Appendix E

Special-Status Species Evaluated for the Tahoe Program Timberland EIR

Table E-1 Special-Status Species Evaluated for the Tahoe Program Timberland EIR

Species	Regulatory Status[1] Federal/TRPA	Regulatory Status[1] State/ Other	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur or Be Affected in the Program Area[2]
Botanical Species				
Galena Creek rockcress *Arabis rigidissima var. demota*	SI	CRPR-1B	Rocky areas along edges of conifer and/or aspen stands. Usually found on moderate to steep northerly aspects in moisture accumulating microsites; 7,400–8,400 ft. elev.	**Moderate.** No known occurrences in the program area. The upper portion of the program area is located within the elevation range of this species. Suitable upper montane habitat is assumed present in the program area.
Threetip sagebrush *Artemisia tripartita* ssp. *tripartita*	—	CRPR-2B	Openings in upper montane coniferous forest, on rocky/volcanic soils; 7,200–8,530 ft. elev.	**Present.** One CNDDB record of threetip sagebrush occurs in the program area.
Tiehm's rock cress *Boechera tiehmii*	—	CRPR-1B	Granitic alpine boulder and rock fields; 9,700 to 12,000 ft. elev.	**None.** The program area is located below the elevation range of this species; no alpine rocky habitats present.
Tulare rockcress *Boechera tularensis*	—	CRPR-1B	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps in lower montane and upper montane coniferous forest; 4,200 to 10,700 ft. elev.	**High/Present.** The program area boundary overlaps with or is adjacent to an occurrence record of the species (CDFW 2019). The program area contains suitable habitat.
Upswept moonwort *Botrychium ascendens*	—	CRPR-2B	Wet or moist soils, mostly of meadows and riparian areas in lower montane coniferous forest; 5,000–10,200 ft. elev.	**Moderate.** No known occurrences in the program area. Species has been documented in the vicinity and potential habitat is present in montane riparian and stream habitat within the program area.
Scalloped moonwort *Botrychium crenulatum*	—	CRPR-2B	Bogs, fens, meadows, and seeps, in upper montane coniferous forest, primarily moist meadows near creeks; 4,000–11,000 ft. elev.	**Present.** Species has been documented in the program area (CDFW 2019).
Common moonwort *Botrychium lunaria*	—	CRPR-2B	Wet or moist soils, mostly of meadows, seeps, and springs in subalpine and upper montane coniferous forest; 6,400–11,200 ft. elev.	**Moderate.** No known occurrences in the program area. Potential habitat is present in mesic habitats such as montane riparian, wet meadow, and stream habitat within the program area.
Mingan moonwort *Botrychium minganense*	—	CRPR-2B	Wet or moist soils, mostly of riparian areas, small streams, or fens in upper and lower montane coniferous forest; 5,000–10,000 ft. elev.	**High/Present.** The program area boundary overlaps with or is adjacent to occurrence records of the species (CDFW 2019). The program area contains suitable habitat.
Western goblin *Botrychium montanum*	—	CRPR-2B	Wet or moist soils, mostly of meadows and seeps in upper and lower montane coniferous forest; 5,000–7,000 ft. elev.	**Moderate.** No known occurrences in the program area. Potential habitat is present in mesic habitats such as montane riparian, wet meadow, and stream habitat within the program area.
Davy's sedge *Carex davyi*	–	CRPR-1B	Subalpine and upper montane coniferous forests; 4,800-10,600 ft. elev.	**Moderate.** No known occurrences in the program area, however the species could occur in coniferous forest habitat in the program area.
Woolly-fruited sedge *Carex lasiocarpa*	–	CRPR-2B	Bogs and fens, and lake margin marshes and swamps at elevations; of 1,980-6,850 ft. elev.	**Present.** Species has been documented in the program area (CDFW 2019).
Mud sedge *Carex limosa*	–	CRPR-2B	Upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, bogs and fens, meadows and seeps,	**Moderate.** No known occurrences in the program area. Species has been documented in the vicinity and potential habitat is present in the program area.

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			marshes and swamps (in floating bogs and soggy meadows, often at edges of lakes); 4,000–9,000 ft. elev.	
Tahoe draba *Draba asterophora* var. *asterophora*	SI	CRPR-1B	Alpine boulder and rock fell field in rock crevices and open granite talus slopes, subalpine coniferous forest, usually on northeast-facing slopes; 8,200–10,500 ft. elev.	**None.** No documented occurrences in vicinity of program area. Program area is located below the elevation range of this species. No suitable habitat present.
Cup Lake draba *Draba asterophora* var. *macrocarpa*	SI	CRPR-1B	Subalpine coniferous forest on steep, gravelly or rocky slopes; 8,200–9,200 ft. elev.	**None.** No documented occurrences in vicinity of program area. Program area is located below the elevation range of this species. No suitable habitat present.
Mineral King draba *Draba cruciate*	—	CRPR-1B	Subalpine coniferous forest, on gravely soils, 8,200 – 10,900 ft elev.	**None.** No documented occurrences in vicinity of program area. Program area is located below the elevation range of this species. No suitable habitat present.
Starved daisy *Erigeron miser*	—	CRPR-2B	Cracks or clefts in granite outcrops; 6,000–8,500 ft. elev.	**Low.** No known occurrences in the program area. Suitable rocky outcrop microsites within upper montane habitat are limited.
Jack's wild buckwheat *Eriogonum luteolum* var. *saltuarium*	—	CRPR-1B	Great Basin scrub, upper montane coniferous forest on sandy, granitic soils, 5,600 -7,900 ft. elev.	**Low.** No known occurrences in program area vicinity.
Donner Pass buckwheat *Eriogonum umbellatum* var. *torreyanum*	—	CRPR-1B	Highly erosive, shallow, rocky volcanic soils with sparse vegetation; 6,000–8,600 ft. elev.	**Low.** No known occurrences in the program area vicinity.
American manna grass *Glyceria grandis*	–	CRPR-2	Bog, fens, meadows, seeps, marshes, and swamps; streambanks and lake margins; 50-6,500 ft. elev.	**Present.** Species has been documented in the program area (CDFW 2019).
Blandow's bog moss *Helodium blandowii*	—	CRPR-2B	Bogs and fens with calcareous groundwater in subalpine coniferous forest; 5,000-9,500 ft. elev.	**Low.** No known occurrences in the program area vicinity. Suitable habitat likely not present.
Short-leaved hulsea *Hulsea brevifolia*	—	CRPR-1B	Upper and lower montane coniferous forest, primarily red fir forests, on volcanic or granitic gravel or sand, or on slate; 4,200-10,500 ft. elev.	**Moderate.** No known occurrences in the program area vicinity. However, potential habitat exists in conifer forest in the program area.
Plumas ivesia *Ivesia sericoleuca*	—	CRPR-1B	Vernally wet portions of meadows and alkali flats, and in vernal pools within sagebrush scrub or lower montane coniferous forest, often on volcanic soils; 4,300-7,200 ft.	**Low.** No known occurrences in the program area vicinity. Suitable habitat likely not present in the program area. Species occurs west of the program area in Martis Valley.
Santa Lucia dwarf rush *Juncus luciensis*	—	CRPR-1B	Wet, sandy soils in riparian habitats, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools within chaparral, sagebrush scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest; 1,000-6,700 ft. elev.	**Moderate.** Could occur in riparian habitats in the program area.
Long-petaled lewisia *Lewisia longipetala*	SI	CRPR-1B	Northerly exposures on slopes and ridge tops in alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest; often found near the margins of persistent snow banks in wet soils; 8,200–9,400 ft. elev.	**Low.** No documented occurrences in vicinity of program area. Suitable habitat likely not present in the program area; and, nearly all of the program area is located below the elevation range of this species.

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Broad-nerved hump-moss *Meesia uliginosa*	—	CRPR-2B	Bogs and fens, and permanently wet meadows, typically spring fed, in subalpine and upper montane coniferous forest; 4,200–8,200 ft. elev.	**Present.** Species has been documented in the program area (CDFW 2019).
Alder buckthorn *Rhamnus alnifolia*	—	CRPR-2B	Meadows, seeps, and riparian scrub within lower and upper montane coniferous forests; 4,500-7,000 ft. elev.	**Moderate.** Potential habitat is present in wet meadow and riparian habitats in the program area.
Tahoe yellow cress *Rorippa subumbellata*	SI	CE, CRPR-1B	Decomposed granitic beaches on Lake Tahoe; species is endemic to Lake Tahoe Basin beaches; 6,217–6,234 ft. elev.	**Present.** The program area boundary overlaps with some beaches occupied by Tahoe yellow cress; however, treatment activities are not expected to be implemented on beaches that may be occupied by the species.
Marsh skullcap *Scutellaria galericulata*	—	CRPR-2B	Meadows, seeps, marshes, and swamps in sunny openings in lower montane coniferous forest; 0–7,000 ft. elev.	**Moderate.** No known occurrences in the program area. Species has been documented in the vicinity and potential habitat is present in the program area.
Munro's desert mallow *Sphaeralcea munroana*	—	CRPR-2B	Sagebrush scrub; 6,560 ft. elev.	**Low.** No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable great basin scrub habitat for this species is likely not present or limited in the program area.
Invertebrates				
Western bumble bee *Bombus occidentalis*	—	CE	Forage on a variety of flowering plants for pollen and nectar; queens overwinter in the ground in abandoned rodent nests at depths from 6-18 inches, and typically emerge about mid-March.	**Low.** Although suitable forage (pollen and nectar) plants may occur and historical records exist for the Tahoe Basin, there is only one known collection record of western bumble bee in the Basin (on LTBMU lands) since 2000.
Fish				
Cui-ui *Chasmistes cujus*	E	—	Occurs in Pyramid Lake, spawns in lower Truckee River.	**None.** Program area is outside of the known range of this species.
Lahontan tui chub *Gila bicolor pectinifer*)	—	C-SSC	Pelagic and benthic forms feed on zooplankton in the open water of Lake Tahoe, and typically spawn in nearshore environments with gravel substrate and aquatic vegetation.	**Low.** No suitable nearshore aquatic habitat occurs within the program area; however, historical records indicate they may occur in Griff, McKinney, and Trout creeks.
Lahontan Cutthroat Trout *Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi*	FT, SI	—	Only trout species native to lakes and streams in the Tahoe Basin. Found in both lake and stream habitats, but spawn in stream environments. Lahontan cutthroat trout requires gravels and riffles for spawning and generally does not persist or occur with nonnative salmonids. No critical habitat has been designated for the species.	**Moderate.** Current population within the Tahoe Basin is restricted to introduced populations in the headwater streams and lakes of the Upper Truckee River watershed, and Fallen Leaf Lake, including portions of the program area. It is unknown if Lahontan Cutthroat Trout released into Lake Tahoe in 2011 survived to reproduce.
Mountain Whitefish *Prosopium williamsoni*	—	C-SSC	Mountain whitefish in California inhabit clear, cold streams and rivers and have been found in Lake Tahoe. In streams,	**High**. Current population within the Tahoe Basin may exist only in the Upper Truckee River and Taylor Creek. Although abundances may be low, suitable habitat is likely to occur within the program area.

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			they are generally associated with large pools or deep runs, and spawn in riffles with coarse gravel, cobble, and rocks.	
Mountain Sucker (Lahontan sub-species)[3] *Castostomus platyrhynchus*	—	C-SSC	Mountain suckers are characteristically found in shallow, clear, low-gradient streams; they are associated with diverse substrates, from sand to boulders, in areas with dense cover (e.g., macrophytes, logs, undercut banks).	**High**. Mountain sucker is known to occur in the Upper Truckee River and may also occur in Taylor Creek. Suitable habitat is likely to occur within the program area.
Amphibians				
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog *Rana sierrae*	FE	C-ST	Occurs in upper elevation lakes, ponds, bogs, and slow-moving alpine streams. Most Sierra Nevada populations are found between 6,000–12,000 feet elevation. Almost always found within approximately 3 feet of water, and associated with montane riparian habitats in lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, Jeffrey pine, sugar pine, white fir, whitebark pine, and wet meadow vegetation types. Alpine lakes inhabited by mountain yellow-legged frogs generally have grassy or muddy margin habitat, although below treeline sandy and rocky shores may be preferred. Suitable stream habitat can be highly variable, from high gradient streams with plunge pools and waterfalls, to low gradient sections through alpine meadows. Low-gradient streams are preferred because breeding and tadpole development cannot occur in streams with fast-moving water. Small streams are generally unoccupied and have no potential breeding locations because of the lack of depth for overwintering and refuge. Although Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frogs have been observed successfully breeding in shallow locations less than 7 feet deep, typically depth is an important factor for breeding locations since adults and larvae require overwintering habitat. For up to nine months, adults and larvae will live/hibernate below ice, or in nonfrozen portions of ponds or lakes, so adequate depth (greater than 2 m) is necessary to avoid having the pond or lake freeze through.	**Low.** The program area does not contain optimal habitat for this species, and, although historic records exist, there are no known extant occurrences documented in the program area. However, due to some remaining uncertainty regarding the likelihood of Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog to use the program area in the future for breeding or movement, this species is discussed due to the presence of potential habitat in the program area and regional connectivity to more suitable and/or occupied habitats outside the program area, and the high level of vulnerability and severe population declines of this species across its range.
Yosemite toad *Bufo canorus*	FT	C-SSC	Endemic California toad found in wet meadows between 4,000 and 12,000 feet in the Sierra Nevada from Alpine County south to Fresno County.	**None.** Program area is outside of the known range for the species.
Southern long-toed salamander *Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum*	—	C-SSC	High elevation meadows and lakes in the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Klamath mountains. Aquatic larvae occur in	**High/Present.** CNDDB records indicate the presence of southern long-toed salamanders in or adjacent to the program area (CDFW 2019).

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			ponds and lakes. Outside of breeding season adults are terrestrial and associated with underground burrows of mammals and moist areas under logs and rocks.	
Birds				
Northern goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*	SI	C-SSC	In the Sierra Nevada, this species generally requires mature conifer forests with large trees, snags, downed logs, dense canopy cover, and open understories for nesting; aspen stands also are used for nesting. Foraging habitat includes forests with dense to moderately open overstories and open understories interspersed with meadows, brush patches, riparian areas, or other natural or artificial openings. Goshawks reuse old nest structures and maintain alternate nest sites.	**Present.** Suitable foraging and nesting habitat for northern goshawk is present throughout conifer forest in the program area; and, multiple detections and nesting have been documented. Additionally, portions of the program area are located within TRPA goshawk disturbance zones.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	BGEPA ,SI	C-FP	Mountains and foothills throughout California. Nest on cliffs and escarpments or in tall trees.	**Low.** Golden eagle has been documented within the Lake Tahoe Basin, however this species generally prefers to nest on or near rock outcrops and cliffs, and prefers more open habitats for foraging than occurs in most of the program area.
Long-eared owl *Asio otus*	—	C-SSC	Found in a variety of habitat types throughout its range. Nest in woodland, forest, and open settings (e.g., grassland, shrub-steppe, and desert). Occupy wooded and nonwooded areas that support relatively dense vegetation (e.g., trees, shrubs) adjacent to or within larger open areas such as grasslands or meadows (i.e., habitat edges) (Bloom 1994; Marks, Evans, and Holt 1994). This species also has been documented breeding in contiguous conifer forest habitat with heavy mistletoe infestation (Bull, Wright, and Henjum 1989). Trees and shrubs used for nesting and roosting include oaks, willows, cottonwoods, conifers, and junipers (Marks, Evans, and Holt 1994).	**Moderate.** Although long-eared owl has been documented in the Tahoe Basin, its breeding status and distribution in the program area and most of the Tahoe region are unknown; and habitat use has not been well-studied. Conifer forest and riparian habitat on the project site provide potential foraging and nesting habitat for long-eared owl.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*	FT	C-ST	Willow and cottonwood riparian habitats along the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers in the Central Valley of California.	**None.** Outside of the known range of the species, and no suitable riparian forest present in the program area.
Olive-sided flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*	—	C-SSC	Summer resident and migrant that breeds primarily in late-succession conifer forest with open canopy. Species prefers to forage near forest openings or edges.	**Present.** This species is not uncommon in the Tahoe region and is known to occur in open canopy conifer forests within the Tahoe Basin. Olive-sided flycatcher occurs in the program area and forest habitat conditions there could support all life stages of this species. Specifically, mixed-conifer forests with ample edge habitat dominated

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				by Jeffrey pine or lodgepole pine provides foraging and nesting habitat for olive-sided flycatcher.
Yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*	—	C-SSC	In the Sierra Nevada, yellow warbler typically breeds in wet areas with dense riparian vegetation. Breeding habitats primarily include willow patches in montane meadows, and riparian scrub and woodland dominated by willow, cottonwood, aspen, or alder with dense understory cover. Localized breeding has been documented in more xeric sites including chaparral, wild rose (*Rosa* spp.) thickets, and young conifer stands (Siegel and DeSante 1999, RHJV 2004).	**Present.** Although not common, yellow warbler occurs in suitable riparian/meadow habitat in the Lake Tahoe Basin, including the program area (e.g., Upper Truckee Marsh).
Willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii brewsteri*	—	C-SE	In the Sierra Nevada, suitable habitat typically consists of montane meadows that support riparian deciduous shrubs (particularly willows) and remain wet through the nesting season (i.e., midsummer). Important characteristics of suitable meadows include a high water table that results in standing or slow-moving water, or saturated soils (e.g., "swampy" conditions) during the breeding season; abundant riparian deciduous shrub cover (particularly willow); and riparian shrub structure with moderate to high foliar density that is uniform from the ground to the shrub canopy. Most breeding occurrences are in meadows larger than 19 acres, but the average size of occupied meadows is approximately 80 acres. Although less common in the Sierra Nevada, riparian habitat along streams also can function as suitable habitat for willow flycatcher. However, those areas must support the hydrologic and vegetation characteristics described for suitable meadows (e.g., standing or slow-moving water, and abundant and dense riparian vegetation).	**Present.** Willow flycatcher is rare in the Lake Tahoe Basin; however, this species has been documented in the program area at the Upper Truckee Marsh.
Peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	TRPA	C- FP	Nest and roost on protected ledges of high cliffs, usually adjacent to water bodies and wetlands that support abundant avian prey.	**Present.** The program area contains a nest site at Eagle Rock near Blackwood Creek and overlaps with the TRPA disturbance zone associated with this site.
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	De-listed; SI	C-SE, C-FP	Use ocean shorelines, lake margins, and river courses for both nesting and wintering. Most nests are within 1 mile of water, in large trees with open branches. Roost communally in winter.	**Present.** Over the past several years, bald eagles have nested consistently in two areas of the Tahoe Basin – Marlette Lake and Emerald Bay. More recently, a third bald eagle nest site was documented at Sugar Pine Point along the west shore; this nest was active in 2013, 2014, and 2015 (TRPA data), and possibly more recently. The Tahoe Basin is also a wintering area for bald eagles, and

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				the wintering population is considerably greater than during the breeding season. A small portion of the program area overlaps with a TRPA bald eagle disturbance zone near Sugar Pine Point.
Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*	TRPA	—	Associated with large fish-bearing waters. Nest usually within 0.25 mile of fish-producing water, but may nest up to 1.5 miles from water. In the Tahoe Basin, osprey nests are distributed primarily along the Lake Tahoe shoreline, at the northern portion of the east shore and southern portion of the west shore. Other osprey nest sites in the Tahoe Basin occur along the shorelines of smaller lakes (e.g., Fallen Leaf Lake) and in forest uplands up to 1.5 miles from lakes.	**Present.** The program area contains osprey nest sites and overlaps with several TRPA osprey disturbance zones.
Great gray owl *Strix nebulosa*	—	C-SE	Found in Central Sierra mature mixed conifer forests near meadows. Scattered along the west slope of the Sierra, between 4,500 and 7,500 feet elevation, from Plumas County to Yosemite National Park.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the project area, and the species has not been documented in the vicinity.
California spotted owl *Strix occidentalis occidentalis*	—	C-SSC	Occur in several forest vegetation types including mixed conifer, ponderosa pine, red fir, and montane hardwood. Nesting habitat is generally characterized by dense canopy closure (i.e., greater than 70 percent) with medium to large trees and multistoried stands (i.e., at least two canopy layers). Foraging habitat can include intermediate to late-successional forest with greater than 40 percent canopy cover.	**Present.** Suitable foraging and nesting habitat for California spotted owl is present throughout conifer forest in the program area; and, multiple detections and nesting have been documented.
Yellow-headed blackbird *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*	—	C-SSC	Typically breeds in marshes that have tall emergent vegetation such as cattails or tules, in open areas near and over relatively deep water.	**Present.** Although rare in the Tahoe Basin, yellow-headed blackbird has also been documented in the program area at the Upper Truckee Marsh.
Mammals				
Sierra Nevada mountain beaver *Aplodontia rufa californica*	—	C-SSC	Uses riparian habitats with soft, deep soils for burrowing, lush growth of preferred food sources such as willow and alder, and a variety of herbaceous species for bedding material. Vegetation types preferred include wet meadows and willow-alder–dominated riparian corridors typically near water sources. Suitable riparian habitats are characterized by dense growth of small deciduous trees and shrubs near permanent water. Mountain beaver is generally solitary, except during its short breeding season; beavers spend a high proportion of their time in extensive underground burrow systems with multiple openings, tunnels, and food caches.	**Present.** CNDDB records indicate the presence of Sierra Nevada mountain beaver within and adjacent to the program area. Known occurrences of this species have been increasing in the Tahoe region in recent years because of increased survey efforts.

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Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare *Lepus americanus tahoensis*.	—	C-SSC	In the Sierra Nevada, found in boreal zones, typically inhabiting riparian communities with thickets of deciduous trees and shrubs such as willows and alders.	**High/Present.** Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare has been detected in or adjacent to the program area (CDFW 2019); and, the program area contains suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, snowshoe hare could potentially occur within riparian and other densely vegetated habitats in the program area.
Western white-tailed jackrabbit *Lepus townsendii*		C-SSC	Year-round resident in sagebrush, subalpine conifer, juniper, and other habitats along the crest and the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, particularly open alpine and subalpine slopes and flat-top ridges (Richardson et al. 2018). Uncommon to rare.	**Low**. Species is rare in the Tahoe Basin and its preferred habitat (open expanses of high-elevation terrain) would not be subject to proposed treatments. Species was last detected in the program area near Tahoe City in 1920 (CDFW 2019).
California wolverine *Gulo gulo luteus*	FPT	C-ST, C-FP	Inhabit upper montane and alpine habitats of Sierra Nevada, Cascades, Klamath, and north Coast Ranges. Need water source and denning sites. Rarely seen. Sensitive to human disturbance.	**Low.** Optimal habitat is not present in the project area, and there have been very few documented occurrences in the region.
Mule deer *Odocoileus hemionus*	SI	—	Year-long resident or elevational migrant that prefer a wide distribution of various-aged vegetation for cover, meadow, and forest openings, and free water. In the Sierra Nevada, early to mid-successional forests, woodlands, and riparian and brush habitats are preferred because of the greater diversity of shrubby vegetation and woody cover. In addition to forage, vegetative cover is critical for thermoregulation. Suitable habitats include a mosaic of vegetation such as forest or meadow openings, dense woody thickets and brush, edge habitat, and riparian areas. Fawning habitat, used by does during birth and by newborn fawns, is of critical importance for reproductive success. A diversity of thermal cover, hiding cover, succulent forage, and water are needed during fawning. Optimal deer fawning habitat has been described as having moderate to dense shrub cover near forest cover and water, such as riparian zones. A source of surface water (e.g., creek or river) is especially important to mule deer. Typical fawning habitat varies in size, but an area of 5–26 acres is adequate, with optimal fawn-rearing habitat of around 400 acres.	**Present.** Mule deer is not considered abundant in the program area but occurs there primarily during non-winter months, including spring/fall migrations.
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	—	C-SSC, WBWG-H	Range throughout California, mostly in mesic habitats. Limited by available roost sites (i.e., caves, tunnels, mines, and buildings).	**Low.** This species has been detected only infrequently in the Tahoe Basin, and optimal roosting habitat is likely not present in the project area.
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	—	C-SSC, WBWG-H	Locally common at lower elevations in California and occurs in grassland, shrubland, woodland, and mixed conifer forests. Absent from highest elevation locations in the Sierra Nevada.	**Moderate.** Though no documented occurrences of pallid bat are known from the program area, the coniferous forest present in the program

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			Rocky outcrops, caves, crevices, and occasional tree cavities or buildings provide roosts.	area and vicinity may provide suitable foraging habitat as well as roosting habitat in large trees and snags and in more open areas.
Western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	—	C-SSC, WBWG-H	Day roosting common in edge habitats adjacent to streams or open fields, in orchards, and sometimes in urban areas. An association with intact riparian habitat may exist (particularly willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores).	**Present.** In the Lake Tahoe Basin, western red bat is not common but has been detected occasionally. In the program area, a western red bat was detected along the northeast boundary of the Conservancy's Griff Creek property during acoustic surveys in July 2015. The acoustical data (bat echolocation calls) were collected by the Nevada Department of Wildlife for the Conservancy and analyzed by West Ecosystems Analysis (2016). The acoustic survey location where the detection was made was approximately 300 feet west of a prominent riparian corridor, which the species was likely associated with.

1. Regulatory Status Definitions:

TRPA/Federal:

SI = TRPA sensitive/special interest (threshold) species
FT = Threatened species under the Federal Endangered Species Act
FE = Endangered species under the Federal Endangered Species Act
FPT = Proposed for listing as Threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act
FC = Candidate for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act
BGEPA = Protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

State:

CA (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)

C-SE = California Endangered
C-ST = California Threatened
C-FP = California Fully Protected
C-SSC = California Species of Special Concern
CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank
1A = Plants presumed extinct in California
1B = Plants considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere
2 = Plants considered rare or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

Other:

WBWG = Western Bat Working Group
H = Bats with high priority

2. **Potential for Occurrence Definitions**

Present – Species was observed during site visits conducted for this analysis or was documented on the site by another reputable source.
High – All of the species' specific life history requirements can be met by habitat present on the site, and populations/occurrences are known to occur in the immediate vicinity.
Moderate – Some or all of the species life history requirements are provided by habitat on the site; populations/occurrences may not be known to occur in the immediate vicinity, but are known to occur in the region (Tahoe Basin).
Low – Species not likely or expected to occur due to marginal habitat quality or distance from known occurrences.
None – None of the species' life history requirements are provided by habitat on the site and/or the site is outside of the known distribution or elevation range for the species.

3. Taxonomy of the Mountain Sucker, including the Lahontan sub-species, is currently under examination. Mountain Sucker are listed as a California Species of Special Concern.

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