

Dollar Creek Shared-Use Trail



Natural Environment Study

Placer County, CA

June 2012



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North Tahoe Public Utility District

California Tahoe Conservancy

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List of Abbreviated Terms

Ac	acre(s)
ACOE	Army Corps of Engineers
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
BSA	Biological Study Area
C	degrees Celsius
CAL-IPC	California Invasive Plant Council
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cm	centimeter(s)
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWHR	California Wildlife Habitat Relationships
dB	decibel
dbh	diameter at breast height (4.5ft)
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
ESA	Environmental Science Associates
F	Degrees Fahrenheit
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FMP	Fisheries Management Plan
ft	foot/feet
GIS	Geographic Information System
ha	hectare(s)
in	inch(es)
km	kilometer(s)

LCT	Lahontan cutthroat trout
LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
LRWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region
m	meter(s)
mi	mile(s)
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
msl	mean sea level
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NES	Natural Environment Study
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NWP	Nationwide Permit
NOAA Fisheries	National Marine Fisheries Service
SEL	Sound Exposure Level
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SNFPA	Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment
SNYLF	Sierra Nevada Yellow Legged Frog
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

Chapter 1. Introduction

Placer County together with North Tahoe Public Utility District and the California Tahoe Conservancy are proposing to construct a paved Class I bicycle/pedestrian trail between Dollar Drive and Fulton Crescent Road.

1.1. Project History

The proposed trail segment is part of the North Tahoe Trail system, which connects Homewood, Tahoe City and follows the Truckee River to Squaw Valley and Truckee, CA. Previously this project was a part of the North Tahoe Bike Trail proposal that was proposed to connect Tahoe City to Kings Beach, CA. An EIR/EIS was prepared and certified in 1991. The project was never constructed.

1.2. Project Description

The Project establishes a Class 1 or better shared-use trail (i.e., a 10-foot wide paved trail with 2-foot clear zones on each side), a bridge span over Dollar Creek, a marked pedestrian crossing at SR 28 and Dollar Drive, a neighborhood connector at Country Club Drive, and an optional trailhead parking area off of SR 28. The Project provides for an extension of the Tahoe City bicycle trail network, linking residential and recreation uses to jobs, schools, shopping, lodging, and recreation and community areas. Figure 2 illustrates the general Project alignment and Project location. The 2.2 miles of proposed new shared-use trail extends the existing Tahoe City to Dollar Point trail, which ends near the intersection of Dollar Drive and SR 28, to the end of Fulton Crescent Drive, through public lands commonly known as the Dollar and Firestone properties owned and managed by the Conservancy and NTPUD. The Project enhances recreational and transportation opportunities by extending the existing paved trail network in the Tahoe City area, including Tahoe City Public Utility District's (TCPUD) 10-mile Class 1 trail from Tahoe City to Sugar Pine Point State Park and the 3.7 mile trail along the Truckee River to Squaw Valley.

The Project independently implements a smaller portion of the previously studied, eight-mile North Tahoe Bike Trail, connecting Dollar Hill and Tahoe Vista. The Project implements specific goals and policies of the TRPA to provide a non-motorized alternative transportation corridor through North Lake Tahoe. The Project is included in the TRPA Environmental Improvement Program (EIP) as project 761.

The shared-use trail alignment generally follows existing informal trails located on Conservancy, NV Energy, and NTPUD-owned parcels as illustrated in Figure 3. The Project complements the Conservancy-funded Tahoe City "Wye" Recreational Access Project, which provides bike trail parking at the junction of SR 28 and SR 89 in Tahoe City. Construction of the Project will also be a step toward completion of the Lake

Tahoe Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan (Tahoe Metropolitan Planning Organization 2010).

Trail development details comply with the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) guidelines and American Disability Act (ADA) design standards and include informal trail consolidation, recognition or decommissioning as determined appropriate from environmental analysis and public feedback, as well as disturbed land restoration along its length.

The Project consists of sections of asphalt concrete trail on grade, asphalt trail on permeable fill/vented trail, and a bridge span over Dollar Creek. Asphalt concrete trail on grade and on permeable fill is 10-feet wide with an additional two (2) feet of clear zone or shoulder on each side of the trail. The bridge span is approximately 100-feet long and between up to 14-feet wide.

Stream Environment Zone (SEZ) impacts have been avoided through the Project design, facility features, and trail location. Environmental analysis estimates total SEZ encroachment, in this case land coverage from the bridge crossing, at 286 square feet, which will require restoration of approximately 430 square feet of Land Capability District (LCD) 1b lands to offset encroachment at a ratio of 1.5 times the total disturbance.

Based on the Tahoe Region Bicycle/Pedestrian Use Model, daily trail usage by bicyclist and pedestrians is expected to be between 233 and 449 users. Detailed discussion of potential trail usage is provided in Chapter 3 of the Initial Study, Section 3.2.16 that has been prepared for this project.

Preliminary field surveys identified trees that must be removed or circumvented to construct the Project. Trees equal to or greater than 30-inches at diameter breast height (dbh) are avoided as required by TRPA regulations by field fitting the shared-use trail during final design and construction.

Figure 1 – Location Map

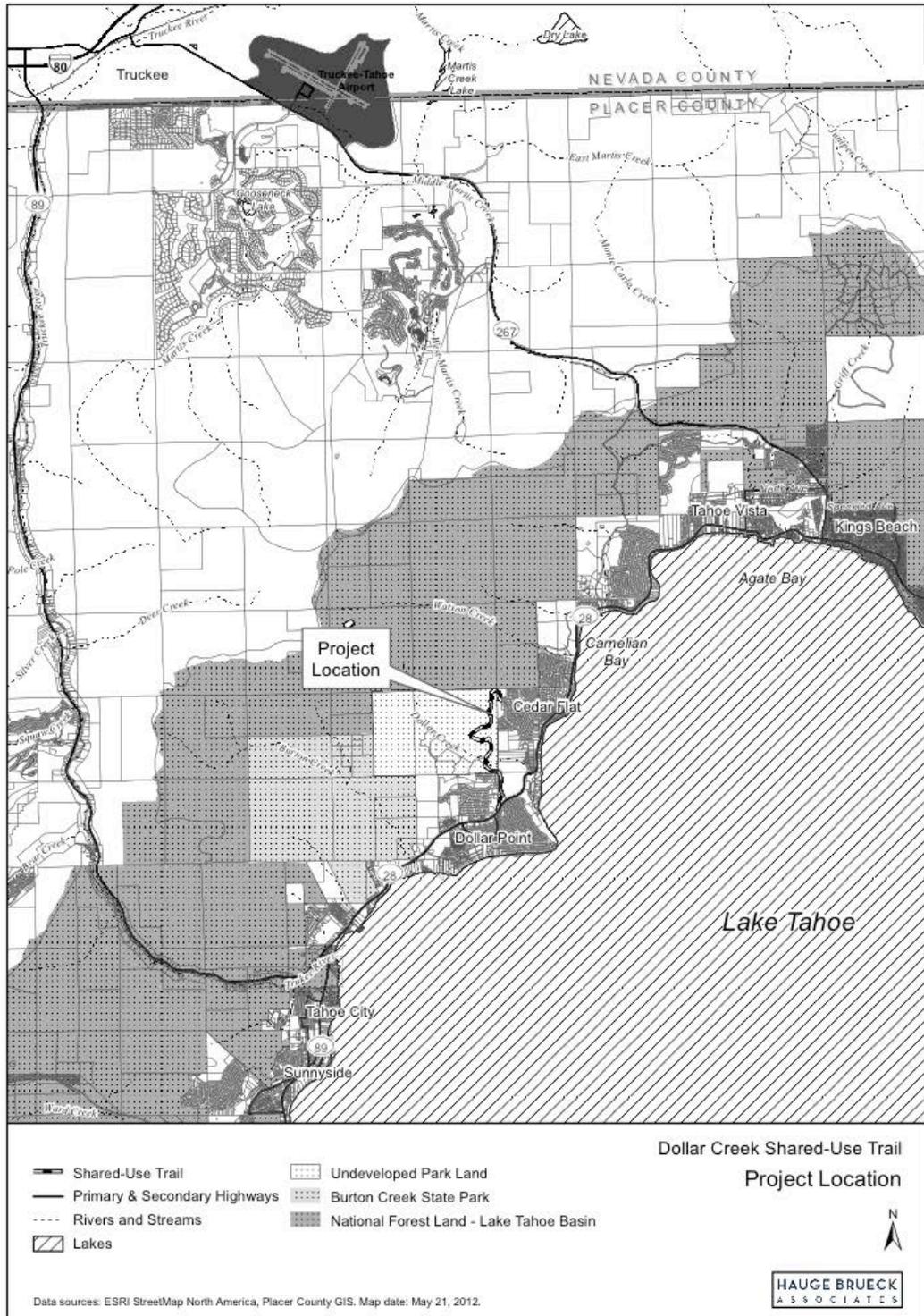


Figure 2 – Habitat Map



Chapter 2. Study Methods

For purposes of this report, the Biological Study Area (BSA) is defined as an approximately 259 acre area encompassing potential project related impacts (Figure 2). The assessment provided in this report includes a review of the vegetation and wildlife habitats, special-status species, and jurisdictional waters of the U.S. that occur or have the potential to occur in the BSA. The results of this assessment are based upon field reconnaissance, protocol level species-specific surveys, literature searches, and database queries.

2.1. Regulatory Requirements

Regulatory requirements for the trail may include a Section 404 Clean Water Act permit from the ACOE. A flood plain exemption as well as a Section 401 Water Quality Certification may be required by the LRWQCB. A project permit will be required from the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency as well as approval from Placer County Public Works and Community Development.

2.2. Studies Required

Prior to conducting the field survey, a list of special-status plants and wildlife known to potentially occur within the vicinity of the project was reviewed. Sources consulted in preparation of the list of target plant taxa included the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) (CDFG 2011) (Appendix A) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2011) (Appendix B) for the Kings Beach, Tahoe City, Truckee, Martis Peak, Homewood, Meeks Bay, and Emerald Bay USGS 7.5 minute USGS quadrangles. Sources consulted for fish and wildlife species included the CNDDDB (Appendix A), a USFWS list of potentially affected federally threatened and endangered species (USFWS 2010) (Appendix C), and Zeiner (1988, 1990). The list was then used to focus the botanical and wildlife field investigations on the targeted species and the habitats known to support these species. Additional reference data used in the preparation of this report includes the following:

- Special Plants List (CDFG 2009a)
- Special Animals List (CDFG 2009b)
- Federally listed threatened, endangered, or candidate species and USFS designated sensitive animal species (Appendix D)

- TRPA special interest, threatened, endangered or rare species (Chapter 78 Code of Ordinances)

2.3. Personnel and Survey Dates

The BSA was surveyed by HBA biologists Garth Alling and Amy Parravano between June 2011 and September 2011. ESA botanist Joshua Boldt and fisheries biologist Jamie Galos visited the site on 13 October 2011. Field reconnaissance was conducted by walking the entire BSA and evaluating the potential for regionally occurring sensitive habitats and special-status species to occur within the BSA. Plant communities and habitats were recorded onto a rectified aerial photographs, and plant species were identified and recorded. A preliminary jurisdictional wetland delineation was performed on July 27, August 26, and September 6, 2011 by Amy Parravano, certified wetland delineator. These habitat features (including jurisdictional waters of the U.S.) were digitized with geographic information system (GIS) software to provide digital habitat data for quantitative analysis. Sensitive species surveys (northern goshawk, California spotted owl and yellow warbler) were performed by Garth Alling between June and September 2011.

Chapter 3. Results: Environmental Setting

This chapter provides a description of the regional setting in which the project will occur and includes a characterization of the biological conditions in the BSA. The BSA is approximately 259 acres in size and includes all proposed project grading, construction and disturbance areas (Figure 2).

3.1. Description of the Existing Biological and Physical Conditions

3.1.1. Biological Study Area

The BSA is in the Sierra Nevada Ecological Section and the Tahoe – Truckee Ecological Subsection of the Ecological Subregions of California (USDA Forest Service 1997). Regional natural plant communities in the BSA include those that are common to the Sierra Nevada such as coniferous forests, montane chaparral, and montane riparian. Climate is typically temperate to very cold and dry. Typical elevations within this ecological subsection range from 1,524 to 2,788 m (5,000 to 9,143 ft) above msl. Mean annual precipitation in the subsection is approximately 51 to 102 centimeters (cm) (20 to 40 inches [in]) (most of this being snow), while the mean annual temperature ranges from 1.7 to 7.2 degrees Celsius (C) (35 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit [F]) (USDA Forest Service 1997). More specifically for the BSA, data from the Western Regional Climate Center for the Tahoe, California weather station indicates that average annual precipitation is 31.47 in and average annual snowfall is 190.9 in. The average maximum annual temperature is 56.0 degrees F and average minimum annual temperature is 30.5 degrees F (Western Regional Climate Center 2012).

The BSA is located to the east of Tahoe City and northwest of Dollar Point. The BSA includes five wildlife habitat types: Sierran mixed coniferous forest, montane chaparral, and montane riparian.

3.1.2. Physical Conditions

Elevations in the BSA range from approximately 6,500ft above msl to approximately 6,700 above msl. Adjacent land use is characterized by rural residential development to the south and east, Burton State Park to the west and National Forest Land to the north of the BSA.. Within the BSA natural topography gently slopes from west to east, and drains to the east through Dollar Creek.

The Tahoe Basin, situated east of the Sierra Nevada Crest, lies within the eastern portion of the Sierra Nevada Geomorphic Province. The Sierra is a tilted fault block nearly 645 km (400 mi) long. Its east face is a high, rugged multiple scarp, contrasting with the gentle western slope. Cenozoic volcanic rocks predominate in this subsection. There are some Mesozoic granitic rocks, Jurassic marine sedimentary rocks, and Jurassic and older metavolcanic rocks. The Cenozoic volcanic rocks are mostly Pliocene andesite, basalt and pyroclastic rocks and Pleistocene basalt (USDA Forest Service 1997).

Dollar Creek, a natural, perennial waterway, flows in a southeasterly direction from the eastern flank of Mt. Watson. Dollar Creek crosses SR 28 to the east of the BSA and flows into Lake Tahoe. The outflow of water from Lake Tahoe is confined to the Truckee River. The Truckee River originates at the outlet of the dam at Lake Tahoe near Tahoe City and flows eastward to its terminus at the topographically closed Pyramid Lake in Nevada. The Truckee River headwaters, where altitudes exceed 3,049 m (10,000 ft) above msl, flow into Lake Tahoe. Runoff generated in the Lake Tahoe and upper Truckee River subunit supplies most of the water to the Truckee River system. Truckee River flows are heavily dependent on the yearly snowpack of the Sierra Nevada, with high flows generally occurring in the spring or early summer.

3.1.3. Biological Conditions in the Biological Study Area

A reconnaissance survey of the BSA was conducted by HBA biologists Garth Alling and botanist Amy Parravano in June of 2011. Calculated areas of wildlife habitats and vegetation communities delineated within the BSA are shown in **Table 1**. Within the BSA, natural topography gently slopes from west to east. Overall, the BSA has been relatively undisturbed with the exception of dirt trails and roadways and installation of the dam on Dollar Creek to create a reservoir that was used for ice harvesting in the .

Wildlife habitats were classified using the CDFG's *A Guide to Wildlife Habitats* (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988), which is integrated with the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) System. Wildlife habitats generally correspond to plant communities. Plant communities are assemblages of plant species that occur together and are repeated across landscapes, and each community type is defined by plant species composition and relative abundance. Wildlife habitats in the BSA include Sierran mixed conifer forest, montane chaparral, and montane riparian. The BSA also includes portions of the perennial Dollar Creek, and associated/adjacent riparian wetlands.

**Table 1
Habitat Types Within the BSA**

CDFG/CWHR Habitat Type	Area	Percentage of BSA Area
	(ac)	
Sierran Mixed Coniferous Forest	252.98	98%
Montane Chaparral	3.76	1.4%
Montane Riparian (Wetland)	0.52	0.3%
Riverine (Dollar Creek)	0.83	0.3%
Total	258.09	100%

Source: HBA 2012

Sierran Mixed Coniferous Forest

Vegetation classified as Sierran mixed coniferous forest occurs on shallow, well drained granitic soils in montane habitats up to approximately 7,000 ft msl. Within the BSA, this community is generally dominated by Jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*) and white fir (*Abies concolor*), with occasional sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), red fir (*Abies magnifica*), and incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*) in the overstory, and lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* ssp. *murrayana*) in the subcanopy. Common understory herbaceous species include mule's ears (*Wyethia mollis*), mountain snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rotundifolius* var. *rotundifolius*), diffuse gayophytum (*Gayophytum diffusum* var. *parviflorum*), squirreltail (*Elymus elmoides*), and blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*). The forest structure tends to be characterized by several age classes and has a well developed understory. Mammals associated with this habitat include black-tail deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), white-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*), and various bat species. Common birds include the red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), stellar jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), mountain chickadee (*Poecile gambeli*), and the introduced turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*).

Montane Chaparral

Montane chaparral habitat type typically occurs on rocky, granitic southern and western exposures, and is located along the west facing slopes on the east most portion of the BSA. Montane chaparral plants possess the typical characteristics of drought-adapted species: small, leathery, often evergreen leaves and deep taproot systems that exploit fissures in the weathering bedrock to access groundwater after surface moisture has

disappeared. Patches of montane chaparral occur in forest canopy openings in the BSA, including species such as pinemat manzanita (*Arctostaphylos nevadensis*), greenleaf manzanita (*A. patula*), tobacco brush (*Ceanothus velutinus*), mountain whitethorn (*C. cordulata*), and bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), with occasional Sierra chinquapin (*Chrysolepis sempervirens*) and huckleberry oak (*Quercus vaccinifolia*) occurring among occasional rock outcrops. Animals associated with this habitat are similar to the Jeffrey pine habitat.

Riverine (Perennial Drainage)

Riverine habitat within the BSA is located along Dollar Creek within the BSA. Riverine habitat associated with the Dollar Creek supports adjacent riparian and seasonal wetlands. Dollar Creek has suitable habitat for the Lahontan cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkia henshawi*). This federally threatened species historically occurred in all accessible cold waters of the Lahontan Basin in a wide variety of water temperatures and conditions, and requires gravel riffles in streams for spawning. Other native fish species include the Tahoe sucker (*Catostomus tahoensis*) and the speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus*). Nonnative introduced salmonids also occur within Lake Tahoe and associated tributaries including rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), and brown trout (*Salmo trutta*).

Montane Riparian

The vegetation of montane riparian zones is quite variable and often structurally diverse. At the project site, the montane riparian zone occurs as a narrow, dense grove of broad-leaved, winter deciduous trees and shrubs as well as occasional evergreen trees with a grassy understory along the banks of Dollar Creek. Streamside riparian vegetation is composed of mountain alder (*Alnus incana* ssp. *tenuifolia*) and creek dogwood (*Cornus sericea* ssp. *sericea*). Wetland vegetation along the perennial stream benches in the BSA provides patchy tree and shrub layers dominated by willow and interspersed by hydrophytic sedge and grass species such as creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera*), and Nebraska sedge (*Carex nebrascensis*), Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*).

All riparian habitats have an exceptionally high value for many wildlife species. Such areas provide water, thermal cover, migration corridors, and diverse nesting and feeding opportunities. The shape of many riparian zones, particularly the linear nature of streams, maximizes the development of ecotones which are highly productive for wildlife. A wide range of amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals utilize montane riparian habitat for food, cover and reproduction. Riparian wetland provides forage and cover for reptiles,

such as lizards and common garter snakes (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), as well as birds, including yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), and mountain chickadee. Small mammals such as voles and mice may also use this habitat.

3.2. Regional Species and Habitats of Concern

The BSA provides a variety of habitat for several special-status plant and wildlife species. **Table 2** lists the sensitive species that may occur regionally and indicates (see column titled “Habitat Present / Absent”) whether the BSA provides potential habitat for these species. The BSA provides potential habitat for eight different special-status wildlife species and 14 different special-status plant species.

Table 2: Regional Species and Habitats of Concern

Common Name Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Fish				
<i>Gila bicolor pectinifer</i> Lahontan Lake tui chub	DSS	Occurs in Pyramid Lake and in Lake Tahoe to a lesser extent. Also occurs in the Stampede Reservoir on the Lower Truckee River.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. Species confined to Lake Tahoe and Pyramid Lake, and a few reservoirs.
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> Delta smelt	FT/SE	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Seasonally in Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait, and San Pablo Bay	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. BSA outside the geographic range of the species.
<i>Oncorhynchus clarkiihenshawi</i> Lahontan cutthroat trout	FT	Historically in all accessible cold waters of the Lahontan Basin in a wide variety of water temps & conditions. Cannot tolerate presence of other salmonids. Requires gravel riffles in streams for spawning.	HP	Limited suitable spawning habitat in the BSA. Introduced predatory salmonids occur within Dollar Creek in the BSA. Species likely extirpated from Lake Tahoe and Dollar Creek.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> Steelhead – Central Valley DPS	FT	Populations in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. BSA outside the geographic range of the species.
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> Chinook salmon – Central Valley spring-run ESU	FT/ST	Populations in the Sacramento River and its tributaries.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. BSA outside the geographic range of the species.
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> Chinook salmon – Sacramento River winter-run ESU	FE/SE	Sacramento River below Keswick Dam. Spawns in the Sacramento River but not in tributary streams.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. BSA outside the geographic range of the species.
Amphibians				
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> California tiger salamander, central population	FT/ST/ CSC	Needs vernal pools or other seasonal water sources for breeding. Uses underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. BSA outside the geographic range of the species.

Table 2: Regional Species and Habitats of Concern

Common Name Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
<i>Lithobates pipiens</i> Northern leopard frog (native populations only)	CSC	Highly aquatic species. Shoreline cover, submerged and emergent aquatic vegetation are important habitat characteristics. Native range is east of the Sierra Nevada-Cascade crest.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. Potential habitat adjacent to BSA at Dollar Creek Reservoir. However, species likely introduced to the Tahoe Basin. Species does not appear to have established a population in the Tahoe Basin, and have not been recorded in the basin since the 1940s.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT/CSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. BSA outside the geographic range of the species.
<i>Rana sierrae</i> Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog	FC/SC/ CSC	Streams, lakes, and ponds in montane riparian habitats. Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 years to complete their aquatic development.	HP	Limited suitable habitat in the project vicinity. Introduced predatory salmonids occur within the stream channels in the BSA.
Reptiles				
<i>Thamnophis gigas</i> Giant garter snake	FT/ST	The most aquatic of the garter snakes in California. Prefers freshwater marsh and low gradient streams. Has adapted to drainage canals and irrigation ditches.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. BSA outside the geographic range of the species.
Birds				
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> Northern goshawk	CSC	Within and in vicinity of coniferous forest. Uses old nests and maintains alternate sites. Usually nests on north slopes, near water. Dense stands of mature red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest tree sites.	HP	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat present within the BSA. Species not identified during protocol surveys.
<i>Dendroica apetechia</i> Yellow warbler	CSC	Riparian plant associations. Prefers willows, cottonwoods, aspens, sycamores, & alders for nesting & foraging. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests.	HP	Suitable habitat within the BSA at the along Dollar Creek. Species not identified during birds surveys.
<i>Empidonax traillii</i> Sierra Nevada willow flycatcher	SE	Inhabits extensive thickets of low, dense willows on edge of wet meadows, ponds, or backwaters. Requires dense willow thickets for nesting/roosting. Low, exposed branches are used for singing posts/hunting perches.	A	Suitable habitat not present in the BSA.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> Osprey	CSC/TRP A	Inhabits areas associated with rivers, lakes and coastlines. Builds nest in large trees adjacent to waterbodies.	HP	Suitable nesting habitat located within BSA.
<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i> California spotted owl	CSC	Nesting habitat is characterized by dense canopy closure (>70%) with medium to large trees and multi-storied structure stands.	HP	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat present within the BSA.
Mammals				

Table 2: Regional Species and Habitats of Concern

Common Name Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
<i>Aplodontia rufa</i> Mountain beaver	CSC	Dense growth of small deciduous trees and shrubs, wet soil, and abundance of forbs in the Sierra Nevada and east slope. Needs dense understory for food and cover. Burrows into soft soil. Needs abundant supply of water.	HP	Suitable habitat present below Dollar Creek Reservoir along Dollar Creek.
<i>Gulo gulo</i> California wolverine	ST	Typically found in very remote areas of the northern North America and high elevation areas of the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains.	A	The presence of a populated area in and near the BSA precludes the use of the area by wolverine.
<i>Lepus americanus tahoensis</i> Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare	CSC	Boreal riparian areas in the Sierra Nevada. Thickets of deciduous trees in riparian areas and thickets of young conifers.	A	Limited suitable habitat in the BSA.
<i>Lepus townsendii</i> White-tailed jackrabbit	CSC	Sagebrush, subalpine conifer, juniper, alpine dwarf-shrub, and perennial grassland east of the Sierra Crest.	A	Limited suitable habitat in the BSA.
<i>Martes americana sierrae</i> Sierra marten	CSC	Preferred habitat is characterized by dense, multi-storied coniferous forest that includes a high percentage of snags and downed logs in proximity to riparian corridors.	HP	Suitable habitat present within the BSA.
<i>Martes pennanti</i> Pacific fisher	FC	Extensive forested areas with continuous canopy in higher elevations. Avoids entering open areas that have no overstory or shrub cover.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA.
<i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i> Sierra Nevada red fox	ST	Found in a variety of alpine habitats from wet meadows to forested areas. Use dense vegetation & rocky areas for cover & den sites. Prefer forests interspersed with meadows or alpine fell-fields.	A	Limited suitable habitat within the BSA
Invertebrates				
<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i> Conservancy fairy shrimp	FE	Endemic to the grasslands of the northern two-thirds of the Central Valley; found in large, turbid pools. Inhabit astatic pools located in swales formed by old, braided alluvium; filled by winter/spring rains, lasting until June.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. BSA outside the geographic range of the species.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, central Coast Mountains, and south Coast Mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools. Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassland swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. BSA outside the geographic range of the species.

Table 2: Regional Species and Habitats of Concern

Common Name Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
<i>Capnia lacustra</i> Lake Tahoe benthic stonefly	DSS	Endemic to Lake Tahoe. Found at depths of 95-400 feet. Associated with deepwater plant communities of algae, mosses and liverworts.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. BSA does not include Lake Tahoe.
<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	FT	Occurs only in the Central Valley of California, in association with elderberry (<i>Sambucus</i> spp.).	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. BSA outside the geographic range of the species.
<i>Helisoma newberryi</i> Great Basin ram's-horn	DSS	Occurs in larger lakes and rivers, including larger spring sources and spring fed creeks, where it burrows into soft mud.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA.
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i> Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE	Inhabits vernal pools and swales in the Sacramento Valley containing clear to highly turbid water. Pools commonly found in grass bottomed swales of unplowed grasslands.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. BSA outside the geographic range of the species.
Plants and Fungi				
<i>Arabis rigidissima</i> var. <i>demota</i> Galena Creek rock-cress	TRPA, 1B.2	Fir- pine-quaking aspen associations, meadow edges, usually on north-facing slopes and rocky outcrops. Typically found on well-drained, stony soil underlain by basic volcanic rock. Elevation 2,255 to 2,560 m (7,400 to 8,400 ft). Blooms August..	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. BSA outside the known elevational range of the species.
<i>Botrychium ascendens</i> upswept moonwort	2.3	Moist habitats near springs and streams. Elevation 1,500 to 2,060 m (4,920 to 6,760 ft). Fertile in August.	HP	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i> scalloped moonwort	2.2	Marshes, meadows, seeps, bogs and fens, streambanks and other moist habitats. Elevation 1,500 to 2,670 m (4,920 to 8,760 ft). Fertile July-August.	HP	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i> common moonwort	2.3	Meadows, seeps, and other moist habitats. Elevation 2,740 to 3,400 m (8,990 to 11,150 ft). Fertile period not specified in the literature.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. BSA is below the documented elevation range of the species.
<i>Botrychium minganense</i> mingan moonwort	2.2	Streambanks, meadows and other moist habitats. Elevation 1,500 to 2,275 m (4,920 to 7,460 ft). Fertile period not specified in the literature.	HP	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.
<i>Botrychium montanum</i> western goblin	2.1	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest/mesic. Streambanks in old-growth forest. Elevation 1,500 to 1,830 m (4,920 to 6,000 ft). Fertile period not specified in the literature.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. BSA is above the documented elevation range of the species.

Table 2: Regional Species and Habitats of Concern

Common Name Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
<i>Carex davyi</i> Davy's sedge	1.B	Known to occur in moist meadows and rocky slopes in subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest. Blooms May-August.	HP	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.
<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> woolly-fruited sedge	2.3	Generally in standing water in sphagnum bogs, freshwater marsh, lakes, and ponds. Elevation 1,800 to 2,100 m (5,900 to 6,900 ft). Blooms June-July.	HP	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.
<i>Carex mariposana</i> Mariposa sedge	TRPA	Red fir and subalpine coniferous forest, montane meadows; 1,200-3,200 m (3,937-10,500 ft). Blooms July-September.	HP	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.
<i>Carex praticola</i> Northern meadow sedge	2.2	Moist to wet meadows from sea level to 10,400'. Blooms May-July.	HP	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.
<i>Epilobium oreganum</i> Oregon fireweed	1B.2	Upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, in or near streams, bogs, or fens; 500-2,240 m (1,640-7,350 ft). Blooms June – September.	HP	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.
<i>Erigeron eatonii</i> var. <i>nevadincola</i> Nevada daisy	2.3	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, and rocky substrates. Only information for nearby collection is 1915 collection by Brainerd and Baird. 1,400-2,900 m (4,600-9,514 ft). Blooms May-July.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA.
<i>Erigeron miser</i> starved daisy	1B.3	Rocky, granitic outcrops in upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation 1,755 to 2,260 m (5,760 to 7,415 ft). Blooms June-October.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA.
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>torreyanum</i> Donner Pass buckwheat	1B.2	Rocky, volcanic soils on steep slopes and ridgetops, usually in bare or sparsely vegetated areas. Elevation 1,840 to 2,620 m (6,040 to 8,600 ft). Blooms July-September.	A	No suitable habitat on steep slopes or ridgetops within the BSA.
<i>Glyceria grandis</i> American managrass	2.3	Wet meadows, ditches, streams, and ponds. Elevation 15 to 1,980 m (50 to 6,500 ft). Blooms June-August.	HP	Suitable habitat within and along banks of Dollar Creek.
<i>Ivesia sericoleuca</i> Plumas ivesia	1B.2	Vernally mesic areas, usually on volcanic substrates, within Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, and vernal pools. Elevation 1,450 to 2,000 m (4,755 to 6,560 ft). Blooms May-October.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA.
<i>Juncus luciensis</i> Santa Lucia rush	1B.2	Vernal pools, ephemeral drainages, wet meadows, and stream banks. Elevation 300 to 2,040 m (985 to 6,690 ft). Blooms April-July.	HP	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.

Table 2: Regional Species and Habitats of Concern

Common Name Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
<i>Lewisia longipetala</i> <i>long-petaled lewisia</i>	TRPA, 1B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, Subalpine coniferous forest (mesic, rocky)/granitic. Known from fewer than twenty occurrences. Possibly threatened by horticultural collecting; 2,500-2,925 m (8,200-9,600 ft). Blooms July-August.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA.
<i>Meesia uliginosa</i> Broad-nerved hump moss	2.3	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest on mesic soil; 1,300-2,500 m. Fertile period not specified in the literature.	HP	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.
<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i> alder buckthorn	2.2	Meadows and seeps, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, montane riparian scrub. Elevation 1,370 to 2,130 m (4,495 to 6,990 ft). Blooms May-July.	HP	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.
<i>Rorippa subumbellata</i> Tahoe yellow-cress	FC/SE/ 1B.1	On decomposed granite sand on beaches and lakeside margins and in riparian communities. Known only from the shores of Lake Tahoe. Elevation 1,885 to 1,900 m (6,185 to 6,235 ft). Blooms May-September.	A	No suitable habitat within the BSA. Species is known only from the shoreline of Lake Tahoe.
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i> marsh skullcap	2.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Elevations 0 to 2,100 m (0 to 6,890 ft). Blooms June-September.	HP	Suitable habitat along Dollar Creek and the edges of Dollar Reservoir in the BSA.
<i>Sphaeralcea munroana</i> Munro's desert mallow	2.2	Dry, open sites in Great Basin scrub. Elevation 2,000 m (6,560 ft). Blooms May-June.	A	Suitable habitat not present within the BSA.
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> <i>Slender-leaved pondweed</i>	2.2	Marshes and swamps, clear water of lakes and drainage channels (assorted shallow water); 15-2,310 m (50 to 7,575 ft). Blooms May-July.	HP	Suitable habitat within Dollar Reservoir, directly adjacent to the BSA.

SOURCE: ESA/HBA 2012

Status Codes: Federal Threatened (FT); Federal Candidate (FC); State Endangered (SE); State Threatened (ST); California Species of Special Concern (CSC); TRPA Sensitive Species (TRPA); California Native Plant Society (CNPS) 1B.1 – Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere, seriously threatened in California ; 1B.2 – Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere, fairly threatened in California; 2.1 – Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere, and seriously threatened in California; 2.2 – Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere, and fairly threatened in California; 2.3 – Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere, and not very threatened in California.

Habitat Present / Absent Code: Absent [A] - no habitat present and no further work needed. Habitat Present [HP] -habitat is, or may be present. The species may be present. Present [P] - the species is present.

Source: USFS 2010

^a All CWHR size classes and canopy closures are included unless otherwise specified. **Tree size classes:** 1 (Seedling) = <1" dbh; 2 (Sapling) = 1"-5.9" dbh; 3 (Pole) = 6"-10.9" dbh; 4 (Small tree) = 11"-23.9"; 5 (Medium/Large tree) = ≥24" dbh.

Closure classification: S = Sparse cover (10-24% canopy closure); P = Open cover (25-39% canopy closure); M = Moderate cover (40-59% canopy closure); D = Dense cover (60-100% canopy closure).

^b**Category 1:** MIS whose habitat is not in or adjacent to the BSA and would not be affected by the project.

Category 2: MIS whose habitat is in or adjacent to the BSA, but would not be either directly or indirectly affected by the project.

Category 3: MIS whose habitat would either be directly or indirectly affected by the project.

3.3. Noxious Weeds

Vegetation communities in the BSA are dominated by native species, and the communities are in a relatively natural condition. Disturbance in the BSA is minimal, and is limited to some existing dirt roads and paths. However, the botanical survey conducted by Hauge Brueck Associates in 2011 did record several non-native species, including species that are considered noxious weeds by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and the California Invasive Plant Council (CAL-IPC), such as creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera*), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), Klamath weed (*Hypericum perforatum*), and Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*).

See **Table 3** for weed species known or potentially occurring in or near the BSA.

Species	CDFA	CAL-IPC	Species Present?
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> Creeping bentgrass		Limited	Y
<i>Bromus tectorum</i> cheatgrass			N
<i>Cardaria draba</i> hoary cress	B		N
<i>Carduus nutans</i> musk thistle	A	Moderate	N
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> purple star-thistle	B	Moderate	N
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i> diffuse knapweed	A	Moderate	N
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i> spotted knapweed	A	High	N
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> yellow star-thistle	C	High	N
<i>Centaurea squarrosa</i> squarrose knapweed	A		N
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i> Rush skeletonweed	A	Moderate	N
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> Canada thistle	B	Moderate	N
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> bull thistle	C	Moderate	Y
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> field bindweed	C		N
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> Scotch broom	C	High	N
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> orchard grass		Limited	N
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> Teasel		Moderate	N
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> Klamath weed	C		Y
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> Perennial pepperweed	B	High	N
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> ox eye daisy		Moderate	N
<i>Linariagenis tifolia</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i> Dalmatian toadflax	S	Moderate	N

<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> yellow toadflax		Moderate	N
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> Eurasian watermilfoil	C	High	N
<i>Onoropordum acanthium</i> Scotch thistle	A	High	N
<i>Poa pratensis</i> Kentucky bluegrass		Limited	Y
<i>Potentilla recta</i> sulfur cinquefoil	Q		N
<i>Rumex crispus</i> curly dock		Limited	N
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> perennialsowthistle	A		N
<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i> Medusa-head	C	High	N
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> woolly mullein			N

NOTES:

CDFA: The CDFA noxious weed list (<http://www.cdffa.ca.gov/phpps/ipc>) divides noxious weeds into categories A, B, and C. A-listed weeds are those for which eradication or containment is required at the state or county level. With B-listed weeds, eradication or containment is at the discretion of the County Agricultural Commissioner. C-listed weeds require eradication or containment only when found in a nursery or at the discretion of the County Agricultural Commissioner. Q-listed weeds require temporary "A" action pending determination of a permanent rating.

CAL-IPC: The CAL-IPC Invasive Plant Inventory categorizes non-native invasive plants that threaten the state's wildlands. The Inventory categorizes plants as High, Moderate, or Limited, reflecting the level of each species' negative ecological impact in California.

Chapter 4. Results: Biological Resources, Discussion of Impacts and Mitigation

4.1. Natural Communities of Special Concern

Wildlife habitat types were classified using CDFG’s *A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California* (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988) (see Table 1), which is integrated with the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) System. These habitat types were then converted to natural community types (using *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* – Holland 1986) in order to determine if any natural communities of special concern would be impacted by the proposed project. The CDFG uses its California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) to track rare natural communities, and this database was consulted to determine the rarity of the natural community types in the BSA. Potential natural communities of special concern that may be affected by the proposed project include montane riparian scrub. **Table 5** identifies the amount of each habitat type that would be temporarily and permanently impacted by implementation of the proposed project.

CDFG Habitat Type	Permanent Effects		Temporary Effects ^a	
	Area (acres)	% Habitat ^b	Area (acres)	% Habitat ^b
Sierran Mixed Conifer Forest	2.85	1.1%	0.5	0.001%
Montane Chaparral	0	0%	0	0
Montane Riparian (Wetlands) ^c	0	0%	0	0

Source: HBA 2012

^a Temporary impacts include acreage outside of the construction footprint (i.e. staging and work areas); permanent impacts include acreage within the construction footprint (i.e., trail, grading, and abutments).

^b The number in this column represents the percentage of the habitat type within the BSA that would be affected.

^cMontane Riparian (Wetlands) considered natural community of special concern Montane Riparian Scrub and tracked by CNDDB.

4.1.1. Montane Riparian Scrub

Montane riparian scrub within the BSA is composed of mountain alder (*Alnus incana* ssp. *tenuifolia*), and mountain dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*). Wetland vegetation along the perennial stream benches in the BSA provides continuous tree and shrub layers dominated by dogwood and interspersed by wetland forbs such as Oregon checker

mallow (*Sidalcea oregana* ssp. *spicata*) and cinquefoil (*Potentilla glandulosa*), and hydrophytic sedge and grass species such as Nebraska sedge (*Carex nebrascensis*), slender beak sedge (*Carex athrostachya*), hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*), Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), small-fruited bulrush (*Scirpus microcarpus*), and big-leaf sedge (*Carex amplifolia*).

4.1.1.1. SURVEY RESULTS

Montane riparian scrub habitat within the BSA is jurisdictional pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Within the BSA, this habitat is not designated as Critical Habitat by USFWS or National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) for any federally listed species.

A formal Delineation of Waters of the U.S. was performed by HBA in 2011. Verified results included approximately 0.52 acres of jurisdictional wetland (classified as montane riparian scrub) within the BSA. Analysis of potential effects to the jurisdictional water of the U.S. is located in Section 4.1.1.3 below.

4.1.1.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

Based on sensitive resources within the BSA the County conducted a sensitive biological resource species surveys as well as a formal wetland delineation of the BSA. Using results of these surveys and jurisdictional limits of verified wetlands and stream channels, the project engineer designed a permanent span style bridge that would avoid direct impacts to Dollar Creek.

4.1.1.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

The trail crossing over Dollar Creek will be constructed using a 100 foot bridge span in order to avoid impacts to the montane riparian scrub habitat. Permanent impacts to the montane riparian scrub habitat would not result as the bridge spans the total of riparian habitat and would not result in the removal of any riparian plant species. All riparian habitats have an exceptionally high value for many wildlife species. Such areas provide water, thermal cover, migration corridors, and diverse nesting and feeding opportunities. Temporary impacts to wetlands as a result of construction activities could affect associated wildlife including nesting and foraging birds and rearing fish species within the BSA. Temporary loss of riparian habitat (through trimming of riparian vegetation) could also negatively contribute to loss of stream channel shading (i.e. increased ambient water temperature) or increased erosion. This impact is considered less than significant as the bridge will provide additional shading to the creek and also allow for sufficient sunlight to maintain plant species below the bridge deck. With the use of project construction avoidance measures, as well as required BMPs to protect the Stream

Environment Zone, the proposed project would not adversely impact montane riparian habitat over the long-term. There will be a short-term, temporary impact until the habitat beneath the bridge is restored and functioning at the same level as the surrounding habitat. This will be a minimal short-term, temporary impact due to the extremely limited amount of habitat affected.

4.1.1.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

No compensatory mitigation is required.

4.1.1.5. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Overall, the proposed project would not permanently adversely impact montane riparian scrub habitat. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on Dollar Creek and the associated riparian habitat. Because the proposed project, with designed mitigations will only have short-term, temporary impacts on montane riparian scrub habitat, and will not have long-term adverse direct or indirect impacts, it would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative impact.

4.1.2. Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

The Clean Water Act (CWA) regulates the discharge of pollutants into waters of the U.S., including wetlands. Section 404 of the CWA regulates the discharge of dredged and fill material into wetlands and other waters of the U.S. The federal government defines “waters of the United States” in 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 328.3 as:

1. All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
2. All interstate waters including interstate wetlands;
3. All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:
 - A. Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; or
 - B. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or

- C. Which are used or could be used for industrial purpose by industries in interstate commerce;
4. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under the definition;
 5. Tributaries of the above waters;
 6. The territorial seas;
 7. Wetlands adjacent to the above waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands). Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 123.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States.
 8. Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The term “wetlands” means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Under normal circumstances, the definition of wetlands requires three wetland identification parameters be present: wetland hydrology, hydric soils, and hydrophytic vegetation. Typical examples of wetlands include freshwater marsh, seasonal wetlands, and vernal pool complexes that have a significant ecological nexus to a traditional navigable waterway.

“Other waters of the U.S.” refers to those hydric features that are regulated by the Act but are not wetlands (33 CFR 328.4). To be considered jurisdictional, these features must exhibit a defined bed and bank and an ordinary high water mark. The term “ordinary high water mark” refers to that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics

of the surrounding areas. Examples of other waters of the U.S. include rivers, creeks, ponds, and lakes.

On June 5, 2007 the EPA and the ACOE released guidance on the definitions of jurisdictional waters of the U.S. in response to *Rapanos v. United States* and *Carabell v. United States*. According to this guidance, the ACOE and the EPA will take jurisdiction over the following waters:

1. Traditional navigable waters, which are defined as all waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
2. Wetlands adjacent to traditional navigable waters; including adjacent wetlands that do not have a continuous surface connection to traditional navigable waters;
3. Non-navigable tributaries of traditional navigable waters that are relatively permanent where the tributaries typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically three months);
4. Wetlands adjacent to non-navigable tributaries as defined above; that have a continuous surface connection to such tributaries (e.g. they are not separated by uplands, a berm, dike, or similar feature).

The EPA and the ACOE decide jurisdiction over the following waters based on a fact-specific analysis to determine if there is a significant nexus, as defined below, to a traditional navigable water:

1. Non-navigable tributaries that are not relatively permanent;
2. Wetlands adjacent to non-navigable tributaries that are not relatively permanent;
3. Wetlands adjacent to but that do not directly abut a relatively permanent non-navigable tributary.

The EPA and the ACOE generally do not assert jurisdiction over the following features:

1. Swales or erosional features (e.g., gullies, small washes characterized by low volume, infrequent, or short duration flow);
2. Ditches (including roadside ditches) excavated wholly in and draining only uplands and that do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water.

The EPA and the ACOE have defined the significant nexus standard as follows:

1. A significant nexus analysis assesses the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by all wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical and biological integrity of downstream traditional navigable waters;
2. Significant nexus includes consideration of hydrologic and ecologic factors including:
 - A. Volume, duration, and frequency of flow, including consideration of certain physical characteristics of the tributary,
 - B. Proximity to the traditional navigable water,
 - C. Size of the watershed,
 - D. Average annual rainfall,
 - E. Average annual winter snow pack,
 - F. Potential of tributaries to carry pollutants and flood waters to traditional navigable waters,
 - G. Provision of aquatic habitat that supports a traditional navigable water,
 - H. Potential of wetlands to trap and filter pollutants or store flood waters, and
 - I. Maintenance of water quality in traditional navigable waters.

4.1.2.1. SURVEY RESULTS

Riparian wetland within the BSA is jurisdictional pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. A formal Delineation of Waters of the U.S. was performed by HBA in 2011. Verified results included approximately 0.52 acres of jurisdictional wetland within the BSA.

4.1.2.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

The trail crossing over Dollar Creek will be constructed using a 100 foot bridge span in order to avoid impacts to the wetlands and waters of the US. Using results of the wetland

delineation and jurisdictional limits of verified wetlands and stream channels, the project engineer designed a permanent span style bridge to avoid direct impacts to Dollar Creek.

4.1.2.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

The trail crossing over Dollar Creek will be constructed using a 100 foot bridge span in order to avoid impacts to the montane riparian scrub habitat. Permanent impacts to the montane riparian scrub habitat would be avoided however temporary impacts may result to vegetation that will be trimmed and cut back during construction activities. All riparian habitats have an exceptionally high value for many wildlife species. Such areas provide water, thermal cover, migration corridors, and diverse nesting and feeding opportunities. Impacts to wetlands and riparian habitat could affect associated wildlife including nesting and foraging birds and rearing fish species within the BSA. Installation of the bridge span over dollar Creek will require the trimming of riparian vegetation along the banks and adjacent slopes. Indirect impacts noted above that can result in loss of moisture in the impact area through increased solar radiation thereby desiccating soils will likely be offset through the shading provided by the new bridge span. The majority of the riparian vegetation along the banks of Dollar Creek is located within 20' of the creek bank. The 100 foot bridge span will average approximately 3' (5' maximum height) off the surface of the ground in these locations. This height would be sufficient for the continued support of riparian vegetation in this area by allowing in sunlight and sufficient moisture.

With the use of project construction avoidance measures, as well as required BMPs to protect the Stream Environment Zone, the proposed project would not adversely impact montane riparian scrub habitat over the long-term. There will be a short-term, temporary impact until the habitat beneath the bridge is restored and functioning at the same level as the surrounding habitat. This will be a minimal short-term, temporary impact due to the extremely limited amount of habitat affected.

4.1.2.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

No mitigation required.

4.1.2.5. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Overall, the proposed project would not permanently adversely impact jurisdictional waters of the U.S. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on Dollar Creek and the associated jurisdictional riparian wetland habitat. Because the proposed project, with designed mitigations, will only have short-term, temporary impacts on jurisdictional waters of the U.S., and will not have adverse direct or indirect impacts, it would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative impact.

4.2. Special-Status Plant Species

Habitat in the BSA provides potential habitat for 7 special-status plant species (Table 6). Results from the HBA special-status plant survey on in 2011 indicate that no special-status plant species were present in the BSA, and the species listed in Table 6 below are not likely to be present within the BSA. The 2011 survey dates (July 27, August 26, and September 6) coincides with the blooming period for all the species in Table 6. Potential effects to these special status plant species are identified and discussed below.

Table 5: BSA Special Status Plant Species

Scientific Name Common Name	Status (CNPS and/or TRPA)	Specific Habitat Present or Absent	Species Present	Rationale
Plants (Including Mosses and Ferns)				
<i>Botrychium ascendens</i> upswept moonwort	2.3	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.	Unlikely	Species not observed during rare plant surveys conducted in 2011.
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i> scalloped moonwort	2.2	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.	Unlikely	Species not observed during rare plant surveys conducted in 2011.
<i>Botrychium minganense</i> mingan moonwort	2.2	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.	Unlikely	Species not observed during rare plant surveys conducted in 2011.
<i>Carex davyi</i> Davy's sedge	1.B	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.	Unlikely	Species not observed during rare plant surveys conducted in 2011.
<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> woolly-fruited sedge	2.3	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.	Unlikely	Species not observed during rare plant surveys conducted in 2011.
<i>Carex mariposana</i> Mariposa sedge	TRPA	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.	Unlikely	Species not observed during rare plant surveys conducted in 2011.
<i>Carex praticola</i> Northern meadow sedge	2.2	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.	Unlikely	Species not observed during rare plant surveys conducted in 2011.
<i>Epilobium oregonum</i> Oregon fireweed	2.3	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.	Unlikely	Species not observed during rare plant surveys conducted in 2011.
<i>Glyceria grandis</i> American managress	1B.2	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.	Unlikely	Species not observed during rare plant surveys conducted in 2011.
<i>Juncus luciensis</i> Santa Lucia rush	1B.2	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.	Unlikely	Species not observed during rare plant surveys conducted in 2011.
<i>Meesia uliginosa</i> 1.1.1.1.1.1 Broad- nerved hump moss	2.2	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.	Unlikely	Species not observed during rare plant surveys conducted in 2011.
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i> marsh skullcap	2.2	Suitable habitat along shoreline of Dollar Reservoir and on banks of Dollar Creek.	Unlikely	Species not observed during rare plant surveys conducted in 2011.

Table 5: BSA Special Status Plant Species

Scientific Name Common Name	Status (CNPS and/or TRPA)	Specific Habitat Present or Absent	Species Present	Rationale
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> slender-leaved pondweed	2.2	Suitable habitat adjacent to BSA within Dollar Reservoir.	Unlikely	Species not observed during rare plant surveys conducted in 2011.
<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i> alder buckthorn	2.2	Suitable habitat along banks of Dollar Creek.	Unlikely	Species not observed during rare plant surveys conducted in 2011.

SOURCE: HBA 2012

Status Codes: TRPA = TRPA threshold species; California Native Plant Society (CNPS) 1B.1- Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere, seriously endangered in California ; 1B.2 -Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere, fairly endangered in California; 2.2 - Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere, and fairly endangered in California); 2.3 – Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere, and not very threatened in California.

4.2.1. Upswept moonwort (*Botrychium ascendens*)

Upswept moonwort is designated as a CNPS List 2.3 species.

4.2.1.1. SURVEY RESULTS

Because the members of this genus are difficult to distinguish, very uncommon and sporadic in distribution (Wagner and Wagner 1983), documentation of population numbers and distribution patterns are incomplete. Literature suggests species in the *Botrychium* complex share similar preferences in habitat, that is, habitats with wet or moist soils such as marshes, meadows, and along the edges of lakes and streams at higher elevations. They grow with moss, grasses, sedges, rushes and other mesic or hydric vegetation. The moonworts are sensitive to drought and may not appear in dry years; they are closely associated with mycorrhizal fungi at all life stages, so the important habitat requirements are probably maintaining shade, soil moisture, and organic matter, and avoiding disturbance such as defoliation or root/mycorrhizal disruption. Because the majority of these plants' life cycle is spent underground, and the plants may undergo periods of dormancy, these small perennial ferns are difficult to find. These species appear sensitive to activities such as grazing, trampling, logging and recreational activities such as OHV use.

Upswept moonwort is known in California from 19 recorded occurrences. These range throughout the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range from Tulare County north to Modoc County. Occurrences are concentrated in Butte and Plumas counties (CDFG 2011). Habitat for upswept moonwort includes grassy fields, coniferous woods near streams, and meadows in California. This species is fertile in from July to August.

In the BSA, potentially suitable habitat for upswept moonwort is found in the wetlands adjacent to Dollar Creek. Plant surveys conducted by HBA in 2011 did not identify this species within or adjacent to trail alignments. However, because the majority of this plant's life cycle is spent underground, one season of surveys for this species cannot be considered definitive. The nearest known population occurs in South Lake Tahoe, California approximately 20 mi south of the BSA.

4.2.1.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

Based on sensitive resources (i.e. wetlands, stream channels) within the BSA and the proposed Dollar Creek bridge crossing location, Placer County conducted rare plant surveys as well as a formal wetland delineation of the BSA. Using results of these surveys and jurisdictional limits of verified wetlands and stream channels, the project engineer designed a permanent span style bridge and temporary construction access bridge that would minimize impacts to potential habitat for upswept moonwort. No additional avoidance and minimization efforts are necessary.

4.2.1.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

Upswept moonwort has 19 occurrences listed in the CNDDDB, but the plant is not known from Placer County, and this species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011, although as discussed one season of surveys for this species cannot be considered definitive. Determining the potential impacts to moonworts requires an understanding of the unique life cycle of these plants. For example, spores from moonworts are produced above ground where they filter into the soil and germinate underground. The majority of this plant's life cycle is then spent underground where reproduction occurs and offspring can remain for a number of years (Johnson-Grohl et al. 2002). Often the density of the below-ground reproductive plants exceeds the sporophytes above-ground population. This below ground population often acts a reservoir for above-ground plants that may be impacted from disturbance or other unfavorable environmental conditions. Because the plant spends a majority of its life underground, it is believed they are fairly resilient to above ground impacts and will usually recover following disturbance (Johnson-Grohl et al. 2002). Therefore, there will be no direct impacts to this species from implementation of the proposed project.

With the use of project construction avoidance measures, as well as required BMPs to protect the Stream Environment Zone, the proposed project would not adversely impact *Botrychium* habitat over the long-term. There will be a short-term, temporary impact until the habitat beneath the bridge is restored and functioning at the same level as the

surrounding habitat. This will be a minimal short-term, temporary impact due to the extremely limited amount of habitat affected.

4.2.1.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

No mitigation is required.

4.2.1.5. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Overall, the proposed project would not adversely affect upswept moonwort. This species was not detected during special status plant species surveys conducted in 2011. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on riparian and wetland habitat that could potentially support this species. Because the proposed project has been designed to incorporate impact avoidance and minimization measures, it will only have short-term, temporary impacts on habitat that could support upswept moonwort. As proposed, the project would not result in long-term adverse direct or indirect impacts, nor would it contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect to upswept moonwort.

4.2.2. Scalloped moonwort (*Botrychium crenulatum*)

Scalloped moonwort is designated as a CNPS List 2.2 species.

4.2.2.1. SURVEY RESULTS

See the general discussion of *Botrychium* biology in Section 4.2.1.1 above for details on the life history of moonworts. In California, scalloped moonwort is known from 39 recorded occurrences throughout the state, ranging from the Sierra Nevada Mountains through the Cascade Range in the north. It is known to occur in several Southern California counties, including Mono County in the Eastern Sierras, and Mendocino and Butte Counties in Northern California. In Nevada, this small perennial fern is known from six occurrences in Clark County and possibly several other counties although statewide surveys are considered incomplete (Morefield 2001). Habitat for this plant includes wet meadows, marshes, seeps, streambanks, and bog-fen habitat types (CNPS 2011). In the BSA, habitat for scalloped moonwort is found in the freshwater marsh wetlands adjacent to Dollar Creek. Plant surveys conducted by HBA in 2011 did not identify this species within or adjacent to trail alignments. However, because the majority of this plant's life cycle is spent underground, one season of surveys for this species cannot be considered definitive. The nearest known population occurs on the banks of Ward Creek on the west shore of Lake Tahoe, California approximately 5 miles south of the BSA.

4.2.2.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

Based on sensitive resources (i.e. wetlands, stream channels) within the BSA and the proposed Dollar Creek bridge crossing location, Placer County conducted rare plant surveys as well as a formal wetland delineation of the BSA. Using results of these surveys and jurisdictional limits of verified wetlands and stream channels, the project engineer designed a permanent span style bridge and temporary construction access bridge that would minimize impacts to habitat for scalloped moonwort. No additional avoidance and minimization efforts are necessary.

4.2.2.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

Scalloped moonwort has 39 occurrences listed in the CNDDDB, but the plant is not known from Placer County, and this species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011, although as discussed one season of surveys for this species cannot be considered definitive. Impacts to scalloped moonwort are the same as upswept moonwort. Please see Section 4.2.1.3 above for a discussion of impacts.

4.2.2.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

No mitigation required.

4.2.2.5. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Overall, the proposed project would not adversely affect scalloped moonwort. This species was not detected during special status plant species surveys conducted in 2011. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on riparian and wetland habitat that could potentially support this species. Because the proposed project has been designed to incorporate impact avoidance and minimization measures, it will only have short-term, temporary impacts on habitat that could support scalloped moonwort. As proposed, the project would not result in long-term adverse direct or indirect impacts, nor would it contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect to scalloped moonwort.

4.2.3. Mingan moonwort (*Botrychium minganense*)

Mingan moonwort is designated as a CNPS List 2.2 species.

4.2.3.1. SURVEY RESULTS

See the general discussion of *Botrychium* biology in Section 4.2.1.1 above for details on the life history of moonworts. In California, mingan moonwort is known from 28 recorded occurrences, mostly in the northern Sierra Nevada Mountains, but it has been recorded as far south as San Bernardino County. Occurrences are concentrated in Plumas, Butte, and Tehama counties. The occurrence and distribution of this species in Placer is

not known. Habitat for this plant includes streambanks, meadows, and other moist habitats (CDFG 2011).

In the BSA, habitat for mingan moonwort is found in the wetlands adjacent to Dollar Creek. Plant surveys conducted by HBA in 2011 did not identify this species within or adjacent to trail alignments. However, because the majority of this plant's life cycle is spent underground, one season of surveys for this species cannot be considered definitive. The nearest known population occurs on the banks of Griff Creek in the northern Lake Tahoe Basin approximately 4 miles east-northeast of the BSA.

4.2.3.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

Based on sensitive resources (i.e. wetlands, stream channels) within the BSA and the proposed Dollar Creek bridge crossing location, Placer County conducted rare plant surveys as well as a formal wetland delineation of the BSA. Using results of these surveys and jurisdictional limits of verified wetlands and stream channels, the project engineer designed a permanent span style bridge that would minimize impacts to habitat for mingan moonwort. No additional avoidance and minimization efforts are necessary.

4.2.3.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

Mingan moonwort has 28 occurrences listed in the CNDDDB, but the plant is known to occur approximately 4 miles from the BSA. This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011, although as discussed one season of surveys for this species cannot definitively confirm the absence of the species within the BSA. Please refer to Section 4.2.1.3 above for a discussion of impacts.

4.2.3.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

No mitigation required.

4.2.3.5. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Overall, the proposed project would not adversely affect mingan moonwort. This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects to riparian and wetland habitat that could potentially support this species. Because the proposed project has been designed to incorporate impact avoidance and minimization measures, it will only have short-term, temporary impacts on habitat that could support mingan moonwort. As proposed, the project would not result in long-term adverse direct or indirect impacts, nor would it contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect to mingan moonwort.

4.2.4. Davy's sedge (*Carex davyi*)

Davy's sedge is designated as a CNPS List 1B.3 species.

4.2.4.1. SURVEY RESULTS

In California, Davy's sedge is known from 13 recorded occurrences throughout California, from Tuolumne County in the south to Sierra County in the north. Habitat for this plant includes subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest. (CDFG 2011). In the BSA, potentially suitable habitat for Davy's sedge is found in the wetlands adjacent to Dollar Creek. Plant surveys conducted by HBA in 2011 did not identify this species within or adjacent to trail alignments. However, one season of surveys may not be adequate to identify certain members of the *Carex* genus within a given location, as it is difficult to distinguish species by vegetative characteristics alone, in the event that an individual plant has not produced an inflorescence that contains all anatomical parts necessary for identification using dichotomous key. Therefore, survey results are based on current conditions during the survey period. The nearest known population occurs in the Truckee River basin, approximately 3 miles west of the BSA.

4.2.4.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

Based on sensitive resources (i.e. wetlands, stream channels) within the BSA and the proposed Dollar Creek bridge crossing location, Placer County conducted rare plant surveys as well as a formal wetland delineation of the BSA. Using results of these surveys and jurisdictional limits of verified wetlands and stream channels, the project engineer designed a permanent span-style bridge to minimize impacts to habitat for Davy's sedge. No additional avoidance and minimization efforts are necessary.

4.2.4.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

Davy's sedge was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011, however one survey period may not definitively confirm absence of this species. Therefore, no direct impacts to this species are expected to occur as a result of project implementation; this conclusion is based on identification of available *Carex* specimens during the survey period. However, the project would impact potential habitat for this species, which is a potential indirect impact. The proposed trail construction and use would not permanently impact wetland habitat. With the use of project construction avoidance measures, as well as required BMPs to protect the Stream Environment Zone, the proposed project would not adversely impact *Carex* habitat over the long-term. There will be a short-term, temporary impact until the habitat beneath the bridge is restored and functioning at the same level as the surrounding habitat. This will be a minimal short-term, temporary impact due to the extremely limited amount of habitat affected

4.2.4.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

No mitigation required.

4.2.4.5. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Overall, the proposed project would not adversely affect Davy's sedge. This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on riparian and wetland habitat that could potentially support this species. Because the proposed project has been designed to avoid and minimize direct impacts to montane riparian habitat, the project will only have short-term, temporary impacts on habitat that has potential to support Davy's sedge. Furthermore, the project will not result in long-term adverse direct or indirect impacts, and it would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect to Davy's sedge populations.

4.2.5. Woolly-fruited sedge (*Carex lasiocarpa*)

Woolly-fruited sedge is designated as a CNPS List 2.3 species.

4.2.5.1. SURVEY RESULTS

In California, woolly-fruited sedge is known from 15 recorded occurrences throughout California, from El Dorado County in the southern portion of its range to Shasta County in the north. Habitat for this plant includes sphagnum bogs and fens, freshwater marshes and swamps (CDFG 2011). In the BSA, habitat for woolly-fruited sedge is found in the freshwater marsh wetlands adjacent to Dollar Creek. Plant surveys conducted by HBA in 2011 did not identify this species within or adjacent to trail alignments. The nearest known population occurs in a spring near Agatum Street in Tahoe Vista, approximately 6 miles northeast of the BSA.

4.2.5.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

Based on sensitive resources (i.e. wetlands, stream channels) within the BSA and the proposed Dollar Creek bridge crossing location, Placer County conducted rare plant surveys as well as a formal wetland delineation of the BSA. Using results of these surveys and jurisdictional limits of verified wetlands and stream channels, the project engineer designed a permanent span style bridge that would minimize impacts to habitat for woolly-fruited sedge. No additional avoidance and minimization efforts are necessary.

4.2.5.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

Woolly-fruited sedge has 15 occurrences listed in the CNDDDB. This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. Therefore, there will be no direct impacts to this species from implementation of the proposed project. However,

the project would impact potential habitat for this species, which is a potential indirect impact. The proposed trail construction and use would not permanently impact wetland habitat. With the use of project construction avoidance measures, as well as required BMPs to protect the Stream Environment Zone, the proposed project would not adversely impact *Carex lasiocarpa* habitat over the long-term. There will be a short-term, temporary impact until the habitat beneath the bridge is restored and functioning at the same level as the surrounding habitat. This will be a minimal short-term, temporary impact due to the extremely limited amount of habitat affected

4.2.5.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

No mitigation required.

4.2.5.5. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Overall, the proposed project would not adversely affect woolly-fruited sedge. This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on riparian and wetland habitat that could potentially support this species. The proposed project, with avoidance and mitigation measures incorporated into its design, will only have short-term, temporary impacts on habitat that could support woolly-fruited sedge. The project is not expected to result in long-term adverse direct or indirect impacts, nor would it contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect to woolly-fruited sedge populations on a regional level.

4.2.6. Mariposa sedge (*Carex mariposana*)

Mariposa sedge is designated as a TRPA threshold species.

4.2.6.1. SURVEY RESULTS

Mariposa sedge occurs in meadows, swales, riparian shores, and thickets; from 750–3600 m. It has been documented from the Outer North Coast Ranges, High North Coast Ranges, High Cascade Range, High Sierra Nevada, San Bernardino Mountains, and Washoe County, Nevada (Hickman 2011).

In the BSA, habitat for Mariposa sedge is found in the wetlands adjacent to Dollar Creek. Plant surveys conducted by HBA in 2011 did not identify this species within or adjacent to trail alignments, although one season of surveys may not be adequate to confirm the absence of this species, given the difficulty of distinguishing some members of this genus based on vegetative characteristics. The nearest documented specimen was collected in Tahoe Pines in 1943, which is located 8.5 miles southwest of the BSA (Jepson Flora Project 2012).

4.2.6.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

Based on sensitive resources (i.e. wetlands, stream channels) within the BSA and the proposed Dollar Creek bridge crossing location, Placer County conducted rare plant surveys as well as a formal wetland delineation of the BSA. Using results of these surveys and jurisdictional limits of verified wetlands and stream channels, the project engineer designed a permanent span-style bridge to minimize impacts to habitat for Mariposa sedge. No additional avoidance and minimization efforts are necessary.

4.2.6.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

Mariposa sedge was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011; however due to the difficulty of distinguishing certain members of this genus from other more common species that are present, survey results are based on observable conditions during the survey period. Based on survey conclusions, no direct impacts to this species are expected to occur from implementation of the proposed project. However, the project would impact potential habitat for this species, which is a potential indirect impact. The proposed trail construction and use would not permanently impact wetland habitat. With the use of project construction avoidance measures, as well as required BMPs to protect the Stream Environment Zone, the proposed project would not adversely impact *Carex mariposa* habitat over the long-term. There will be a short-term, temporary impact until the habitat beneath the bridge is restored and functioning at the same level as the surrounding habitat. This will be a minimal short-term, temporary impact due to the extremely limited amount of habitat affected

4.2.6.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

No mitigation required.

4.2.6.5. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Overall, the proposed project would not adversely affect Mariposa sedge. This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on riparian and wetland habitat that could potentially support this species. Because the proposed project, with avoidance measures incorporated into the design, will only have short-term, temporary impacts on habitat that could support Mariposa sedge, and will not have long-term adverse direct or indirect impacts, it would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect to Mariposa sedge populations on a regional level.

4.2.7. Northern meadow sedge (*Carex praticola*)

Northern meadow sedge is designated as a CNPS 2.2 species.

4.2.7.1. SURVEY RESULTS

In California, Northern meadow sedge is known from 13 recorded occurrences throughout California, from Tuolumne County in the south to Del Norte County in the north. Habitat for this plant includes moist to wet meadows (CDFG 2011). In the BSA, habitat for Northern meadow sedge is found in the wetlands adjacent to Dollar Creek. Plant surveys conducted by HBA in 2011 did not identify this species within or adjacent to trail alignments. The nearest known population occurs on Barker Pass, approximately 10 miles southwest of the BSA.

4.2.7.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

Based on sensitive resources (i.e. wetlands, stream channels) within the BSA and the proposed Dollar Creek bridge crossing location, Placer County conducted rare plant surveys as well as a formal wetland delineation of the BSA. Using results of these surveys and jurisdictional limits of verified wetlands and stream channels, the project engineer designed a permanent span style bridge would minimize impacts to habitat for Northern meadow sedge. No additional avoidance and minimization efforts are necessary.

4.2.7.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

Northern meadow sedge has 13 occurrences listed in the CNDDDB. This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. Therefore, no direct impacts are expected to occur to this species from implementation of the proposed project. However, the project would impact potential habitat for this species, which is a potential indirect impact. The proposed trail construction and use would not permanently impact wetland habitat. With the use of project construction avoidance measures, as well as required BMPs to protect the Stream Environment Zone, the proposed project would not adversely impact *Carex praticola* habitat over the long-term. There will be a short-term, temporary impact until the habitat beneath the bridge is restored and functioning at the same level as the surrounding habitat. This will be a minimal short-term, temporary impact due to the extremely limited amount of habitat affected

4.2.7.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

No mitigation required.

4.2.7.5. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Overall, the proposed project would not adversely affect Northern meadow sedge. This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on riparian and wetland habitat that could potentially support this species. Because the

proposed project, with designed mitigations, will only have short-term, temporary impacts on habitat that could support Northern meadow sedge, and will not have long-term adverse direct or indirect impacts, it would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect to Northern meadow sedge populations.

4.2.8. Oregon fireweed (*Epilobium oreganum*)

4.2.8.1. SURVEY RESULTS

In California, Oregon fireweed is known from Del Norte County in the north to Tulare County to the south. Habitat for this plant includes bogs and fens, meadows, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. (CNPS 2011).

In the BSA, habitat for Oregon fireweed is found in the wetlands adjacent to Dollar Creek. Plant surveys conducted by HBA in 2011 did not identify this species within or adjacent to trail alignments. According to the Consortium of Herbaria (2012) nearest accession record was collected in 1963 from on Echo Summit, approximately 40 miles south of the BSA. CNDDDB does not have any documented occurrences of this species in Placer County or in neighboring El Dorado and Nevada Counties (CDFG 2011).

4.2.8.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

Based on sensitive resources (i.e. wetlands, stream channels) within the BSA and the proposed Dollar Creek bridge crossing location, Placer County conducted rare plant surveys as well as a formal wetland delineation of the BSA. Using results of these surveys and jurisdictional limits of verified wetlands and stream channels, the project engineer designed a permanent span style bridge would minimize impacts to habitat for Oregon fireweed. No additional avoidance and minimization efforts are necessary.

4.2.8.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

Oregon fireweed was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. Therefore, there will be no direct impacts to this species from implementation of the proposed project. However, the project would impact potential habitat for this species, which is a potential indirect impact. The proposed trail construction and use would not permanently impact wetland habitat. With the use of project construction avoidance measures, as well as required BMPs to protect the Stream Environment Zone, the proposed project would not adversely impact *Epilobium* habitat over the long-term. There will be a short-term, temporary impact until the habitat beneath the bridge is restored and functioning at the same level as the surrounding habitat. This will be a minimal short-term, temporary impact due to the extremely limited amount of habitat affected

4.2.8.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

No mitigation required.

4.2.8.5. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Overall, the proposed project would not adversely affect Oregon fireweed. This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on riparian and wetland habitat that could potentially support this species. Because the proposed project, with mitigation incorporated into its design, will only have short-term, temporary impacts on habitat that could support Oregon fireweed, and will not have long-term adverse direct or indirect impacts, it would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect to Oregon fireweed.

4.2.9. American mannagrass (*Glyceria grandis*)

American mannagrass is a CNPS List 2.3 species.

4.2.9.1. SURVEY RESULTS

In California, American mannagrass is known from six recorded occurrences throughout California, including Mono, Fresno, Mendocino, Placer, and Humboldt counties. Most occurrences are historical, dating to 1949 or earlier. Only one recent occurrence of this species has been recorded in California, a 2000 collection on the Walker River. Habitat for this plant includes wet meadows, ditches, streams, and ponds (CDFG 2011).

In the BSA, habitat for American mannagrass is found within Dollar Creek and in the wetlands adjacent to Dollar Creek. Plant surveys conducted by HBA in 2011 did not identify this species within or adjacent to trail alignments. The nearest known population occurs on the Truckee River near Squaw Creek 5 miles west of the BSA.

4.2.9.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

Based on sensitive resources (i.e. wetlands, stream channels) within the BSA and the proposed Dollar Creek bridge crossing location, Placer County conducted rare plant surveys as well as a formal wetland delineation of the BSA. Using results of these surveys and jurisdictional limits of verified wetlands and stream channels, the project engineer designed a permanent span style bridge would minimize impacts to habitat for American mannagrass. No additional avoidance and minimization efforts are necessary.

4.2.9.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

American mannagrass has six occurrences listed in the CNDDDB and this species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. Therefore, there will be no direct impacts to this species from implementation of the proposed project. However, the

project would impact potential habitat for this species, which is a potential indirect impact. The proposed trail construction and use would not permanently impact wetland habitat. With the use of project construction avoidance measures, as well as required BMPs to protect the Stream Environment Zone, the proposed project would not adversely impact *Glyceria grandis* habitat over the long-term. There will be a short-term, temporary impact until the habitat beneath the bridge is restored and functioning at the same level as the surrounding habitat. This will be a minimal short-term, temporary impact due to the extremely limited amount of habitat affected

4.2.9.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

No mitigation required.

4.2.9.5. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Overall, the proposed project would not adversely affect American mannagrass. This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on riparian and wetland habitat that could potentially support this species. Because the proposed project, with designed mitigations, will only have short-term, temporary impacts on habitat that could support American mannagrass, and will not have long-term adverse direct or indirect impacts, it would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect to American mannagrass.

4.2.10. Santa Lucia rush (*Juncus luciensis*)

Santa Lucia rush is a CNPS List 1B.2 species.

4.2.10.1. SURVEY RESULTS

In California, Santa Lucia rush is known from 26 recorded occurrences throughout California, from San Diego County in the south to Modoc County in the north. Habitat for this plant includes vernal pools, ephemeral drainages, wet meadows, and stream banks (CDFG 2011).

In the BSA, habitat for Santa Lucia rush is found in the wetlands adjacent to Dollar Creek. Plant surveys conducted by HBA in 2011 did not identify this species within or adjacent to trail alignments. The nearest known population occurs in the Martis Valley, approximately 6 miles north of the BSA.

4.2.10.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

Based on sensitive resources (i.e. wetlands, stream channels) within the BSA and the proposed Dollar Creek bridge crossing location, Placer County conducted rare plant

surveys as well as a formal wetland delineation of the BSA. Using results of these surveys and jurisdictional limits of verified wetlands and stream channels, the project engineer designed a permanent span style bridge would minimize impacts to habitat for Santa Lucia rush. No additional avoidance and minimization efforts are necessary.

4.2.10.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

Santa Lucia rush has 26 occurrences listed in the CNDDDB. This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. Therefore, there will be no direct impacts to this species from implementation of the proposed project. However, the project would impact potential habitat for this species, which is a potential indirect impact. The proposed trail construction and use would not permanently impact wetland habitat. With the use of project construction avoidance measures, as well as required BMPs to protect the Stream Environment Zone, the proposed project would not adversely impact *Juncus luciensis* habitat over the long-term. There will be a short-term, temporary impact until the habitat beneath the bridge is restored and functioning at the same level as the surrounding habitat. This will be a minimal short-term, temporary impact due to the extremely limited amount of habitat affected

4.2.10.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

No mitigation required.

4.2.10.5. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Overall, the proposed project would not adversely affect Santa Lucia rush. This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on riparian and wetland habitat that could potentially support this species. Because the proposed project, with designed mitigations, will only have short-term, temporary impacts on habitat that could support Santa Lucia rush, and will not have long-term adverse direct or indirect impacts, it would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect to Santa Lucia rush.

4.2.11. Broad-nerved hump moss (*Meesia uliginosa*)

Broad-nerved hump moss is designated as a CNPS List 2.2 species.

4.2.11.1. SURVEY RESULTS

The CNDDDB documents 31 occurrences of broad-nerved hump moss, mostly in the northern Sierra Nevada Mountains and North Coast Range, but it has been recorded as far south as Riverside County. Occurrences are concentrated in Plumas, Nevada, and

Siskiyou counties. Habitat for this plant includes seeps, bogs and fens, often found on the edge of fens or raised above the fen on hummocks/shrub bases (CDFG 2011).

In the BSA, habitat for broad-nerved hump moss is found in the wetlands adjacent to Dollar Creek. Plant surveys conducted by HBA in 2011 did not identify this species within or adjacent to trail alignments. The nearest known population occurs on the banks of Angora Creek in the southern Lake Tahoe Basin approximately 35 miles southwest of the BSA.

4.2.11.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

Based on sensitive resources (i.e. wetlands, stream channels) within the BSA and the proposed Dollar Creek bridge crossing location, Placer County conducted rare plant surveys as well as a formal wetland delineation of the BSA. Using results of these surveys and jurisdictional limits of verified wetlands and stream channels, the project engineer designed a permanent span style bridge that would minimize impacts to habitat for broad-nerved hump moss. No additional avoidance and minimization efforts are necessary.

4.2.11.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

Based on sensitive resources (i.e. wetlands, stream channels) within the BSA and the proposed Dollar Creek bridge crossing location, Placer County conducted rare plant surveys as well as a formal wetland delineation of the BSA. Broad-nerved hump moss has 31 occurrences listed in the CNDDDB, but the plant is known to occur approximately 35 miles from the BSA. This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. With the use of project construction avoidance measures, as well as required BMPs to protect the Stream Environment Zone, the proposed project would not adversely impact *Meesia uliginosa* habitat over the long-term. There will be a short-term, temporary impact until the habitat beneath the bridge is restored and functioning at the same level as the surrounding habitat. This will be a minimal short-term, temporary impact due to the extremely limited amount of habitat affected

4.2.11.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

No mitigation required.

4.2.11.5. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Overall, the proposed project would not adversely affect broad-nerved hump moss. This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects to riparian and wetland habitat that could potentially support this species. Because the

proposed project has been designed to incorporate impact avoidance and minimization measures, it will only have short-term, temporary impacts on habitat that could support broad-nerved hump moss. As proposed, the project would not result in long-term adverse direct or indirect impacts, nor would it contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect to broad-nerved hump moss.

4.2.12. Alder buckthorn (*Rhamnus alnifolia*)

Alder buckthorn is a CNPS List 2.2 species.

4.2.12.1. SURVEY RESULTS

In California, alder buckthorn is known from 16 recorded occurrences in Plumas, Sierra, Nevada and Placer counties. Habitat for this plant includes riparian scrub and woodland and other mesic sites within lower and upper montane coniferous forests (CDFG 2011).

In the BSA, habitat for alder buckthorn is found along the banks of Dollar Creek. Plant surveys conducted by HBA in 2011 did not identify this species within or adjacent to trail alignments. The nearest recorded population is located at the junction of Highway 89 and Squaw Valley Road, approximately 4.5 miles from the BSA.

4.2.12.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

Based on sensitive resources (i.e. wetlands, stream channels) within the BSA and the proposed Dollar Creek bridge crossing location, Placer County conducted rare plant surveys as well as a formal wetland delineation of the BSA. Using results of these surveys and jurisdictional limits of verified wetlands and stream channels, the project engineer designed a permanent span style bridge would minimize impacts to habitat for alder buckthorn. No additional avoidance and minimization efforts are necessary.

4.2.12.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

Alder buckthorn has 16 occurrences listed in the CNDDDB, including two from Placer County. This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. Therefore, there will be no direct impacts to this species. However, the project would impact potential habitat for this species. The proposed trail construction and use would not permanently impact wetland habitat but would result in the trimming of riparian vegetation. With the use of project construction avoidance measures, as well as required BMPs to protect the Stream Environment Zone, the proposed project would not adversely impact *Rhamnus alnifolia* habitat over the long-term. There will be a short-term, temporary impact until the habitat beneath the bridge is restored and functioning at the same level as the surrounding habitat. This will be a minimal short-term, temporary impact due to the extremely limited amount of habitat affected

4.2.12.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

No mitigation required.

4.2.12.5. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Overall, the proposed project would not adversely affect alder buckthorn. This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on riparian and wetland habitat that could potentially support this species. Because the proposed project, with designed mitigations, will only have short-term, temporary impacts on habitat that could support alder buckthorn, and will not have long-term adverse direct or indirect impacts, it would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect to alder buckthorn.

4.2.13. Marsh Skullcap (*Scutellaria galericulata*)

Marsh skullcap is a CNPS List 2.2 species.

4.2.13.1. SURVEY RESULTS

Marsh skullcap occurs in wet areas, meadows, on stream banks and coniferous forest between approximately 3,200 and 6,900 feet above msl (Hickman 1993). Suitable habitat for this species includes meadows, seeps, marshes and swamps. This species blooms from June to September (CNPS 2001). In California, marsh skullcap has been documented in 31 locations by CNDDDB (CDFG 2011), from San Joaquin County to the south to Modoc and Siskiyou Counties in the northern portion of its California distribution.

In the BSA, habitat for marsh skullcap is found in montane riparian wetlands adjacent to Dollar Creek. Plant surveys conducted by HBA in 2011 did not identify this species within or adjacent to trail alignments. The nearest recorded population is from a 1922 collection in the Squaw Creek drainage, approximately 5 miles west of the BSA.

4.2.13.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

Based on sensitive resources (i.e. wetlands, stream channels) within the BSA and the proposed Dollar Creek bridge crossing location, Placer County conducted rare plant surveys as well as a formal wetland delineation of the BSA. Using results of these surveys and jurisdictional limits of verified wetlands and stream channels, the project engineer designed a permanent span style bridge would minimize impacts to habitat for marsh skullcap. No additional avoidance and minimization efforts are necessary.

4.2.13.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. Therefore, there are no direct or indirect impacts to marsh skullcap from implementation

of the proposed project. However, the project would impact potential habitat for this species. The proposed trail construction and use would not permanently impact wetland habitat. With the use of project construction avoidance measures, as well as required BMPs to protect the Stream Environment Zone, the proposed project would not adversely impact *Scutellaria galericulata* habitat over the long-term. There will be a short-term, temporary impact until the habitat beneath the bridge is restored and functioning at the same level as the surrounding habitat. This will be a minimal short-term, temporary impact due to the extremely limited amount of habitat affected

4.2.13.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

No mitigation required.

4.2.13.5. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Overall, the proposed project would not adversely affect marsh skullcap. This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. Potential habitat for this species is abundant in the BSA as well as regionally. Because the proposed project will not have adverse direct or indirect effects, it would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect to marsh skullcap populations.

4.2.14. Slender-leaved Pondweed (*Stuckenia filiformis*)

Slender-leaved pondweed is a CNPS List 2.2 species.

4.2.14.1. SURVEY RESULTS

This submerged aquatic plant occurs in shallow, clear water of lakes, drainage channels, marshes and swamps (CDFG 2011). This species has been documented by CNDDDB from 21 widely varying locations in California, from coastal wetlands at 50 ft msl elevation to montane marshes located at 7,580 ft msl elevation. In the BSA, habitat for slender-leaved pondweed is found adjacent to the BSA within Dollar Reservoir. Plant surveys conducted by HBA in 2011 did not identify this species within or adjacent to trail alignments. The nearest recorded population is from 1931 in the vicinity of Crystal Bay, approximately 9 miles northeast of the BSA.

4.2.14.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

Based on sensitive resources (i.e. wetlands, stream channels) within the BSA and the proposed Dollar Creek bridge crossing location, Placer County conducted rare plant surveys as well as a formal wetland delineation of the BSA. Using results of these surveys and jurisdictional limits of verified wetlands and stream channels, the project

engineer designed a permanent span style bridge would minimize impacts to habitat for slender-leaved pondweed. No additional avoidance and minimization efforts are necessary.

4.2.14.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted within the BSA and its direct vicinity in 2011. Furthermore, no submerged aquatic habitat would be impacted by the project, which has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on adjacent riparian and wetland habitat. Therefore, there are no direct or indirect impacts to slender-leaved pondweed from implementation of the proposed project.

4.2.14.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

There is no compensatory mitigation necessary.

4.2.14.5. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

This species was not detected during special status plant species conducted in 2011. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on adjacent riparian and wetland habitat. Because the species was not found in Dollar Reservoir adjacent to the BSA, the proposed project, would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect to slender-leaved pondweed.

4.3. Special-Status Animal Species Occurrences

Potential habitat for five special-status animal species was found within the BSA. These include one fish, one reptile, one bird, one mammal and one invertebrate species identified below in **Table 6**. Potential effects to these special-status species are identified and discussed below.

Table 6: BSA Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Specific Habitat Present or Absent	Species Present	Rationale
Fish				
<i>Oncorhynchus clarkia henshawi</i> Lahontan cutthroat trout	FT	Historically in all accessible cold waters of the Lahontan Basin in a wide variety of water temps & conditions. Cannot tolerate presence of other salmonids. Requires gravel riffles in streams for spawning.	Unlikely	Species likely extirpated from Dollar Creek. Presence of non-native trout species limits suitability of habitat. No spawning habitat within BSA.

Table 6: BSA Special-Status Animal Species

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Specific Habitat Present or Absent	Species Present	Rationale
Amphibians				
<i>Rana sierrae</i> Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog	FC/SC/ CSC	Streams, lakes, and ponds in montane riparian habitats. Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 yrs to complete their aquatic development.	Unlikely	Unlikely due to limited suitable habitat and presence of salmonid predators.
Birds				
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> Northern goshawk	CSC	Dense stands of mature Jeffrey pine are present onsite, nest sties often near water.	Potentially	Species not recorded during protocol level surveys.
<i>Dendroica petechial</i> Yellow warbler	CSC	Riparian plant associations. Prefers willows, cottonwoods, aspens, sycamores, & alders for nesting & foraging. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests.	Potentially	Species not recorded during surveys within the project area.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> Osprey	CSC/TRPA	Suitable large nest trees adjacent to water present within project area	Potentially	Species not recorded during surveys within the project area.
<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i> California spotted owl	CSC	Medium to large trees adjacent to water present within in project area.	Potentially	Species not recorded during protocol level surveys.
Mammals				
<i>Aplodontia rufa</i> Mountain beaver	CSC	Dense growth of small deciduous trees and shrubs, wet soil and abundance of forbs under dense understory. Suitable habitat present along Dollar Creek	Potentially	Evidence of burrows or hay mounds not observed during surveys of the BSA. Suitable habitat present onsite.
<i>Martes americana</i> American marten	CSC	Dense multi-storied coniferous forest high with high percentage of downed logs in proximity to riparian corridors.	Potentially	Suitable habitat occurs within the BSA.

SOURCE: HBA, ESA, 2011

Status Codes: Federal Threatened (FT); Federal Candidate (FC); State Endangered (SE); California Species of Special Concern (CSC).

4.3.1. Lahontan cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkia henshawi*)

Lahontan cutthroat trout (LCT) is listed as threatened under the FESA. LCT was listed by USFWS as an endangered species in 1970. The listing was reclassified to the less restrictive threatened status in 1975 to facilitate recovery and management efforts and authorize regulated angling. In 1995, the USFWS released its recovery plan for LCT, encompassing six river basins within LCT historic range, including the Truckee River basin (USFWS 1995). The USFWS conducted a status review of LCT in 2009 to evaluate whether or not the species’ status has changed (USFWS 2009). Currently, no Critical Habitat has been designated for LCT.

4.3.1.1. SURVEY RESULTS

The LCT is an inland subspecies of cutthroat trout endemic to the physiographic Lahontan basin of northern Nevada, eastern California, and southern Oregon. In California, the subspecies historically occurred in the streams and lakes of the Lahontan system, on the east side of the Sierra Nevada (Moyle 2002), including the Truckee, Carson, Walker, Susan, Humboldt, Quinn, Summit Lake/Black Rock Desert, and Coyote Lake watersheds (USFWS 1995). The current distribution is a fraction of the historic distribution. Lahontan cutthroat trout, like other trout species, are found in a wide variety of cold-water habitats including large terminal alkaline lakes, alpine lakes, slow meandering rivers, mountain rivers, and small headwater tributary streams (USFWS 1995).

Using historical fisheries data and reports, published historical accounts, professional and personal knowledge of the species, known anecdotal information, known habitat restrictions (e.g., temperature), and known natural barriers, the USFWS mapped historically occupied habitat (USFWS 2009). Based on their criteria, they classified 11,046 km (6,864 mi) of stream habitat as potential historical LCT habitat as well as an additional 127,274 hectares (ha) (314,502 acres) of lakes were known or had the potential of being occupied by LCT. In northern California and western Nevada, LCT were thought to occupy approximately 1,056 km (656 mi) of the Truckee River watershed, 645 km (401 mi) of the Carson River watershed, and 917 km (570 mi) of the Walker River watershed (USFWS 2009). LCT historically occurred in Tahoe, Cascade, Fallen Leaf, Upper Twin, Lower Twin, Pyramid, Winnemucca, Summit, Donner, Walker, and Independence Lakes (Moyle 2002, Gerstung 1988). Dollar Creek, which traverses the BSA, was thought to historically support LCT (USFWS 2009). At the turn of the century, Lake Tahoe and Pyramid Lake supported commercial and sport fisheries for LCT. LCT has been extirpated from most of the western portion of its range in the Truckee, Carson, and Walker River Basins, and from much of its historic range in the Humboldt Basin (Gerstung 1988, Coffin 1988).

LCT currently occupy approximately 944.8 km (587.7 mi), or 8.6 percent of streams in 16 different hydrologic units within their historical range. LCT occupy an additional 84.8 km (52.7 mi) of habitat in 11 hydrologic units outside their historical range. The severe decline in range and numbers of LCT is attributed to a number of factors including hybridization and competition with introduced trout species; alteration of stream channels and morphology; loss of spawning habitat due to pollution and sediment inputs from logging, mining, grazing and urbanization; migration blockage due to dams; reduction of lake levels and concentrated chemical components in natural lakes; loss of habitat due to

channelization; de-watering due to irrigation and urban demands; and overfishing (Gerstung 1986 & 1988, Coffin 1988).

Generally, LCT occur in cool flowing water with available cover of well-vegetated and stable stream banks, in areas where there are stream velocity breaks, and in relatively silt free, rocky riffle-run areas. Optimal LCT habitat is characterized by 1:1 pool-riffle ratios; well vegetated stable stream banks; more than 25% cover; and relatively silt free rocky substrates (Hickman & Raleigh 1982). LCT inhabit areas with overhanging banks, vegetation, or woody debris. In-stream cover (brush, aquatic vegetation, and rocks) is particularly important for juveniles (Sigler & Sigler 1987, Gerstung 1988). LCT are unique since they can tolerate much higher alkalinities than other trout species (Koch et al. 1979).

LCT evolved in the absence of other trout species and do not compete well for food and habitat. In stream environments within the western portion of the Lahontan drainage, LCT have seldom been able to co-exist with non-native trout for longer than a decade. LCT, particularly those within the western portion of the Lahontan Basin, also hybridize with rainbow trout (Behnke 1979).

LCT historically occurred in and around the Basin, including Tahoe, Cascade, Fallen Leaf, Upper Twin, Lower Twin, Pyramid, Winnemucca, Summit, Donner, Walker, and Independence Lakes. However, it is not known with certainty every stream and lake that were historically occupied by LCT (USFWS 2009).

Presently there are two reintroduced populations of LCT in the Tahoe Basin: Upper Truckee River/Shower's Lake and Fallen Leaf Lake. These populations were reintroduced for recreation. These are not considered recovery populations by USFWS and are not subject to protection under the ESA. LCT have also been reintroduced into the Truckee River (below Lake Tahoe) and into habitats outside of its native range, primarily for recreation angling purposes. According to the USFWS (2009), there are no extant fluvial populations of LCT native to the Truckee River watershed.

Although LCT historically occurred in Lake Tahoe and potentially occurred in Dollar Creek, the USFWS (2009) found that Dollar Creek is likely not presently occupied. As discussed above, LCT do not compete well for food and habitat with other trout species. Non-native introduced rainbow trout and brook trout were noted during biological surveys in October 2011. The presence on non-native trout species within Dollar Creek limits the suitability of this habitat for LCT. Spawning habitat within the BSA is limited

with channel substrate characterized by sandy substrate supporting cascade, run, and small pool sequences (i.e. no riffles)

4.3.1.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

Based on sensitive resources (i.e. wetlands and stream channels) within the BSA and the proposed Dollar Creek bridge crossing location, the County conducted a sensitive biological resource constraints analysis which included several species surveys and reports as well as a formal wetland delineation of the BSA. Using results of these surveys and jurisdictional limits of verified wetlands and stream channels, the project engineer designed a permanent span style bridge and temporary construction access bridge that would avoid direct impacts to Dollar Creek or adjacent wetlands.

The following measures will be implemented to avoid impacts to LCT as well as associated habitats (riparian, wetlands):

- Preparation of a SWPPP is required to address construction related water quality impacts. The SWPPP shall be prepared for the site in accordance with NPDES requirements. The requirements set forth within the SWPPP shall be implemented throughout the entire construction process.
- All work within the 100 year flood plain and jurisdictional wetlands shall be restricted to May 1st to October 15th in order to avoid water quality impacts and disturbance to riparian habitat adjacent with Dollar Creek. Restricting work to this timeframe shall limit work to the driest period of the year, thereby avoiding excessive runoff and erosion. Should work within the 100 year flood plain or jurisdictional wetlands be required outside this time frame, it shall be subject to TRPA, County, and LRWQCB approval.

4.3.1.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

Based on recent USFWS data as well as habitat characteristics in the BSA, LCT is not likely to occur in the vicinity. In addition, avoidance of the Dollar Creek stream channel and associated substrate is proposed, which will avoid potential direct impacts to LCT.

Construction and placement of the proposed trail within the vicinity of Dollar Creek may result in a discharge of sediments downstream of these sites. Increased sedimentation may cause reduced survival of LCT eggs or alevins, reduce primary and secondary creek productivity, interfere with feedings, and cause behavioral avoidance to LCT downstream of the discharge area. However, with implementation of BMPs to prevent erosion and

installation of the bridge span over Dollar Creek, indirect water quality effects will be avoided.

With these avoidance measures the proposed project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the federally threatened LCT.

4.3.1.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

With the implementation of the Avoidance and Minimization measures stated above, the project is not likely to adversely affect LCT. Therefore, no compensatory mitigation is required.

4.3.1.5. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Overall, the proposed project would not adversely affect LCT habitat. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on Dollar Creek and the associated riparian habitat. In addition, the actions from the USFWS Recovery Plan (USFWS 1995) will continue to be implemented throughout the region to the benefit of the LCT. Because the proposed project, with designed mitigations, will only have short-term, temporary impacts on habitat that could potentially support LCT, and will not have long-term adverse direct or indirect impacts, it would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect to the LCT.

4.3.1.6. INTERRELATED AND INTERDEPENDENT EFFECTS

This project is part of the larger North Tahoe Bike Trail that will link with other trails in the area, allowing users to travel from Sugar Pine Point State Park, east to Squaw Valley, and north to Kings Beach. The North Tahoe Bike Trail is part of the TRPA and Tahoe Metropolitan Planning Organization's Lake Tahoe Region Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, which presents a guide for planning, constructing, and maintaining a regional bicycle and pedestrian network. The Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan is part of the TRPA Regional Plan. Because regional development is guided by the requirements of the TRPA, Lahontan Region Water Quality Control Plan, as well as the USFWS Recovery Plan for the LCT, it is unlikely that the proposed project would have a significant, interrelated or interdependent effect to LCT in the region.

4.3.2. Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (*Rana sierrae*)

The Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog has recently been recognized as a separate species from the mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*) (now the southern mountain yellow-legged frog) under whose name it was formerly known. The Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog is designated as a candidate species for listing as threatened or endangered under the FESA by USFWS.

4.3.2.1. SURVEY RESULTS

The Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (SNYLF) is a member of the mountain yellow-legged frog complex which is comprised of two species: southern mountain yellow-legged frog and Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog. Both species are highly aquatic and are always found within a meter or two from the edge of water. Historically, SNYLF once occurred in California and Nevada but is now extinct in the state of Nevada. It now ranges from the Diamond Mountains north-east of the Sierra Nevada in Plumas County, California, south through the Sierra Nevada to Inyo County. In the extreme northwest region of the Sierra Nevada, several populations occur just north of the Feather River, and to the east there was a population on Mt. Rose, but it is now extinct (AmphibiaWeb 2011).

Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog historically inhabited ponds, tarns, lakes, and streams from 1,370 to 3,650 m (4,500 to 12,000 ft) (Stebbins 1985) and was once the most common amphibian in high elevation aquatic ecosystems of the Sierra Nevada (Bradford et. al. 1998). SNYLF was abundant at many sites into the early 1960s, but large groups of populations in the northern Sierra Nevada and local populations elsewhere have since become extinct and have disappeared from 70-90% of its historic range in the bioregion (Jennings 1996).

The SNYLF is strongly associated with montane riparian habitats in lodgepole pine, yellow pine, sugar pine, white fir, whitebark pine, and wet meadow vegetation types (Zeiner et al. 1988). Typically, SNYLF prefers well illuminated, sloping banks of meadow streams, riverbanks, isolated pools, and lake borders with vegetation that is continuous to the water's edge. Waters that do not freeze to the bottom are required. In high elevations, breeding occurs between May and August as soon as the meadows and lakes are free of snow and ice. Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frogs usually lay their eggs in clusters submerged along stream banks or on emergent vegetation. Tadpoles and adults of this species overwinter in deep pools with undercut banks that provide cover. Adults are highly aquatic and are typically associated with near shore areas for reproduction, cover, foraging, and over-wintering. It is believed that adult frogs use the deepest sections of lakes for overwintering (Bradford et al. 1998).

The decline of SNYLF in the Sierra Nevada has largely been attributed to introduced predators (salmonid fishes) and disease during the last century (Bradford et al. 1993, Knapp 1996, Amphibia Web 2011). As populations are lost, remaining populations have become more isolated, which can indirectly result in extinctions of additional populations and reduce opportunities for recolonization of these sites (Bradford et al. 1993). Other

potential causes of population declines include habitat degradation and loss, grazing, and other environmental problems such as increased ultraviolet radiation, pesticides, viruses, and acid rain.

Within the BSA, suitable habitat for the SNYLF is limited. The stream gradient within Dollar Creek at the proposed crossing/construction area is moderate and characterized by cascade, run, and pool complexes, and there is minimal stream bank sun exposure due to the dogwood and alder sub-canopy cover as well as canopy cover from the adjacent mixed conifer forest. Within the BSA, Dollar Creek is occupied by introduced salmonid fish species that predate on the SNYLF.

4.3.2.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

The permanent span style bridge would avoid direct impacts to Dollar Creek. Preparation of a SWPPP will substantially decrease construction-related erosion and the potential for discharge of sediments into Dollar Creek. All work within the 100-year flood plain shall be restricted to May 1st to October 15th, and proposed project construction activities shall avoid contact within the ordinary high water mark (i.e. jurisdictional limits) of Dollar Creek.

4.3.2.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

Based on existing characteristics in the BSA, and that suitable habitat is very limited, the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog is not likely to occur in the BSA, although the species could utilize Dollar Creek Reservoir just upstream from the proposed bridge crossing. Avoidance of the Dollar Creek stream channel and associated substrate would avoid potential direct impacts to SNYLF.

Construction and placement of the proposed trail within the vicinity of Dollar Creek may result in a discharge of sediments downstream of these sites. However, with implementation of BMPs to prevent erosion and installation of the bridge span over Dollar Creek, indirect water quality effects will be avoided.

With these avoidance measures and associated mitigation, impacts to the federal candidate Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog are not likely.

4.3.2.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

With the implementation of the Avoidance and Minimization measures stated above, the project is not likely to adversely affect the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog. Therefore, no compensatory mitigation is required.

4.3.2.5. CUMMULATIVE EFFECTS

Overall, the proposed project would not adversely affect the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on Dollar Creek and the associated riparian habitat. Because the proposed project will not have adverse direct and indirect effects, it would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect on the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog.

4.3.2.6. INTERRELATED AND INTERDEPENDANT EFFECTS

This project is part of the larger North Tahoe Bike Trail that will link with other trails in the area, allowing users to travel from Sugar Pine Point State Park, east to Squaw Valley, and north to Kings Beach. The North Tahoe Bike Trail is part of the TRPA and Tahoe Metropolitan Planning Organization's Lake Tahoe Region Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, which presents a guide for planning, constructing, and maintaining a regional bicycle and pedestrian network. The Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan is part of the TRPA Regional Plan. Because regional development is guided by the requirements of the TRPA and the Lahontan Region Water Quality Control Plan, it is unlikely that the proposed project would have a significant, interrelated or interdependent effect to SNYLF in the region.

4.3.3. Yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)

Yellow warbler is currently considered a Bird Species of Special Concern (breeding) by CDFG.

4.3.3.1. SURVEY RESULTS

Yellow warblers currently occupy much of their former breeding range, except in the Central Valley, where they are close to extirpation (CDFG 2008). Yellow warblers breed widely in the Cascade Range and Sierra Nevada in both riparian habitat and chaparral shrub fields. This species occupies riparian vegetation in close proximity to water along streams and in wet meadows, and are found in willows and cottonwoods (*Populus spp.*). The Yellow warbler appears to adapt its foraging to variation in local vegetation structure, and its' diet includes ants, bees, wasps, caterpillars, beetles, true bugs, flies, and spiders (CDFG 2008). Within the BSA yellow warbler nesting and foraging habitat is present within the montane riparian corridor along Dollar Creek.

4.3.3.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

The permanent span style bridge would avoid direct impacts to Dollar Creek. Proposed trail construction and use would not permanently impact wetland habitat. All work within the 100-year flood plain and jurisdictional wetlands shall be restricted to May 1st to October 15th. Additional mitigation is necessary to protect potential yellow warbler, or

other migratory bird, nesting sites within the BSA as future nesting may occur before construction activities commence:

- Pre-construction surveys for tree-nesting raptors and migratory songbirds shall be conducted within 30 days prior to any construction that will occur between March 15 and August 31 of any given year. Preconstruction surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist. All suitable nesting habitat for tree nesting raptors and migratory songbirds shall be surveyed within 250feet of the proposed project impact area. If nests are encountered, the biologist shall determine, depending on conditions specific to each nest and the relative location and rate of construction activities, if it may be feasible for construction to occur as planned without impacting the breeding effort. In this case, the nest(s) shall be monitored by a qualified biologist during construction. If, in the professional opinion of the monitor, the project would impact the nest, the biologist shall immediately inform the construction manager. The construction manager shall stop construction activities within the buffer until either the nest is no longer active or the project receives approval to continue from CDFG.

4.3.3.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

Under the proposed project, direct and indirect effects to yellow warblers include displacement from an increase in recreation use in the area and displacement during project construction. For example, warblers could be flushed from their perch or nest sites from noise disturbance associated with project construction. Disruptions to breeding could lead to mortality of eggs and/or juveniles. If disturbance levels are consistently high, yellow warblers may permanently avoid these areas. Noise from construction crews could disrupt foraging and/ or nesting behavior. However, implementation of the mitigation measure required in Section 4.3.3.2 above would minimize direct impacts to nesting yellow warblers.

The proposed project would impact potential habitat for this species, which is a potential indirect impact. The proposed trail construction and use would not permanently impact wetland habitat. With the use of project construction avoidance measures, as well as required BMPs to protect the Stream Environment Zone, the proposed project would not adversely impact yellow warbler habitat over the long-term. There will be a short-term, temporary impact until the habitat beneath the bridge is restored and functioning at the same level as the surrounding habitat. This will be a minimal short-term, temporary impact due to the extremely limited amount of habitat affected.

With these avoidance measures and associated mitigation, the proposed project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect yellow warbler.

4.3.3.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

Mitigation measures outlined in Section 4.3.3.2 above would be required for avoidance of nesting yellow warbler individuals.

4.3.3.5. CUMMULATIVE EFFECTS

With incorporation of mitigation measures the proposed project would not adversely effect the yellow warbler and associated breeding habitat. The proposed project has been designed to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects on Dollar Creek and the associated riparian habitat. Because the proposed project, will only have short-term, temporary impacts on habitat that could support yellow warbler, and will not have long-term adverse direct or indirect impacts, it would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect to the yellow warbler and other sensitive breeding bird species and populations.

4.3.4. Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*)

Northern goshawk is currently considered a Bird Species of Special Concern (breeding) by CDFG and a TRPA Special Interest Species.

4.3.4.1. SURVEY RESULTS

Northern goshawks (*Accipiter gentilis*) inhabit a broad range of forested communities, including mixed conifer, true fir, montane riparian, Jeffrey pine, ponderosa pine, and lodgepole pine forest. In California, this species occurs in the Sierra Nevada, Klamath, Cascade, Inyo-White, Siskiyou, and Warner Mountains, and the North Coast Ranges (Zeiner et al. 1990, USFS 2000). Goshawks may also possibly inhabit suitable habitats in the Transverse Ranges and other mountainous areas in southern California (Zeiner et al. 1990, USFS 2000).

A study conducted in the Lake Tahoe region of the Sierra Nevada found that nest-site areas used by northern goshawks were characterized by high canopy closure, high densities of trees in the >60-100 centimeter (cm) and >100 cm diameter-at-breast-height (dbh) classes, low densities of 5-30 cm dbh trees, and low shrub/sapling and ground cover (Keane 1999). Other site factors, including northerly aspects, proximity to water or meadows, forest openings, and low slope angles, have also been associated with nest sites in numerous studies, although these factors vary widely (USFS 2000). Snags and logs are considered important components of northern goshawk foraging areas, as they provide habitat for prey populations (USDA 1988).

A model of goshawk nest stands developed by Fowler (1988) for application on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada, with consideration for east side habitat conditions, indicates that canopy closure of 60 to 100 % from dominant and co-dominant trees is characteristic of goshawk nest stands. In Fowler's model, slopes of 0 to 25% are identified as optimal. Slopes of 26 to 50 % are considered suitable, while slopes greater than 50% are unsuitable. Aspect is also identified as an important component in nest stand selection, with a north to east aspect considered optimal. North to northwest and east to southeast slopes are considered suitable, while other aspects are identified as marginal (Fowler 1988).

Nesting behavior, including courtship and nest initiation, begins mid-February to early March. The average incubation period is approximately 33 days (USFS 2000). The nestling period typically extends from early June through early July, with most young fledged by mid-July. The post-fledging dependency period extends until mid/late August.

Foraging areas around nest sites generally encompass approximately 2,500 acres of forested habitat (Austin 1991, Hargis et al. 1991). Northern goshawks are known to prey on over 50 species of birds and mammals throughout their western range (Graham et al. 1994). In the Lake Tahoe region primary prey species include Douglas squirrel (*Tamias sciurus douglasii*), Steller's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), and ground squirrel (*Spermophilus* spp.) (Keane 1999). Other prey species include American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), blue grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*), other woodpeckers, and other squirrels.

Although no northern goshawks were detected during 2011 surveys, suitable nesting and foraging habitat is present in the Project area. The closest known active Protected Activity Centers are located 1 mile to the northeast in the Watson Creek drainage.

4.3.4.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

The proposed trail is utilizing existing disturbance and trail alignments to the greatest extent possible to thereby decrease the removal of forested habitat that is suitable for northern goshawk foraging and nesting. Northern goshawk may occupy habitats within the BSA prior to commencement of construction activities. The potential exists for northern goshawk to nest within the BSA before commencement of construction. In order to determine if nesting northern goshawk are present, the BSA shall be surveyed again before construction is allowed to start. Additional mitigation is necessary to protect potential northern goshawk nesting sites within the BSA as future nesting may occur before construction activities commence:

- Pre-construction surveys for northern goshawk shall be conducted in the spring prior to commencement of construction activities. Preconstruction surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist and follow USFS Protocol. All suitable nesting habitat for northern goshawk shall be surveyed within 0.5 miles of the proposed project impact area. If nests are encountered, the biologist shall determine, depending on conditions specific to each nest and the relative location and rate of construction activities, if it may be feasible for construction to occur as planned without impacting the breeding effort. TRPA biologists must be consulted in order to determine if construction activities will be able to be initiated. In this case, the nest(s) shall be monitored by a qualified biologist during construction. If, in the professional opinion of the monitor, the project would impact the nest, the biologist shall immediately inform the construction manager. The construction manager shall stop construction activities within the buffer until either the nest is no longer active or the project receives approval to continue from TRPA and CDFG.

4.3.4.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

There are no known occurrences of northern goshawk within the BSA, and habitat for northern goshawk is considered marginal within the BSA. Within the BSA northern goshawk was not identified during protocol surveys. The proposed project will result in a loss of 3.16 acres of suitable habitat for northern goshawk. Based on the mitigation measures noted in Section 4.3.4.2. and on high human use of the area and relatively low quality habitat and the lack of historical occurrences, northern goshawk are not expected to be present in the BSA. Therefore, it is expected that the proposed project will not impact northern goshawk.

4.3.4.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

With the implementation of the Avoidance and Minimization measures outlined in 4.3.4.2 stated above, the project is not likely to impact northern goshawk. Therefore, no compensatory mitigation is required.

4.3.4.5. CUMMULATIVE EFFECTS

Overall, the proposed project would not adversely impact the northern goshawk although it would result in the loss of 3.16 acres of suitable habitat. This loss of suitable habitat together with other proposed projects in the area would result in an overall cumulative loss of habitat for the northern goshawk. However, due to the abundance of available habitat in the area, the loss of 3.16 acres would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect.

4.3.5. Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

Osprey are currently considered a Bird Species of Special Concern by CDFG and a TRPA Special Interest Species.

4.3.5.1. SURVEY RESULTS

Osprey were not observed in the BSA during northern goshawk surveys or other surveys for migratory birds and wildlife in 2011. Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) are found in a variety of habitats associated with large rivers, lakes, and coastlines. In the Sierra Nevada, the osprey is a summer resident only. Nesting sites include large coniferous and deciduous trees, cliffs, and poletops located near or over water. The species feeds primarily on fish, which it captures by hovering over the water and plunging feet-first after its prey. Other prey types include rodents, birds, small vertebrates, and crustaceans. Limited suitable nesting habitat occurs within Jeffrey pine habitat in the BSA. An active osprey nest is located approximately 0.3 miles northwest from the proposed trail at the northern terminus of Country Club Drive.

4.3.5.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

The proposed trail alignment utilizes existing dirt roadways at the southern end of the project (in the vicinity of the existing nest). Utilizing existing dirt roadways minimizes the removal of Jeffrey pine habitat and decreases grading required in close proximity to the existing nest. This minimizes impacts osprey habitat within the BSA. However, the following mitigation measure would further ensure no adverse effect to osprey:

- a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey for active osprey nesting close proximity the work area no more than two weeks prior to construction. Should breeding osprey be discovered, TRPA and CDFG shall be notified to develop appropriate mitigation measures to limit impacts to the nest and roosting individuals, which may include creation of a buffer zone to protect the nest from construction activities.

4.3.5.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

The BSA provides nesting and roosting habitat for osprey in sierran mixed conifer habitat adjacent to Dollar Reservoir and in the surrounding area. Construction grading and tree removal could adversely impact breeding or roosting activities of osprey. However, mitigation identified in Section 4.3.5.2 above would minimize direct adverse effects to the osprey.

The proposed project would impact potential habitat for this species, which is a potential indirect impact. Tree removal and grading would permanently remove approximately

3.16 acres of sierran mixed conifer habitat in the BSA (1.2% of the total sierran mixed conifer habitat within the BSA). The reduction in sierran mixed conifer habitat may limit osprey roosting activity in the BSA but would not impact foraging activities as osprey forage over open water in Lake Tahoe. Vegetation and tree removal would be limited to approximately 14 feet in width and the trail utilizes existing dirt roads to the greatest extent possible. This minimizes impacts to osprey nesting and roosting habitat within the sierran mixed conifer habitat in the BSA. In addition, this species roosts and nests in large, mature trees. Trees larger than 30" dbh are protected in accordance with TRPA temporary Code Section 61.1.4, thereby further reducing the likelihood that trail construction and use would affect individuals. Lastly, because sierran mixed conifer habitat is regionally abundant; it is unlikely that the loss of 3.16 acres of habitat would result in reduced viability or population size for this species.

4.3.5.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

Due to regional abundance of sierran mixed conifer habitat, compensatory mitigation is not required to reduce potential adverse indirect effects to this species. Mitigation identified in Section 4.3.5.2 above would minimize direct adverse effects to osprey.

4.3.5.5. CUMMULATIVE EFFECTS

With incorporation of mitigation measures the proposed project would not adversely affect osprey within the BSA, and because the proposed project will not have adverse direct and indirect effects, it would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect.

4.3.6. California spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*)

The California spotted owl is currently considered a Bird Species of Special Concern by CDFG.

4.3.6.1. SURVEY RESULTS

The range of the California spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*) is considered to include the southern Cascades, the entire Sierra Nevada province of California, mountainous regions of the southern California province, and the central Coast Ranges at least as far north as Monterey County (Verner et al. 1992). In the Sierra Nevada, the major forest types comprising known and potential habitat include mixed conifer, red fir, ponderosa pine/hardwood, eastside pine, and foothill riparian/hardwood forests (Verner et al. 1992). Mixed conifer forest is the most abundant forest type and contains most of the known owl sites. Habitats used for nesting typically have greater than 70% total canopy cover, except at very high elevations where canopy cover as low as 30 to 40% may occur (as in some red fir stands of the Sierra Nevada). Nest stands typically include a mixture of tree sizes with a number of very large, old trees and usually at least two

canopy layers. Large snags and an accumulation of downed woody debris are usually present. Foraging habitat is similar in structure and composition, but also comprises more open stands with canopy covers down to 40%.

Home range sizes of California spotted owl tend to be smallest in lower elevation hardwood forests, intermediate in size in conifer forests of the central Sierra Nevada, and largest in true fir forests in the northern Sierra Nevada (Verner et al., 1992). Neal et al. (1990) reported that California spotted owl home ranges in Sierra Nevada mixed conifer forests average 3,400 acres, including about 460 acres in stands with 70% or greater canopy cover, and about 1,990 acres in stands with 40 to 69% canopy cover. Verner et al. (1992) generally concur with these data, indicating that Sierra National Forest owls were found to have a median home range for pairs of approximately 3,000 to 5,000 acres. However, Verner et al. (1992) cite an overall mean home range size of owl pairs during the breeding period in Sierran conifer forests of about 4,200 acres. Owl use areas designated to date by the LTBMU comprise approximately 3,500 to 4,665 acres. Radio telemetry studies have not been undertaken for California spotted owls in the LTBMU, so more accurate home range information is currently unavailable.

A nesting pair of California spotted owls is known to occur 1.5 miles to the west in Burton State Park. The only Protected Activity Center that was active in 2011 in close proximity to the Project area was Burton State Park. Protocol-level surveys for California spotted owl were conducted in the Project area in 2011. Due to lack of California spotted owl detections in the immediate Project area during protocol surveys, it is not anticipated that this species is present in the Project area.

4.3.6.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

The proposed trail alignment utilizes existing dirt roadways at the northern and southern ends of the project. Utilizing existing dirt roadways minimizes the removal of Jeffrey pine habitat and decreases grading required in suitable nesting and foraging habitat. This minimizes potential impacts California spotted habitat within the BSA. However, the following mitigation measure would further ensure no adverse effect to California spotted owls:

- a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey for California spotted owls within the BSA in the spring prior to construction. Should California spotted owls be discovered nesting within the BSA, TRPA and CDFG shall be notified to develop appropriate mitigation measures to limit impacts to the nest and individuals, which may include creation of a buffer zone to protect the nest from construction activities.

4.3.6.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

The BSA provides potential foraging and nesting habitat for this species. Tree removal and construction grading could reduce foraging, roosting and nesting opportunities. However, mitigation identified in Section 4.3.6.2 above would minimize direct adverse effects to the California spotted owl.

The proposed project would impact potential habitat for this species, which is a potential indirect impact. Tree removal and grading would permanently remove approximately 3.16 acres of sierran mixed conifer habitat in the BSA (1.2% of the total sierran mixed conifer habitat within the BSA). The reduction in sierran mixed conifer habitat may limit osprey roosting activity in the BSA but would not impact foraging activities as osprey forage over open water in Lake Tahoe. Vegetation and tree removal would be limited to approximately 14 feet in width and the trail utilizes existing dirt roads to the greatest extent possible. This minimizes impacts to osprey nesting and roosting habitat within the sierran mixed conifer habitat in the BSA. In addition, this species roosts and nests in large, mature trees. Trees larger than 30" dbh are protected in accordance with TRPA temporary Code Section 61.1.4, thereby further reducing the likelihood that trail construction and use would affect individuals. Lastly, because sierran mixed conifer habitat is regionally abundant; it is unlikely that the loss of 3.16 acres of habitat would result in reduced viability or population size for this species.

4.3.6.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

Due to regional abundance of coniferous forest habitat, compensatory mitigation is not required to reduce potential adverse indirect effects to this species. Mitigation identified in Section 4.3.6.2 above would minimize direct adverse effects to California spotted owl.

4.3.6.5. CUMMULATIVE EFFECTS

With incorporation of mitigation measures the proposed project would not adversely affect California spotted owl within the BSA, and because the proposed project will not have adverse direct and indirect effects, it would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect.

4.3.7. Mountain beaver (*Aplodontia rufa*)

The mountain beaver is considered a Mammal Species of Special Concern by CDFG.

4.3.7.1. SURVEY RESULTS

Mountain beaver are typically found in dense riparian-deciduous and montane riparian habitats in the Sierra Nevada. Mountain beaver frequent riparian areas with a dense understory in close proximity to water. They require deep friable soils for the creation of burrows and tunnels that are used for cover. Mountain beavers are herbivores that create hay piles at the entrance to their burrows to dry out vegetation prior to eating. Within the vicinity of BSA potential habitat occurs along the banks of Dollar Creek. No evidence of mountain beaver was observed during wildlife surveys or during wetland delineations in 2011. Mountain beaver are not expected to be present within the BSA.

4.3.7.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

The permanent span style bridge and temporary construction access bridge would avoid direct impacts to Dollar Creek, and limit the impacts to montane riparian habitat that is suitable for mountain beaver.

4.3.7.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

Project impacts to the mountain beaver habitat will occur as a result in the loss of montane riparian habitat. The proposed trail construction and use would not permanently impact wetland habitat. With the use of project construction avoidance measures, as well as required BMPs to protect the Stream Environment Zone, the proposed project would not adversely impact mountain beaver habitat over the long-term. There will be a short-term, temporary impact until the habitat beneath the bridge is restored and functioning at the same level as the surrounding habitat. This will be a minimal short-term, temporary impact due to the extremely limited amount of habitat affected.

4.3.7.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

No compensatory mitigation is required.

4.3.7.5. CUMMULATIVE EFFECTS

Because the proposed project will not have adverse direct and indirect effects to the mountain beaver, it would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect.

4.3.8. American marten (*Martes americana*)

The American marten is considered a Mammal Species of Special Concern by CDFG.

4.3.8.1. SURVEY RESULTS

The American marten (*Martes americana*) is known to occur in suitable habitat throughout the Sierra Nevada Province. Based on an extensive review of scientific literature and expert opinion, Freel (1991) described preferred habitat as dense (60 to 100% canopy closure), multi-storied, multi-species late seral stage coniferous forest of

red fir, red fir/white fir mixtures, lodgepole, and mixed conifer. A high number of large snags and downed logs are associated with preferred habitat. Habitat areas are generally in close proximity to dense riparian corridors, which are used as travelways. An interspersed of small (<1 acre) openings with good ground cover is required for foraging. For the northern Sierra Nevada, Freel (1991) cites elevation records of 3,400 to 10,400 feet, with an average elevation of 6,000 feet.

According to Freel (1991), numerous and heavily traveled roads are not desirable in American marten habitat areas as they are associated with habitat disruption and animal mortality. Roads may also reduce food availability for American marten by increasing road kills in prey populations and creating behavioral barriers to foraging movements (Allen 1987). Occasional one and two lane forest roads with moderate levels of traffic are not believed to limit American marten movements (Freel 1991).

While forest carnivores were not surveyed for specifically in 2011, database searches with the USFS Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit do not indicate any historical or present American marten detections within one mile of the BSA (Pers. Comm. Shay Zanetti 2012).

4.3.8.2. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION EFFORTS

The proposed trail alignment utilizes existing dirt roadways at the northern and southern ends of the project. Utilizing existing dirt roadways minimizes the removal of Jeffrey pine habitat and decreases grading required in suitable nesting and foraging habitat. This minimizes potential impacts American marten habitat within the BSA.

4.3.8.3. PROJECT IMPACTS

The BSA provides potential foraging and denning habitat for this species. Tree removal and construction grading could reduce foraging, roosting and nesting opportunities. However, mitigation identified in Section 4.3.6.2 above would minimize direct adverse effects to American marten.

The proposed project would impact potential habitat for this species, which is a potential indirect impact. Tree removal and grading would permanently remove approximately 3.16 acres of sierran mixed conifer habitat in the BSA (1.2% of the total sierran mixed conifer habitat within the BSA). The reduction in sierran mixed conifer habitat may limit osprey roosting activity in the BSA but would not impact foraging activities as osprey forage over open water in Lake Tahoe. Vegetation and tree removal would be limited to approximately 14 feet in width and the trail utilizes existing dirt roads to the greatest extent possible. This minimizes impacts to osprey nesting and roosting habitat within the

sierran mixed conifer habitat in the BSA. In addition, this species roosts and nests in large, mature trees. Trees larger than 30" dbh are protected in accordance with TRPA temporary Code Section 61.1.4, thereby further reducing the likelihood that trail construction and use would affect individuals. Lastly, because sierran mixed conifer habitat is regionally abundant; it is unlikely that the loss of 3.16 acres of habitat would result in reduced viability or population size for this species.

4.3.8.4. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

In order to ensure denning marten are not within the proposed alignment prior to commencement of construction the following mitigation shall be implemented:

- a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey for American marten den sites within the proposed disturbance area prior to construction. Should a marten den be discovered within the disturbance area, TRPA and CDFG shall be notified to develop appropriate mitigation measures to avoid impacts to the den site and individuals, which may include creation of a buffer zone to protect the den from construction activities.

4.3.8.5. CUMMULATIVE EFFECTS

Because the proposed project will not have adverse direct and indirect effects to the American marten it would not contribute towards an adverse cumulative effect.

Chapter 5. Results: Permits and Technical Studies for Special Laws or Conditions

5.1. Regulatory Requirements

5.1.1. Federal Endangered Species Act Consultation Summary

The USFWS and NOAA Fisheries has jurisdiction over species that are formally listed as threatened, endangered, or proposed under FESA. The primary protective requirement in the case of projects requiring federal permits, authorizations, or funding, is the FESA Section 7 requirement for federal lead agencies to consult (or “confer” in the case of proposed species or proposed critical habitat) with the USFWS and NOAA Fisheries to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species. In addition to Section 7 requirements, Section 9 of the FESA protects listed wildlife species from “take”. Take is broadly defined as those activities that “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect [a protected species], or attempt to engage in any such conduct.” An activity can be in violation of take prohibitions even if the activity is unintentional or accidental. Significant modification or degradation of the habitats of listed species, or activities that prevent or significantly impair essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering, are also considered “take” under the FESA and are regulated by the USFWS.

A list of federal endangered and threatened species that may be affected by the proposed project was provided by the USFWS Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office in September of 2011. One species considered Threatened identified by the USFWS as potentially occurring in the project area, was the Lahontan cutthroat trout. Analysis of potential effects the proposed project would have on the LCT is located within Section 4.3.1 above. With avoidance measures and associated mitigation, the proposed project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the federally threatened LCT. One candidate species with suitable habitat in the project area is the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog. Analysis of potential effects the proposed project would have on the SNYLF is located within section 4.3.2. With avoidance measures and associated mitigation, the proposed project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the SNYLF.

5.1.2. Federal Fisheries and Essential Fish Habitat Consultation Summary

Public Law 104-297, the Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996, amended the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) to establish new requirements for Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) descriptions in federal Fisheries Management Plans and to require federal agencies to consult with NOAA Fisheries on activities that may adversely affect EFH. The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires all fishery management councils to amend their Fishery Management Plans (FMPs) to describe and identify EFH for each managed fishery. The Act also requires consultation for all federal agency actions that may adversely affect EFH (i.e., direct and indirect effects). It does not distinguish between actions in EFH and actions outside EFH. Any reasonable attempt to encourage the conservation of EFH must take into account actions that occur outside of EFH, such as upstream and upslope activities that may have an adverse effect on EFH. Therefore, EFH consultation with NOAA Fisheries is required by federal agencies undertaking, permitting, or funding activities that may adversely affect EFH, regardless of the activity's location. Under section 305(b)(4) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, NOAA Fisheries is required to provide EFH conservation and enhancement recommendations to federal and state agencies for actions that adversely affect EFH. However, state agencies and private parties are not required to consult with NOAA Fisheries unless state or private actions require a federal permit or receive federal funding. EFH is managed under the FMPs as directed under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

Based on the proposed project location, the Pacific Coast Chinook Salmon EFH will not be affected, as the surrounding watershed associated with the Truckee River does not flow to the Pacific Ocean.

5.1.3. California Endangered Species Act Consultation Summary

Under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), CDFG has the responsibility for maintaining a list of threatened species and endangered species (California Fish and Game Code 2070). The CDFG also maintains a list of candidate species, species that the CDFG has formally noticed as being under review for addition to either the list of endangered species or the list of threatened species. The CDFG also maintains lists of species of special concern, which serve as “watch lists.” Pursuant to CESA requirements, an agency reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any state-listed endangered or threatened species could be present in the project area and determine whether the project would have a potentially significant impact on such

species. In addition, the CDFG encourages coordination on any project that could impact a candidate species.

No state listed species were identified to potentially occur in the vicinity of the proposed project.

5.1.4. Wetlands and Other Waters Coordination Summary

5.1.4.1. U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The ACOE has primary federal responsibility for administering regulations that concern waters of the U.S. within the project area. The ACOE acts under two statutory authorities, the Rivers and Harbors Act (Sections 9 and 10), which governs specified activities in the navigable waters of the U.S., and the Clean Water Act (Section 404), which governs specified activities in other waters of the U.S., including wetlands. The ACOE requires that a permit be obtained if a project proposes placing structures within, over, or under navigable waters and/or discharging dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. below the ordinary high-water mark in non-tidal waters. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, USFWS, NOAA Fisheries, and several other agencies provide comment on ACOE permit applications.

The discharge of fill into a jurisdictional feature requires a permit from the ACOE. The ACOE has the option to issue a permit on a case-by-case basis (individual permit) or at a program level (general permit). Nationwide Permits (NWP) are an example of general permits; they cover specific activities that generally have minimal environmental effects. Activities covered under a particular NWP must fulfill several general and specific conditions, as defined by the NWP. If a project cannot meet these conditions, an individual permit may be required.

NWP 14 applies to activities required for the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation crossings (e.g., highways, railways, trails, airport runways, and taxiways) in waters of the US, including wetlands, if the activity meets the criteria. Based on avoidance and minimization efforts associated with the proposed linear trail, the proposed project would likely qualify under a NWP 14. Analysis of potential jurisdictional wetlands effects based on the proposed project is located in Section 4.1.2.

5.1.4.2. STATE REGULATIONS

The state's authority to regulate activities in waters of the U.S. resides primarily with the CDFG and the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). CDFG comments on ACOE permit actions under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. CDFG is also authorized under the California Fish and Game Code, Sections 1600–1616

to develop mitigation measures and enter into Streambed Alteration Agreements with applicants who propose projects that would obstruct the flow of or alter the bed, channel, or bank of a river or stream in which there is a fish or wildlife resource, including intermittent and ephemeral streams. The SWRCB, acting through the appropriate RWQCB, must certify that an ACOE permit action meets state water quality objectives (Section 401, Clean Water Act).

California Fish and Game Code Sections 1600–1616 require that the CDFG be notified of any activity that could affect the bank or bed of any stream that has value to fish and wildlife, or of the activity will affect any existing fish or wildlife resource. Upon this notification, the CDFG is responsible for preparing a Streambed Alteration Agreement, in consultation with the project proponent.

5.1.5. Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program under Section 402(p) of the CWA controls water pollution by regulating stormwater discharges into the waters of the U.S. California has an approved state NPDES program. The EPA has delegated authority for water permitting to the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), which has nine regional boards. The Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (LRWQCB) regulates water quality in the project area.

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires that each state identify water bodies or segments of water bodies that are “impaired” (i.e., not meeting one or more of the water quality standards established by the state). These waters are identified in the Section 303(d) list as waters that are polluted and need further attention to support their beneficial uses. Once the water body or segment is listed, the state is required to establish Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the pollutant causing the conditions of impairment. TMDL is the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards. Typically, TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and nonpoint sources. The intent of the 303(d) list is to identify water bodies that require future development of a TMDL to maintain water quality.

In accordance with Section 303(d), the SWRCB has identified impaired water bodies within its jurisdiction, and the pollutant or stressor responsible for impairing the water quality. Lake Tahoe and associated tributaries were placed on the federal Clean Water Act section 303(d) list of water bodies requiring TMDLs in 1992, as a result of the

impacts of excessive sedimentation. The Lake Tahoe TMDL was adopted in August 2011 upon approvals of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

5.2. Other Statutes, Codes, and Policies Affording Limited Species Protection

Although threatened and endangered species are protected by specific federal and state statutes, CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 provides that a species not listed on the federal or state lists 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 after the definition in FESA and the section of the California Fish and Game Code dealing with rare or endangered plants or animals.

5.2.1. Plants

Vascular plants listed as rare or endangered by the CNPS but which have no designated status or protection under federal or state endangered species legislation, are defined as follows:

- **List 1A:** Plants Presumed Extinct in California
- **List 1B:** Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
- **List 2:** Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
- **List 3:** Plants About Which We Need More Information—A Review List
- **List 4:** Plants of Limited Distribution—A Watch List

In general, plants appearing on List 1B are considered to meet CEQA’s Section 15380 criteria, and effects to these species would be considered significant under CEQA.

5.2.2. Birds

- The federal Bald Eagle Protection Act prohibits persons within the United States (or places subject to its jurisdiction) from “possessing, selling, purchasing, offering to sell, transporting, exporting or importing any bald eagle or any golden eagle, alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof.”
- The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC 703, Supp. I, 1989) prohibits killing, possessing, or trading in migratory birds except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. This act encompasses whole birds, parts of birds, and bird nests and eggs.

- California Fish and Game Code (Section 3503) 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.”
- Similarly, birds of prey are protected in California under the Fish and Game Code (Section 3503.5, 1992), which states that it is “unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) 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.”
- Construction disturbance during the breeding season could result in the incidental loss of fertile eggs or nestlings or otherwise lead to nest abandonment. The CDFG considers “taking” to include disturbances that cause nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort.

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Appendix A CNDDDB – Search Results



Multiple Occurrences per Page
California Department of Fish and Game
California Natural Diversity Database



<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>		Element Code: AAABH01170	
northern leopard frog			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G5
	State: None		State: S2
	Other: DFG_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: NATIVE RANGE IS EAST OF SIERRA NEVADA-CASCADE CREST. NEAR PERMANENT OR SEMI-PERMANENT WATER IN A VARIETY OF HABITATS.		
	Micro: HIGHLY AQUATIC SPECIES. SHORELINE COVER, SUBMERGED AND EMERGENT AQUATIC VEGETATION ARE IMPORTANT HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS		

Occurrence No.	10	Map Index:	73692	EO Index:	74664	Element Last Seen:	1934-06-29
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		1934-06-29	
Occ. Type:	Transplant Outside of Native Hab./Range	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2009-02-27	

Quad Summary: Kings Beach (3912021)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long: 39.23891 / -120.03915 **Accuracy:** 2/5 mile

UTM: Zone-10 N4347468 E755543 **Elevation (ft):** 6240

PLSS: T16N, R17E, Sec. 13 (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: KINGS BEACH AREA, NORTH END OF LAKE TAHOE.

Detailed Location: LOCATION GIVEN AS, "TROUT CREEK, 2.5 MI W STATELINE". MAPPED ACCORDING TO COORDINATES PROVIDED BY MVZ BETWEEN KINGS BEACH AND TAHOE VISTA.

Ecological:

General: 6 INDIVIDUALS (MVZ #17175-80) COLLECTED ON 29 JUN 1934 BY H.S. FITCH. TRANSPLANT OUTSIDE OF NATIVE RANGE.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

<i>Rana sierrae</i>		Element Code: AAABH01340	
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog			
Listing Status:	Federal: Candidate	CNDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G1
	State: Candidate Endangered		State: S1
	Other: DFG_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered, USFS_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: ALWAYS ENCOUNTERED WITHIN A FEW FEET OF WATER. TADPOLES MAY REQUIRE 2 - 4 YRS TO COMPLETE THEIR AQUATIC DEVELOPMENT.		
	Micro: <input type="checkbox"/>		



Multiple Occurrences per Page
California Department of Fish and Game
California Natural Diversity Database



Occurrence No.	75	Map Index: 44739	EO Index: 44739	Element Last Seen: 1960-08-17
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1960-08-17
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2001-01-12

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022), Granite Chief (3912023)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.17574 / -120.25028	Accuracy:	1/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4339881 E737531	Elevation (ft):	7500
PLSS:	T15N, R16E, Sec. 06 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: FIVE LAKES, SOUTHWEST OF SQUAW VALLEY AND WEST OF ALPINE MEADOWS SKI AREA. GRANITE CHIEF WILDERNESS AREA.

Detailed Location: LOCATION GIVEN AS 1.7 MI SOUTH AND 1.4 MI WEST OF SQUAW VALLEY.

Ecological: HIGH ELEVATION LAKES.

General: 7 ADULTS COLLECTED 17 AUG 1960 BY PAUL DEBENEDICTIS. DEPOSTIED INTO THE MUSEUM OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY, UC BERKELEY. MVZ #'S 71849-71855.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF

Occurrence No.	80	Map Index: 44759	EO Index: 44759	Element Last Seen: 1935-08-07
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1935-08-07
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2001-01-18

Quad Summary: Martis Peak (3912031)

County Summary: Nevada

Lat/Long:	39.36760 / -120.02845	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4361783 E755997	Elevation (ft):	5540
PLSS:	T17N, R18E, Sec. 06 (M)	Acres:	21.9

Location: GRAY CREEK, 0.4 MILE SSE OF CONFLUENCE WITH TRUCKEE RIVER, 2.6 MILES EAST OF HIRSCHDALE, TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST.

Detailed Location: LOCATION WAS GIVEN ONLY AS 0.5 MILE ABOVE MOUTH OF GRAY CREEK, MAPPED STREAM SECTION FROM 0.5 STREAM MILES TO 0.5 AIR MILES FROM MOUTH.

Ecological:

General: MVZ SPECIMEN #18603 COLLECTED BY H. FITCH ON 7 AUG 1935 (#2767), SEX UNKNOWN, WHOLE ANIMAL (ALCOHOL) IN COLLECTION.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TOIYABE NF



Multiple Occurrences per Page
California Department of Fish and Game
California Natural Diversity Database



Occurrence No.	91	Map Index: 44796	EO Index: 44796	Element Last Seen: 1960-08-17
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1960-08-17
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2001-01-24

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022), Granite Chief (3912023)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.19780 / -120.23418	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4342372 E738848	Elevation (ft):	6500
PLSS:	T16N, R16E, Sec. 32 (M)	Acres:	321.3

Location: UNNAMED CREEK, SQUAW CREEK, SQUAW MEADOWS, SQUAW VALLEY, TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST.

Detailed Location: LOCATIONS WAS GIVEN AS 0.6 TO 1.5 MILE SW OF SQUAW VALLEY P.O., IN UNNAMED CREEK, SEEPAGE PONDS & SQUAW MEADOWS; MAPPED TO TRIB, & SQUAW CREEK THROUGH THE MEADOWS.

Ecological: ALPINE MEADOW

General: 19 MVZ SPECIMEN #S: 71830 - 71848 COLLECTED BY P. DEBENEDICTIS (#S 1-11, 23-25, 28-32), 14-17 AUG 1960. SEX UNKNOWN, WHOLE ANIMALS (ALCOHOL) IN COLLECTION.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF

Pandion haliaetus **Element Code:** ABNKC01010

osprey

Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G5
	State: None		State: S3

Other: CDF_S-Sensitive, DFG_WL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern

Habitat: **General:** OCEAN SHORE, BAYS, FRESH-WATER LAKES, AND LARGER STREAMS.

Micro: LARGE NESTS BUILT IN TREE-TOPS WITHIN 15 MILES OF A GOOD FISH-PRODUCING BODY OF WATER.

Occurrence No.	400	Map Index: 64512	EO Index: 64591	Element Last Seen: 2005-05-04
Occ. Rank:	Good		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 2005-05-04
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2006-04-19

Quad Summary: Meeks Bay (3912011)

County Summary: El Dorado

Lat/Long:	39.06144 / -120.11542	Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4327555 E749586	Elevation (ft):	6240
PLSS:	T14N, R17E, Sec. 17 (M)	Acres:	9.6

Location: ALONG THE SHORE OF OF SUGAR PINE POINT STATE PARK, IN EDWIN L. Z'BERG NATURAL PRESERVE

Detailed Location: NEST ID: SPP 01 AND SPP 02.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF SIERRAN MIXED CONIFER FOREST, DOMINATED BY PINE, CEDAR, & FIR.

General: HISTORIC NEST SITE (SPP 01); NEST TREE FELL DURING WINTER 2004-2005. SPP 02 MAY BE REPLACEMENT NEST SITE FOR PAIR THAT USED SPP 01; 1 ADULT OBSERVED BEING HARRASSED BY RAVENS.

Owner/Manager: DPR-EDWIN L Z'BERG NP

Accipiter gentilis **Element Code:** ABNKC12060

northern goshawk

Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G5
	State: None		State: S3

Other: BLM_S-Sensitive, CDF_S-Sensitive, DFG_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive

Habitat: **General:** WITHIN, AND IN VICINITY OF, CONIFEROUS FOREST. USES OLD NESTS, AND MAINTAINS ALTERNATE SITES.



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Micro: USUALLY NESTS ON NORTH SLOPES, NEAR WATER. RED FIR, LODGEPOLE PINE, JEFFREY PINE, AND ASPENS ARE TYPICAL NEST TREES.

Occurrence No.	118	Map Index:	14094	EO Index:	26694	Element Last Seen:	1980-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1981-XX-XX	Record Last Updated:	1989-08-10
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown				

Quad Summary: Homewood (3912012), Tahoe City (3912022)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.11212 / -120.16741	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4333040 E744911	Elevation (ft):	6340
PLSS:	T15N, R16E, Sec. 25 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: BLACKWOOD CANYON.
Detailed Location:
Ecological:
General: EYRIE NO. PC001. NEST ACTIVE IN 1980; INACTIVE IN 1981. (REED)
Owner/Manager: PVT

Occurrence No.	304	Map Index:	33578	EO Index:	29800	Element Last Seen:	1992-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Excellent	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1999-07-14	Record Last Updated:	2000-02-14
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown				

Quad Summary: Martis Peak (3912031)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.29459 / -120.01789	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4353709 E757175	Elevation (ft):	8200
PLSS:	T17N, R18E, Sec. 31 (M)	Acres:	829.5

Location: EAST OF MARTIS PEAK AND WEST OF THE NEVADA STATE LINE, NORTH TAHOE AREA
Detailed Location: NEST IS LOCATED IN A MISTLETOE BROOM IN A RED FIR (104-FT TALL, 30-INCH DBH). NEST TREE IS FOUND AT THE BREAK OF THE SLOPE, AND THERE IS AN OPEN AREA IMMEDIATELY DOWNSLOPE FROM THE NEST TREE.
Ecological: NEST TREE IS A RED FIR WITHIN AN OPEN STAND. WHR TYPE = SMC 6; 75% CANOPY WITHIN 0.1 ACRE OF NEST TREE, 13% SLOPE, NE ASPECT. CROSS-COUNTRY DIRT BIKE TRAIL FOUND AT THE BASE OF THE NEST TREE.
General: TERRITORY #7 (93-PLA-01). NEST WAS ACTIVE IN 1992; SUCCESS UNKNOWN. NEST PRESENT, BUT INACTIVE, IN 1993, 1994 (2 ADULTS OBSERVED IN NEST STAND, HOWEVER), AND 1995-99.
Owner/Manager: PVT



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Occurrence No.	305	Map Index:	33579	EO Index:	29801	Element Last Seen:	1999-07-14
Occ. Rank:	Fair	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1999-07-14	Record Last Updated:	2000-02-14
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown				

Quad Summary: Martis Peak (3912031)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.29400 / -120.07682	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4353477 E752094	Elevation (ft):	6850
PLSS:	T17N, R17E, Sec. 27 (M)	Acres:	635.1

Location: JUST EAST OF MONTE CARLO MEADOWS, 2 MILES WEST OF MARTIS PEAK, TAHOE.
Detailed Location: NEST (93-PLA-2) IS LOCATED AGAINST THE BOLE OF A JEFFREY PINE (80-FT TALL, 22-INCH DBH); LOCATED NEXT TO 3 SKID TRAILS. ALTERNATE NEST SITE (94-PLA-5) IS LOCATED IN A CROOK WITH A NEW TOP OF A JEFFREY PINE (78-FT TALL, 18-INCH DBH).
Ecological: NEST TREES ARE JEFFREY PINE WITHIN A LOGGED/BIOMASSED (1993) JEFFREY PINE FOREST (WHR TYPE = JPN 4M). 48% CANOPY WITHIN 0.1 ACRE OF NEST TREE. 14% SLOPE; NW SLOPE ASPECT. BUFFERED AREA (8 ACRES) DESIGNATED UPON DISCOVERY, BUT AFTER CUTTING.
General: TERRITORY #8 (93-PLA-2, 94-PLA-5). 93-PLA-2: NEST WAS ACTIVE IN 1992. NEST PRESENT, BUT INACTIVE, 1993-99. 94-PLA-05: INCUBATING FEMALE OBSERVED IN JUNE 1996; WHITEWASH/PELLETS INDICATE FLEDGING. INACTIVE IN 1997. ACTIVE IN 1998 AND 1999.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Occurrence No.	307	Map Index:	33581	EO Index:	29718	Element Last Seen:	1997-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Good	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1999-08-03	Record Last Updated:	2000-02-16
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown				

Quad Summary: Truckee (3912032), Norden (3912033)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.29323 / -120.24587	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4352934 E737515	Elevation (ft):	7000
PLSS:	T17N, R16E, Sec. 30 (M)	Acres:	657.6

Location: 2 MILES SOUTH OF DONNER MEMORIAL STATE PARK, SOUTH OF DONNER LAKE
Detailed Location: NEST IS LOCATED AGAINST THE BOLE IN A RED FIR SNAG (74-FT TALL, 19-INCH DBH).
Ecological: NEST TREE IS A RED FIR WITHIN A FIR STAND (RFR 4D) WITH NUMEROUS SNAGS; NO UNDERSTORY, LIGHT REGENERATION OCCURRING. NEST IS SHELTERED BY 2 WHITE FIRS (10- AND 16-INCH DBH), WITH BRANCHES COVERING NEST IN NORTH HEMISPHERE.
General: TERRITORY #26 (95-PLA-1). 1 FLEDGLING OBSERVED ON 1 AUG 1995. NEST WAS INACTIVE IN JUNE 1996, BUT TERRITORY WAS PROBABLY ACTIVE (GOSHAWKS OBSERVED). WHITEWASH INDICATED NEST WAS ACTIVE IN 1997. NEST INACTIVE, 1998-99.
Owner/Manager: PVT



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Occurrence No.	308	Map Index:	33582	EO Index:	26317	Element Last Seen:	1996-08-16
Occ. Rank:	Fair	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		Record Last Updated:	2000-02-16
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown				

Quad Summary: Truckee (3912032)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.26429 / -120.18946	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4349871 E742481	Elevation (ft):	6450
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PLSS:	T16N, R16E, Sec. 03 (M)	Acres:	662.9
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Location: SAWTOOTH RIDGE, 4 MILES SW OF TRUCKEE-TAHOE AIRPORT.

Detailed Location: NEST IS LOCATED ON A MISTLETOE BROOM IN A RED FIR (122-FT TALL, 28-INCH DBH). NEST TREE IS AT THE EDGE OF A CLEARED AREA, IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO A SKID TRAIL.

Ecological: NEST TREE IS A RED FIR, DEVOID OF BRANCHES ON THE SW SIDE UNTIL ABOVE NEST WITHIN RED FIR FOREST (WHR TYPE = RFR 4D). 64% CANOPY WITHIN 0.1 ACRE OF NEST TREE. 28% SLOPE; NE SLOPE ASPECT. 10% OF GROUND COVERED WITH BRUSH AND CLASS 1 FIRS.

General: TERRITORY #27 (95-PLA-2). 1 FLEDGLING CALLED IN ON 9 AUG 1995; NEST MEASUREMENTS TAKEN. 1 ADULT OBSERVED DEFENDING ON 13 JUNE 1996; 1 FLEDGLING CALLED IN ON 16 AUG 1996. REMNANT NEST STILL PRESENT/INACTIVE, 1997-99.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Occurrence No.	427	Map Index:	59578	EO Index:	59614	Element Last Seen:	2005-07-01
Occ. Rank:	Good	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		Record Last Updated:	2006-04-20
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown				

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.20247 / -120.13894	Accuracy:	specific area
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4343146 E747056	Elevation (ft):	6760
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PLSS:	T16N, R17E, Sec. 30 (M)	Acres:	9.3
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Location: 0.15 KM EAST OF THE TRIBUTARY TO BURTON CREEK, BURTON CREEK STATE PARK

Detailed Location:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF SIERRAN MIXED CONIFER FOREST.

General: 2 ADULTS AND 2 JUVENILES OBSERVED AT THE NEST ON 2 JUN 2004. 1 ADULT AND 1 JUVENILE OBSERVED ON 1 JUL 2005.

Owner/Manager: DPR-BURTON CREEK SP



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Occurrence No.	429	Map Index:	64484	EO Index:	64563	Element Last Seen:	2005-06-27
Occ. Rank:	Good	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		2005-06-27	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2006-04-17	

Quad Summary: Homewood (3912012)

County Summary: El Dorado

Lat/Long:	39.03576 / -120.15763	Accuracy:	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-10 N4324590 E746022	Elevation (ft):	6500
PLSS:	T14N, R16E, Sec. 25 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: JUST EAST OF LILY POND, NORTH OF GENERAL CREEK. SUGAR PINE POINT STATE PARK

Detailed Location:

Ecological: NEST WAS LOCATED WITHIN AN ASPEN STAND WITH AN ALDER UNDERSTORY; SURROUNDED BY SIERRAN MIXED CONIFEROUS FOREST ON A MINIMAL SLOPE.

General: ACTIVE NEST WITH 2 CHICKS OBSERVED ON 27 JUN 2005; ONLY 1 CHICK FLEDGED.

Owner/Manager: DPR-SUGAR PINE POINT SP

<i>Empidonax traillii</i>		Element Code: ABPAE33040
willow flycatcher		
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks: Global: G5
	State: Endangered	State: S1S2
Other:	ABC_WLBCC-Watch List of Birds of Conservation Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	
Habitat:	General: INHABITS EXTENSIVE THICKETS OF LOW, DENSE WILLOWS ON EDGE OF WET MEADOWS, PONDS, OR BACKWATERS; 2000-8000 FT ELEVATION	
	Micro: REQUIRES DENSE WILLOW THICKETS FOR NESTING/ROOSTING. LOW, EXPOSED BRANCHES ARE USED FOR SINGING POSTS/HUNTING PERCHES.	

Occurrence No.	26	Map Index:	42494	EO Index:	58271	Element Last Seen:	1915-07-03
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		1915-07-03	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2004-11-29	

Quad Summary: Truckee (3912032)

County Summary: Nevada, Placer

Lat/Long:	39.33030 / -120.17954	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4357225 E743108	Elevation (ft):	6000
PLSS:	T17N, R16E, Sec. 11 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: TRUCKEE.

Detailed Location:

Ecological:

General: UCLA #24,575. 1 MALE DETECTED ON 3 JUL 1915.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Occurrence No.	104	Map Index:	30668	EO Index:	4384	Element Last Seen:	1994-06-28
Occ. Rank:	Good	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		1994-06-28	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2005-12-06	

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.14117 / -120.20401	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4336166 E741647	Elevation (ft):	6600
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PLSS:	T15N, R16E, Sec. 15 (M)	Acres:	91.5
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Location: WARD CREEK, ABOUT 2.5 MILES WEST OF THE WESTERN SHORE OF LAKE TAHOE AND 4 MILES SW OF TAHOE CITY.

Detailed Location: OFF OF WARD CREEK BLVD - DRIVE 0.4 MILE ON FS RD 15N62; MEADOW AREA IS LOCATED BEHIND A LOG FENCE.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF WET MEADOW DOMINATED BY WILLOW SPECIES (WITH LODGPOLE PINE INTERMIXED) ALONG WARD CREEK. ALDER ALSO PRESENT.

General: 1 ADULT AND 1 OF UNKNOWN AGE OBSERVED DURING A SURVEY CONDUCTED ON 28 JUNE 1994.

Owner/Manager: USFS-LAKE TAHOE BMU

Occurrence No.	110	Map Index:	45304	EO Index:	45304	Element Last Seen:	1992-06-25
Occ. Rank:	Fair	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		1992-06-25	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2001-05-02	

Quad Summary: Martis Peak (3912031)

County Summary: Nevada

Lat/Long:	39.36669 / -120.06689	Accuracy:	80 meters
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4361574 E752689	Elevation (ft):	5440
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PLSS:	T18N, R17E, Sec. 35 (M)	Acres:	0.0
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Location: ISLAND IN THE MIDDLE OF THE TRUCKEE RIVER, 0.5 MILE EAST OF HIRSCHDALE

Detailed Location:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF AN ISLAND VEGETATED BY WILLOW SCRUB.

General: ONE SINGING ADULT OBSERVED ON 25 JUN 1992; BREEDING TERRITORY NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCOMODATE MORE THAN ONE PAIR.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Occurrence No.	111	Map Index: 45305	EO Index: 45305	Element Last Seen:	2008-06-21
Occ. Rank:	Fair		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2008-06-21
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2009-08-25
Quad Summary:	Truckee (3912032)				
County Summary:	Placer				
Lat/Long:	39.29702 / -120.13679		Accuracy:	specific area	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4353647 E746910		Elevation (ft):	5840	
PLSS:	T17N, R17E, Sec. 30 (M)		Acres:	19.0	
Location:	MARTIS CREEK, ABOUT 0.9 TO 1.3 MI UPSTREAM FROM HIGHWAY 267, MARTIS CREEK LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.				
Detailed Location:	1996: LOCATION PLOTTED ON A MAP (1 SITE). 2004: COORDINATES PROVIDED (1 SITE). 2008: COORDINATES PROVIDED (3 SITES). MAPPED TO THE 5 LOCATIONS.				
Ecological:	WILLOW SCRUB RIPARIAN IN FLAT OPEN MEADOW. SHALLOW GRADIENT STREAM WITH BORDERS OF WILLOW & STEEP ERODED BANKS. 1996: DEFINITE POTENTIAL HABITAT, BUT COULDN'T SUPPORT >2-4 TERRITORIES. SITE QUALITY MARKED AS "FAIR" IN ALL 3 SOURCES.				
General:	1 SINGING ADULT DETECTED ON 28 JUL 1996; 2 DETECTED AT SAME LOCATION ON 26 JUN 1999. 2 BREEDING ADULTS DETECTED ON 3 JUL 2004. 3-4 BREEDING ADULTS DETECTED ON 21 JUN 2008. ALL DETECTIONS RESIDENT/TERRITORIAL BASED ON BOMBAY ET AL PROTOCOL.				
Owner/Manager:	DOD-COE				
Occurrence No.	140	Map Index: 65863	EO Index: 65942	Element Last Seen:	2004-06-13
Occ. Rank:	Good		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2004-06-13
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2006-08-16
Quad Summary:	Homewood (3912012)				
County Summary:	Placer				
Lat/Long:	39.11044 / -120.18045		Accuracy:	nonspecific area	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4332818 E743789		Elevation (ft):	1950	
PLSS:	T15N, R16E, Sec. 35 (M)		Acres:	79.9	
Location:	BLACKWOOD CREEK ABOUT 0.7 TO 1.7 MI WEST OF LAKE TAHOE.				
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ALONG BLACKWOOD CREEK IN SECTION 35 AS PER SOURCE.				
Ecological:					
General:	BREEDING & NESTING SITE. 4 ADULTS DETECTED THROUGHOUT SUMMER FROM 13 JUN 2004.				
Owner/Manager:	USFS				



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Occurrence No.:	142	Map Index:	76326	EO Index:	77305	Element Last Seen:	2004-08-03
Occ. Rank:	Excellent	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		Record Last Updated:	2009-09-14
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown				

Quad Summary: Martis Peak (3912031), Truckee (3912032)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long: 39.30113 / -120.12643 **Accuracy:** 80 meters

UTM: Zone-10 N4354132 E747789 **Elevation (ft):** 5840

PLSS: T17N, R17E, Sec. 19 (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: MARTIS CREEK, ABOUT 0.4 MI UPSTREAM (-WSW) FROM HIGHWAY 267, MARTIS CREEK LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

Detailed Location: MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES.

Ecological: SALIX LEMMONII, S. GEYERIANNA ALONG CREEK. SURROUNDING LAND USED FOR RECREATION (HEAVY HUMAN USE, DOGS). MAT DESCRIBED OVERALL SITE QUALITY AS "EXCELLENT."

General: 2 SINGLE MALES AND 1 NESTING PAIR (NEST NOT SUCCESSFUL) DETECTED ON 2 JUNE & MONITORED THROUGH 3 AUG 2004.

Owner/Manager: DOD-COE-MARTIS CREEK LAKE NRA



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<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>		Element Code: ABPBX03018
yellow warbler		
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDB Element Ranks: Global: G5T3?
	State: None	State: S2
	Other: DFG_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	
Habitat:	General: RIPARIAN PLANT ASSOCIATIONS. PREFERS WILLOWS, COTTONWOODS, ASPENS, SYCAMORES, & ALDERS FOR NESTING & FORAGING.	
	Micro: ALSO NESTS IN MONTANE SHRUBBERY IN OPEN CONIFER FORESTS.	

Occurrence No.	67	Map Index: 13949	EO Index: 24901	Element Last Seen: 1988-08-04
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1988-08-04
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 1989-08-10

Quad Summary: Truckee (3912032)
County Summary: Nevada

Lat/Long: 39.32434 / -120.23742 **Accuracy:** 1/5 mile
UTM: Zone-10 N4356410 E738139 **Elevation (ft):** 5900
PLSS: T17N, R16E, Sec. 18 (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: IMMEDIATELY EAST OF DONNER LAKE, DONNER MEMORIAL STATE PARK.
Detailed Location: BIRD OBSERVED FORAGING IN AREA.
Ecological: HABITAT IS VEGETATION MOSAIC OF QUAKING ASPEN STAND, MIXED CONIFER FOREST & SMALL AREA OF MONTANE CHAPARRAL SAGEBRUSH SCRUB. ALSO CLOSE PROXIMITY TO STREAM. MANY OTHER SPECIES OBSERVED.
General:
Owner/Manager: DPR-DONNER MEMORIAL SP

Occurrence No.	68	Map Index: 14130	EO Index: 24900	Element Last Seen: 1988-07-29
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1988-07-29
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 1989-08-10

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long: 39.20406 / -120.15603 **Accuracy:** 1/5 mile
UTM: Zone-10 N4343276 E745576 **Elevation (ft):** 6840
PLSS: T16N, R16E, Sec. 25 (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: N OF ANTONE MDWS, 0.8 MI E ALONG BURTON CK FROM BEAR TRAP CABIN, BURTON CREEK STATE PARK
Detailed Location: 1 MALE & 1 FEMALE SEEN (PERHAPS 1 MALE & 1 JUVENILE).
Ecological: OBSERVED ALONG ALDER/WILLOW THICKET ALONG MEANDERING STREAM. DOMINANT PLANTS INCL ALNUS TENUIFOLIA, CORNUS STOLONIFERA, AND SALIX SPP. INTEGRATES WITH MONTANE CHAPARRAL DOMINATED CEANOTHUS PROSTRATUS, CEANOTHUS CORDULATUS, RIBES SP.
General:
Owner/Manager: DPR-BURTON CREEK SP

<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi</i>		Element Code: AFCHA02081
Lahontan cutthroat trout		
Listing Status:	Federal: Threatened	CNDDB Element Ranks: Global: G4T3
	State: None	State: S2
	Other: AFS_TH-Threatened	
Habitat:	General: HISTORICALLY IN ALL ACCESSIBLE COLD WATERS OF THE LAHONTON BASIN IN A WIDE VARIETY OF WATER TEMPS & CONDITIONS.	



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Micro:	CANNOT TOLERATE PRESENCE OF OTHER SALMONIDS. REQUIRES GRAVEL RIFFLES IN STREAMS FOR SPAWNING.
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Occurrence No.	9	Map Index:	13941	EO Index:	14873	Element Last Seen:	1993-08-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1993-08-XX		
Occ. Type:	Introduced Back into Native Hab./Range	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	1996-05-03		

Quad Summary:	Tahoe City (3912022), Granite Chief (3912023)
County Summary:	Placer

Lat/Long:	39.23258 / -120.24250	Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4346210 E738011	Elevation (ft):	6680
PLSS:	T16N, R16E, Sec. 17 (M)	Acres:	117.4

Location: POLE CREEK, TRIBUTARY TO TRUCKEE RIVER.
Detailed Location: 1 MILE OF OCCUPIED HABITAT (1982)
Ecological: REINTRODUCED POPULATION; PRESENCE CONFIRMED BY J. DEINSTADT IN 1983 & E. GERSTUNG IN 1993; NO OTHER FISH IN CREEK; BARRIER AT LOWER END PREVENTS INVASION BY TRUCKEE FISH.
General: HABITAT QUALITY GOOD. 1982 ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF 200 CT-L
Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF, PVT

Occurrence No.	10	Map Index:	14236	EO Index:	14870	Element Last Seen:	2001-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	None	Presence:	Extirpated	Site Last Seen:	2001-XX-XX		
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2001-04-09		

Quad Summary:	Martis Peak (3912031)
County Summary:	Placer

Lat/Long:	39.30707 / -120.10021	Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4354863 E750030	Elevation (ft):	5820
PLSS:	T16N, R17E, Sec. 20 (M)	Acres:	107.7

Location: E MARTIS CR FROM 0.25 MI S OF OLD JOERGER RANCH TO 0.75 MI W OF THE CONFLUENCE OF MONTE CARLO CR, PLACER COUNTY.
Detailed Location: ISOLATED POPULATION PRESENT ABOVE BEAVER PONDS. POSSIBLY RAINBOW TROUT NOT CUTTHROAT NEEDS TO BE RECHECKED.
Ecological: RIVERINE
General: POPULATION KNOWN TO BE PRESENT IN 1980 AND 1993. BY 2001 PURE POPULATION ELIMINATED. A FEW HYBRIDS MAY STILL BE PRESENT, MOSTLY BROWN, RAINBOW AND BROOK TROUT.
Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF



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Occurrence No.	11	Map Index: 14224	EO Index: 14872	Element Last Seen: 1980-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	None		Presence: Extirpated	Site Last Seen: 1980-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 1996-01-25

Quad Summary: Martis Peak (3912031)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.29497 / -120.11646	Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4353475 E748671	Elevation (ft):	6120
PLSS:	T17N, R17E, Sec. 20 (M)	Acres:	138.4

Location: MIDDLE MARTIS CREEK, ALONG HIGHWAY 267 APPROXIMATELY 3 MILES FROM TRUCKEE, PLACER COUNTY.

Detailed Location:

Ecological:

General: ACCORDING TO E. GERTUNG FISH ARE NO LONGER PRESENT. UNKNOWN WHEN THEY DISAPPEARED.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF

Occurrence No.	13	Map Index: 14128	EO Index: 14871	Element Last Seen: 1983-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	None		Presence: Extirpated	Site Last Seen: 1993-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Introduced Back into Native Hab./Range		Trend: Decreasing	Record Last Updated: 1996-01-11

Quad Summary: Martis Peak (3912031), Truckee (3912032)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.28543 / -120.15341	Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4352315 E745517	Elevation (ft):	6000
PLSS:	T17N, R16E, Sec. 36 (M)	Acres:	293.3

Location: MARTIS CREEK (TRIBUTARY TO TRUCKEE RIVER), NEAR TRUCKEE, PLACER COUNTY.

Detailed Location:

Ecological: REINTRODUCED POPULATION; PRESENCE CONFIRMED BY J. DEINSTADT IN 1983; POP BECOMING INTROGRESSED W/RAINBOW TROUT; BROOK & BROWN TROUT, GREEN SUNFISH, & NATIVE SPP ALSO PRESENT. BY 1993 POPULATION HAD BEEN EXTIRPATED.

General: RESERVOIR AND DAM DOWNSTREAM. AREA TREATED IN 1977.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF, PVT

Myotis volans		Element Code: AMACC01110
long-legged myotis		
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDB Element Ranks: Global: G5
	State: None	State: S4?
	Other: IUCN_LC-Least Concern, WBWG_H-High Priority	
Habitat:	General: MOST COMMON IN WOODLAND & FOREST HABITATS ABOVE 4000 FT. TREES ARE IMPORTANT DAY ROOSTS; CAVES & MINES ARE NIGHT ROOSTS.	
	Micro: NURSERY COLONIES USUALLY UNDER BARK OR IN HOLLOW TREES, BUT OCCASIONALLY IN CREVICES OR BUILDINGS.	



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Occurrence No.	23	Map Index:	68370	EO Index:	68568	Element Last Seen:	2002-08-26
Occ. Rank:	Good	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		2002-08-26	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2007-03-07	

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.22838 / -120.13187	Accuracy:	1/10 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4346041 E747576	Elevation (ft):	7530
PLSS:	T16N, R17E, Sec. 18 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST, ABOUT 0.4MI NE OF WATSON LAKE, IN VICINITY OF WATSON CREEK.

Detailed Location: MAPPED ACCORDING TO UTM COORDINATES PROVIDED BY SOURCE.

Ecological: STREAM SURROUNDED BY WILLOW AND ALDER. NET SITE IS SMALL POOL CREATED BY CULVERT.

General: 1 ADULT MALE OBSERVED ON 25 JUN 2002. 1 ADULT MALE OBSERVED ON 26 AUG 2002.

Owner/Manager: USFS

Occurrence No.	24	Map Index:	68371	EO Index:	68569	Element Last Seen:	2002-07-31
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		2002-07-31	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2007-04-20	

Quad Summary: Meeks Bay (3912011), Homewood (3912012)

County Summary: El Dorado

Lat/Long:	39.03549 / -120.12517	Accuracy:	1/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4324648 E748833	Elevation (ft):	6230
PLSS:	T14N, R17E, Sec. 29 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: EL DORADO NATIONAL FOREST, JUST SW OF MEEKS BAY IN THE VICINITY OF MEEKS BAY CAMPGROUND.

Detailed Location: UTM COORDINATES GIVEN DO NOT MATCH THE T-R-S DESCRIPTION OR THE HABITAT DESCRIPTION. MAPPED ACCORDING TO THE T-R-S DESCRIPTION PROVIDED BY SOURCE.

Ecological: MONTANE CONIFER. STREAM WITH THICKETS AND BANKS.

General: 2 LACTATING FEMALES OBSERVED ON 12 JUN, 1 FEMALE OBSERVED ON 31 JUL 2002/

Owner/Manager: USFS-ELDORADO NF

Occurrence No.	25	Map Index:	68372	EO Index:	68570	Element Last Seen:	2002-09-03
Occ. Rank:	Good	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		2002-09-03	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2007-04-20	

Quad Summary: Homewood (3912012)

County Summary: El Dorado

Lat/Long:	39.01805 / -120.15498	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4322632 E746312	Elevation (ft):	6282
PLSS:	T14N, R16E, Sec. 36 (M)	Acres:	24.0

Location: MEEKS CREEK, EL DORADO NATIONAL FOREST, ABOUT 2MI SW OF MEEKS BAY.

Detailed Location: THE UTM COORDINATES PROVIDED (E746936 N4322025) DO NOT MATCH THE T-R-S DESCRIPTION OR THE HABITAT DESCRIPTION . MAPPED ALONG THE CREEK IN THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 36.

Ecological: RIPARIAN, MOSTLY HERB AND GRASSES IN FLAT SECTION OF CREEK. BEAVER DAMS IN CREEK APPEAR TO BE GOOD FOR BATS.

General: 1 LACTATING FEMALE OBSERVED ON 12 AUG, 1 NON-LACTATING FEMALE OBSERVED ON 3 SEP 2002.

Owner/Manager: USFS-ELDORADO NF



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<i>Ochotona princeps schisticeps</i>			Element Code: AMAEA0102H	
gray-headed pika				
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G5T2T4	
	State: None		State: S2S4	
	Other: IUCN_NT-Near Threatened			
Habitat:	General: MOUNTAINOUS AREAS, GENERALLY AT HIGHER ELEVATIONS, OFTEN ABOVE THE TREELINE UP TO THE LIMIT OF VEGETATION. AT LOWER ELEVATIONS FOUND IN ROCKY AREAS WITHIN FORESTS OR NEAR LAKES.			
	Micro: TALUS SLOPES, OCCASIONALLY ON MINE TAILINGS. PREFERS TALUS-MEADOW INTERFACE.			
Occurrence No.	17	Map Index: 70087	EO Index: 70952	Element Last Seen: 1937-06-28
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1937-06-28
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2010-12-15
Quad Summary:	Tahoe City (3912022), Granite Chief (3912023)			
County Summary:	Placer			
Lat/Long:	39.14805 / -120.24209		Accuracy: 1 mile	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4336829 E738331		Elevation (ft): 8370	
PLSS:	T15N, R16E, Sec. 17 (M)		Acres: 0.0	
Location:	EAST SIDE OF WARD PEAK. VICINITY OF ALPINE MEADOWS SKI AREA.			
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO THE LOCATION PROVIDED BY MANIS.			
Ecological:				
General:	ON 28 JUN 1937, R. ORR COLLECTED 1 MALE SPECIMEN (CAS #7646).			
Owner/Manager:	USFS-TAHOE NF, PVT			

<i>Lepus americanus tahoensis</i>			Element Code: AMAEB03012	
Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare				
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G5T3T4Q	
	State: None		State: S2?	
	Other: DFG_SSC-Species of Special Concern			
Habitat:	General: BOREAL RIPARIAN AREAS IN THE SIERRA NEVADA.			
	Micro: THICKETS OF DECIDUOUS TREES IN RIPARIAN AREAS AND THICKETS OF YOUNG CONIFERS.			
Occurrence No.	2	Map Index: 58727	EO Index: 58763	Element Last Seen: 1959-10-02
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1959-10-02
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2004-12-17
Quad Summary:	Emerald Bay (3812081), Meeks Bay (3912011), Homewood (3912012)			
County Summary:	El Dorado			
Lat/Long:	39.01395 / -120.11656		Accuracy: 1 mile	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4322281 E749654		Elevation (ft): 6200	
PLSS:	T14N, R17E, Sec. 32 (M)		Acres: 0.0	
Location:	RUBICON PROPERTIES. LOCATED JUST WEST OF RUBICON BAY, LAKE TAHOE.			
Detailed Location:				
Ecological:				
General:	2 MALES AND 1 FEMALE COLLECTED 13 FEB, 15 SEP 1958 & 2 OCT 1959 BY G. WILSON AT "RUBICON SUBDIVISION, BETWEEN EMERALD BAY & MEEKS BAY, LAKE TAHOE." DEPOSITED AT CAS #12089-12091.			
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN			



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Occurrence No.	4	Map Index: 42494	EO Index: 58766	Element Last Seen: 1915-03-13
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1915-03-13
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2004-12-17

Quad Summary: Truckee (3912032)

County Summary: Nevada, Placer

Lat/Long:	39.33030 / -120.17954	Accuracy:	1 mile
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4357225 E743108	Elevation (ft):	6500
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PLSS:	T17N, R16E, Sec. 11 (M)	Acres:	0.0
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Location: TRUCKEE.

Detailed Location:

Ecological:

General: 1 MALE SPECIMEN COLLECTED 13 MAR 1915 BY E. FREEMAN & F. HOLDEN AT "TRUCKEE." DEPOSITED AT MVZ #21433.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	6	Map Index: 58733	EO Index: 58769	Element Last Seen: 1929-06-19
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1929-06-19
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2004-12-17

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.16649 / -120.15214	Accuracy:	1 mile
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4339116 E746042	Elevation (ft):	6350
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PLSS:	T15N, R17E, Sec. 07 (M)	Acres:	0.0
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Location: BETWEEN TAHOE CITY & TAHOE TAVERN.

Detailed Location: COLLECTION LOCATIONS: NEAR TAHOE CITY (NTC), TAHOE CITY (TC), 2 MI S TAHOE CITY (STC), NEAR TAHOE TAVERN (NTT), TAHOE TAVERN 0.33 MI W OF (WTT), AND TAHOE TAVERN 0.5 MI SOUTH OF (STT).

Ecological:

General: ALL AT MVZ. M = MALE, F = FEMALE, U = UNKNOWN. NTC: 1 M JAN 1916. NTT: 1 M JUN 1919. TC: 1 M & 1 F JAN 1921, 1 U JUN 1929. STC: 1 M MAT 1924. WTT: 1 M & 1 U NOV 1926. STT: 1 U, 2 F & 1 M OCT & DEC 1926. 3 U, 3 M & 1 F APR & MAY 1927.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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<i>Lepus townsendii townsendii</i>		Element Code: AMAEB03041
western white-tailed jackrabbit		
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDB Element Ranks: Global: G5T5
	State: None	State: S3?
	Other: DFG_SSC-Species of Special Concern	
Habitat:	General: SAGEBRUSH, SUBALPINE CONIFER, JUNIPER, ALPINE DWARF SHRUB & PERENNIAL GRASSLAND.	
	Micro: OPEN AREAS WITH SCATTERED SHRUBS & EXPOSED FLAT-TOPPED HILLS WITH OPEN STANDS OF TREES, BRUSH & HERBACEOUS UNDERSTORY.	

Occurrence No.	22	Map Index: 58733	EO Index: 58830	Element Last Seen: 1920-12-21
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1920-12-21
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2004-12-21

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.16649 / -120.15214	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4339116 E746042	Elevation (ft):	6350
PLSS:	T15N, R17E, Sec. 07 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: TAHOE CITY, LAKE TAHOE.
Detailed Location:
Ecological:
General: ONE MALE SPECIMEN COLLECTED 21 DEC 1920 BY J. MOFFITT AT : TAHOE CITY, LAKE TAHOE." DEPOSITED AT MVZ #36486.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

<i>Aplodontia rufa californica</i>		Element Code: AMAFA01013
Sierra Nevada mountain beaver		
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDB Element Ranks: Global: G5T3T4
	State: None	State: S2S3
	Other: DFG_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	
Habitat:	General: DENSE GROWTH OF SMALL DECIDUOUS TREES & SHRUBS, WET SOIL, & ABUNDANCE OF FORBS IN THE SIERRA NEVADA & EAST SLOPE.	
	Micro: NEEDS DENSE UNDERSTORY FOR FOOD & COVER. BURROWS INTO SOFT SOIL. NEEDS ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WATER.	



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Occurrence No.	6	Map Index: 30590	EO Index: 8126	Element Last Seen: 1988-06-21
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1988-06-21
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 1994-12-13

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.23088 / -120.16718	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4346223 E744519	Elevation (ft):	7000
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PLSS:	T16N, R16E, Sec. 13 (M)	Acres:	279.8
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Location: DEER CREEK, AND TRIBUTARIES.

Detailed Location: OCCURRENCE COVERS SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF SEC 14, SOUTHWEST 1/4 OF SEC 13, AND NORTHWEST 1/4 OF SEC 24.

Ecological: HABITAT IS A RIPARIAN ZONE WITH ALNUS AND SALIX SPP.

General: TWO POPULATIONS DETECTED IN 1985; FIVE MALES AND 3 FEMALES TRAPPED 6/18-6/21/88.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF

Occurrence No.	7	Map Index: 30589	EO Index: 8125	Element Last Seen: 1985-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1985-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 1994-12-13

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.21776 / -120.22972	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4344599 E739165	Elevation (ft):	6800
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PLSS:	T16N, R16E, Sec. 20 (M)	Acres:	200.3
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Location: SILVER CREEK.

Detailed Location: PORTION OF SILVER CREEK IN SECTION 20 AND THE SOUTHWEST 1/4 OF SECTION 21.

Ecological:

General: THREE POPULATIONS DETECTED IN 1985.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF

Occurrence No.	8	Map Index: 30588	EO Index: 8121	Element Last Seen: 1985-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1985-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 1994-12-13

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022), Granite Chief (3912023)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.23397 / -120.23863	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4346375 E738340	Elevation (ft):	7000
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PLSS:	T16N, R16E, Sec. 18 (M)	Acres:	485.1
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Location: POLE CREEK.

Detailed Location: POLE CREEK, FROM HEADWATERS TO THE WESTERN EDGE OF SECTION 16 (T16N, R16E).

Ecological:

General: FIVE POPULATIONS DETECTED IN 1985.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF



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Occurrence No.	9	Map Index: 30596	EO Index: 8123	Element Last Seen: 1988-06-16
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1988-06-16
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 1994-12-14

Quad Summary: Truckee (3912032)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.27775 / -120.21036	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4351309 E740631	Elevation (ft):	6500
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PLSS:	T17N, R16E, Sec. 32 (M)	Acres:	225.0
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Location: CABIN CREEK.

Detailed Location: PORTION OF CABIN CREEK FROM WESTERN EDGE OF SECTION 32 TO THE TRUCKEE RIVER.

Ecological: HABITAT IS A RIPARIAN ZONE DOMINATED BY ALNUS AND/OR SALIX SPP.

General: TWO POPULATIONS DETECTED IN 1985; 3 MALES AND 2 FEMALES TRAPPED 6/15-6/16/88.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF

Occurrence No.	10	Map Index: 30595	EO Index: 24296	Element Last Seen: 1988-06-14
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1988-06-14
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 1994-12-14

Quad Summary: Truckee (3912032)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.28554 / -120.22315	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4352140 E739501	Elevation (ft):	6400
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PLSS:	T17N, R16E, Sec. 29 (M)	Acres:	209.8
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Location: UNNAMED CREEK NORTH OF CABIN CREEK.

Detailed Location: PORTION OF UNNAMED CREEK BEGINNING IN SOUTHERN PART OF SECTION 29 AND CONTINUING TO THE TRUCKEE RIVER.

Ecological: HABITAT IS A RIPARIAN ZONE WITH ALNUS AND/OR SALIX SPP.

General: TWO POPULATIONS DETECTED IN 1985; 2 MALES AND 3 FEMALES TRAPPED 6/12-6/14/88.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF

Occurrence No.	11	Map Index: 30597	EO Index: 8122	Element Last Seen: 1985-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1985-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 1994-12-14

Quad Summary: Truckee (3912032)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.27097 / -120.21660	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4350540 E740116	Elevation (ft):	6400
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PLSS:	T17N, R16E, Sec. 05 (M)	Acres:	144.2
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Location: BRUSH CREEK.

Detailed Location: BRUSH CREEK, FROM NORTHWEST 1/4 OF SECTION 5 TO THE TRUCKEE RIVER.

Ecological:

General: TWO POPULATIONS DETECTED IN 1985.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF



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Occurrence No.	14	Map Index:	30584	EO Index:	8889	Element Last Seen:	1985-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1985-XX-XX	Record Last Updated:	1995-01-23
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown				

Quad Summary: Mt. Rose (3911938), Martis Peak (3912031)

County Summary: Nevada, Placer, Nevada State

Lat/Long: 39.30733 / -120.02533

Accuracy: nonspecific area

UTM: Zone-10 N4355102 E756486

Elevation (ft): 7600

PLSS: T17N, R18E, Sec. 30 (M)

Acres: 826.8

Location: JUNIPER CREEK, AND TRIBUTARIES.

Detailed Location: JUNIPER CREEK, FROM SEC 13 (T17N, R17E) TO THE STATE BORDER, & TRIBUTARIES IN SECTIONS 24 & 25 (T17N, R17E) & SECTIONS 30 & 31 (T17N, R18E).

Ecological:

General: DETECTIONS IN 1985: FIVE POPULATIONS ALONG JUNIPER CREEK; TWO POPULATIONS ALONG TRIBUTARY IN SEC 30; ONE POPULATION ALONG TRIBUTARY IN SEC 25, AND ONE POPULATION ALONG TRIBUTARY IN SEC 31.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF



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<i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>		Element Code: AMAJA03012	
Sierra Nevada red fox			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G5T3
	State: Threatened		State: S1
	Other: USFS_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: FOUND FROM THE CASCADES DOWN TO THE SIERRA NEVADA. FOUND IN A VARIETY OF HABITATS FROM WET MEADOWS TO FORESTED AREAS.		
	Micro: USE DENSE VEGETATION & ROCKY AREAS FOR COVER & DEN SITES. PREFER FORESTS INTERSPERSED W/ MEADOWS OR ALPINE FELL-FIELDS.		

Occurrence No.	70	Map Index: 44259	EO Index: 44259	Element Last Seen: 1994-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1994-XX-XX	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2000-11-13	

Quad Summary: Truckee (3912032)
County Summary: Nevada

Lat/Long:	39.35210 / -120.17280	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4359663 E743613	Elevation (ft):	5920
PLSS:	T17N, R16E, Sec. 02 (M)	Acres:	185.2

Location: HIGHWAY 89 BETWEEN JUST NORTH OF ALDER CREEK AND PROSSER DAM ROADS, 0.8 MILE NORTH OF I-80 AND HIGHWAY 89 JUNCTION.
Detailed Location: FOX SEEN ON 3 OCCASSIONS CROSSING HIGHWAY 89.
Ecological:
General: OBSERVED CROSSING HIGHWAY 89 JUST NORTH OF THE WETLANDS/ OPEN SPACE AREA; 3 SIGHTINGS WERE BETWEEN 6:30 AND 7:30 AM, SOMETIME IN 1994.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	170	Map Index: 77368	EO Index: 78273	Element Last Seen: 1971-08-21
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1971-08-21	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2009-11-23	

Quad Summary: Truckee (3912032)
County Summary: Nevada

Lat/Long:	39.36830 / -120.18275	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4361435 E742699	Elevation (ft):	5830
PLSS:	T18N, R16E, Sec. 34 (M)	Acres:	27.0

Location: HIGHWAY 89 AT ALDER CREEK, ABOUT 2.8 AIR MILES NORTH OF TRUCKEE POST OFFICE, JUST OUTSIDE TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST.
Detailed Location: LOCATION DESCRIBED IN UCB DATABASE AS "HIGHWAY 89 AT ALDER CREEK." MAPPED TO HIGHWAY 89 IN VICINITY OF ALDER CREEK JUNCTION.
Ecological: MIXED CONIFEROUS FOREST (PINE, DOUGLAS FIR & FIR).
General: ROAD KILL FOUND ON 21 AUG 1971; SKIN & SKULL IN SAGEHEN FIELD STATION COLLECTION.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Martes americana sierrae		Element Code: AMAJF01014	
Sierra marten			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G5T3T4
	State: None		State: S3S4
	Other: USFS_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: MIXED EVERGREEN FORESTS WITH MORE THAN 40% CROWN CLOSURE ALONG SIERRA NEVADA & CASCADE MTNS.		
	Micro: NEEDS VARIETY OF DIFFERENT-AGED STANDS, PARTICULARLY OLD-GROWTH CONIFERS & SNAGS WHICH PROVIDE CAVITIES FOR DENS/NESTS.		

Occurrence No.	7	Map Index: 30433	EO Index: 4222	Element Last Seen: 1992-09-02
Occ. Rank:	Fair		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1992-09-02
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 1995-02-09

Quad Summary: Kings Beach (3912021)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.23400 / -120.09013	Accuracy:	1/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4346780 E751160	Elevation (ft):	6840
PLSS:	T16N, R17E, Sec. 16 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: APPROX. 1.2 KM NW OF CARNELIAN BAY, LAKE TAHOE, PLACER COUNTY.
Detailed Location:
Ecological: SPECIES PRESENT INCLUDE: WHITE-FIR, JEFFREY PINE, INCENSE CEDAR, MANZANITA, WHITETHORN, & SNOWBERRY; HEAVY SLASH ON THE GROUND. ROCKY, DUSTY SOIL; SOUTH ASPECT WITH A GRADIENT OF 0-23%.
General: 1 ADULT OBSERVED FORAGING.
Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF

Occurrence No.	63	Map Index: 55232	EO Index: 55232	Element Last Seen: 1990-10-01
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1990-10-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2004-04-22

Quad Summary: Homewood (3912012)
County Summary: El Dorado

Lat/Long:	39.02301 / -120.21202	Accuracy:	2/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4323029 E741357	Elevation (ft):	7400
PLSS:	T14N, R16E, Sec. 33 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: RICHARDSON LAKE, 0.5 MILES SOUTH OF THE EL DORADO/PLACER COUNTY LINE, ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST.
Detailed Location: LOCATION GIVEN ONLY AS RICHARDSON LAKE.
Ecological:
General: 1 ADULT OBSERVED BY KENT ON 1 OCT 1990.
Owner/Manager: USFS-ELDORADO NF



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Martes pennanti (pacifica) DPS		Element Code: AMAJF01021	
Pacific fisher			
Listing Status:	Federal: Candidate	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G5
	State: None		State: S2S3
	Other: BLM_S-Sensitive, DFG_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: INTERMEDIATE TO LARGE-TREE STAGES OF CONIFEROUS FORESTS & DECIDUOUS-RIPARIAN AREAS WITH HIGH PERCENT CANOPY CLOSURE.		
	Micro: USES CAVITIES, SNAGS, LOGS & ROCKY AREAS FOR COVER & DENNING. NEEDS LARGE AREAS OF MATURE, DENSE FOREST.		

Occurrence No.	22	Map Index:	14211	EO Index:	23709	Element Last Seen:	1984-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1984-XX-XX	Record Last Updated:	2010-04-14
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend:	Unknown			

Quad Summary: Meeks Bay (3912011)
County Summary: El Dorado

Lat/Long:	39.05150 / -120.11798	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4326445 E749399	Elevation (ft):	6230
PLSS:	T14N, R17E, Sec. 20 (M)	Acres:	147.0

Location: HWY 89 WITHIN 0.5 MI OF GENERAL CREEK RANGER STATION, E SHORE OF LAKE TAHOE BETWEEN SUGAR PINE POINT & MEEKS BAY.
Detailed Location: LOCATION DESCRIBED AS "T14N R17E S20, CROSSING ROAD BY DAY-USE ENTRANCE OF PARK, WEST SHORE OF LAKE TAHOE." MAPPED TO HWY 89 WITHIN 0.5 MI OF GENERAL CREEK STATION, MAJORITY OF WHICH LIES IN SECTION 20.
Ecological: MIXED CONIFER FOREST.
General: FISHER OBSERVED CROSSING THE ROAD BY RETIRED RANGER J. STEWART DURING SUMMER OF 1983/84; REPORTED BY RANGER KEN FLOHERSTON, AS CITED IN THE BURKETT DATABASE. ALSO CITED IN THE 1987-DFG DATABASE.
Owner/Manager: DPR-SUGAR PINE POINT SP

Occurrence No.	81	Map Index:	13985	EO Index:	23646	Element Last Seen:	1972-09-01
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1972-09-01	Record Last Updated:	2010-04-14
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend:	Unknown			

Quad Summary: Homewood (3912012)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.07351 / -120.21603	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4328623 E740839	Elevation (ft):	7800
PLSS:	T14N, R16E, Sec. 09 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: HEAD OF BLACKWOOD CREEK BETWEEN ELLIS PEAK & BARKER PEAK, ABOUT 4 MI WEST OF CHAMBERS LODGE (TOWN), W OF LAKE TAHOE.
Detailed Location: LOCATION DESCRIBED AS "T14N R16E S9, HEAD OF BLACKWOOD CREEK ONE MILE NW OF ELLIS PEAK." MAPPED TO ENCOMPASS HEAD OF BLACKWOOD CRK & MIDDLE FK BLACKWOOD CRK, ALL OF SECTION 9, AND THE POINT 1 MI NW OF ELLIS PEAK.
Ecological: LODGEPOLE PINE FOREST.
General: FISHER OBSERVED ON 1 SEP 1972; REPORTED TO SCHEMPF (SCH, UCB) BY TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST, AND ALSO CITED BY BUR & DFG.
Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF



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Gulo gulo		Element Code: AMAJF03010	
California wolverine			
Listing Status:	Federal: Candidate	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G4
	State: Threatened		State: S1
	Other: DFG_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened, USFS_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: FOUND IN THE NORTH COAST MOUNTAINS AND THE SIERRA NEVADA. FOUND IN A WIDE VARIETY OF HIGH ELEVATION HABITATS.		
	Micro: NEEDS WATER SOURCE. USES CAVES, LOGS, BURROWS FOR COVER & DEN AREA. HUNTS IN MORE OPEN AREAS. CAN TRAVEL LONG DISTANCES		
Occurrence No.	81	Map Index: 14024	EO Index: 23296
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence: Presumed Extant	Element Last Seen: 1953-07-22
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend: Unknown	Site Last Seen: 1953-07-22
			Record Last Updated: 1989-08-10
Quad Summary:	Tahoe City (3912022)		
County Summary:	Placer		
Lat/Long:	39.20766 / -120.20173		Accuracy: 1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4343552 E741616		Elevation (ft): 6150
PLSS:	T15N, R16E, Sec. 28 (M)		Acres: 0.0
Location:	0.25 MI INSIDE ENTRANCE TO SQUAW VALLEY.		
Detailed Location:			
Ecological:			
General:	ONE OBSERVATION.		
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN		



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Fen			Element Code: CTT51200CA		
Fen					
Listing Status:	Federal:	None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global:	G2
	State:	None		State:	S1.2
	Other:				
Habitat:	General:	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Micro:	<input type="checkbox"/>			

Occurrence No.	5	Map Index:	14209	EO Index:	16162	Element Last Seen:	1988-07-28
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		1988-07-28	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		1998-07-16	
Quad Summary:	Meeks Bay (3912011)						
County Summary:	El Dorado						
Lat/Long:	39.05157 / -120.11981			Accuracy:	specific area		
UTM:	Zone-10 N4326448 E749241			Elevation (ft):	6240		
PLSS:	T14N, R17E, Sec. 20 (M)			Acres:	14.4		
Location:	ADJACENT TO GENERAL CREEK, SUGAR PINE POINT STATE PARK, LAKE TAHOE.						
Detailed Location:	AULACOMNIUM PALUSTRE PART OF SPONGY TURF.						
Ecological:	DIVERSE SPECIES OCCURRING IN WET AREA UNDER POPULUS TREMULOIDES & PINUS CONTORTA MURRAYANA SPP INCL DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA, ERIOPHYLLUM GRACILE, VERATRUM CALIFORNICUM, HABENARIA DILATATA, LILIUM PARVUM, GRASSES, SEDGE & OTHERS.						
General:	SEE WWW.DFG.CA.GOV/BIOGEODATA/VEGCAMP/NATURAL_COMM_BACKGROUND.ASP TO INTERPRET AND ADDRESS THE PRESENCE OF RARE COMMUNITIES.						
Owner/Manager:	DPR-SUGAR PINE POINT SP						



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Capnia lacustra		Element Code: IIPLE03200	
Lake Tahoe benthic stonefly			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G1
	State: None		State: S1
	Other:		
Habitat:	General: ENDEMIC TO LAKE TAHOE. FOUND AT DEPTHS OF 95-400 FT.		
	Micro: ASSOCIATED WITH DEEPWATER PLANT COMMUNITIES OF ALGAE, MOSSES & LIVERWORTS.		

Occurrence No.	1	Map Index: 14203	EO Index: 13170	Element Last Seen: 1962-07-11
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1962-07-11
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 1995-09-19
Quad Summary:	South Lake Tahoe (3811988), Emerald Bay (3812081), Meeks Bay (3912011), Homewood (3912012), Kings Beach (3912021), Tahoe City (3912022)			
County Summary:	El Dorado, Placer, Nevada State			
Lat/Long:	39.08808 / -120.05657		Accuracy: specific area	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4330676 E754583		Elevation (ft): 6250	
PLSS:	T99X, R99X (M)		Acres: 85656.7	
Location:	LAKE TAHOE.			
Detailed Location:	ENDEMIC TO LAKE TAHOE.			
Ecological:	UNIQUE AMONG STONEFLIES IN HAVING AN ADULT AQUATIC STAGE; SPENDS ITS ENTIRE LIFE AT DEPTHS OF 100-400 FT, SEEMINGLY ASSOCIATED WITH DEEPWATER (>200 FT) PLANT BEDS.			
General:	LAKE TAHOE HAS 123,300 SURFACE ACRES.			
Owner/Manager:	STATE			



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Helisoma newberryi		Element Code: IMGASM6020	
Great Basin rams-horn			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G1Q
	State: None		State: S1
	Other: USFS_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: LARGER LAKES & SLOW RIVERS, INCLUDING LARGER SPRING SOURCES & SPRING-FED CREEKS.		
	Micro: SNAILS BURROW IN SOFT MUD.		

Occurrence No.	4	Map Index: 14203	EO Index: 57934	Element Last Seen: XXXX-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: XXXX-XX-XX	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2004-11-05	
Quad Summary:	South Lake Tahoe (3811988), Emerald Bay (3812081), Meeks Bay (3912011), Homewood (3912012), Kings Beach (3912021), Tahoe City (3912022)			
County Summary:	El Dorado, Placer, Nevada State			
Lat/Long:	39.08808 / -120.05657	Accuracy:	specific area	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4330676 E754583	Elevation (ft):	6250	
PLSS:	T99X, R99X (M)	Acres:	85656.7	
Location:	LAKE TAHOE.			
Detailed Location:				
Ecological:	ACCORDING TO TAYLOR (1981), THE SNAILS LIVE IN LARGER LAKES AND SLOW RIVERS, INCLUDING LARGER SPRING SOURCES AND SPRING-FED CREEKS. THEY CHARACTERISTICALLY BURROW IN SOFT MUD AND MAY BE INVISIBLE EVEN WHEN ABUNDANT.			
General:	NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GIVEN.			
Owner/Manager:	STATE			



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<i>Arabis rigidissima var. demota</i>		Element Code: PDBRA061R1	
Galena Creek rock-cress			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G3T2Q
	State: None		State: S1.2
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, USFS_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: BROADLEAVED UPLAND FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
	Micro: WELL-DRAINED, STONY SOIL UNDERLAIN BY BASIC VOLCANIC ROCK. 2255-2560M.		

Occurrence No.	1	Map Index: 30487	EO Index: 3992	Element Last Seen: 1990-08-01
Occ. Rank:	Fair		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1990-08-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 1995-02-02
Quad Summary:	Martis Peak (3912031)			
County Summary:	Placer			
Lat/Long:	39.27387 / -120.04170		Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4351341 E755196		Elevation (ft):	7500
PLSS:	T17N, R17E, Sec. 36 (M)		Acres:	2.4
Location:	ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE TAHOE ON THE CALIFORNIA SIDE, APPROXIMATELY 1 MILE SOUTHEAST OF MARTIS PEAK.			
Detailed Location:	PORTIONS OF THE POPULATION ARE ON AN OLD SKID TRAIL.			
Ecological:	ASSOCIATED WITH ABIES MAGNIFICA, PINUS MONTICOLA, POPULUS TREMULOIDES, VERATRUM CALIFORNICUM, RIBES, MIMULUS GUTTATUS, MONARDELLA, ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM AND DESCURAINIA RICHARDSONII. WELL-DRAINED STONY SOIL, UNDERLAIN BY VOLCANIC ROCK.			
General:	500 INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN 1990. KUNDERT REPORTS THAT NO LOGGING WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE VICINITY OF THE PLANTS, MAINTAINING A 200 FOOT BUFFER. THE PLANT POPULATION WILL BE CLEARLY RIBBONED TO DEFINE THE AREA.			
Owner/Manager:	USFS-LAKE TAHOE BMU			

Occurrence No.	2	Map Index: 30486	EO Index: 3993	Element Last Seen: 1992-07-07
Occ. Rank:	Fair		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1992-07-07
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 1995-12-15
Quad Summary:	Martis Peak (3912031)			
County Summary:	Placer			
Lat/Long:	39.29123 / -120.02635		Accuracy:	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-10 N4353312 E756457		Elevation (ft):	8400
PLSS:	T17N, R18E, Sec. 31 (M)		Acres:	0.0
Location:	ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE TAHOE ON THE CALIFORNIA SIDE, APPROXIMATELY AN EIGHTH OF A MILE EAST OF MARTIS PEAK.			
Detailed Location:	PLANTS ARE LOCATED ALONG AN OLD LOGGING ROAD THAT HAS BEEN WATERBARRED.			
Ecological:	ASSOCIATED WITH ABIES MAGNIFICA, MONARDELLA ODORATISSIMA, CHIMAPHILA SP. AND PHACELIA SP. UMPA SERIES OF WELL-DRAINED SOILS, 20-40 INCHES DEEP OVER ANDESITE. ON 5% SLOPE, WEST ASPECT.			
General:	50 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1990. POPULATION IS 100 FEET OUTSIDE OF A COMMERCIAL TIMBER SALVAGE SALE. THE PLANTS WILL BE CLEARLY DESIGNATED AND NO LOGGING ACTIVITY WILL BE PERMITTED IN THIS AREA.			
Owner/Manager:	USFS-LAKE TAHOE BMU			

<i>Rorippa subumbellata</i>		Element Code: PDBRA270M0	
Tahoe yellow cress			
Listing Status:	Federal: Candidate	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G1
	State: Endangered		State: S1
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1, USFS_S-Sensitive		



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Habitat:	General: LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, MEADOWS AND SEEPS.
	Micro: SANDY BEACHES, ON LAKESIDE MARGINS AND IN RIPARIAN COMMUNITIES; ON DECOMPOSED GRANITE SAND. 1885-1900(2395)M.

Occurrence No.	16	Map Index:	14228	EO Index:	3426	Element Last Seen:	2000-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Good	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2000-XX-XX		
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2008-03-17		

Quad Summary: Emerald Bay (3812081), Meeks Bay (3912011)
County Summary: El Dorado

Lat/Long:	39.00159 / -120.10327	Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4320946 E750849	Elevation (ft):	6230
PLSS:	T13N, R17E, Sec. 04 (M)	Acres:	7.5

Location: SOUTH END OF RUBICON BAY, NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF D.L. BLISS STATE PARK, LAKE TAHOE.
Detailed Location: NORTHERN COLONY IS 200 FEET FROM LAKE EDGE AND JUST NORTH OF THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF D.L. BLISS STATE PARK. SOUTHERN COLONY IS A TRANSPLANT SITE JUST INSIDE THE PARK BOUNDARY AT LESTER BEACH, ADJACENT TO THE DAY USE PARKING AREA.
Ecological: ON DECOMPOSED GRANITE BEACH WITH PHACELIA HASTATA SSP. COMPACTA ON FLAT GROUND. ADJACENT TO WILLOW THICKET WITH A JUNCUS "TURF" AT THE BASE.
General: N COLONY: NONE SEEN IN 1979, 19 IN 1981, 45 IN 1982, 55 IN 1983, 161 IN 1986, 182 IN 1988, 35 IN 1990, UNKNOWN NUMBER SEEN IN 1993 AND 1994. NONE FOUND IN 1998, 1999, OR 2000. S COLONY: 832 IN 1990, UNKNOWN NUMBER SEEN EVERY YEAR 1994-2000.
Owner/Manager: PVT IN USFS-LAKE TAHOE BMU,DPR

Occurrence No.	17	Map Index:	14204	EO Index:	3427	Element Last Seen:	2000-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2000-XX-XX		
Occ. Type:	Introduced Back into Native Hab./Range	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2008-03-17		

Quad Summary: Meeks Bay (3912011)
County Summary: El Dorado

Lat/Long:	39.04036 / -120.12136	Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4325199 E749146	Elevation (ft):	6229
PLSS:	T14N, R17E, Sec. 20 (M)	Acres:	14.2

Location: GABION REVETMENT NORTH OF MEEKS CREEK ON MEEKS BAY, LAKE TAHOE.
Detailed Location: TWO NATURAL (NOW EXTIRPATED) COLONIES AND ONE INTRODUCED COLONY MAPPED HERE. NATURAL COLONIES MAPPED IN THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 20; THE INTRODUCED COLONY IS WITHIN THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 29.
Ecological: ON ROCKY, DECOMPOSED GRANITE BEACH WITH LOTUS OBLONGIFOLIA, GRASSES, AND JUNCUS.
General: SITE FENCED IN 1981; 181 PLANTS PRESENT. NONE SEEN 1982-1986, SITE INUNDATED; PLANTS EXTIRPATED FROM SITE (FERREIRA 1986). 500 PLANTS TRANSPLANTED IN 1987: 278 SEEN IN 1990, 166 IN 1991, <10 IN 1997, 8 IN 1999, UNKNOWN NUMBER SEEN IN 2000.
Owner/Manager: USFS-LAKE TAHOE BMU



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Occurrence No.	18	Map Index: 14198	EO Index: 13187	Element Last Seen: 1994-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	None		Presence: Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen: 2000-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2008-02-29

Quad Summary: Meeks Bay (3912011), Homewood (3912012)

County Summary: El Dorado, Placer

Lat/Long:	39.06790 / -120.12705	Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4328241 E748557	Elevation (ft):	6229
PLSS:	T14N, R17E, Sec. 08 (M)	Acres:	13.3

Location: TAHOMA, ON SMALL PRIVATE BEACHES ABOUT 0.1 MILE NORTHWEST PLACER / EL DORADO COUNTY LINE.

Detailed Location: ADJACENT TO CONCRETE WALKWAY.

Ecological: WHITE, SANDY, DECOMPOSED GRANITE BEACH.

General: 2 PLANTS SEEN IN 1979, ONLY 1 PLANT SEEN IN 1981. UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS FOUND IN 1980, 1993 AND 1994. NO PLANTS OBSERVED DURING SURVEYS IN 1982, 1983, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, OR 2000.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Occurrence No.	19	Map Index: 14115	EO Index: 25919	Element Last Seen: 2004-08-14
Occ. Rank:	Fair		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 2004-08-14
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2008-03-17

Quad Summary: Homewood (3912012)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.10719 / -120.15889	Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4332515 E745665	Elevation (ft):	6229
PLSS:	T15N, R16E, Sec. 36 (M)	Acres:	9.8

Location: MOUTH OF BLACKWOOD CREEK AND JUST SOUTH OF THE KASPIAN PICNIC AREA, IDLEWILD, LAKE TAHOE.

Detailed Location: TWO COLONIES. NORTHERN COLONY IS NEAR KASPIAN PICNIC AREA. SOUTHERN COLONY IS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MOUTH OF BLACKWOOD CREEK.

Ecological: ON DECOMPOSED GRANITE SAND. ASSOCIATED WITH PHACELIA FRIGIDA, EPILOBIUM GLANDULOSUM, MIMULUS PRIMULOIDES, POLYGONUM, TRIFOLIUM, LEPIDIUM, SALIX, GRASSES, AND RUSHES.

General: S COLONY: 35 PLANTS IN 1979, 103 IN 1980, 107 IN 1981, 208 IN 1982, 459 IN 1983, 1270 IN 1986, 669 IN 1988, 965 IN 1990, ALSO FOUND 1993, 1994, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, AND 2004; NOT FOUND 1995 OR 1996. 11 AT N COLONY IN 1991, NONE IN 1997.

Owner/Manager: PLA COUNTY, PVT



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Occurrence No.	20	Map Index: 14324	EO Index: 13408	Element Last Seen: 1949-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	None		Presence: Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen: 2000-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2000-03-03

Quad Summary: Kings Beach (3912021)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.23425 / -120.02056	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4347003 E757165	Elevation (ft):	6230
PLSS:	T16N, R17E, Sec. 13 (M)	Acres:	216.8

Location: MARSH BETWEEN SANDY BEACH AND AGATE BAY, NORTH END OF LAKE TAHOE.
Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN; MAPPED AS A NON-SPECIFIC POLYGON ALONG THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE TAHOE, BETWEEN FLICK POINT AND BROCKWAY.
Ecological: MARSH.
General: RORIPPA SUBUMBELLATA LAST SEEN HERE IN 1949 BY NOBS AND SMITH. VICINITY HAS BEEN SEARCHED SEVERAL TIMES BETWEEN 1979 AND 2000 BUT NO PLANTS FOUND. PROPERTY OWNER (JANE LILLY-HERSHEY) INTERESTED IN HAVING PLANTS REINTRODUCED AT THIS SITE.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	21	Map Index: 14127	EO Index: 3106	Element Last Seen: 1994-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	None		Presence: Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen: 2000-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2009-10-08

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.12919 / -120.15620	Accuracy:	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-10 N4334964 E745822	Elevation (ft):	6230
PLSS:	T15N, R16E, Sec. 24 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: SOUTHWEST SIDE MOUTH OF WARD CREEK, APPROXIMATELY 1 MILE SOUTH OF SUNNYSIDE, LAKE TAHOE.
Detailed Location:
Ecological: SCATTERED ON GRAVELLY SAND AND GRAVEL/DECOMPOSED GRANITE. ASSOCIATED WITH GRASSES AND WEEDY SPECIES SUCH AS VERBASCUM.
General: 50 PLANTS SEEN IN 1979, 136 SEEN IN 1980, 20 IN 1981, 9 IN 1982, 121 IN 1983, 285 IN 1986, 186 IN 1988, 172 IN 1990, UNKNOWN NUMBER IN SEEN IN 1993 AND 1994. NONE FOUND IN 1995, 1996, 1998, 1999, OR 2000 SURVEYS.
Owner/Manager: PVT IN USFS-LAKE TAHOE BMU



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Occurrence No.	22	Map Index: 42494	EO Index: 42494	Element Last Seen: 18XX-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	None		Presence: Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen: 1981-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2000-03-02

Quad Summary: Truckee (3912032)

County Summary: Nevada, Placer

Lat/Long:	39.33030 / -120.17954	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4357225 E743108	Elevation (ft):	6500
PLSS:	T17N, R16E, Sec. 11 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: TRUCKEE.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION NOT KNOWN; MAPPED TO INCLUDE GENERAL VICINITY OF TRUCKEE.

Ecological:

General: MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS 1800'S COLLECTION CITED BY BAAD IN 1979 STATUS REPORT FOR RORIPPA SUBUMBELLATA. AREA SEARCHED IN 1981 BY FERREIRA BUT NO PLANTS OBSERVED.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	28	Map Index: 30484	EO Index: 3999	Element Last Seen: 1994-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	None		Presence: Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen: 2000-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2008-02-29

Quad Summary: Homewood (3912012)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.07308 / -120.14052	Accuracy:	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-10 N4328779 E747373	Elevation (ft):	6230
PLSS:	T14N, R17E, Sec. 07 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: MOUTH OF MCKINNEY CREEK, CHAMBERS LODGE, LAKE TAHOE.

Detailed Location: ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK. FOUND IN AMONG ROCKS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK, AND BETWEEN WILLOWS ON HIGHER GROUND ON THE SOUTH BANK.

Ecological:

General: 19 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1990. UNKNOWN NUMBER OBSERVED IN 1989, 1993, AND 1994. NO PLANTS FOUND IN 1981, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, OR 2000 SURVEYS.

Owner/Manager: PVT



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Occurrence No.	29	Map Index: 30485	EO Index: 4000	Element Last Seen: 1993-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 2000-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2000-03-03

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.15297 / -120.14374	Accuracy:	specific area
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4337638 E746816	Elevation (ft):	6230
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PLSS:	T15N, R17E, Sec. 18 (M)	Acres:	32.2
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Location: BETWEEN SUNNYSIDE AND TAHOE CITY ON THE NORTHWEST SHORE OF LAKE TAHOE.

Detailed Location: MAPPED ALONG THE SHORE AND WITHIN THE NE 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 18 AND THE SE 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 17.

Ecological:

General: PLANTS APPARENTLY OBSERVED HERE BETWEEN 1989-1991 BY SHAFFER. PLANTS ABSENT DURING SURVEYS IN 1979-1981, 1990; PRESENT IN 1993; ABSENT IN 1994-2000. NO BEACH PRESENT IN 1999.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	30	Map Index: 43911	EO Index: 43911	Element Last Seen: 1994-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	None		Presence: Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen: 1999-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2000-09-27

Quad Summary: Homewood (3912012)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.09677 / -120.16403	Accuracy:	1/10 mile
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4331345 E745257	Elevation (ft):	6230
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PLSS:	T14N, R16E, Sec. 01 (M)	Acres:	0.0
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Location: CHERRY STREET, ABOUT 0.8 MILE SOUTH OF BLACKWOOD CREEK ON HIGHWAY 89, LAKE TAHOE.

Detailed Location: ON NARROW COBBLE/SAND BEACH.

Ecological:

General: PLANTS SEEN IN 1990-1994, NOT SEEN 1995-2000.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	31	Map Index: 43912	EO Index: 43912	Element Last Seen: 1994-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	None		Presence: Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen: 1999-09-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2000-09-27

Quad Summary: Kings Beach (3912021)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.18651 / -120.09533	Accuracy:	1/5 mile
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4341494 E750880	Elevation (ft):	6230
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PLSS:	T16N, R17E, Sec. 33 (M)	Acres:	0.0
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Location: DOLLAR POINT, LAKE TAHOE.

Detailed Location:

Ecological:

General: PLANTS SEEN IN 1993-1994, NOT SEEN 1995-2000.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Occurrence No.:	33	Map Index:	70991	EO Index:	71909	Element Last Seen:	1993-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2000-XX-XX	Record Last Updated:	2008-03-05
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown				

Quad Summary: Meeks Bay (3912011)

County Summary: El Dorado

Lat/Long: 39.03135 / -120.11600 **Accuracy:** 80 meters

UTM: Zone-10 N4324214 E749641 **Elevation (ft):** 6225

PLSS: T14N, R17E, Sec. 29 (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: MEEKS BAY VISTA, SOUTH OF MEEKS BAY, LAKE TAHOE.

Detailed Location: ABOUT 100 FEET SOUTH OF THE MEEKS BAY VISTA / RUBICON BAY PROPERTY LINE.

Ecological: ON A WHITE SAND POCKET BEACH.

General: 15 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1980 AND 1981. UNKNOWN NUMBER ALSO SEEN IN 1993. NO PLANTS WERE FOUND DURING SURVEYS IN 1982, 1983, 1986, 1990, 1994, 1998, AND 2000.

Owner/Manager: PVT



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Scutellaria galericulata		Element Code: PDLAM1U0J0	
marsh skullcap			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G5
	State: None		State: S2.2?
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 2.2		
Habitat:	General: MARSHES AND SWAMPS, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, MEADOWS AND SEEPS.		
	Micro: SWAMPS AND WET PLACES. 0-2100M.		

Occurrence No.	10	Map Index: 43332	EO Index: 43332	Element Last Seen: 1998-08-05
Occ. Rank:	Excellent		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1998-08-05
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2009-01-05

Quad Summary:	Homewood (3912012)
County Summary:	El Dorado

Lat/Long:	39.03576 / -120.12891	Accuracy:	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-10 N4324668 E748509	Elevation (ft):	6220
PLSS:	T14N, R17E, Sec. 29 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: MEEKS CREEK, ABOUT 1.4 MILES SOUTH OF GENERAL CREEK CAMPGROUND, ABOUT 0.4 MILE WEST OF MEEKS BAY, LAKE TAHOE.

Detailed Location: LARGE MEADOW ON THE NORTH SIDE OF MEEKS CREEK, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK. MAPPED WITHIN THE NE 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 29 ACC TO A 1998 JANEWAY MAP. A 1956 DEDECKER COLLECTION FROM "NEAR MEEKS BAY" ALSO ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SITE.

Ecological: GROWING IN MUCKY SEDGE AREA; JUNCUS ORTHOPHYLLUS AND CAREX ANGUSTATA ARE PRESENT WITH GREATER THAN 10% COVER.

General: UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1998 - THE WHOLE MEADOW WAS NOT SEARCHED, BUT CRISS-CROSSED WHILE CREATING A PLANT LIST. ONLY A FEW SCUTELLARIA PLANTS WERE SEEN AND ONLY AT THIS LOCATION.

Owner/Manager: USFS-LAKE TAHOE BMU

Occurrence No.	20	Map Index: 42494	EO Index: 50866	Element Last Seen: 1885-07-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1885-07-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2003-04-04

Quad Summary:	Truckee (3912032)
County Summary:	Nevada, Placer

Lat/Long:	39.33030 / -120.17954	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4357225 E743108	Elevation (ft):	
PLSS:	T17N, R16E, Sec. 11 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: TRUCKEE.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS BEST GUESS IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF TRUCKEE.

Ecological:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS AN 1885 COLLECTION BY SONNE. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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<i>Sphaeralcea munroana</i>		Element Code: PDMAL140F0	
Munro's desert mallow			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G4
	State: None		State: S1.2
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 2.2		
Habitat:	General: GREAT BASIN SCRUB.		
	Micro: 2000M.		

Occurrence No.	1	Map Index: 43451	EO Index: 43451	Element Last Seen: 1922-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1922-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2000-08-15
Quad Summary:	Tahoe City (3912022)			
County Summary:	Placer			
Lat/Long:	39.20108 / -120.22127		Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4342770 E739951		Elevation (ft):	6500
PLSS:	T16N, R16E, Sec. 29 (M)		Acres:	0.0
Location:	SQUAW CREEK, PLACER COUNTY.			
Detailed Location:	LOCATION VAGUE; MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDDB TO INCLUDE SLOPES AT ABOUT 6500 FEET ABOVE SQUAW CREEK; JEPSON MANUAL GIVES HABITAT AS "DRY, OPEN PLACES; ABOUT 2000 METERS (6500 FEET).			
Ecological:				
General:	ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS 1922 COLLECTION BY STACEY; NEEDS FIELDWORK.			
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN			

<i>Eriogonum umbellatum var. torreyanum</i>		Element Code: PDPGN086U9	
Donner Pass buckwheat			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G5T2
	State: None		State: S2.2
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, USFS_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, MEADOWS.		
	Micro: STEEP SLOPES AND RIDGETOPS; ROCKY, VOLCANIC SOILS; USUALLY IN BARE OR SPARSELY VEGETATED AREAS. 1840-2620M.		



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Occurrence No.	1	Map Index: 13933	EO Index: 3529	Element Last Seen: 1992-08-XX
Occ. Rank:	Good		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1992-08-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 1995-04-19
Quad Summary:	Tahoe City (3912022)			
County Summary:	Placer			
Lat/Long:	39.21631 / -120.24211		Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4344405 E738100		Elevation (ft):	7800
PLSS:	T16N, R16E, Sec. 19 (M)		Acres:	41.2
Location:	SOUTH AND EAST SLOPES OF SILVER CREEK IN UPPER REACHES OF SILVER CREEK AND SQUAW CREEK DRAINAGES.			
Detailed Location:	FOUR SUB-POPULATIONS MAPPED AT CNDD. USFS POPULATION #17-7. KAN POPULATIONS #11, 12, 13, 14.			
Ecological:	PATCHY VEGETATION WITH SCATTERED HERBS, GRASSES, AND SHRUBS. ASSOCIATED WITH WYETHIA MOLLIS, MONARDELLA ODORATISSIMA, ARTEMISIA, CHRYSOTHAMNUS, BALSAMORHIZA, ARCTOSTAPHYLOS NEVADENSIS, SITANON, ERIOGONUM UMBELLATUM NEVADENSE, ET AL.			
General:	ABOUT 2000 PLANTS IN ONE COLONY ON 6 ACRES IN 1978. 6000+ PLANTS OBSERVED IN 4 COLONIES IN 1992. HYBRIDS OF ERIOGONUM UMBELLATUM TORREYANUM X E. URSINUM WERE OBSERVED AT THIS SITE.			
Owner/Manager:	USFS-TAHOE NF			
Occurrence No.	4	Map Index: 31043	EO Index: 3528	Element Last Seen: 1885-09-XX
Occ. Rank:	None		Presence: Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen: 1991-09-03
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 1997-02-04
Quad Summary:	Tahoe City (3912022)			
County Summary:	Placer			
Lat/Long:	39.20950 / -120.20211		Accuracy:	1/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4343755 E741577		Elevation (ft):	6080
PLSS:	T16N, R16E, Sec. 28 (M)		Acres:	0.0
Location:	BANK OF SQUAW CREEK ON ROAD WEST OF LAKE TAHOE.			
Detailed Location:	MAPPED NEAR THE JUNCTION OF SQUAW CREEK AND HIGHWAY 89. USFS POPULATION #17-4.			
Ecological:				
General:	REVEAL SUGGESTS THIS SITE WAS PROBABLY DESTROYED BY WIDENING HIGHWAY 89. WEST SIDE OF HIGHWAY 89 SEARCHED BY KAN IN 1991 BUT NO PLANTS OBSERVED.			
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN			
Occurrence No.	20	Map Index: 42494	EO Index: 43379	Element Last Seen: 1885-09-27
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1885-09-27
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2000-08-08
Quad Summary:	Truckee (3912032)			
County Summary:	Nevada, Placer			
Lat/Long:	39.33030 / -120.17954		Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4357225 E743108		Elevation (ft):	6500
PLSS:	T17N, R16E, Sec. 11 (M)		Acres:	0.0
Location:	TRUCKEE.			
Detailed Location:	EXACT LOCATION NOT KNOWN; MAPPED TO INCLUDE GENERAL VICINITY OF TRUCKEE.			
Ecological:				
General:	ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS 1885 COLLECTION BY SONNE; NEEDS FIELDWORK.			
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN			



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Rhamnus alnifolia		Element Code: PDRHA0C010	
alder buckthorn			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G5
	State: None		State: S2.2
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 2.2		
Habitat:	General: MEADOWS AND SEEPS, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, MONTANE RIPARIAN SCRUB.		
	Micro: MESIC SITES. 1370-2130M.		

Occurrence No.	1	Map Index: 72073	EO Index: 73000	Element Last Seen: 1941-09-05
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1941-09-05
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2008-08-27

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.22414 / -120.20335	Accuracy:	2/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4345378 E741419	Elevation (ft):	6000
PLSS:	T16N, R16E, Sec. 21 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: ON STATE HWY 89, SILVER CREEK, 8 MI S OF TRUCKEE.
Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS BEST GUESS WHERE SILVER CREEK INTERSECTS HWY 89.
Ecological: MOUNTED ON SAND BARS IN CREEK, FORMING DENSE THICKETS.
General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1941 ROOF COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	2	Map Index: 72074	EO Index: 73001	Element Last Seen: 1997-08-03
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1997-08-03
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2008-08-27

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.20479 / -120.19932	Accuracy:	2/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4343241 E741834	Elevation (ft):	6600
PLSS:	T16N, R16E, Sec. 28 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: CORNER OF HWY 89 AND SQUAW VALLEY RD, SQUAW VALLEY.
Detailed Location: MAPPED AT THE INTERSECTION OF HWY 89 AND SQUAW VALLEY RD. A 1939 MASON COLLECTION FROM "SQUAW VALLEY" ALSO ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SITE.
Ecological: DENSE STAND SURROUNDING PERMANENT SPRING ON HILLSIDE ABOVE WET MEADOW. OCCURRING OUTSIDE OF STAND OF ALNUS INCANA SSP. TENUIFOLIA GROWING WHERE SPRING SURFACES. LAYERING SHRUBS TO 1.5 METERS TALL.
General: SITE BASED ON A 1997 HRUSA & GLAZNER COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Occurrence No.	3	Map Index: 72077	EO Index: 73003	Element Last Seen: 1937-09-04
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1937-09-04
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2008-08-28

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.18763 / -120.19970	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4341335 E741860	Elevation (ft):	6500
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PLSS:	T16N, R16E, Sec. 33 (M)	Acres:	37.0
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Location: 1 MI E OF DEER PARK, NW OF LAKE TAHOE.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED ALONG ALPINE MEADOWS RD APPROXIMATELY 1 MI E OF DEER PARK.

Ecological: ARID TRANSITION LIFE ZONE. ABIES CONCOLOR. SUN. BLACK LOAM. WET MEADOW.

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1937 WOLF COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	4	Map Index: 72075	EO Index: 73005	Element Last Seen: 1903-07-13
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1903-07-13
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2008-08-27

Quad Summary: Truckee (3912032), Norden (3912033)

County Summary: Nevada, Placer

Lat/Long:	39.32323 / -120.23922	Accuracy:	1 mile
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4356282 E737987	Elevation (ft):	
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PLSS:	T17N, R16E, Sec. 18 (M)	Acres:	0.0
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Location: LOWER END OF DONNER LAKE.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS BEST GUESS AROUND THE E END OF DONNER LAKE.

Ecological:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1903 HELLER COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Ivesia sericoleuca **Element Code:** PDROS0X0K0

Plumas ivesia

Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G2G3
	State: None		State: S2S3

Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, BLM_S-Sensitive, USFS_S-Sensitive

Habitat: **General:** GREAT BASIN SCRUB, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, MEADOWS, VERNAL POOLS.

Micro: VERNALLY MESIC AREAS; USUALLY VOLCANIC SUBSTRATES. 1450-2000M.



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Occurrence No.	9	Map Index: 14161	EO Index: 13913	Element Last Seen: 1986-07-21
Occ. Rank:	Good		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1986-07-21
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2000-05-02

Quad Summary: Truckee (3912032)
County Summary: Nevada, Placer

Lat/Long:	39.31688 / -120.14813	Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4355820 E745863	Elevation (ft):	5880
PLSS:	T17N, R16E, Sec. 13 (M)	Acres:	12.4

Location: ABOUT 2.5 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TRUCKEE ON HWY 267, SOUTH OF AIRPORT, WEST END OF MARTIS VALLEY.
Detailed Location: ON NORTH SIDE OF ROAD BY TRUCKEE AIRPORT ROAD. MAPPED WITHIN THE SW 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 13.
Ecological: ASSOCIATED WITH ARTEMISIA ARBUSCULA AND GRASSES. SOME PLANTS IN MUD FLATS WITH EVIDENCE OF SHEET EROSION.
General: ABOUT 1000 PLANTS. FRAGMENTED PART OF FORMER LARGE OCCURRENCE. B- OCCURRENCE RANK. TWO OLD COLLECTIONS BY SONNE (1886 AND 1888, BOTH #35302 JEPS) FROM MARTIS CREEK VALLEY ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SITE. OCCURRENCE #33 FORMERLY PART OF THIS SITE.
Owner/Manager: PVT

Occurrence No.	19	Map Index: 14178	EO Index: 19459	Element Last Seen: 1986-07-20
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1986-07-20
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2010-05-12

Quad Summary: Truckee (3912032)
County Summary: Nevada

Lat/Long:	39.34987 / -120.14581	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4359489 E745947	Elevation (ft):	5850
PLSS:	T17N, R16E, Sec. 01 (M)	Acres:	23.0

Location: NORTHEAST OF TRUCKEE, ALONG PROSSER VILLAGE ROAD, 0.5 MILE OFF OF THE SOUTH SIDE OF INTERSTATE 80.
Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. PROSSER VILLAGE ROAD BRANCHES TO BECOME TRUCKEE AIRPORT ROAD AND FAIRWAY DRIVE. MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDDB -0.5 RD MI SOUTH OF I-80 ALONG FAIRWAY DRIVE TO MATCH GIVEN T-R-S OF SE 1/4 OF SECTION 1.
Ecological: SAGEBRUSH FLAT WITH SCATTERED JEFFREY PINES. AREA HAS STANDING WATER DURING SPRING. ASSOCIATED WITH SQUIRRELTAIL GRASS, MADIA SP, NAVARRETIA SP, LUPINUS, AND HORKELIA FUSCA PARVIFLORA.
General: FEWER THAN 100 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1986. 1963 HOWELL COLLECTION FROM "3 MILES NORTHEAST OF TRUCKEE" ALSO ATTRIBUTED TO THIS OCCURRENCE.
Owner/Manager: PVT IN USFS-TAHOE NF



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Occurrence No.	27	Map Index:	14221	EO Index:	19452	Element Last Seen:	2009-06-08
Occ. Rank:	Excellent	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:			2009-06-08
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:			2010-05-12

Quad Summary: Martis Peak (3912031)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.30313 / -120.11432	Accuracy:	specific area
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4354387 E748826	Elevation (ft):	5840
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PLSS:	T17N, R17E, Sec. 20 (M)	Acres:	11.0
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Location: NORTH SIDE OF HIGHWAY 267, ABOUT 0.75 AIR MI SOUTH OF MARTIS CREEK LAKE, EAST EDGE OF MARTIS VALLEY.

Detailed Location: EAST OF MARTIS CREEK, ON BOTH SIDES OF DIRT ROAD ENTERING WADDLE RANCH PROPERTY. MAPPED WITHIN THE S 1/2 OF SECTION 20.

Ecological: LOW SAGEBRUSH/DRY MEADOW AREA. ROCKY SOIL OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN. ASSOCIATED WITH ARTEMISIA ARBUSCULA, LUPINUS SPP., AND GRASSES.

General: ABOUT 300 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1986. UNKNOWN NUMBER OBSERVED IN 2001. 50+ OBSERVED IN SE COLONY IN 2007. 2009 POPULATION #S: 15,000+ IN E COLONY, 1,500+ IN W COLONY, & 50-75 IN N COLONY. LAND IS IN A TRUST; NO DEVELOPMENT WILL OCCUR IN AREA.

Owner/Manager: US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Occurrence No.	30	Map Index:	42845	EO Index:	42845	Element Last Seen:	1991-07-10
Occ. Rank:	Fair	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:			1991-07-10
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:			2010-05-13

Quad Summary: Martis Peak (3912031)

County Summary: Nevada

Lat/Long:	39.36598 / -120.09314	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
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UTM:	Zone-10 N4361423 E750428	Elevation (ft):	5900
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PLSS:	T18N, R17E, Sec. 33 (M)	Acres:	23.0
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Location: GLENSHIRE SUBDIVISION, ABOUT 1 AIR MILE NORTHEAST OF UNION MILLS (SITE), EAST OF TRUCKEE.

Detailed Location: S COLONY: SE CORNER OF LOT AT 11242 DORCHESTER AND IN 5 ACRE LOT BACKING THE SAME ADDRESS. N COLONY: WHITEHORSE ROAD AND MARE COURT, THE MEADOWS. MAPPED WITHIN THE SE 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4 AND THE NW 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 33.

Ecological: S COLONY: REMNANT OF NATIVE POPULATION BORDERED BY ROAD AND LANDSCAPED GARDEN. N COLONY: LEVEL, ROCKY, PERENNIAL WET DRAW. ASSOCIATED WITH BALSAMORHIZA HOOKERII, DANTHONIA UNISPICATA, AND ANTENNARIA ROSEA. SSW ASPECT.

General: 1991: <50 PLANTS OBSERVED IN N COLONY, 40 PLANTS AT SE CORNER OF 11242 DORCHESTER, 40 PLANTS IN 5 ACRE LOT. CURRENT OWNER AT 11242 WILL RETAIN THIS COLONY; SITE WAS DISTURBED DURING CONSTRUCTION. INCLUDES FORMER OCCURRENCE #31.

Owner/Manager: PVT



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Occurrence No.	32	Map Index: 42849	EO Index: 42849	Element Last Seen:	1990-06-23
Occ. Rank:	Good		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1990-06-23
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2010-05-13
Quad Summary:	Truckee (3912032)				
County Summary:	Nevada				
Lat/Long:	39.33576 / -120.16165		Accuracy:	specific area	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4357879 E744631		Elevation (ft):	5870	
PLSS:	T17N, R16E, Sec. 11 (M)		Acres:	2.7	
Location:	UPPER STOCKREST SPRINGS MEADOW, BTWN I-80 & GLENSHIRE DR, ABOUT 0.7 MI ESE OF TRUCKEE RANGER STATION, EAST OF TRUCKEE.				
Detailed Location:	AT FIBREBOARD UNDERCROSSING, JUST SOUTH OF POWERLINES AND JUST WEST OF OLYMPIC HEIGHTS DEVELOPMENT. MAPPED WITHIN THE SE 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 11.				
Ecological:	FOUND IN A LARGE VERNAL POOL. IVESIA SERICOLEUCA IS THE DOMINANT PLANT; ASSOCIATES INCLUDE NAVARRETIA MINIMA, DOWNINGIA CUSPIDATA, PLAGIOBOTHRYUS COGNATUS, PSILOCARPHUS SPP., AND JUNCUS SPP. SOME PLANTS GROWING IN ADJACENT SAGEBRUSH SCRUB.				
General:	8000 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1990. IDENTIFICATION WAS VERIFIED BY BARBARA ETTER. AS OF 1990, THIS IS THE MOST "SIGNIFICANT" POPULATION ON U.S. FOREST SERVICE LAND WITH REGARD TO SIZE AND VIGOR. INCLUDES FORMER EO #75.				
Owner/Manager:	USFS-TAHOE NF				
Occurrence No.	33	Map Index: 42850	EO Index: 42850	Element Last Seen:	2009-06-25
Occ. Rank:	Good		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2009-06-25
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2010-05-13
Quad Summary:	Truckee (3912032)				
County Summary:	Placer				
Lat/Long:	39.30584 / -120.13815		Accuracy:	specific area	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4354622 E746762		Elevation (ft):	5880	
PLSS:	T17N, R17E, Sec. 19 (M)		Acres:	24.0	
Location:	SOUTH SIDE OF HIGHWAY 267, SOUTH OF EAST END OF AIRPORT, ABOUT 3 ROAD MILES EAST OF TRUCKEE, WEST END OF MARTIS VALLEY.				
Detailed Location:	ON SOUTH SIDE OF HIGHWAY BY DIRT ROAD LEADING SOUTH TO JOERGER RANCH AND IN THE MARTIS CREEK LAKE NATIONAL RECREATIONAL AREA. TRAIL BISECTS ONE OF THE POPULATIONS.				
Ecological:	IN SAGEBRUSH SCRUB DOMINATED BY ARTEMISIA ARBUSCULA WHERE PURSHIA TRIDENTATA AND ARTEMISIA TRIDENTATA ARE ABSENT. ASSOC W/ BALSAMORHIZA HOOKERI, EREMOGONE CONGESTA VAR. CONGESTA, LUPINUS LEPIDUS VAR. CONFERTUS, CASTILLEJA PILOSA, ETC.				
General:	ABOUT 500 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1990. ABOUT 196,000 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2009.				
Owner/Manager:	US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS				



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Occurrence No.	43	Map Index: 42870	EO Index: 42870	Element Last Seen:	1993-08-24
Occ. Rank:	Good		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1993-08-24
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2000-05-03

Quad Summary: Truckee (3912032), Hobart Mills (3912042)

County Summary: Nevada

Lat/Long:	39.37527 / -120.17684	Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4362224 E743185	Elevation (ft):	5800
PLSS:	T18N, R16E, Sec. 26 (M)	Acres:	16.5

Location: HIGHWAY 89 ABOUT 1.6 MILES SOUTH OF HOBART MILLS, JUST EAST OF DONNER CAMP PICNIC AREA, S OF PROSSER CREEK RESERVOIR.

Detailed Location: BETWEEN TRAIL AND SOUTHWEST ARM OF PROSSER CREEK RESERVOIR. MAPPED WITHIN THE SW 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 26.

Ecological: IN THE LESS DENSE GRASSY AREAS OF A SAGE FLAT. CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH PINUS CONTORTA.

General: MORE THAN 1000 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1993. IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO PREVENT PUBLIC ACCESS AT THIS SITE.

Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF

Occurrence No.	71	Map Index: 42972	EO Index: 42972	Element Last Seen:	1989-06-14
Occ. Rank:	Excellent		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1989-06-14
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2000-05-17

Quad Summary: Martis Peak (3912031), Truckee (3912032)

County Summary: Nevada

Lat/Long:	39.34840 / -120.12792	Accuracy:	1/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4359375 E747494	Elevation (ft):	5830
PLSS:	T17N, R17E, Sec. 06 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: ABOUT 0.7 MILE NNE OF POLARIS, 0.7 MILE NORTH OF GLENSHIRE DRIVE ON OLD TRUCKEE AIRPORT ROAD, 3 MILES ENE OF TRUCKEE.

Detailed Location: MAPPED AT THE CENTER OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 6.

Ecological: OPEN SAGEBRUSH.

General: ABOUT 5000 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1989. A SETBACK ZONE AROUND THE POPULATION IS NEEDED, AND DRAINAGE ACROSS SITE SHOULD NOT BE IMPEDED.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Occurrence No.	72	Map Index: 43017	EO Index: 43017	Element Last Seen:	1991-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1991-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2000-05-26

Quad Summary: Martis Peak (3912031)

County Summary: Nevada

Lat/Long:	39.35757 / -120.08816	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4360502 E750888	Elevation (ft):	
PLSS:	T17N, R17E, Sec. 04 (M)	Acres:	39.8

Location: SOUTH OF JUNIPER FLAT, ABOUT 1 MILE SOUTHWEST OF HIRSCHDALE, EAST EDGE OF MARTIS VALLEY.

Detailed Location: MAPPED WITHIN THE NE 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 4.

Ecological:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS TRS LISTING IN THE IVESIA INTERIM MANAGEMENT GUIDE (1992).

Owner/Manager: PVT



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Occurrence No.	78	Map Index: 78855	EO Index: 79810	Element Last Seen:	2007-10-06
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2007-10-06
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2010-05-13

Quad Summary: Martis Peak (3912031)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long: 39.29655 / -120.12202 **Accuracy:** 80 meters

UTM: Zone-10 N4353636 E748185 **Elevation (ft):** 5800

PLSS: T17N, R17E, Sec. 29 (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: SOUTHEAST EDGE OF MARTIS CREEK VALLEY, ABOUT 1.75 AIR MILES ESE OF JOEGER RANCH.

Detailed Location: JUST NORTH OF A GOLF COURSE IN THE SW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 29.

Ecological: TRANSITIONAL HABITAT BETWEEN LOW SAGE AND WET MEADOW HABITAT.

General: 2007: 50+ PLANTS TOTAL OBSERVED BETWEEN THIS OCCURRENCE AND EO #27.

Owner/Manager: US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS



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Carex davyi		Element Code: PMCYP033H0	
Davy's sedge			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G2
	State: None		State: S2
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3		
Habitat:	General: SUBALPINE CONIFEROUS FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
	Micro: 1500-3200M.		

Occurrence No.	11	Map Index: 82343	EO Index: 83359	Element Last Seen: 2010-08-10
Occ. Rank:	Good		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 2010-08-10
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2011-04-27

Quad Summary: Martis Peak (3912031)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.29145 / -120.01232	Accuracy:	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-10 N4353377 E757666	Elevation (ft):	8230
PLSS:	T17N, R18E, Sec. 31 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: EAST OF MARTIS PEAK; HEADWATERS OF JUNIPER CREEK, NEAR NEVADA STATE LINE.
Detailed Location: MAPPED BASED ON COORDINATES PROVIDED BY TAYLOR IN THE NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SECTION 31.
Ecological: ON MARGIN OF SEASONAL POND IN TSUGA MERTENSIANA-PINUS MONTICOLA FOREST. ON VOLCANIC SOIL OCCURRING AT BASE OF LARGE CIRQUE BASIN WITH NEARLY VERTICAL BRECCIA AND RHYOLITE CLIFFS.
General: 300 PLANTS SEEN IN 2010 BY TAYLOR. OCCURRENCE IS ENTIRELY WITHIN A WLPZ RESTRICTION AREA.
Owner/Manager: PVT-SIERRA PACIFIC

Occurrence No.	19	Map Index: 82441	EO Index: 83455	Element Last Seen: 1897-06-30
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1897-06-30
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2011-05-02

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.17834 / -120.19243	Accuracy:	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4340323 E742520	Elevation (ft):	
PLSS:	T15N, R16E, Sec. 03 (M)	Acres:	126.0

Location: TRUCKEE RIVER BASIN.
Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS BEST GUESS ALONG THE TRUCKEE RIVER TO INCLUDE APPROPRIATE HABITAT IN VICINITY OF DEER PARK INN BASED ON ANOTHER COLLECTION FROM DAVY (#3260) FROM THE SAME DATE COLLECTED "NEAR DEER PARK INN."
Ecological: IN MEADOWS BY RIVER.
General: TYPE LOCALITY. ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION IS AN 1897 DAVY COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Carex lasiocarpa		Element Code: PMCYP03720	
woolly-fruited sedge			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G5
	State: None		State: S1.3?
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 2.3		
Habitat:	General: BOGS AND FENS, MARSHES AND SWAMPS.		
	Micro: SPHAGNUM BOGS, FRESHWATER MARSH, AND PROBABLY OTHER MOSS-DOMINATED HABITATS AS WELL. 1800-2100M.		
Occurrence No.	11	Map Index: 75687	EO Index: 76712
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence: Presumed Extant	Element Last Seen: 2002-07-11
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend: Unknown	Site Last Seen: 2002-07-11
			Record Last Updated: 2009-06-30
Quad Summary:	Kings Beach (3912021)		
County Summary:	Placer		
Lat/Long:	39.24201 / -120.04265	Accuracy:	2/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4347802 E755229	Elevation (ft):	6300
PLSS:	T16N, R17E, Sec. 13 (M)	Acres:	0.0
Location:	SPRING NEAR AGATUM STREET, TAHOE VISTA.		
Detailed Location:	EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB IN THE VICINITY OF AGATUM AVENUE AND THE MEADOW AREA JUST TO THE NORTH.		
Ecological:			
General:	ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS A 2002 IMAGE TAKEN BY MATSON.		
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN		



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Carex praticola		Element Code: PMCYP03B20	
northern meadow sedge			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G5
	State: None		State: S2S3
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 2.2		
Habitat:	General: MEADOWS.		
	Micro: MOIST TO WET MEADOWS. 0-3200M.		

Occurrence No.	12	Map Index: 71183	EO Index: 72097	Element Last Seen: 1999-08-23
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1999-08-23
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2008-04-24
Quad Summary:	Homewood (3912012)			
County Summary:	Placer			
Lat/Long:	39.08504 / -120.24228		Accuracy:	1/10 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4329834 E738528		Elevation (ft):	7800
PLSS:	T14N, R16E, Sec. 05 (M)		Acres:	0.0
Location:	BARKER PASS, LAKE TAHOE BASIN.			
Detailed Location:	MAPPED BY CNDDDB ACCORDING TO UTM'S (NO DATUM) PROVIDED BY KATHREN MURRELL, 0.6 TO 0.7 AIR MILES NW OF BARKER PASS.			
Ecological:	MEADOW.			
General:	ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS 1999 COLLECTION BY MURRELL & HART FOR CEHR MEADOW ASSESSMENT. NEED TO VERIFY LOCATION INFORMATION.			
Owner/Manager:	USFS-LAKE TAHOE BMU			



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Juncus luciensis		Element Code: PMJUN013J0	
Santa Lucia dwarf rush			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G2G3
	State: None		State: S2S3
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2		
Habitat:	General: VERNAL POOLS, MEADOWS, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, CHAPARRAL, GREAT BASIN SCRUB.		
	Micro: VERNAL POOLS, EPHEMERAL DRAINAGES, WET MEADOW HABITATS AND STREAMSIDES. 300-2040M.		

Occurrence No.	14	Map Index: 75333	EO Index: 76233	Element Last Seen: 2005-06-26
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 2005-06-26
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2009-05-29
Quad Summary:	Martis Peak (3912031)			
County Summary:	Nevada			
Lat/Long:	39.31774 / -120.12266		Accuracy: 80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4355986 E748055		Elevation (ft): 5800	
PLSS:	T17N, R17E, Sec. 17 (M)		Acres: 0.0	
Location:	300 M S OF CAMPGROUND, W OF RESERVOIR; MARTIS VALLEY RECREATION AREA, MARTIS VALLEY, SE OF TRUCKEE.			
Detailed Location:	300 M S OF ALPINE MEADOWS CAMPGROUND IN MARTIS CREEK LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, LAKE TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST. MAPPED USING COORDINATES FROM 2005 MATSON COLLECTION; DATUM UNKNOWN, MAPPED AROUND BOTH DATUMS.			
Ecological:	WETTER SITE WITH SAGEBRUSH BITTERBRUSH SCRUBLAND.			
General:	ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 2005 MATSON COLLECTION.			
Owner/Manager:	USFS-TAHOE NF			



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<i>Glyceria grandis</i>		Element Code: PMPOA2Y080	
American manna grass			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G5
	State: None		State: S1.3?
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 2.3		
Habitat:	General: MEADOWS.		
	Micro: WET MEADOWS, DITCHES, STREAMS, AND PONDS IN VALLEYS AND LOWER ELEVATIONS IN THE MOUNTAINS. 15-1980M.		

Occurrence No.	5	Map Index: 80401	EO Index: 32147	Element Last Seen: 1934-08-07
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1934-08-07
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2010-10-18

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long: 39.21174 / -120.19885 **Accuracy:** nonspecific area
UTM: Zone-10 N4344013 E741851 **Elevation (ft):** 6200
PLSS: T16N, R16E, Sec. 28 (M) **Acres:** 87.0

Location: TRUCKEE RIVER NEAR SQUAW CREEK, NORTHWEST OF TAHOE CITY.
Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDB ALONG TRUCKEE RIVER IN VICINITY OF SQUAW CREEK.
Ecological: STANDING IN 15 TO 24 INCHES OF WATER; MARGINS OF RIVER.
General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS A 1934 COLLECTION BY JEPSON. NEEDS FIELDWORK.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	11	Map Index: 80404	EO Index: 81390	Element Last Seen: 2004-07-07
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 2004-07-07
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2010-10-20

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long: 39.18825 / -120.19602 **Accuracy:** nonspecific area
UTM: Zone-10 N4341414 E742176 **Elevation (ft):** 6190
PLSS: T16N, R16E, Sec. 34 (M) **Acres:** 12.0

Location: TRUCKEE RIVER, ABOUT 200 M BELOW CONFLUENCE WITH BEAR CREEK, EAST SIDE OF RIVER DOWNSLOPE FROM BIKE PATH.
Detailed Location: MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDB ACCORDING TO GIVEN LOCATION DESCRIPTION AND T-R-S OF 17N16E NW 1/4 OF SW 1/4 OF SECTION 34.
Ecological: EUTROPHIC WARM WATER 1 M DEEP. PARTIALLY SHADED BY ALNUS TENUIFOLIA PORTION OF A BEAVER POND.
General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS A 2004 COLLECTION BY TAYLOR. NEEDS POPULATION INFORMATION.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i>		Element Code: PMPOT03090	
slender-leaved pondweed			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G5
	State: None		State: S1S2
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 2.2		
Habitat:	General: MARSHES AND SWAMPS.		
	Micro: SHALLOW, CLEAR WATER OF LAKES AND DRAINAGE CHANNELS. 15-2310M.		

Occurrence No.	10	Map Index: 50807	EO Index: 50807	Element Last Seen: 1931-06-17
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1931-06-17
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2003-03-27

Quad Summary: Marlette Lake (3911928), Kings Beach (3912021)
County Summary: Placer, Nevada State

Lat/Long:	39.22389 / -120.00353	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4345901 E758673	Elevation (ft):	6300
PLSS:	T99X, R99X, Sec. UN (X)	Acres:	0.0

Location: CRYSTAL BAY, MINK HARBOR, LAKE TAHOE.
Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN; UNABLE TO LOCATE MINK HARBOR. MAPPED IN VICINITY OF CRYSTAL BAY.
Ecological: SHALLOW MARGIN OF LAKE.
General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1931 COLLECTION BY JEPSON. NEEDS FIELDWORK.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>		Element Code: PPOPH01080	
common moonwort			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G5
	State: None		State: S2?
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 2.3, USFS_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: MEADOWS, SUBALPINE CONIFEROUS FOREST, UPPER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
	Micro: 2760-3400M.		

Occurrence No.	5	Map Index: 64460	EO Index: 64539	Element Last Seen: XXXX-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: XXXX-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2006-04-13

Quad Summary: Truckee (3912032), Norden (3912033), Hobart Mills (3912042), Independence Lake (3912043), Sardine Peak (3912052), Sierraville (3912053)
County Summary: Nevada, Sierra

Lat/Long:	39.42999 / -120.22998	Accuracy:	5 miles
UTM:	Zone-10 N4368157 E738419	Elevation (ft):	6400
PLSS:	T18N, R16E, Sec. 08 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: SAGEHEN CREEK, NORTH OF TRUCKEE.
Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB IN GENERAL LOCATION OF SAGEHEN CREEK.
Ecological:
General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS A MENTION OF THIS SITE IN "THE FERNS AND SEED PLANTS OF NEVADA COUNTY" BY G. TRUE. NEEDS FIELDWORK.
Owner/Manager: USFS-TAHOE NF



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<i>Botrychium montanum</i>		Element Code: PPOPH010K0	
western goblin			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G3
	State: None		State: S1.1
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 2.1, USFS_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
	Micro: CREEKBANKS IN OLD-GROWTH FOREST. 1500-1830M.		

Occurrence No.	9	Map Index: 70427	EO Index: 71317	Element Last Seen: 2006-07-22
Occ. Rank:	Good		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 2006-07-22
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2007-11-16
Quad Summary:	Homewood (3912012)			
County Summary:	El Dorado			
Lat/Long:	39.02240 / -120.14859		Accuracy: 80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4323132 E746851		Elevation (ft): 6550	
PLSS:	T14N, R17E, Sec. 31 (M)		Acres: 0.0	
Location:	ALONG TRAIL NORTH OF MEEKS CREEK, 1.74 AIR MILES SW OF MEEKS BAY.			
Detailed Location:	PLANTS FOUND IN 3 SEPARATE CLUSTERS, ONE ALONG TRAIL AND THE OTHERS ABOUT 5 FEET IN.			
Ecological:	SE-FACING, GROWING IN PINE NEEDLES AT BANK OF A SMALL SPRING, RAISED ABOVE THE SPRING. ASSOC. W/CALOCEDRUS DECURRENS, ABIES CONCOLOR, RIBES NEVADENSE, BERATRUM CALIFORNICUM, LILIUM PARVUM.			
General:	34 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2006. SPRING AREA IS MUCKY PROBABLY DUE TO DOGS DRINKING FROM SPRING. B. MONTANUM FOUND RAISED UP FROM SPRING, SO IMPACT SHOULD BE LOW.			
Owner/Manager:	USFS-ELDORADO NF			



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<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>		Element Code: PPOPH010L0	
scalloped moonwort			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G3
	State: None		State: S2.2
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 2.2, USFS_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: BOGS AND FENS, MEADOWS, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST, FRESHWATER MARSH.		
	Micro: MOIST MEADOWS, NEAR CREEKS. 1500-2670M.		

Occurrence No.	33	Map Index: 70334	EO Index: 71222	Element Last Seen: 2005-07-07
Occ. Rank:	Excellent		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 2005-07-07
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2007-11-19

Quad Summary: Homewood (3912012)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.11142 / -120.19185	Accuracy:	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-10 N4332897 E742800	Elevation (ft):	8450
PLSS:	T15N, R16E, Sec. 27 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: TRIBUTARY OF BLACKWOOD CREEK, 1.5 AIR MILES W OF EAGLE ROCK NEAR LAKE TAHOE.
Detailed Location: DRIVE HWY 89 N TO BLACKWOOD CANYON (ACROSS FROM KASPIAN CAMPGROUND). DRIVE 1.8 MI FROM HWY UP BLACKWOOD CANYON RD (15N38) TO WHERE SMALL STANDS OF ASPEN ARE IN THE MEADOW ALONG THE DRAINAGE. WALK WNW UP DRAINAGE ABOUT 350 PACES.
Ecological: EDGE OF SHADY STREAMBANK WITH FLOWING WATER, GROWING OUT OF LEAF LITTER. WITH ALNUS SP., CORNUS SERICIA, ABIES CONCOLOR, BRACHYTHECIUM SP., LISTERIA CONVALLAROIDES, MARCHANTIA POLYMORPHA, AND PLATANATHERA SP.
General: 2 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2004. 3 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2005.
Owner/Manager: USFS-LAKE TAHOE BMU

Occurrence No.	41	Map Index: 70486	EO Index: 71379	Element Last Seen: 2004-06-29
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 2004-06-29
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2007-11-19

Quad Summary: Tahoe City (3912022)
County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	39.13677 / -120.18345	Accuracy:	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-10 N4335732 E743439	Elevation (ft):	6500
PLSS:	T15N, R16E, Sec. 23 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: SOUTH SIDE OF WARD CREEK, 1.4 AIR MILES NE OF STANFORD ROCK, WSW OF SUNNYSIDE.
Detailed Location: MAPPED IN NE1/4 OF NW1/4 SEC 23.
Ecological:
General: UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2004. THIS OCCURRENCE IS SHOWN ON A MAP PROVIDED WITH A FIELD SURVEY FORM FOR OCCURRENCE #33; UNKNOWN IF ECOLOGICAL DATA IS THE SAME.
Owner/Manager: USFS-LAKE TAHOE BMU



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<i>Botrychium minganense</i>		Element Code: PPOPH010R0	
mingan moonwort			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G4
	State: None		State: S1.2
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 2.2, USFS_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.		
	Micro: CREEKBANKS IN MIXED CONIFER FOREST. 1500-2275M.		

Occurrence No.	17	Map Index: 64606	EO Index: 64685	Element Last Seen: 2005-08-03
Occ. Rank:	Fair		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 2005-08-03
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2006-05-03
Quad Summary:	Martis Peak (3912031)			
County Summary:	Placer			
Lat/Long:	39.25348 / -120.02980		Accuracy: 80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4349112 E756297		Elevation (ft): 6500	
PLSS:	T16N, R17E, Sec. 12 (M)		Acres: 0.0	
Location:	1 AIR MILE NNW OF KINGS BEACH. JUST SW OF THE RESERVOIR ALONG GRIFF CREEK.			
Detailed Location:	WHERE GRIFF CREEK CROSSES THE SECTION LINE BETWEEN SECTIONS 12 AND 18. ON THE NW SIDE OF THE CREEK.			
Ecological:	GROWING IN MOSS ON STREAMBANK IN THICK PATCH OF CORNUS SERICA, ALNUS INCANA, AND PTERIDIUM AQUILINUM.			
General:	2 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2005.			
Owner/Manager:	USFS-TAHOE NF			

Appendix B CNPS Inventory – Search Results

SCINAME	COM_NAME	FAMILY	CNRS_LIST_COUNTIES	NATCOMS	blooming_orig	ELEV_L	ELEV_U	NOTES
<i>Arabis rigdissima</i> var. <i>demoda</i>	Galena Creek rock cress	Brassicaceae	List 1B.2 Pacer (PLA), Nevada (NV)	Broadsided upland forest, Upper montane coniferous forest/rocky	Aug	2255	2550	Known in CA from only two occurrences near Mariposa, and in NV from eleven occurrences in the Carson Range. Threatened by logging. On watch list in NV. Not in The Jepson Manual. See Journal of the Arnold Arboretum 64:498 (1983) for original description.
<i>Borydium crenulatum</i>	scallop leaf monardella	Ophioglossaceae	List 2.2 Butte (BUT), Fresno (FRE), Lassen (LAS), Modoc (MOD), Placer (PLA), Plumas (PLU), San Bernardino (SBD), Shasta (SHA), Tehama (TEH), Trinity (TRI), Tuolumne (TUO), Umpqua (UMP), Yuba (YUB)	Bogs and fens, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps/freshwater, Upper montane coniferous forest	Jun-Sep	1268	3280	Scattered but not common anywhere in CA. On watch list in NV. candidate for state listing in OR, and state-listed as Sensitive in WA. Threatened by road traffic, grazing, and logging. See Proceedings of the Torrey Botanical Club 65(4):261-280 (1956) for original description. See also Madroño 24:101-102 (1982) for distributional information.
<i>Borydium mitigrans</i>	Mirgana monardella	Ophioglossaceae	List 2.2 Butte (BUT), Fresno (FRE), Lassen (LAS), Modoc (MOD), Placer (PLA), Plumas (PLU), San Bernardino (SBD), Shasta (SHA), Tehama (TEH), Trinity (TRI), Tuolumne (TUO), Umpqua (UMP), Yuba (YUB)	Bogs and fens, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest/mesic	Jul-Sep	1465	2055	Does plant occur in NEV? Sensitive in ID, and endangered in OR. Threatened by grazing, trampling, fire, and habitat alteration. Possibly threatened by logging. See Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 65(4):261-280 (1956) for comparison with <i>B. luvata</i> , and Madroño 24:101-102 (1982) for CA records.
<i>Borydium monardum</i>	western goblin	Ophioglossaceae	List 2.1 Del Norte (DNT), Humboldt (HUM), Madra (MAD), Mono (MNO), Placer (PLA), Siskiyou (SIS), Tuolumne (TUO), Idaho (ID), Oregon (OR), Washington (WA), (++)	Upper montane coniferous forest/mesic	Jul-Sep	1500	2130	First described by threatened by road decomposition. Endangered in OR. See American Fern Journal 7(1):128 (1981) for original description. Endangered in WA and Madroño 24:101-102 (1982) for WA records.
<i>Carex pratensis</i>	northern meadow sedge	Cyperaceae	List 2.2 Del Norte (DNT), El Dorado (ELD), Glenn (GLE), Humboldt (HUM), Merced (MERC), Nevada (NEV), Placer (PLA), Shasta (SHA), Siskiyou (SIS), Tehama (TEH), Trinity (TRI), Umpqua (UMP)	Meadows and seeps/mesic	May-Jul	0	3200	On review list in OR. Unable to confirm many historical occurrences on Shasta-Trinity NF: is it more common in riparian areas? Several specimens from 1000 plants at about twenty localities in OR where candidate for state listing. See Peltola 1:255 (1988) for original description.
<i>Epilobium oregonum</i>	Oregon fireweed	Onagraceae	List 1B.2 Lassen (LAS), Placer (PLA), Plumas (PLU), Sierra (SIE), Nevada (NV)	Bogs and fens, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest/mesic	Jun-Sep	500	2240	See E. astorii var. <i>nevadensis</i> in The Jepson Manual. See Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 35:78 (1922) for original description, and Phytologia 73(3):191-192 (1982) for alternate taxonomic treatment.
<i>Erigeron nevadensis</i>	Nevada daisy	Asteraceae	List 2.3 Lassen (LAS), Nevada (NEV), Placer (PLA), Plumas (PLU), Sierra (SIE), Nevada (NV)	Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and Juniper woodland/rocky	May-Jul	1400	2900	Known from fewer than ten occurrences. Similar to var. <i>gabarrum</i> . Data from management guide prepared by USFS in 1983. See Fernald 1:131-132 (1973) for distributional information, and Phytologia 64(4):541-547 (1989) for taxonomic treatment.
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>forsterianum</i>	Downer Pass buckwheat	Polygonaceae	List 1B.2 Nevada (NEV), Placer (PLA), Sierra (SIE)	Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest/volcanic, rocky	Jul-Sep	1855	2820	Threatened by development, grazing, and vehicles. Interim management guide prepared by the USFS in 1992.
<i>Glyceria grandis</i>	American manna grass	Poaceae	List 2.3 Lassen (LAS), Nevada (NEV), Placer (PLA), Plumas (PLU), Sierra (SIE), Nevada (NV)	Bogs and fens, Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps/streambanks and lake margins	Jun-Aug	15	1980	To be expanded in the San Joaquin Valley, San Francisco Bay area, and the central high Sierra Nevada; need information. On review list in OR. Move to List 1B7. Location and rarity information needed. Potentially threatened by logging. Not in The Jepson Manual. See Novon 12:82-86 (2002) for original description.
<i>Ivesia serotica</i>	Plumas Ivesia	Rosaceae	List 1B.2 Lassen (LAS), Nevada (NEV), Placer (PLA), Plumas (PLU), Sierra (SIE), Nevada (NV), Oregon (OR), Washington (WA), (++)	Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Vernal pools/vernal mesic.	May-Sep	1465	2200	Threatened by development, grazing, and vehicles. Interim management guide prepared by the USFS in 1992.
<i>Patagonium liliflorum</i>	slender-leaved pondweed	Psammogonaceae	List 2.2 El Dorado (ELD), Matiposa (MTP), Nevada (NEV), Placer (PLA), Plumas (PLU), Tuolumne (TUO)	Marshes and swamps/shaded shallow (freshwater)	May-Jul	300	2150	High Sierra Nevada; need information. On review list in OR. Move to List 1B7. Location and rarity information needed. Potentially threatened by logging. Not in The Jepson Manual. See Novon 12:82-86 (2002) for original description.
<i>Pseudostellaria sierrae</i>	Sierra starwort	Caryophyllaceae	List 3.2 El Dorado (ELD), Matiposa (MTP), Nevada (NEV), Placer (PLA), Plumas (PLU), Tuolumne (TUO)	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	May-Aug	1280	2194	Known in California from fewer than 20 occurrences. Threatened by grazing. Known in CA only from Lake Tahoe; many historical occurrences extirpated. Seriously threatened by development, recreation, trampling, and inundation; recovery work underway. State-listed as Critically Endangered in NV. See Contributions from the Dudley Herbarium 3:177 (1941) for original description.
<i>Rhamnus alifolia</i>	alder buckhorn	Rhamnaceae	List 2.2 Alpine (ALP), Nevada (NEV), Placer (PLA), Plumas (PLU), Sierra (SIE), Idaho (ID), Oregon (OR), Utah (UT), Washington (WA), Wyoming (WY)	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Riparian scrub, Upper montane coniferous forest	May-Jul	1370	2130	Known in California from fewer than 20 occurrences. Threatened by grazing. Known in CA only from Lake Tahoe; many historical occurrences extirpated. Seriously threatened by development, recreation, trampling, and inundation; recovery work underway. State-listed as Critically Endangered in NV. See Contributions from the Dudley Herbarium 3:177 (1941) for original description.
<i>Rorippa subumbellata</i>	Tahoe yellow cress	Brassicaceae	List 1B.1 El Dorado (ELD), Lassen (LAS), Modoc (MOD), Nevada (NEV), Placer (PLA), Plumas (PLU), Shasta (SHA), Siskiyou (SIS), San Joaquin (SJO), Oregon (OR), (++)	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps/decomposed granitic bedrock	May-Sep	1885	1900	Known in CA only from Squaw Creek. See Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 22:292 (1887) for revised nomenclature, and University of California Publications in Botany 19(1):33-35 (1950) for taxonomic treatment.
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	marsh skullcap	Lamiaceae	List 2.2 Pacer (PLA), Idaho (ID), Nevada (NV), Oregon (OR), Utah (UT), Washington (WA), Wyoming (WY), (++)	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps/mesic, Marshes and swamps	Jun-Sep	0	2100	need further study.
<i>Sphaeralcea murraena</i>	Munroe's desert malow	Malvaceae	List 2.2 Pacer (PLA), Idaho (ID), Nevada (NV), Oregon (OR), Utah (UT), Washington (WA), Wyoming (WY), (++)	Great Basin scrub	May-Jun	2000	2000	Known in CA only from Squaw Creek. See Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 22:292 (1887) for revised nomenclature, and University of California Publications in Botany 19(1):33-35 (1950) for taxonomic treatment.

Appendix C USFWS List



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, California 95825



September 13, 2011

Document Number: 110913114123

Garth Alling
Hauge Brueck Associates
Box 10291
Zephyr Cove, NV 89448

Subject: Species List for Dollar Creek Bike Trail, Placer County, California

Dear: Mr. Alling

We are sending this official species list in response to your September 13, 2011 request for information about endangered and threatened species. The list covers the California counties and/or U.S. Geological Survey 7½ minute quad or quads you requested.

Our database was developed primarily to assist Federal agencies that are consulting with us. Therefore, our lists include all of the sensitive species that have been found in a certain area *and also ones that may be affected by projects in the area*. For example, a fish may be on the list for a quad if it lives somewhere downstream from that quad. Birds are included even if they only migrate through an area. In other words, we include all of the species we want people to consider when they do something that affects the environment.

Please read Important Information About Your Species List (below). It explains how we made the list and describes your responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act.

Our database is constantly updated as species are proposed, listed and delisted. If you address proposed and candidate species in your planning, this should not be a problem. However, we recommend that you get an updated list every 90 days. That would be December 12, 2011.

Please contact us if your project may affect endangered or threatened species or if you have any questions about the attached list or your responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act. A list of Endangered Species Program contacts can be found at www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/branches.htm.

Endangered Species Division



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office

Federal Endangered and Threatened Species that Occur in
or may be Affected by Projects in the Counties and/or
U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 Minute Quads you requested

Document Number: 110913114123

Database Last Updated: April 29, 2010

Quad Lists

Listed Species

Fish

- Hypomesus transpacificus*
delta smelt (T)
- Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) clarki henshawi*
Lahontan cutthroat trout (T)

Candidate Species

Amphibians

- Rana muscosa*
mountain yellow-legged frog (C)

Mammals

- Martes pennanti*
fisher (C)

Plants

- Rorippa subumbellata*
Tahoe yellow-cress (C)

Quads Containing Listed, Proposed or Candidate Species:

- KINGS BEACH (538A)
 - TAHOE CITY (538B)
 - HOMEWOOD (538C)
 - MEEKS BAY (538D)
 - TRUCKEE (554C)
 - MARTIS PEAK (554D)
-

County Lists

Placer County

Listed Species

Invertebrates

- Branchinecta conservatio*
Conservancy fairy shrimp (E)

- Branchinecta lynchi*
Critical habitat, vernal pool fairy shrimp (X)
vernal pool fairy shrimp (T)

- Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*

valley elderberry longhorn beetle (T)

Lepidurus packardi
vernal pool tadpole shrimp (E)

Fish

Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) clarki henshawi
Lahontan cutthroat trout (T)

Oncorhynchus mykiss
Central Valley steelhead (T) (NMFS)
Critical habitat, Central Valley steelhead (X) (NMFS)

Oncorhynchus tshawytscha
Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon (T) (NMFS)
winter-run chinook salmon, Sacramento River (E) (NMFS)

Amphibians

Ambystoma californiense
California tiger salamander, central population (T)

Rana draytonii
California red-legged frog (T)

Reptiles

Thamnophis gigas
giant garter snake (T)

Proposed Species

Amphibians

Rana draytonii
Critical habitat, California red-legged frog (PX)

Candidate Species

Amphibians

Rana muscosa
mountain yellow-legged frog (C)

Mammals

Martes pennanti
fisher (C)

Plants

Rorippa subumbellata
Tahoe yellow-cress (C)

Key:

(E) *Endangered* - Listed as being in danger of extinction.

(T) *Threatened* - Listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.

(P) *Proposed* - Officially proposed in the Federal Register for listing as endangered or threatened.

(NMFS) Species under the Jurisdiction of the [National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service](#). Consult with them directly about these species.

Critical Habitat - Area essential to the conservation of a species.

(PX) *Proposed Critical Habitat* - The species is already listed. Critical habitat is being proposed for it.

(C) *Candidate* - Candidate to become a proposed species.

(V) Vacated by a court order. Not currently in effect. Being reviewed by the Service.

(X) *Critical Habitat* designated for this species

Important Information About Your Species List

How We Make Species Lists

We store information about endangered and threatened species lists by U.S. Geological Survey 7½ minute quads. The United States is divided into these quads, which are about the size of San Francisco.

The animals on your species list are ones that occur within, or may be affected by projects within, the quads covered by the list.

- Fish and other aquatic species appear on your list if they are in the same watershed as your quad or if water use in your quad might affect them.
- Amphibians will be on the list for a quad or county if pesticides applied in that area may be carried to their habitat by air currents.
- Birds are shown regardless of whether they are resident or migratory. Relevant birds on the county list should be considered regardless of whether they appear on a quad list.

Plants

Any plants on your list are ones that have actually been observed in the area covered by the list. Plants may exist in an area without ever having been detected there. You can find out what's in the surrounding quads through the California Native Plant Society's online [Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants](#).

Surveying

Some of the species on your list may not be affected by your project. A trained biologist and/or botanist, familiar with the habitat requirements of the species on your list, should determine whether they or habitats suitable for them may be affected by your project. We recommend that your surveys include any proposed and candidate species on your list. See our [Protocol](#) and [Recovery Permits](#) pages.

For plant surveys, we recommend using the [Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories](#). The results of your surveys should be published in any environmental documents prepared for your project.

Your Responsibilities Under the Endangered Species Act

All animals identified as listed above are fully protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. Section 9 of the Act and its implementing regulations prohibit the take of a federally listed wildlife species. Take is defined by the Act as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect" any such animal.

Take may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or shelter (50 CFR §17.3).

Take incidental to an otherwise lawful activity may be authorized by one of two procedures:

- If a Federal agency is involved with the permitting, funding, or carrying out of a project that may result in take, then that agency must engage in a formal [consultation](#) with the Service.

During formal consultation, the Federal agency, the applicant and the Service work together to avoid or minimize the impact on listed species and their habitat. Such consultation would result in a biological opinion by the Service addressing the anticipated effect of the project on listed and proposed species. The opinion may authorize a limited level of incidental take.

- If no Federal agency is involved with the project, and federally listed species may be taken as part of the project, then you, the applicant, should apply for an incidental take permit. The Service may issue such a permit if you submit a satisfactory conservation plan for the species that would be affected by your project.

Should your survey determine that federally listed or proposed species occur in the area and are likely to be affected by the project, we recommend that you work with this office and the California Department of Fish and Game to develop a plan that minimizes the project's direct and indirect impacts to listed species and compensates for project-related loss of habitat. You should include the plan in any environmental documents you file.

Critical Habitat

When a species is listed as endangered or threatened, areas of habitat considered essential to its conservation may be designated as critical habitat. These areas may require special management considerations or protection. They provide needed space for growth and normal behavior; food, water, air, light, other nutritional or physiological requirements; cover or shelter; and sites for breeding, reproduction, rearing of offspring, germination or seed dispersal.

Although critical habitat may be designated on private or State lands, activities on these lands are not restricted unless there is Federal involvement in the activities or direct harm to listed wildlife.

If any species has proposed or designated critical habitat within a quad, there will be a separate line for this on the species list. Boundary descriptions of the critical habitat may be found in the Federal Register. The information is also reprinted in the Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR 17.95). See our [Map Room](#) page.

Candidate Species

We recommend that you address impacts to candidate species. We put plants and animals on our candidate list when we have enough scientific information to eventually propose them for listing as threatened or endangered. By considering these species early in your planning process you may be able to avoid the problems that could develop if one of these candidates was listed before the end of your project.

Species of Concern

The Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office no longer maintains a list of species of concern. However, various other agencies and organizations maintain lists of at-risk species. These lists provide essential information for land management planning and conservation efforts. [More info](#)

Wetlands

If your project will impact wetlands, riparian habitat, or other jurisdictional waters as defined by section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors

Act, you will need to obtain a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Impacts to wetland habitats require site specific mitigation and monitoring. For questions regarding wetlands, please contact Mark Littlefield of this office at (916) 414-6520.

Updates

Our database is constantly updated as species are proposed, listed and delisted. If you address proposed and candidate species in your planning, this should not be a problem. However, we recommend that you get an updated list every 90 days. That would be December 12, 2011.