ( <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> )	_/SSC/_	Roosts in crevices on cliff faces, rock outcrops with a minimum 2-meter drop-off, bridges, and buildings.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<b>Western red bat</b> ( <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i> )	_/SSC/_	Roosts primarily in trees, less often in shrubs. Roost sites often are in edge habitats adjacent to streams, fields, or urban areas.	<b>Moderate</b> . There are mature trees that could potentially provide suitable roosting habitat within the BSA. No evidence of roosting bats was observed during the habitat assessment.

CODE DESIGNATIONS	
<p><b>FE or FT</b> = Federally proposed or listed as Endangered or Threatened</p> <p><b>FC</b> = Federal Candidate Species</p> <p><b>SE or ST</b>= State Listed as Endangered or Threatened</p> <p><b>SC</b> = State Candidate Species</p> <p><b>SSC</b> = State Species of Special Concern</p> <p><b>FP</b> = State Fully Protected Species</p> <p><b>SNC</b> = CDFW Sensitive Natural Community</p>	<p><b>CNPS California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR):</b></p> <p><b>CRPR 1B</b> = Rare or Endangered in California or elsewhere</p> <p><b>CRPR 2</b> = Rare or Endangered in California, more common elsewhere</p> <p><b>CRPR 3</b> = More information is needed</p> <p><b>CRPR 4</b> = Plants with limited distribution</p> <p><b>0.1</b> = Seriously Threatened</p> <p><b>0.2</b> = Fairly Threatened</p> <p><b>0.3</b> = Not very Threatened</p>
<p><b>Potential for Occurrence:</b> for plants it is considered the potential to occur during the survey period; for birds and bats it is considered the potential to breed, forage, roost, or over-winter in the BSA during migration. Any bird or bat species could fly over the BSA, but this is not considered a potential occurrence. The categories for the potential for occurrence include:</p> <p><b>None:</b> The species or natural community is known not to occur and has no potential to occur in the BSA based on sufficient surveys, the lack suitable habitat, and/or the BSA is well outside of the known distribution of the species.</p> <p><b>Low:</b> Potential habitat in the BSA is sub-marginal and/or the species is known to occur in the vicinity of the BSA.</p> <p><b>Moderate:</b> Suitable habitat is present in the BSA and/or the species is known to occur in the vicinity of the BSA. Pre-construction surveys may be required.</p> <p><b>High:</b> Habitat in the BSA is highly suitable for the species and there are reliable records close to the BSA, but the species was not observed. Pre-construction surveys required, with the exception of indicators for foraging habitat.</p> <p><b>Known:</b> Species was detected in the BSA or a recent reliable record exists for the BSA.</p>	

### **Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants**

There were no endangered, threatened, or rare plants observed within the BSA on March 26, 2022 and no suitable habitat elements for special-status plant species were observed during the habitat evaluation conducted. A complete list of plant species observed within the BSA can be found in **Appendix B**.

### **Endangered, Threatened, and Special-Status Wildlife**

A wildlife habitat assessment was conducted within the BSA on February 4, 2022. Potentially suitable habitat was identified for Swainson’s hawk, white-tailed kite, pallid bat, western red bat, and avian species protected under the MBTA and CFGC.

#### **Swainson’s hawk**

Swainson’s hawks are listed under the CESA as threatened. They are found throughout the western part of the United States and from Canada to Mexico. Swainson’s hawks are a fairly large, slender hawk with three different color morph displays. The most common morph in northern California is the dark morph, which demonstrates black to dark brown under coverts and flight feathers. Suitable habitat includes open grasslands or agricultural fields that are adjacent to a riparian forest or oak woodland. Swainson’s hawks primarily nest in riparian forests next to open fields that provide foraging opportunities. Nesting and courtship begin in April. Current threats facing the Swainson’s hawk are loss of nesting and foraging habitat, change in agricultural regimes, pesticides, poaching and human disturbances (CDFW 1994).

### **CNDDDB occurrences**

There is only one (1) CNDDDB occurrence of Swainson's hawk within 5 miles (#647) and only two (2) other occurrences within 10 miles of the BSA (#2672, 2673). None of these occurrences have observed nesting activity within the last 5 years.

### **Status of Swainson's hawk occurring within the BSA**

Swainson's hawks forage for small mammals and insects in open grasslands, low-growing crops and pastures. Adjacent land surrounding the BSA consists primarily of residential development. Swainson's hawks nest in trees taller than 10 feet in wetlands and along drainages, or in windbreaks in fields and around farmsteads (Tesky 1994). There are trees taller than 10 feet within the BSA; as such, there is suitable nesting habitat for Swainson's hawks within the BSA and possible foraging habitat adjacent to the BSA. Swainson's hawks will forage up to 10 miles from their nest; however, according to the current data in the CNDDDB, there are no known active nests within 10 miles of the BSA. Due to the location of the BSA adjacent to residential neighborhoods and busy streets and given that there are no active nests within 10 miles of the BSA, there is low potential for Swainson's hawks to nest or forage within the BSA.

### **White-tailed kite**

The white-tailed kite was listed as Fully Protected by the State of California in 1957. They are yearlong residents in coastal and valley lowlands; frequently found near agricultural areas. White-tailed kites also inhabit herbaceous and open stages of most habitats in cismontane California. They forage in undisturbed, open grasslands, meadows, farmlands, and emergent wetlands; however, they will rarely dive into tall cover. They use a variety of tree species to perch and roost, preferring to place their nests near tops of dense oak, willow, or other tree stands. Nests are usually located near an open foraging area that supports dense vole populations.

### **CNDDDB occurrences**

There is only one (1) CNDDDB occurrence of white-tailed kite within 5 miles of the BSA (#10); it was identified 4 miles southeast of the BSA in 1993.

### **Status of white-tailed kite occurring in the BSA**

There are a small number of trees tall enough to support white-tailed kite nesting within the BSA; however, due to the limited amount of nesting substrate and foraging habitat within the BSA, there is low potential for white-tailed kite to occur.

### **Pallid bat**

Pallid bats are designated as a CDFW SSC. Pallid bats roost alone, in small groups (2 to 20 bats), or gregariously (hundreds of individuals). Day and night roosts include crevices in rocky outcrops and cliffs, caves, mines, trees (e.g., basal hollows of coast redwoods and giant sequoias, bole cavities of oaks, exfoliating Ponderosa pine and valley oak bark, deciduous trees in riparian areas, and fruit trees in orchards), and various human structures such as bridges (especially wooden and concrete girder designs), barns, porches, bat boxes, and human-occupied as well as vacant buildings. Roosts generally have unobstructed entrances/exits, are high above the ground, warm, and inaccessible to terrestrial predators. However, this species has also been found roosting on or near the ground under burlap sacks, stone piles,

rafts, and baseboards. Lewis 1996 found that pallid bats have low roost fidelity and both pregnant and lactating pallid bats changed roosts an average of once every 1.4 days throughout the summer. Overwintering roosts have relatively cool, stable temperatures and are located in protected structures beneath the forest canopy or on the ground, out of direct sunlight. In other parts of the species' range, males and females have been found hibernating alone or in small groups, wedged deeply into narrow fissures in mines, caves, and buildings. At low latitudes, outdoor winter activity has been reported at temperatures between -5 and 10 °C (WBWG 2022).

#### **CNDDB Occurrences**

The nearest occurrence of pallid bat is located approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the BSA (#384). This occurrence states that pallid bats were observed in a riparian area in 1999.

#### **Status of pallid bat occurring in the BSA**

Mature trees within the BSA could potentially provide suitable roosting habitat for pallid bat. Evidence of roosting (i.e., urine stains and guano) was not observed during the biological habitat assessment. There is **moderate** potential for pallid bat to occur within the BSA.

#### **Western red bat**

Western red bat is designated as a CDFW SSC. Western red bats are typically solitary, roosting primarily in the foliage of trees or shrubs. Day roosts are commonly in edge habitats adjacent to streams or open fields, in orchards, and sometimes in urban areas. There may be an association with intact riparian habitat (particularly willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores). Roost sites are generally hidden from view from all directions except below; lack obstruction beneath, allowing the bat to drop downward for flight; lack lower perches that would allow visibility by predators; have dark ground cover to minimize solar reflection; have nearby vegetation to reduce wind and dust; and are generally located on the south or southwest side of a tree. Red bats generally begin to forage one to two hours after sunset. Although some may forage all night, most typically have an initial foraging period corresponding to the early period of nocturnal insect activity, and a minor secondary activity period corresponding to insects that become active several hours before sunrise. Red bats mate in late summer or early fall. Females become pregnant in spring and have a pregnancy that lasts 80 to 90 days. Females may have litters of up to five (5) pups per year. This species is considered to be highly migratory. Although generally solitary, red bats appear to migrate in groups and forage in close association with one another in summer. The timing of migration and the summer ranges of males and females seem to be different. Winter behavior of this species is poorly understood (WBWG 2021).

#### **CNDDB Occurrences**

There is one (1) CNDDB occurrence of western red bat within 5 miles of the BSA (#50) where bats were detected in a riparian area 1.5 miles southeast of the BSA in 1999.

#### **Status of western red bats occurring within the BSA**

Mature trees within the BSA could potentially provide suitable roosting habitat for western red bat. Evidence of roosting (i.e., urine stains and guano) was not observed during the biological habitat assessment. There is **moderate** potential for western red bat to occur within the BSA.

### **Migratory birds and raptors**

Nesting birds are protected under the MBTA (16 USC 703) and the CFGC (§3503). The MBTA (16 USC §703) prohibits the killing of migratory birds or the destruction of their occupied nests and eggs except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the USFWS. The bird species covered by the MBTA includes nearly all of those that breed in North America, excluding introduced (i.e., exotic) species (50 Code of Federal Regulations §10.13). Activities that involve the removal of vegetation including trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs or ground disturbance has the potential to affect bird species protected by the MBTA.

The CFGC (§3503.5) states that it is “unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes (hawks, eagles, and falcons) or Strigiformes (owls) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.” Take includes the disturbance of an active nest resulting in the abandonment or loss of young. The CFGC (§3503) also states that “it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto.”

### **CNDDDB occurrences**

The majority of migratory birds and raptors protected under the MBTA and CFGC are not recorded in the CNDDDB because they are abundant and widespread.

### **Status of migratory birds and raptors occurring in the BSA**

There is potentially suitable habitat for a variety of nesting avian species within the BSA.

## **REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

The following describes federal, state, and local environmental laws and policies that may be relevant if the BSA were to be developed or modified.

### **Federal**

#### **Federal Endangered Species Act**

The United States Congress passed the ESA in 1973 to protect species that are endangered or threatened with extinction. The ESA is intended to operate in conjunction with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to help protect the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend.

Under the ESA, species may be listed as either “endangered” or “threatened.” Endangered means a species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Threatened means a species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. All species of plants and animals, except non-native species and pest insects, are eligible for listing as endangered or threatened. The USFWS also maintains a list of “candidate” species. Candidate species are species for which there is enough information to warrant proposing them for listing, but that have not yet been proposed. “Proposed” species are those that have been proposed for listing but have not yet been listed.

The ESA makes it unlawful to “take” a listed animal without a permit. Take is defined as “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct.”

Through regulations, the term “harm” is defined as “an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering.”

### **Migratory Bird Treaty Act**

The MBTA (16 USC §703) prohibits the killing of migratory birds or the destruction of their occupied nests and eggs except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the USFWS. The bird species covered by the MBTA includes nearly all of those that breed in North America, excluding introduced (i.e., exotic) species (50 Code of Federal Regulations §10.13).

## **State of California**

### **California Endangered Species Act**

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) is similar to the ESA but pertains to state-listed endangered and threatened species. The CESA requires state agencies to consult with the CDFW when preparing documents to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose is to ensure that the actions of the lead agency do not jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction, or adverse modification of habitat essential to the continued existence of those species. In addition to formal listing under the federal and state endangered species acts, “species of special concern” receive consideration by CDFW. Species of special concern are those whose numbers, reproductive success, or habitat may be threatened.

### **California Fish and Game Code (§3503.5)**

The CFGC (§3503.5) states that it is “unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes (hawks, eagles, and falcons) or Strigiformes (all owls except barn owls) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.” Take includes the disturbance of an active nest resulting in the abandonment or loss of young. The CFGC (§3503) also states that “it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto.”

### **California Migratory Bird Protection Act**

The CMBPA amends the CFGC (§3513) to mirror the provisions of the MBTA and allow the State of California to enforce the prohibition of take or possession of any migratory nongame bird as designated in the federal MBTA, including incidental take.

Activities that involve the removal of vegetation including trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs or ground disturbance have the potential to affect bird species protected by the MBTA and CFGC. Thus, vegetation removal and ground disturbance in areas with breeding birds should be conducted outside of the breeding season (approximately March 1 through August 31). If vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities are conducted during the breeding season, then a qualified biologist must determine if there are any nests of bird species protected under the MBTA and CFGC present in the Project area prior to commencement

of vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities. If active nests are located or presumed present, then appropriate avoidance measures (e.g., spatial or temporal buffers) must be implemented.

### **Rare and Endangered Plants**

The CNPS maintains a list of plant species native to California with low population numbers, limited distribution, or otherwise threatened with extinction. This information is published in the Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California. Potential impacts to populations of CNPS California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) plants receive consideration under CEQA review. The CNPS CRPR categorizes plants as follows:

- Rank 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California;
- Rank 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California or elsewhere;
- Rank 2A: Plants presumed extirpated or extinct in California, but not elsewhere;
- Rank 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more numerous elsewhere;
- Rank 3: Plants about which we need more information; and
- Rank 4: Plants of limited distribution.

The California Native Plant Protection Act (CFGF §1900-1913) prohibits the taking, possessing, or sale within the state of any plants with a state designation of rare, threatened, or endangered as defined by CDFW. An exception to this prohibition allows landowners, under specific circumstances, to take listed plant species, provided that the owners first notify CDFW and give the agency at least 10 days to retrieve (and presumably replant) the plants before they are destroyed. Fish and game code §1913 exempts from the ‘take’ prohibition “the removal of endangered or rare native plants from a canal, lateral channel, building site, or road, or other right of way.”

### **California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines §15380**

Although threatened and endangered species are protected by specific federal and state statutes, CEQA Guidelines §15380(d) provides that a species not listed on the federal or state list of protected species may be considered rare or endangered if the species can be shown to meet certain specified criteria. These criteria have been modeled based on the definition in the ESA and the section of the CFGF dealing with rare, threatened, and endangered plants and animals. The CEQA Guidelines (§15380) allows a public agency to undertake a review to determine if a significant effect on species that have not yet been listed by either the USFWS or CDFW (e.g., candidate species, species of concern) would occur. Thus, CEQA provides an agency with the ability to protect a species from a project’s potential impacts until the respective government agencies have an opportunity to designate the species as protected, if warranted.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants**

No special-status plant species were determined to have potential to occur within the BSA; therefore, there will be no effects to botanical species and no avoidance and minimization measures are proposed.

## **Endangered, Threatened, and Special-status Wildlife**

The following minimization and mitigation measures further reduce or eliminate Project associated impacts to special-status wildlife species.

### **Swainson's hawk and white-tailed kite**

- A protocol-level nesting raptor survey shall be conducted within 7 days prior to the initiation of Project activities to determine the presence or absence of active Swainson's hawk or white-tailed kite nests within the BSA or within 500 feet of the Project boundary, where feasible. If an active Swainson's hawk or white-tailed kite nest is found, no work shall occur within 250 feet of the active nest and CDFW shall be consulted.

### **Pallid bat and western red bat**

- If mature trees are proposed for removal, they should be removed and/or fallen between September 16 – March 15 outside of the bat maternity season. Trees should be removed at dusk to minimize impacts to roosting bats.

### **Migratory birds**

- Project activities, including site grubbing and vegetation removal, shall be initiated outside of the bird nesting season (February 1 – August 31).
- If Project activities cannot be initiated outside of the bird-nesting season, then the following will occur:
  - A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey within 250 feet of the BSA, where accessible, within 7 days prior to the start of Project activities.
  - If an active avian nest (i.e., containing egg[s] or young) is observed within the BSA or in an area adjacent to the BSA where impacts could occur, then a species protection buffer will be established. The species protection buffer will be defined by the qualified biologist based on the species, nest type, and tolerance to disturbance. Construction activity shall be prohibited within the buffer zones until the young have fledged or the nest fails. Nests shall be monitored by a qualified biologist once per week and a report submitted to the CEQA lead agency weekly.

## **Other Natural Resources**

### ***Tree Removal***

Prior tree removal activities, a licensed arborist will conduct a tree inventory and health assessment survey for all native trees that occur within the BSA and adhere to all City of Red Bluff tree removal requirements in accordance with Chapter 23A of the Red Bluff Code of Ordinances.

### **§ 23A.18 TREE REPLACEMENT PLANS.**

- (A) Prior to the city approving the removal of any mature native or heritage trees, an applicant shall provide to the Planning Department a plan to mitigate the loss of the trees. Mitigation shall be, on-site or off-site replacement within the city as specified below, or other method approved by the Planning Commission.

- (B) A "Tree Replacement Plan" (TRP) shall accompany all requests for removal of any mature native or heritage trees and shall be submitted to and subject to approval of the Planning Director. The TRP shall be implemented within a period of time specified by Planning Director. The TRP shall include the following information:
- (1) A site plan indicating the locations, species and d.b.h. of all heritage and mature native trees on the lot. A site plan indicating the locations, species and d.b.h. of all heritage and mature native trees to be removed and the proposed locations, species and size of all replacement trees. Replacement trees shall be the same species as those removed. However, unique circumstances may make same species replacement impractical. In those cases, when approved by the City Planning Director, replacement trees may be from the City's Master Plan Tree Plan;
  - (2) A property owner's or authorized agent's statement guaranteeing to irrigate and maintain all replacement trees in a healthy manner for a duration of not less than three years shall be attached to the site plan;
  - (3) Planting and irrigation details; and
  - (4) The schedule for implementing the TRP.

## REFERENCES

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 1994. Staff Report Regarding Mitigation for Impacts to Swainson's Hawks. CDFW. Sacramento, CA.
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- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). 2022. Rarefind 5. California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Sacramento, California. [Accessed 15 February 2022]
- Lewis, S.E. 1994. Night roosting ecology of pallid bats (*Antrozous pallidus*) in Oregon. Am. Midl. Nat 132:219-26.
- Mayer, K. E. and Laudenslayer, W. F. 1988. A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California. State of California, Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Game. Sacramento, CA. 166 pp.
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- USFWS. 1998. Draft Recovery Plan for the Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Portland, Oregon. 139 pp.
- Western Bat Working Group (WBWG). 2022. Western Bat Species Accounts. Available: <http://wbwg.org/western-bat-species> [11 February 2022].
- Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC). 2022. Period of Record Monthly Climate Summary for Red Bluff Muni AP, California (047292). Website [https://wrcc.dri.edu/Climate/west\\_coop\\_summaries.php](https://wrcc.dri.edu/Climate/west_coop_summaries.php) [Accessed 21 March 2022].

## LIST OF PREPARERS

**Elena Gregg.** Senior Botanist. B.S. in Environmental Biology and Management, University of California, Davis. Ms. Gregg has over 16 years' experience conducting rare plant surveys, habitat assessments, wetland delineations, and preparing reports.

**Brittany Reaves.** Associate Biologist and GIS Analyst I. B.S. in Parks and Natural Resources Management, California State University, Chico. Ms. Reaves has more than 5 years of experience conducting wildlife surveys and habitat assessments, field data collection, and preparing technical documents, reports, and maps.

**Anthony McLaughlin.** GIS Analyst and Environmental Planning. B.A in Human Geography with certificates in Geographical Information Systems and Environmental and Land Use Planning. Anthony has more than 5 years conducting spatial analysis, drafting technical reports, and producing high quality cartographic outputs.

# Appendix A

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Species Lists



# United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office  
Federal Building  
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605  
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846  
Phone: (916) 414-6600 Fax: (916) 414-6713

In Reply Refer To:  
Project Code: 2022-0024922  
Project Name: Red Bluff Apartments Project

March 28, 2022

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2))

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

**Migratory Birds:** In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.php>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

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Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

## **Official Species List**

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

### **Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office**

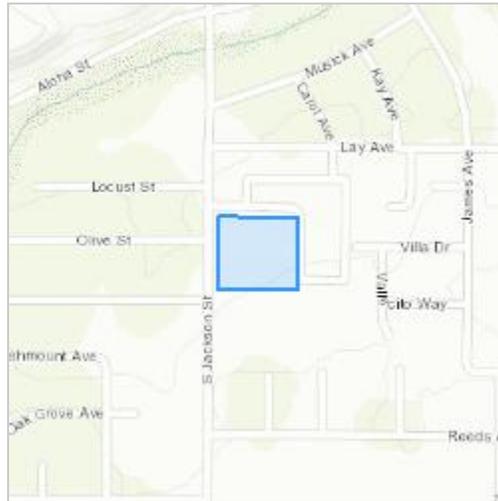
Federal Building  
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605  
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846  
(916) 414-6600

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## Project Summary

Project Code: 2022-0024922  
Event Code: None  
Project Name: Red Bluff Apartments Project  
Project Type: New Constr - Above Ground  
Project Description: apartments development  
Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@40.165943600000006,-122.2370783756763,14z>



Counties: Tehama County, California

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## Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 10 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

### Birds

NAME	STATUS
Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> Population: Western U.S. DPS There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911</a>	Threatened

### Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Giant Garter Snake <i>Thamnophis gigas</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482</a>	Threatened

### Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891</a>	Threatened

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## Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321</a>	Threatened

## Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>	Candidate
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850</a>	Threatened

## Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246</a>	Endangered
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498</a>	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246</a>	Endangered

## Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Slender Orcutt Grass <i>Orcuttia tenuis</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1063">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1063</a>	Threatened

## Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.



# Selected Elements by Common Name

## California Department of Fish and Wildlife

### California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad (West of Gerber (4012213)) OR Gerber (4012212) OR Red Bluff East (4012222) OR Red Bluff West (4012223)

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b>adobe-lily</b> <i>Fritillaria pluriflora</i>	PMLIL0V0F0	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2
<b>Ahart's dwarf rush</b> <i>Juncus leiospermus var. ahartii</i>	PMJUN011L1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
<b>Ahart's paronychia</b> <i>Paronychia ahartii</i>	PDCAR0L0V0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1
<b>Antioch Dunes anthicid beetle</b> <i>Anthicus antiochensis</i>	IICOL49020	None	None	G1	S1	
<b>bank swallow</b> <i>Riparia riparia</i>	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
<b>Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee</b> <i>Andrena blennospermatis</i>	IIHYM35030	None	None	G2	S2	
<b>burrowing owl</b> <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<b>California linderiella</b> <i>Linderiella occidentalis</i>	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
<b>chinook salmon - Sacramento River winter-run ESU</b> <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 7</i>	AFCHA0205B	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1Q	S1	
<b>Crotch bumble bee</b> <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	IIHYM24480	None	None	G3G4	S1S2	
<b>dwarf downingia</b> <i>Downingia pusilla</i>	PDCAM060C0	None	None	GU	S2	2B.2
<b>foothill yellow-legged frog</b> <i>Rana boylei</i>	AAABH01050	None	Endangered	G3	S3	SSC
<b>Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest</b> <i>Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest</i>	CTT61410CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
<b>Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest</b> <i>Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest</i>	CTT61420CA	None	None	G2	S2.2	
<b>Great Valley Valley Oak Riparian Forest</b> <i>Great Valley Valley Oak Riparian Forest</i>	CTT61430CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
<b>Great Valley Willow Scrub</b> <i>Great Valley Willow Scrub</i>	CTT63410CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
<b>green sturgeon - southern DPS</b> <i>Acipenser medirostris pop. 1</i>	AFCAA01031	Threatened	None	G3T1	S1	
<b>Henderson's bent grass</b> <i>Agrostis hendersonii</i>	PMPOA040K0	None	None	G2Q	S2	3.2
<b>hoary bat</b> <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	AMACC05030	None	None	G3G4	S4	



**Selected Elements by Common Name**  
**California Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**California Natural Diversity Database**



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b>least Bell's vireo</b> <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
<b>legenere</b> <i>Legenere limosa</i>	PDCAM0C010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<b>long-eared myotis</b> <i>Myotis evotis</i>	AMACC01070	None	None	G5	S3	
<b>Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool</b> <i>Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool</i>	CTT44110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
<b>osprey</b> <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	ABNKC01010	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<b>pallid bat</b> <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<b>Red Bluff dwarf rush</b> <i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>leiospermus</i>	PMJUN011L2	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1
<b>Sacramento anthicid beetle</b> <i>Anthicus sacramento</i>	IICOL49010	None	None	G1	S1	
<b>silky cryptantha</b> <i>Cryptantha crinita</i>	PDBOR0A0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b>silver-haired bat</b> <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	AMACC02010	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	
<b>steelhead - Central Valley DPS</b> <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 11	AFCHA0209K	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	
<b>Stony Creek spurge</b> <i>Euphorbia ocellata</i> ssp. <i>rattanii</i>	PDEUP0D1P1	None	None	G4T2?	S2?	1B.2
<b>Swainson's hawk</b> <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
<b>tricolored blackbird</b> <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
<b>valley elderberry longhorn beetle</b> <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T2	S3	
<b>vernal pool fairy shrimp</b> <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
<b>vernal pool tadpole shrimp</b> <i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	G4	S3S4	
<b>western mastiff bat</b> <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
<b>western pond turtle</b> <i>Emys marmorata</i>	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<b>western red bat</b> <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	AMACC05060	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<b>western spadefoot</b> <i>Spea hammondi</i>	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3	SSC



**Selected Elements by Common Name**  
**California Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**California Natural Diversity Database**



<b>Species</b>	<b>Element Code</b>	<b>Federal Status</b>	<b>State Status</b>	<b>Global Rank</b>	<b>State Rank</b>	<b>Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP</b>
<b>western yellow-billed cuckoo</b> <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
<b>white-tailed kite</b> <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
<b>woolly meadowfoam</b> <i>Limnanthes floccosa ssp. floccosa</i>	PDLIM02043	None	None	G4T4	S3	4.2
<b>yellow warbler</b> <i>Setophaga petechia</i>	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3S4	SSC
<b>yellow-breasted chat</b> <i>Icteria virens</i>	ABPBX24010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<b>Yuma myotis</b> <i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	

**Record Count: 46**

## Search Results

8 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: CRPR is one of [1A:1B:2A:2B] , Quad is one of [4012222:4012223:4012212:4012213]

SCIENTIFIC NAME	▲ COMMON NAME	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	CA RARE PLANT RANK
<a href="#"><i>Fritillaria pluriflora</i></a>	adobe-lily	Feb-Apr	None	None	1B.2
<a href="#"><i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>ahartii</i></a>	Ahart's dwarf rush	Mar-May	None	None	1B.2
<a href="#"><i>Paronychia ahartii</i></a>	Ahart's paronychia	Feb-Jun	None	None	1B.1
<a href="#"><i>Downingia pusilla</i></a>	dwarf downingia	Mar-May	None	None	2B.2
<a href="#"><i>Legenere limosa</i></a>	legenere	Apr-Jun	None	None	1B.1
<a href="#"><i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>leiospermus</i></a>	Red Bluff dwarf rush	Mar-Jun	None	None	1B.1
<a href="#"><i>Cryptantha crinita</i></a>	silky cryptantha	Apr-May	None	None	1B.2
<a href="#"><i>Euphorbia ocellata</i> ssp. <i>rattanii</i></a>	Stony Creek spurge	May-Oct	None	None	1B.2

Showing 1 to 8 of 8 entries

### Suggested Citation:

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#### CONTACT US

Send questions and comments to [rareplants@cnps.org](mailto:rareplants@cnps.org).

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Developed by  
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# Appendix B

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## Observed Species List

**Plant Species Observed within the Red Bluff Apartments BRA on March 26, 2022**

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	Common fiddleneck
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oats
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Rip-gut brome
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star thistle
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Bindweed
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass
<i>Diospyros sp.</i>	Persimmon
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Long-beaked stork's-bill
<i>Festuca perennis</i>	Rye-grass
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall hare barley
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Hawkbit
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	Annual lupine
<i>Medicago praecox</i>	Mediterranean bur-clover
<i>Morus sp.</i>	Mulberry
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive
<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Bulbous bluegrass
<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Almond
<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue oak
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley oak
<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	Live oak
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Winter vetch
<i>Vinca sp.</i>	Periwinkle

# Appendix C

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Project Site Photos

**Biological Survey Area Photos, Taken February 4, 2022**



View east from the northwest of the BSA.



View west from along the north boundary of the BSA.



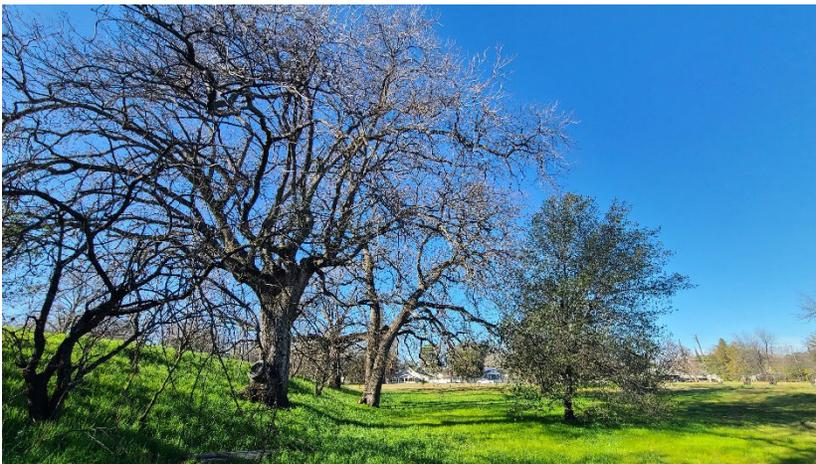
View west from the northeast corner of the BSA.



View southwest from the northeast corner of the BSA.



View southwest of a concrete foundation in the east of the BSA.



View west of oak woodland from the east of the BSA.



View west of overgrown structural foundations within the BSA.



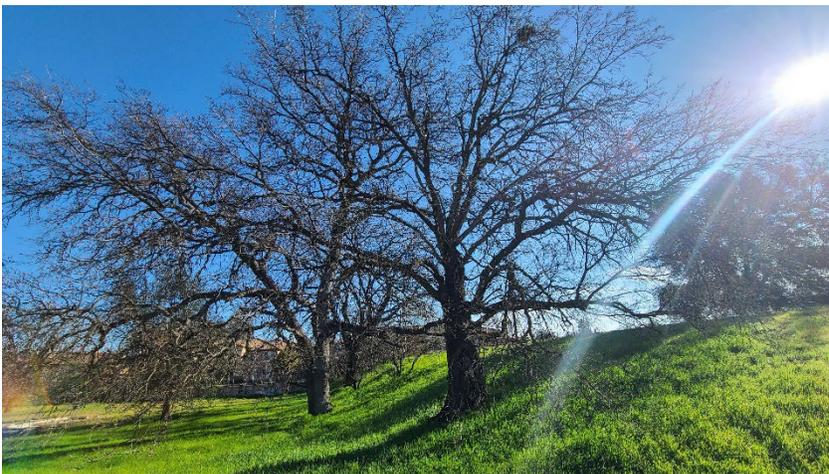
View southwest of disturbed and compacted annual grassland from the edge of a concrete foundation within the BSA.



View west of remains of a removed residential structure located in the BSA.



View east of a compacted driveway that occurs in the west of the BSA.



View east of blue oak canopy containing an inactive raptor nest.



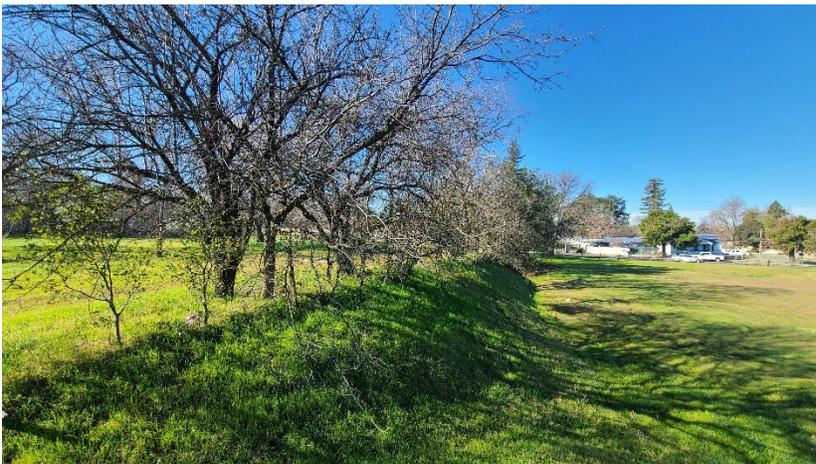
View west of a leveled and compacted field in the southwest of the BSA.



View northwest of the BSA from atop a grassy, flat-topped hill that occurs in the southeast of the BSA.



View west from the southeast corner of the BSA.



View west of the south boundary of the BSA from atop the hill located in the southeast of the BSA