

# **Appendix E**

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## **Project Area Special Status Species Inventory**



**Table E-1 Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan and the Tahoe City Lodge Project**

Common Name and <i>Scientific Name</i>	Regulatory Status <sup>1</sup>		Habitat and Flowering Period	Potential to Occur <sup>2</sup>
	TRPA Federal	State		
Galena Creek (Carson Range) rockcress <i>Arabis rigidissima</i> var. <i>demota</i>	TRPA FSS	CRPR-1B	Rocky areas along edges of conifer and/or aspen stands. Usually found on moderate to steep northerly aspects in moisture accumulating microsites; 7,400–8,400 ft. elev. Blooms August.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> At least two occurrences have been documented in the plan area, and suitable habitat is present in other locations. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is located below the range of this species; no suitable habitat is present.
Threetip sagebrush <i>Artemisia tripartita</i> ssp. <i>tripartita</i>	-	CRPR-2	Openings in upper montane coniferous forest, on rocky/volcanic soils; 7,200–8,530 ft. elev. Blooms August.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> At least one occurrence has been documented in the upper elevations of the plan area, and suitable habitat is present in other locations. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is located below the range of this species; no suitable habitat is present.
Tiehm's rock cress <i>Boecheera tiehmii</i>	FSS	CRPR-1B	Granitic alpine boulder and rock fields; 9,700 to 12,000 ft. elev. Blooms July-August.	<b>Plan Area: None</b> <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The plan area and Lodge site are located below the range of this species; no alpine rocky habitats present.
Upswept moonwort <i>Botrychium ascendens</i>	FSS	-	Wet or moist soils, mostly of meadows and riparian areas in lower montane coniferous forest; 5,000–10,200 ft. elev. Fertile in August.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> At least one occurrence has been documented in the plan area, and suitable habitat is present in other locations. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Scalloped moonwort <i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	FSS	CRPR-2	Bogs, fens, meadows, and seeps, in upper montane coniferous forest, primarily moist meadows near creeks; 4,000–11,000 ft. elev. Fertile July–August.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> Several occurrences have been documented in the plan area, and suitable habitat is present in other locations. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Common moonwort <i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	FSS	CRPR-2	Wet or moist soils, mostly of meadows, seeps, and springs in subalpine and upper montane coniferous forest; 6,400–11,200 ft. elev. Fertile in August.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Potential habitat is present in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.

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Common Name and <i>Scientific Name</i>	Regulatory Status <sup>1</sup>		Habitat and Flowering Period	Potential to Occur <sup>2</sup>
	TRPA Federal	State		
Mingan moonwort <i>Botrychium minganense</i>	FSS	CRPR-2	Wet or moist soils, mostly of riparian areas, small streams, or fens in upper and lower montane coniferous forest; 5,000–10,000 ft. elev. Fertile July–Sept.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> At least one occurrence has been documented in the plan area, and suitable habitat is present in other locations. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Western goblin <i>Botrychium montanum</i>	FSS	CRPR-2	Wet or moist soils, mostly of meadows and seeps in upper and lower montane coniferous forest; 5,000–7,000 ft. elev. Fertile July–Sept.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> At least one occurrence has been documented in the plan area, and suitable habitat is present in other locations. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Bolander's candle moss <i>Bruchia bolanderi</i>	FSS	CRPR-2	Wet or moist soils of meadows, seeps, and stream banks in upper and lower montane coniferous forest; 5,300–11,000 ft. elev. Fertile period not specified.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Potential habitat is present in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Davy's sedge <i>Carex davyi</i>	-	CRPR-1B	Subalpine and upper montane coniferous forests; 4,800-10,600 ft. elev. Blooms May–August.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> At least two occurrences have been documented in the plan area, and suitable habitat is present in other locations. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Woolly-fruited sedge <i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>	-	CRPR-2	Bogs and fens, and lake margin marshes and swamps at elevations; of 1,980-6,850 ft. elev. Blooms June–July.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> At least one occurrence has been documented in the plan area, and suitable habitat is present in other locations. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.

**Table E-1 Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan and the Tahoe City Lodge Project**

Common Name and <i>Scientific Name</i>	Regulatory Status <sup>1</sup>		Habitat and Flowering Period	Potential to Occur <sup>2</sup>
	TRPA Federal	State		
Mud sedge <i>Carex limosa</i>	-	CRPR-2	Upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (in floating bogs and soggy meadows, often at edges of lakes); 4,000–9,000 ft. elev. Blooms June–August.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Potential habitat is present in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Northern meadow sedge <i>Carex praticola</i>	-	CRPR-2	Wet meadows and seeps; 0-10,500 ft. elev. Blooms May–July.	<b>Plan Area: High</b> Potential habitat is present in the plan area, and species has been documented near Barker Pass. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Clustered lady's slipper <i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i>	FSS	CRPR-4	Moist, shady coniferous forests, often on slopes, usually in serpentine seeps or streambanks; 300 to 8,000 ft. elev. Blooms March–August.	<b>Plan Area: Low</b> Not known to occur in the Tahoe Basin or surrounding region and no serpentine habitat preferred by this species is present. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Branched collybia <i>Dendrocollybia racemosa</i>	FSS	-	Fungus growing on old decayed or blackened mushrooms or occasionally in coniferous duff, usually within old growth stands. Fertile late fall to mid-winter.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> At least one occurrence has been documented in the plan area, and potential habitat is present in other locations. The known occurrence is from 1982 from a general location in "Tahoe City." <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Tahoe draba <i>Draba asterophora</i> var. <i>asterophora</i>	TRPA FSS	CRPR-1B	Alpine boulder and rock fell field in rock crevices and open granite talus slopes, subalpine coniferous forest, usually on northeast-facing slopes; 8,200–10,500 ft. elev. Blooms July–September.	<b>Plan Area: None</b> <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The plan area and Lodge project site are located below the range of this species; no alpine rocky habitats present.
Cup Lake draba <i>Draba asterophora</i> var. <i>macrocarpa</i>	TRPA FSS	CRPR-1B	Subalpine coniferous forest on steep, gravelly or rocky slopes; 8,200–9,200 ft. elev. Blooms July–August.	<b>Plan Area: None</b> <b>Lodge Site: None</b> Species occurs at higher elevations than occur in the plan area and Lodge site. No suitable habitat is present.

**Table E-1 Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan and the Tahoe City Lodge Project**

Common Name and <i>Scientific Name</i>	Regulatory Status <sup>1</sup>		Habitat and Flowering Period	Potential to Occur <sup>2</sup>
	TRPA Federal	State		
Oregon fireweed <i>Epilobium oreganum</i>	-	CRPR-1B	Upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, in or near streams, bogs, or fens; often in serpentine soils (broad endemic); 1,600–7,300 ft. elev. Blooms June–September.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Potential habitat is present in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Marsh willowherb <i>Epilobium palustre</i>	-	CRPR-2	Bogs and fens, meadows, and seeps; 7,218 ft. elev. Blooms July–August.	<b>Plan Area: Low</b> Known in California only from Grass Lake in El Dorado County and Willow Lake in Plumas County. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Nevada daisy <i>Erigeron eatonii</i> var. <i>nevadincola</i>	-	CRPR-2	Rocky flats, generally in sagebrush scrub or pinyon and juniper woodland; 4,500–9,500 ft. elev. Blooms May–July.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Potential habitat is present in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Starved daisy <i>Erigeron miser</i>	FSS	CRPR-1B	Cracks or clefts in granite outcrops; 6,000–8,500 ft. elev. Blooms June–October.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Potential habitat is present in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Torrey (Donner Pass) buckwheat <i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>torreyanum</i>	FSS	CRPR-1B	Highly erosive, shallow, rocky volcanic soils with sparse vegetation; 6,000–8,600 ft. elev. Blooms July–September.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Potential habitat is present in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
American manna grass <i>Glyceria grandis</i>	-	CRPR-2	Bog, fens, meadows, seeps, marshes, and swamps; streambanks and lake margins; 50–6,500 ft. elev. Blooms June–August.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> At least one occurrence has been documented in the plan area, and suitable habitat is present in other locations. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.

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	TRPA Federal	State		
Blandow's bog-moss <i>Helodium blandowii</i>	FSS	CRPR-2	Bogs and fens with calcareous groundwater in subalpine coniferous forest; 5,000-9,500 ft. elev. Fertile period unknown.	<b>Plan Area: Low</b> Suitable fen habitat is expected to be limited or absent in the plan area. A main criterion for fen determinations is the presence of at least 40 cm of peat in the upper 80 cm of the soil profile. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Short-leaved hulsea <i>Hulsea brevifolia</i>	FSS	CRPR-1B	Upper and lower montane coniferous forest, primarily red fir forests, on volcanic or granitic gravel or sand, or on slate; 4,200-10,500 ft. elev. Blooms May–August.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Potential habitat is present in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Plumas ivesia <i>Ivesia sericoleuca</i>	FSS	CRPR-1B	Vernally wet portions of meadows and alkali flats, and in vernal pools within sagebrush scrub or lower montane coniferous forest, often on volcanic soils; 4,300-7,200 ft. elev. Blooms May–October.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Potential habitat is present in the plan area. Species occurs nearby in Martis Valley. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Webber's ivesia <i>Ivesia webberi</i>	FC, FSS	CRPR-1B, NCE	Shallow, clayey soils derived from andesitic rock. Typically found on sparsely to moderately densely vegetated sites in low sage scrub in association with dwarfed or cushion-like perennial herbs; 3,000-7,000 ft. elev. Blooms May–July.	<b>Plan Area: Low</b> Species is known in California only from Sierra and Dog Valleys. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Santa Lucia dwarf rush <i>Juncus luciensis</i>	-	CRPR-1B	Wet, sandy soils in riparian habitats, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools within chaparral, sagebrush scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest; 1,000-6,700 ft. elev. Blooms April–July.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Potential habitat is present in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.

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	TRPA Federal	State		
Sierra Valley lewisia <i>Lewisia kelloggii</i> ssp. <i>hutchisonii</i>	FSS	CRPR-3	Ridge tops or flat open spaces with widely spaced trees and sandy granite, slate or volcanic rubble in upper montane coniferous forest; 5,000 to 7,000 ft. elev. Blooms May-August.	<b>Plan Area: Low</b> No nearby occurrences known; nearest confirmed occurrences are in Sierra Valley. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Kellogg's lewisia <i>Lewisia kelloggii</i> ssp. <i>kelloggii</i>	FSS	-	Ridge tops in decomposed granite, volcanic ash, or rubble in upper montane coniferous forest; 4,500- 8,000 ft. elev. Blooms June-August.	<b>Plan Area: Low</b> Nearest confirmed occurrences are in Yosemite National Park. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Long-petaled lewisia <i>Lewisia longipetala</i>	TRPA, FSS	CRPR-1B	Northerly exposures on slopes and ridge tops in alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest; often found near the margins of persistent snow banks in wet soils 8,200–9,400 ft. elev. Blooms July–August.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Potential habitat is present in the upper elevations of the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Broad-nerved hump moss <i>Meesia uliginosa</i>	FSS	CRPR-2	Bogs and fens, and permanently wet meadows, typically spring fed, in subalpine and upper montane coniferous forest; 4,200–8,200 ft. elev. Fertile period not specified.	<b>Plan Area: Low</b> Suitable fen habitat is expected to be limited or absent in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Veined water lichen <i>Peltigera gowardii</i>	FSS	-	Grows on rocks in cold, unpolluted, partially shaded, perennial streams in old-growth mixed conifer forests (Peterson 2010). Typically in spring-fed, first or second order streams in upper watersheds, with relatively stable flows and not subject to heavy scour (Peterson 2010); 3,000-8,500 ft. elev.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Potential habitat is present in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Whitebark pine <i>Pinus albicaulis</i>	FC, FSS	-	Thin, rocky, cold soils at or near timberline in subalpine forests; 7,000-12,000 ft. elev.	<b>Plan Area: High</b> Species is expected to occur in the upper elevations of the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.



**Table E-1 Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan and the Tahoe City Lodge Project**

Common Name and <i>Scientific Name</i>	Regulatory Status <sup>1</sup>		Habitat and Flowering Period	Potential to Occur <sup>2</sup>
	TRPA Federal	State		
Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed <i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i>	-	CRPR-2	Shallow freshwater marshes and swamps; 1,210–7,130 ft. elev. Blooms June–September.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> At least one occurrence has been documented in the plan area, and potential habitat is present in other locations. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Alder buckthorn <i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	-	CRPR-2	Meadows, seeps, and riparian scrub within lower and upper montane coniferous forests; 4,500-7,000 ft. elev. Blooms May–July.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> At least one occurrence has been documented in the plan area, and suitable habitat is present in other locations. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Tahoe yellow cress <i>Rorippa subumbellata</i>	TRPA, FC, FSS	CA-CE, CRPR-1B	Decomposed granitic beaches on Lake Tahoe; species is endemic to Lake Tahoe beaches; 6,217–6,234 ft. elev. Blooms May–Sept.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> Several occurrences are present on Lake Tahoe beaches in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Water bulrush <i>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</i>	-	CRPR-2	Bogs and fens, marshes and swamps (montane lake margins in shallow water); 2,461–7,661 ft. elev. Blooms July–August.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Potential habitat is present in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Marsh skullcap <i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	-	CRPR-2	Meadows, seeps, marshes, and swamps in sunny openings in lower montane coniferous forest; 0–7,000 ft. elev. Blooms June–September.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> At least one occurrence has been documented in the plan area, and suitable habitat is present in other locations. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.

**Table E-1 Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan and the Tahoe City Lodge Project**

Common Name and <i>Scientific Name</i>	Regulatory Status <sup>1</sup>		Habitat and Flowering Period	Potential to Occur <sup>2</sup>
	TRPA Federal	State		
Munro's desert mallow <i>Sphaeralcea munroana</i>	-	CRPR-2	Sagebrush scrub; 6,560 ft. elev. Blooms May-June.	<b>Plan Area: Low</b> Known in CA from a single herbarium specimen from 1922 "near Squaw Creek in Placer County at about 6,500 ft." <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Slender-leaved pondweed <i>Stuckenia filiformis</i>	-	CRPR-2	Shallow, clear water of lakes and rivers; 900-8,000 ft. elev. Blooms May-July.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> At least one occurrence has been documented in the plan area, and suitable habitat is present in other locations. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Crème-flowered bladderwort <i>Utricularia ochroleuca</i>	-	CRPR-2	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (lake margins); shallow acidic waters. 4,691-4,724 ft. elev. Blooms June-July.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Potential habitat is present in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.

**<sup>1</sup>Regulatory Status Codes:**

**TRPA/Federal:**

- TRPA = TRPA sensitive/threshold species
- FC = Federal candidate for listing
- FT = Federal Threatened
- FSS = Forest Service Sensitive

**State:**

**CA (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)**

- CE = California Endangered
- CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank
  - 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California
  - 1B = Plants considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere
  - 2 = Plants considered rare or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
  - 3 = Plants about which more information is needed – a review list.
  - 4 = Plants of limited distribution in California – a watch list.

**<sup>2</sup>Potential for Occurrence Definitions**

*Present* – Species was observed during site visits conducted for this analysis or was documented on the site by another reputable source.

*High* – All of the species' specific life history requirements can be met by habitat present on the site, and populations are known to occur in the immediate vicinity.

*Moderate* – Some or all of the species life history requirements are provided by habitat on the site; populations may not be known to occur in the immediate vicinity, but are known to occur in the region (Tahoe Basin).

*Low* – Species not likely or expected to occur due to marginal habitat quality or distance from known occurrences.

*None* – None of the species' life history requirements are provided by habitat on the site and/or the site is outside of the known distribution for the species.

**Table E-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan and the Tahoe City Lodge Project**

Common Name and <i>Scientific Name</i>	Regulatory Status <sup>1</sup>		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site <sup>2</sup>
	TRPA/Federal	State/Other		
<b>Invertebrates</b>				
Great Basin rams-horn <i>Helisoma newberryi</i>	FSS		Snail associated with larger lakes and slow rivers, including larger spring sources and spring-fed creeks. Snails burrow in soft mud.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> This species has been documented in Lake Tahoe; and, historically, it has been observed in the Truckee River directly downstream of Lake Tahoe on the LTBMU. Species could occur in suitable aquatic habitats in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Western bumble bee <i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	FSS		Forage on a variety of flowering plants for pollen and nectar; queens overwinter in the ground in abandoned rodent nests at depths from 6-18 inches, and typically emerge about mid-March.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Suitable forage (pollen and nectar) plants occur in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
<b>Fish</b>				
Lahontan lake tui chub <i>Gila bicolor pectinifer</i>	FSS-LTBMU	C-SSC	Pelagic fish that feed on zooplankton in the open water of Lake Tahoe.	<b>Plan Area: Low</b> The portion of Lake Tahoe in the plan area is likely not deep enough to support this species. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Lahontan cutthroat trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi</i>	TRPA, FT		Only trout species native to lakes and streams in the Tahoe Basin. Found in both lake and stream habitats, but spawn in stream environments. Lahontan cutthroat trout (LCT) requires gravels and riffles for spawning and generally does not persist or occur with nonnative salmonids.	<b>Plan Area: Low</b> Although LCT could occur in Lake Tahoe or streams in the plan area, it is not presently known to occur there. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
<b>Amphibians</b>				
Yosemite toad <i>Bufo canarus</i>	FT	C-SSC	Endemic California toad found in wet meadows between 4,000 and 12,000 feet in the Sierra Nevada from Alpine County south to Fresno County.	<b>Plan Area: None</b> <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The plan area and Lodge project site are outside the known range of this species.

**Table E-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan and the Tahoe City Lodge Project**

Common Name and Scientific Name	Regulatory Status <sup>1</sup>		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site <sup>2</sup>
	TRPA/Federal	State/Other		
Mount Lyell salamander <i>Hydromantes platycephalus</i>		C-SSC	Isolated populations occur in the Sierra Nevada, from Sierra County south to Tulare County, at approximately 4,000–12,000 feet elevation. Associated with large rock outcrops in mixed conifer, red fir, lodgepole pine, and subalpine habitats. Individuals usually found on the ground surface, in areas of open water in the form of seeps, drips, or spray.	<b>Plan Area: Low</b> Although potential habitat exists in the plan area, this species has not been documented nearby. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog <i>Rana sierrae</i>	FE, FSS	C-ST	Occurs in upper elevation lakes, ponds, bogs, and slow-moving alpine streams. Most Sierra Nevada populations are found between 6,000–12,000 feet elevation. Almost always found within 3.280853 feet of water, and associated with montane riparian habitats in lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, Jeffrey pine, sugar pine, white fir, whitebark pine, and wet meadow vegetation types. Alpine lakes inhabited by mountain yellow-legged frogs generally have grassy or muddy margin habitat, although below treeline sandy and rocky shores may be preferred. Suitable stream habitat can be highly variable, from high gradient streams with plunge pools and waterfalls, to low gradient sections through alpine meadows. Low-gradient streams are preferred because breeding and tadpole development cannot occur in streams with fast-moving water. Small streams are generally unoccupied and have no potential breeding locations because of the lack of depth for overwintering and refuge. Although Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frogs have been observed successfully breeding in shallow locations less than 7 feet deep, typically depth is an important factor for breeding locations since adults and larvae require overwintering habitat. For up to nine months, adults and larvae will live/hibernate below ice, or in nonfrozen portions of ponds or lakes, so adequate depth (greater than 2 m) is necessary to avoid having the pond or lake freeze through.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Species has not been documented in the plan area, and its current distribution is highly limited. However, the plan area includes potential habitat for this species and the species is known to occur nearby outside of the Tahoe Basin. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
<b>Birds</b>				
Waterfowl species (collectively)	TRPA		Nest and roost in wetlands and around waters such as lakes, creeks, drainages, marshes, and wet meadows.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> Several waterfowl species occur in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. Although waterfowl could occasionally occur on the site, no suitable breeding habitat is present.
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	TRPA, FSS	C-SSC	In the Sierra Nevada, this species generally requires mature conifer forests with large trees, snags, downed logs, dense canopy cover, and open understories for nesting; aspen stands also are used for nesting. Foraging habitat includes forests with dense to moderately open overstories and open understories interspersed with meadows, brush patches, riparian areas, or other natural or artificial openings. Goshawks reuse old nest structures and maintain alternate nest sites.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> Species nests in the plan area, and several USFS-designated protected activity centers are present. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable breeding habitat is present.

**Table E-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan and the Tahoe City Lodge Project**

Common Name and <i>Scientific Name</i>	Regulatory Status <sup>1</sup>		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site <sup>2</sup>
	TRPA/Federal	State/Other		
Northern harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>		C-SSC	Found in a variety of open grassland, wetland, and agricultural habitats. Open wetland habitats used for breeding include marshy meadows, wet and lightly grazed pastures, and freshwater and brackish marshes. Breeding habitat also includes dry upland habitats, such as grassland, cropland, drained marshland, and shrub-steppe in cold deserts. Winters throughout California where suitable habitat occurs. Wintering habitat includes open areas dominated by herbaceous vegetation, such as grassland, pastures, cropland, coastal sand dunes, brackish and freshwater marshes, and estuaries (Grinnell and Miller 1944, MacWhirter and Bildstein 1996).	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Although not abundant, suitable habitat is present in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	TRPA, FSS	C-SE, C-FP	Use ocean shorelines, lake margins, and river courses for both nesting and wintering. Most nests are within 1 mile of water, in large trees with open branches. Roost communally in winter.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> Bald eagle is not known to nest in the plan area but occurs there during winter and summer. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	TRPA, BGEPA	C-FP	Mountains and foothills throughout California. Nest on cliffs and escarpments or in tall trees.	<b>Plan Area: High</b> Although rare, golden eagle nesting has been documented in the Tahoe Basin. Suitable habitat is present in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	TRPA		Associated with large fish-bearing waters. Nest usually within 0.25 mile of fish-producing water, but may nest up to 1.5 miles from water. In the Tahoe Basin, osprey nests are distributed primarily along the Lake Tahoe shoreline, at the northern portion of the east shore and southern portion of the west shore. Other osprey nest sites in the Tahoe Basin occur along the shorelines of smaller lakes (e.g., Fallen Leaf Lake) and in forest uplands up to 1.5 miles from lakes.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> Osprey nests and forages in suitable habitat in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	TRPA	C- FP	Nest and roost on protected ledges of high cliffs, usually adjacent to water bodies and wetlands that support abundant avian prey.	<b>Plan Area: High</b> Although rare, peregrine falcon nesting has been documented in the Tahoe Basin. Potential habitat is present in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.

**Table E-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan and the Tahoe City Lodge Project**

Common Name and Scientific Name	Regulatory Status <sup>1</sup>		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site <sup>2</sup>
	TRPA/Federal	State/Other		
California spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	FSS	C-SSC	Occur in several forest vegetation types including mixed conifer, ponderosa pine, red fir, and montane hardwood. Nesting habitat is generally characterized by dense canopy closure (i.e., greater than 70 percent) with medium to large trees and multistoried stands (i.e., at least two canopy layers). Foraging habitat can include intermediate to late-successional forest with greater than 40 percent canopy cover.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> Species nests in the plan area, and several USFS-designated protected activity centers and home range core areas are present. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Long-eared owl <i>Asio otus</i>		C-SSC	Found in a variety of habitat types throughout its range. Nest in woodland, forest, and open settings (e.g., grassland, shrub-steppe, and desert). Occupy wooded and nonwooded areas that support relatively dense vegetation (e.g., trees, shrubs) adjacent to or within larger open areas such as grasslands or meadows (i.e., habitat edges) (Bloom 1994; Marks, Evans, and Holt 1994). This species also has been documented breeding in contiguous conifer forest habitat with heavy mistletoe infestation (Bull, Wright, and Henjum 1989). Trees and shrubs used for nesting and roosting include oaks, willows, cottonwoods, conifers, and junipers (Marks, Evans, and Holt 1994).	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Potential habitat is present in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Great gray owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	FSS	C-SE	Found in Central Sierra mature mixed conifer forests near meadows. Scattered along the west slope of the Sierra, between 4,500 and 7,500 feet elevation, from Plumas County to Yosemite National Park.	<b>Plan Area: Low</b> Potential habitat is limited in the plan area, and species has not been documented in the area. Presently, there are no known occurrences of this species in the Tahoe Basin. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i>	FSS	C-SE	In the Sierra Nevada, suitable habitat typically consists of montane meadows that support riparian deciduous shrubs (particularly willows) and remain wet through the nesting season (i.e., midsummer). Important characteristics of suitable meadows include a high water table that results in standing or slow-moving water, or saturated soils (e.g., “swampy” conditions) during the breeding season; abundant riparian deciduous shrub cover (particularly willow); and riparian shrub structure with moderate to high foliar density that is uniform from the ground to the shrub canopy. Most breeding occurrences are in meadows larger than 19 acres, but the average size of occupied meadows is approximately 80 acres. Although less common in the Sierra Nevada, riparian habitat along streams also can function as suitable habitat for willow flycatcher. However, those areas must support the hydrologic and vegetation characteristics described for suitable meadows (e.g., standing or slow-moving water, and abundant and dense riparian vegetation).	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> Several detections of willow flycatcher have been documented in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.

**Table E-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan and the Tahoe City Lodge Project**

Common Name and <i>Scientific Name</i>	Regulatory Status <sup>1</sup>		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site <sup>2</sup>
	TRPA/Federal	State/Other		
Olive-sided flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i>		C-SSC	Summer resident and migrant that breeds primarily in late-succession conifer forest with open canopy. Species prefers to forage near forest openings or edges.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> Species is known to occur in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable nesting habitat is present.
Black swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i>		C-SSC	Nests on canyon walls near water and sheltered by overhanging rock or moss, preferably near waterfalls or on sea cliffs. It breeds in California from May to September.	<b>Plan Area: Low</b> Species has not been documented in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Yellow warbler <i>Dendroica petechia</i>		C-SSC	In the Sierra Nevada, yellow warbler typically breed in wet areas with dense riparian vegetation. Breeding habitats primarily include willow patches in montane meadows, and riparian scrub and woodland dominated by willow, cottonwood, aspen, or alder with dense understory cover. Localized breeding has been documented in more xeric sites including chaparral, wild rose ( <i>Rosa</i> spp.) thickets, and young conifer stands (Siegel and DeSante 1999, RHJV 2004).	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> Several occurrences of yellow warbler have been documented in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Yellow-headed blackbird <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>		C-SSC	Typically breeds in marshes that have tall emergent vegetation such as cattails or tules, in open areas near and over relatively deep water.	<b>Plan Area: High</b> Suitable marsh habitat is present in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
<b>Mammals</b>				
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	FSS	C-SSC, WBWG-H	Locally common at lower elevations in California and occurs in grassland, shrubland, woodland, and mixed conifer forests. Absent from highest elevation locations in the Sierra Nevada. Rocky outcrops, caves, crevices, and occasional tree cavities or buildings provide roosts.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> Species has been documented in the plan area near Blackwood Creek and Meeks Meadow. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Sierra Nevada mountain beaver <i>Aplodontia rufa californica</i>		C-SSC	Use riparian habitats with soft, deep soils for burrowing, lush growth of preferred food sources such as willow and alder, and a variety of herbaceous species for bedding material. Vegetation types preferred include wet meadows and willow-alder-dominated riparian corridors typically near water sources. Suitable riparian habitats are characterized by dense growth of small deciduous trees and shrubs near permanent water. Mountain beaver is generally solitary, except during its short	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> Although uncommon, this species has been documented in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.

**Table E-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan and the Tahoe City Lodge Project**

Common Name and <i>Scientific Name</i>	Regulatory Status <sup>1</sup>		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site <sup>2</sup>
	TRPA/Federal	State/Other		
			breeding season; beavers spend a high proportion of their time in extensive underground burrow systems with multiple openings, tunnels, and food caches.	
Pale Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>	FSS	C-SSC, WBWG-H	Range throughout California, mostly in mesic habitats. Limited by available roost sites (i.e., caves, tunnels, mines, and buildings).	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> Although rare, this species has been documented in Blackwood Canyon in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
California wolverine <i>Gulo gulo luteus</i>	FPT, FSS	C-ST, C-FP	Inhabit upper montane and alpine habitats of Sierra Nevada, Cascades, Klamath, and north Coast Ranges. Need water source and denning sites. Rarely seen. Sensitive to human disturbance.	<b>Plan Area: Low</b> Very few documented occurrences in or near the Tahoe Basin. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Western red bat <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>		C-SSC, WBWG-H	Day roosting common in edge habitats adjacent to streams or open fields, in orchards, and sometimes in urban areas. An association with intact riparian habitat may exist (particularly willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores).	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> Western red bat has been documented in the plan area in Blackwood Canyon and near Griff Creek, and suitable habitat occurs in other locations. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Fringed myotis <i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	FSS		Associated with a variety of habitats; optimal habitat includes pinyon-juniper, valley foothill hardwood, and hardwood-conifer. Uses open habitats, streams, lakes, and ponds as foraging areas. Roosts in caves, mines, buildings, and crevices.	<b>Plan Area: Moderate</b> Although optimal habitat for fringed myotis is limited or absent in the plan area, this species has been detected in the Tahoe Basin and could occur in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare <i>Lepus americanus tahoensis</i>		C-SSC	In the Sierra Nevada, found in boreal zones, typically inhabiting riparian communities with thickets of deciduous trees and shrubs such as willows and alders.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> Snowshoe hare has been documented in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b>



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Common Name and <i>Scientific Name</i>	Regulatory Status <sup>1</sup>		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site <sup>2</sup>
	TRPA/Federal	State/Other		
				The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Western white-tailed jackrabbit <i>Lepus townsendii</i>		C-SSC	Year-round resident in sagebrush, subalpine conifer, juniper, and other habitats along the crest and the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. Uncommon to rare.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> At least one occurrence has been documented in the plan area, and potential habitat is present in other locations. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Sierra marten <i>Martes caurina sierrae</i>	FSS		Inhabits dense canopy conifer forests with large snags and downed logs. Prefers old growth stands with multiple age classes in vicinity.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> Numerous occurrences of Sierra marten have been documented in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Pacific fisher <i>Martes pennanti pacifica</i>	FC	C-SSC	Inhabits stands of pine, Douglas fir, and true fir in northwestern California and Cascade-Sierra ranges. Fishers are considered extirpated throughout much of the Central and Northern Sierra Nevada (Zielinski, Kucera, and Ba 1995). No longer considered present in the Tahoe Basin; no current records.	<b>Plan Area: Low</b> Considered extirpated from the Tahoe Region. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Mule deer <i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	TRPA		Year-long resident or elevational migrant that prefer a wide distribution of various-aged vegetation for cover, meadow, and forest openings, and free water. In the Sierra Nevada, early to mid-successional forests, woodlands, and riparian and brush habitats are preferred because of the greater diversity of shrubby vegetation and woody cover. In addition to forage, vegetative cover is critical for thermoregulation. Suitable habitats include a mosaic of vegetation such as forest or meadow openings, dense woody thickets and brush, edge habitat, and riparian areas. Fawning habitat, used by does during birth and by newborn fawns, is of critical importance for reproductive success. A diversity of thermal cover, hiding cover, succulent forage, and water are needed during fawning. Optimal deer fawning habitat has been described as having moderate to dense shrub cover near forest cover and water, such as riparian zones. A source of surface water (e.g., creek or river) is especially important to mule deer. Typical fawning habitat varies in size, but an area of 5–26 acres is adequate, with optimal fawn-rearing habitat of around 400 acres.	<b>Plan Area: Present</b> Mule deer from the Loyalton-Truckee herd occur in the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: Low</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.

**Table E-2 Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan and the Tahoe City Lodge Project**

Common Name and Scientific Name	Regulatory Status <sup>1</sup>		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur on the project site <sup>2</sup>
	TRPA/Federal	State/Other		
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>		C-SSC	Primarily occupy open habitats, such as grasslands, but can also be found in mountain meadows, marshes, brushy areas, open forests and deserts at elevations up to 12,000 feet. Habitats contain friable soils and ample rodent prey.	<b>Plan Area: Low</b> Species has not been documented near the plan area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Sierra Nevada red fox <i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>		C-ST	Inhabits upper montane and alpine habitats of Sierra Nevada, Cascades, Klamath, and north Coast Ranges. Need water source and denning sites. Rarely seen. Sensitive to human disturbance. No longer considered present in the Tahoe Basin; no current records.	<b>Plan Area: Low</b> Species is considered extirpated from the Tahoe area. <b>Lodge Site: None</b> The Lodge site is urban and mostly developed. No suitable habitat is present.

<sup>1</sup> Regulatory Status Definitions:

TRPA/Federal:

- TRPA = TRPA sensitive/special interest (threshold) species
- FT = Threatened species under the Federal Endangered Species Act
- FE = Endangered species under the Federal Endangered Species Act
- FPT = Proposed for listing as Threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act
- FC = Candidate for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act
- FSS = USDA Region 5 Sensitive Species (FSM 2672)
- BGEPA = Protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

State/Other:

- CA—California Department of Fish and Game:
- C-SE = Endangered
- C-ST = Threatened

Western Bat Working Group

- WBWG-H = Designated as High Priority by the Western Bat Working Group

C-FP = Fully Protected  
C-C = Candidate for listing  
C-SSC = Species of special concern

<sup>2</sup> Potential for Occurrence Definitions:

Present—Species was observed in the study area during site visits conducted for this analysis or was documented there by another reputable source.

High—All of the species' specific life history requirements can be met by habitat present in the study area, and populations are known to occur in the immediate vicinity.

Moderate—Some or all of the species life history requirements are provided by habitat in the study area; populations may not be known to occur in the immediate vicinity, but are known to occur in the Region.

Low—Species not likely to occur because of marginal habitat quality or distance from known occurrences.

None—None of the species' life history requirements are provided by habitat in the study area and/or the study area is outside of the known distribution for the species. Any occurrence would be very unlikely.