

Appendix C.....

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES DOCUMENTATION

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service List of Threatened and Endangered Species
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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: 2022-0008581
Project Name: Burney Water District Well 9 Improvements

February 16, 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.

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

Project Summary

Project Code: 2022-0008581
Event Code: None
Project Name: Burney Water District Well 9 Improvements
Project Type: Water Supply Facility - Withdrawal - Groundwater
Project Description: Construction of a new well and wellhouse.
Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@40.87634655,-121.6656206594168,14z>



Counties: Shasta County, California

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 7 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 Fisheries¹, 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.

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
Northern Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1123	Threatened

Amphibians

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

Fishes

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

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246	Endangered
Shasta Crayfish <i>Pacifastacus fortis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8284	Endangered

Flowering Plants

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

Critical habitats

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

IPaC User Contact Information

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TABLE 1
CNDDDB Report Summary

Five-Mile Radius of Project Area
February 2022

Listed Element	Quadrangle ¹				Status ²
	BU	BMW	HMP	CA	
ANIMALS					
American badger	•				SSC
Bald eagle	•				FD, SE, SFP
California wolverine	•				ST, SFP
Fisher – West Coast DPS		•			SSSC
Great blue heron		•			None
North American porcupine	•				None
Northern goshawk		•			SSSC
Osprey	•			•	None
Pit-Klamath brook lamprey	•				SSSC
Southern long-toed salamander			•		SSSC
PLANTS					
English sundew	•				2B.3
Jepson's dodder		•			1B.2
Lassen paintbrush	•				1B.3
Long-haired star-tulip	•	•			1B.2
Long-leaved starwort	•				2B.2
Red Bluff dwarf rush	•				1B.1
Slender Orcutt grass	•				1B.1, FT, SE
Tufted loosestrife	•				2B.3
Woolly meadowfoam	•				4.2

Highlighting denotes the quadrangle in which the project site is located

¹QUADRANGLE CODE

BU Burney
 BMW Burney Mtn. West
 HMP Hatchet Mtn. Pass
 CA Cassel

2STATUS CODES

Federal

FE Federally Listed – Endangered
FT Federally Listed – Threatened
FC Federal Candidate Species
FP Federal Proposed Species
FD Federally Delisted
FSC Federal Species of Concern

State

SFP State Fully Protected
SR State Rare
SE State Listed – Endangered
ST State Listed – Threatened
SC State Candidate Species
SD State Delisted
SSSC State Species of Special Concern

Rare Plant Rank

1A Plants Presumed Extinct in California
1B Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
2 Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere
3 Plants About Which We Need More Information (*A Review List*)
(generally not considered special-status, unless unusual circumstances warrant)
4 Plants of Limited Distribution (*A Watch List*)
(generally not considered special-status, unless unusual circumstances warrant)

Rare Plant Threat Ranks

0.1 Seriously Threatened in California
0.2 Fairly Threatened in California
0.3 Not Very Threatened in California

TABLE 2
California Native Plant Society
Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants

U.S. Geological Survey's Burney 7.5-minute Quadrangle
 February 2022

Common Name	Scientific Name	CA Rare Plant Rank	Blooming Period	State Listing Status	Federal Listing Status
Bidwell's knotweed	<i>Polygonum bidwelliae</i>	4.3	Apr-Jul	None	None
Castlegar hawthorne	<i>Crataegus castlegarensis</i>	3	May-June (Jul)	None	None
English Peak greenbrier	<i>Smilax jamesii</i>	4.2	May-Jul (Aug-Oct)	None	None
English sundew	<i>Drosera anglica</i>	2B.3	Jun-Sep	None	None
Giant checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea gigantea</i>	4.3	(Jan-Jun) Jul-Oct	None	None
Lassen paintbrush	<i>Castilleja lassenensis</i>	1B.3	Jun-Sep	None	None
Long-haired star-tulip	<i>Calochortus longebarbatus</i> var. <i>longebarbatus</i>	1B.2	June-Aug (Sep)	None	None
Long-leaved starwort	<i>Stellaria longifolia</i>	2B.2	May-Aug	None	None
Profuse-flowered pogogyne	<i>Pogogyne floribunda</i>	4.2	May-Sep(Oct)	None	None
Rattan's leptosiphon	<i>Leptosiphon rattanii</i>	4.3	May-Jul	None	None
Red Bluff dwarf rush	<i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>leiospermus</i>	1B.1	Mar-Jun	None	None
Shasta beardtongue	<i>Penstemon heterodoxus</i> var. <i>shastensis</i>	4.3	May-Sep	None	None
Slender cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum gracile</i>	4.3	May-Sep	None	None
Slender Orcutt grass	<i>Orcuttia tenuis</i>	1B.1	May-Sep(Oct)	FT	CE
Susanville milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus inversus</i>	4.3	May-Sep	None	None
Tracy's eriastrum	<i>Eriastrum tracyi</i>	3.2	May-Jul	SCR	None
Tufted loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia thyrsoiflora</i>	2B.3	May-Aug	None	None
Woolly meadowfoam	<i>Limnanthes floccosa</i> ssp. <i>floccosa</i>	4.2	Mar-May(Jun)	None	None

STATUS CODES

Federal

FT Federally Listed – Threatened

State

SCE State Candidate - Endangered

SCR State Candidate - Rare

Rare Plant Rank

- 1A Plants Presumed Extinct in California
- 1B Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
- 2 Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere
- 3 Plants About Which We Need More Information (*A Review List*)
(generally not considered special-status, unless unusual circumstances warrant)
- 4 Plants of Limited Distribution (*A Watch List*)
(generally not considered special-status, unless unusual circumstances warrant)

Rare Plant Threat Ranks

- 0.1 Seriously Threatened in California
- 0.2 Fairly Threatened in California
- 0.3 Not Very Threatened in California

Source: California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2022. *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (online edition, v9-01 1.5). <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org>. Accessed February 16, 2022.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
February 2022

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
PLANTS							
English sundew	<i>Drosera anglica</i>	2B.3	English sundew occurs in bogs, fens, and wet meadows, between 4,200 and 6,600 feet in elevation. The flowering period is June through September.	No	No	No	No bogs, fens, or wet meadows are present on the project site; therefore, this species would not be present.
Jepson's dodder	<i>Cuscuta jepsonii</i>	1B.2	Jepson's dodder is an annual vine (parasitic) that occurs on streambanks in North Coast coniferous forest and other mountainous areas. The species is reported between 3,900 and 7,500 feet in elevation. The flowering period is July through September.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for Jepson's dodder is present on the project site; therefore, this species would not be present.
Lassen paintbrush	<i>Castilleja lassenensis</i>	1B.3	Lassen paintbrush is a perennial herb that is endemic to volcanic substrates on flanks of Mt. Lassen. The species is found in meadows and seeps of subalpine coniferous forests. The elevation range for the species is between 3,135 and 10,235 feet and the flowering period is June through September.	No	No	No	The study area does not contain suitable habitat for Lassen paintbrush; therefore, this species would not be present.
Long-haired star-tulip	<i>Calochortus longebarbatus</i> var. <i>longebarbatus</i>	1B.2	Long-haired star-tulip occurs in wet meadows or in grassy areas along drainages within lower montane coniferous forest. The species is reported between 3,300 and 6,300 feet in elevation. The flowering period is June through August.	No	No	No	The study area does not contain suitable habitat for the long-haired star-tulip; therefore, this species would not be present.
Long-leaved starwort	<i>Stellaria longifolia</i>	2B.2	Long-leaved starwort occurs in meadows and seeps, as well as riparian woodland. The species is reported between 3,000 and 6,000 feet in elevation. The flowering period is May through August.	No	No	No	The study area does not contain suitable habitat for the long-leaved starwort; therefore, this species would not be present.
Red Bluff dwarf rush	<i>Juncus leiospermus</i>	1B.1	Red Bluff dwarf rush is an annual herb that typically occurs along the edges of vernal pools and vernal drainages, or on clay-rich terrace soils. The species is found between 100 and 3,400 feet in elevation. The flowering period is March through May.	No	No	No	No vernal pools or other potentially suitable habitat for Red Bluff dwarf rush is present in the project site; therefore, this species would not be present.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
 February 2022

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Slender Orcutt grass	<i>Orcuttia tenuis</i>	1B.1	Slender Orcutt grass is an annual herb that occurs in vernal pools and similar habitats, occasionally on reservoir edges or stream floodplains, and on clay soils with seasonal inundation. Surrounding habitat types may include valley grassland, oak woodland, coniferous forest, and sagebrush scrub. The species is found between 100 and 5,800 feet in elevation. The flowering period is May through September.	No	No	No	No vernal pools or other potentially suitable habitat for slender Orcutt grass is present in the project site; therefore, this species would not be present.
Tufted loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia thysiflora</i>	2B.3	Tufted loosestrife occurs in meadows and along lakes and streams, between 3,200 and 5,500 feet in elevation in Plumas and eastern Shasta counties. The flowering period is May through August.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for tufted loosestrife is present in the project site; therefore, this species would not be present.
INVERTEBRATES							
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp	<i>Branchinecta conservation</i>	FE	Conservancy fairy shrimp inhabit large, cool-water vernal pools with moderately turbid water.	No	No	No	No vernal pools or other potentially suitable habitat for conservancy fairy shrimp are present in the project site. Conservancy fairy shrimp would thus not be present.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
February 2022

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Monarch Butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	FC	Monarch butterflies are found in association with milkweed (primarily <i>Asclepias</i> spp.), their larval host plant. In addition to milkweed, during breeding and migration, adult monarch butterflies require a diversity of blooming nectar resources. Monarchs overwinter primarily along the California coast into northern Baja California, where temperatures remain above freezing.	No	No	No	No milkweeds were observed in or adjacent to the project site; thus, the species would not be impacted by the proposed project.
Shasta crayfish	<i>Pacifastacus fortis</i>	FE	Shasta crayfish inhabit sections of the Pit River, Fall River, Hat Creek, and tributary streams and springs characterized by cool, clear water, low gradient, and substrate consisting of volcanic rubble on sand and/or gravel.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat occurs in the project site for Shasta crayfish. The Shasta crayfish would thus not be present.
BIRDS							
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FD, SE, SFP	Bald eagles nest in large, old-growth trees or snags in mixed stands near open bodies of water. Adults tend to use the same breeding areas year after year and often use the same nest, though a breeding area may include one or more alternate nests. Bald eagles do not usually begin nesting if human disturbance is evident. In California, the bald eagle nesting season is from February through July.	No	No	No	No old-growth forest or potentially suitable nesting trees/snags near open bodies of water are present in the project site. Thus, bald eagles would not nest in the project site.
Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	SSSC	Northern goshawks generally nest on north-facing slopes near water in old-growth coniferous and deciduous forests. Goshawks re-use old nests and maintain alternate nest sites.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for the Northern goshawk is present on the project site; therefore, this species would not be present.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
 February 2022

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Northern spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	FT, SC, SSSC	Northern spotted owls inhabit dense, old-growth, multi-layered mixed conifer, redwood, and Douglas-fir forests from sea level to approximately 7,600 feet in elevation. Northern spotted owls typically nest in tree cavities, the broken tops of trees, or in snags.	No	No	No	No old-growth forest or potentially suitable nesting trees/snags are present in the project site. Thus, the spotted owl would not nest in the project site.
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	SWL	Ospreys nest on large decadent trees or structures such as powerline towers, buildings, and bridges near large fish-bearing water bodies. Ospreys are primarily associated with pine and mixed-conifer habitats, although urban or suburban nests are not unusual.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for osprey is present in the study area; therefore, this species would not be present.
AMPHIBIANS							
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT	Suitable aquatic habitat for the California red-legged frog (CRLF) consists of permanent water bodies of virtually still or slow-moving fresh water, including natural and man-made ponds, backwaters within streams and creeks, marshes, lagoons, and dune ponds. Dense, shrubby riparian vegetation, e.g., willow (<i>Salix</i>) and bulrush (<i>Scirpus</i>) species, and bank overhangs are important features of CRLF breeding habitat. The CRLF tends to occur in greater numbers in deeper, cooler pools with dense emergent and shoreline vegetation.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for CRLF is present in the study area; therefore, this species would not be present.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
 February 2022

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Southern long-toed salamander	<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum</i>	SSSC	The southern long-toed salamander is found on the ground under bark, rocks, and rotting woodpiles in a variety of habitats from coniferous forests to sagebrush plains to alpine meadows. It is also found in the quiet water of streams, ponds, and lakes. It ranges from south-eastern Alaska south to northern California, and from the Pacific coast east to north-central Idaho and western Montana.	No	No	No	Suitable habitat for this species is not present in the project area; therefore, the southern long-toed salamander is not expected to be present.
FISH							
Delta smelt	<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	FT	Delta smelt primarily inhabit the brackish waters of Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. Most spawning occurs in backwater sloughs and channel edgewater.	No	No	No	The project site is well outside the range for Delta smelt. The Delta smelt would thus not be present.
Pit-Klamath brook lamprey	<i>Entosphenus lethophagus</i>	SSSC	Pit-Klamath brook lamprey is found only in the Pit River system in California. Pit-Klamath brook lamprey inhabits low-gradient reaches of clear, cool rivers and streams with sand-mud bottoms or edges.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat is present in the project area for this species. Thus, the Pit-Klamath brook lamprey would not be present.
MAMMALS							
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	SSSC	Badgers are most commonly found in dry, open areas in shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Badgers dig burrows in dry, sandy soil, usually in areas with sparse overstory.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat is present in the project site; therefore, this species would not be present.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
California wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	ST, SFP	Wolverines are dependent on areas in high mountains, near the tree-line, where conditions are cold year-round and snow cover persists well into the month of May. Female wolverines use birthing dens that are excavated in snow. Persistent, stable snow greater than 1.5 meters deep appears to be a requirement for birthing dens. Birthing dens consist of tunnels that contain well-used runways and bed sites and may naturally incorporate shrubs, rocks, and downed logs as part of their structure. Birthing dens may occur on rocky sites, such as north-facing boulder talus or subalpine cirques. Wolverines are very sensitive to human activities and often abandon den sites in response to human disturbance.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat is present in the project site for California wolverine; therefore, this species would not be present.
Fisher – West Coast DPS	<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	SSSC	Fishers inhabit mixed conifer forests dominated by Douglas-fir, higher elevation fir and pine forests, and mixed evergreen/broadleaf forests. Suitable habitat for fishers consists of large areas of mature, dense forest stands with snags and greater than 50 percent canopy closure. Fishers den in cavities in large trees, snags, logs, rocky areas, or shelters provided by slash or brush piles. Fishers are very sensitive to human activities. Den sites are most often found in areas with no human disturbance.	No	No	No	Due to the high level of human activity and absence of den sites in the project area, the fisher would not be present.

¹ **Status Codes**

Federal:

FE Federally Listed – Endangered
 FT Federally Listed – Threatened
 FD Federal Delisted

State:

SFP State Fully Protected
 SE State Listed - Endangered
 ST State Listed - Threatened
 SC State Candidate Species
 SSSC State Species of Special Concern

Rare Plant Rank

- 1A Plants Presumed Extinct in California
- 1B Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
- 2A Presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere
- 2B Rare or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

Rare Plant Threat Rank

- 0.1 Seriously Threatened in California
- 0.2 Fairly Threatened in California
- 0.3 Not Very Threatened in California