

Table 5-2. BRCP Covered Species Habitat Acquisition Targets (acres except otherwise noted)

Covered Species Habitat Type	Sierra Foothills	Cascade Foothills	Northern Orchards	Southern Orchards	Basin	Sacra- mento River	Total	Rationale for Distribution Among the CAZs
Tricolored Blackbird								Tricolored blackbird habitat occurs mainly in the Basin, Sacramento River, Cascades, and Sierra CAZs, and to a lesser extent in the Northern Orchard and Southern Orchard CAZs due to the predominance of unsuitable orchard-dominated agriculture. While the Basin CAZ supports the largest extent of agricultural foraging habitat, the rice-dominated agriculture provides less value during the spring and summer months when the rice fields are flooded than do the seasonal wetland, pasture, and grassland habitats that are found primarily in the Sacramento River, Cascades, and Sierra CAZs. This may also explain, in part, why there are no reported occurrences of breeding colonies within the Basin CAZ. However, the southern end of the Basin CAZ supports primarily wetland habitats, much of which may be available as both breeding and foraging habitat for tricolored blackbirds. Thus, tricolored blackbird conservation emphasizes the Cascade, Sierra, and Sacramento River CAZs where the majority of reported breeding colonies have been documented. Conservation within the Basin CAZ, which includes the largest number of conservation acres (although proportionately less) will focus on the managed wetland habitats in the southern portion of the Plan Area.
Breeding and Foraging Habitat	17,595	18,720	2,845	3,430	23,110	0	65,700	
Yellow-breasted Chat								All known occupied yellow-breasted chat habitat and all potentially occupied chat habitat occurs along foothill streams along the eastern edge of the Plan Area, and in a few cases extends westward onto the valley floor in the vicinity of Chico. Thus, conservation for this species will focus on the Cascade and Sierra CAZs and to a lesser extent (due to the relatively small number of acres) in the Northern Orchard CAZ. A higher level of conservation is proposed for known occupied drainages in the Cascade CAZ.
Occupied Habitat	0	185	0	0	0	0	185	
Other Suitable Habitat	1,185	2,175	200	0	0	0	3,560	
Bank Swallow								Suitable habitat for bank swallows in the Plan Area is defined as banks along unveeved and unchannelized portions of the Sacramento and Feather Rivers and Big Chico and Butte Creeks and set-back levees associated with broad basins. Known occurrences are restricted to sites along the Sacramento and Feather Rivers. No conservation is proposed for the Sacramento River and Feather River because these rivers and channel banks are under the jurisdiction of State and Federal agencies. Thus, habitat protection is focused on Big Chico and Butte Creeks in the Sierra Foothills, Cascade Foothills, and Northern Orchards CAZs where these creeks are located.
Habitat (miles)	0-20	0-20	0-20	0	0	0	20	
Western Burrowing Owl								Known burrowing owl nesting and winter sites occur primarily in the eastern foothill grassland habitats in the Plan Area and to a lesser extent in agricultural habitats and other managed habitats with the exception of the Llano Seco area. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat is primarily grassland habitats; however, non-rice and non-orchard agricultural lands and edges of managed seasonal wetlands may also provide some value depending on site conditions (e.g., inundation potential, soil conditions, prey availability, etc). Thus, conservation of burrowing owl habitat emphasizes the Cascade and Sierra CAZs due to the extent of open grassland habitats in those areas, and to a lesser extent all other CAZs that support less optimal and patchier habitat.
Nesting and Foraging Habitat	25,325	26,350	1,985	2,700	0	0	56,360	
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo								Yellow-billed cuckoo habitat is associated with willow-cottonwood riparian forest. Known occurrences of this species in the Plan Area are associated primarily with the Sacramento River. Other potential habitat occurs along the Feather River and several smaller tributaries to the Sacramento River. Due to the rarity of the species, its need for large patches (>25 acres) of riparian forest, and the limited extent of suitable riparian forests, all potentially occupied habitats are considered important to sustain this species. Thus, conservation is focused on retaining high percentages of suitable riparian habitat in the Northern Orchards, Southern Orchards, and Sacramento River CAZs.
Habitat	0	0	635	475	0	915	2,025	

**Table 5-2. BRCP Covered Species Habitat Acquisition Targets (continued)
(acres except otherwise noted)**

<i>Covered Species Habitat Type</i>	<i>Sierra Foothills</i>	<i>Cascade Foothills</i>	<i>Northern Orchards</i>	<i>Southern Orchards</i>	<i>Basin</i>	<i>Sacra- mento River</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rationale for Distribution Among the CAZs</i>
Greater Sandhill Crane								Greater sandhill crane habitat exists predominantly within two CAZs: Basin CAZ and the Sacramento River CAZ. These contiguous areas include 90.1 percent of the rice lands (108,291.8 acres) and 87.3 percent of the managed and emergent wetland habitats (30,180.4 acres) in the Plan Area. These two CAZs also incorporate over 90 percent of the lands described by Pogsdon and Lindstadt (1991) as crane winter area. Thus, the greater sandhill crane conservation strategy includes establishing conservation goals within the Basin and Sacramento CAZs, and while there are relatively small amounts of habitat in the Northern Orchards, Cascade, Sierra, and Southern Orchard CAZs, conservation targets are not established for these areas.
<i>Winter Foraging/Roosting Habitat</i>	0	0	0	0	35,920	0	35,920	
American Peregrine Falcon								The only available nesting habitat for peregrine falcons within the Plan Area occurs on cliffs along the eastern edge of the Plan Area. There are two known nest sites within the Plan Area, one on the edge of the Plan Area, and two additional site just east of the Plan Area. Thus, conservation of peregrine falcon nesting habitat is restricted to the Cascade and Sierra CAZs. Peregrine falcons are present year-round and forage mainly in wetlands, vernal pool grasslands, and ricelands that attract seasonal waterfowl and shorebird use. Conservation of foraging habitats emphasizes habitats that are nearest breeding areas, including the grasslands and vernal pool habitats within the Cascade and Sierra CAZs, and secondarily the agricultural and wetland habitats within the Basin, Sacramento River, and Northern and Southern Orchard CAZs that are likely used primarily during the non-breeding season.
<i>Nesting Habitat</i>	10	25	0	0	0	0	35	
<i>Foraging Habitat</i>	3,330	11,485	1,985	960	48,735	0	66,495	
Swainson's Hawk								The known and predicted distribution of nesting Swainson's hawks in the Plan Area indicates that most nests will occur in the western and central portions of the Plan Area. Of the 13 reported nest sites, six are along the Sacramento River, two along the Feather River, two along Butte Creek, and the remaining three are along smaller drainages. All are west of State Route 70/99. This is generally consistent with the predicted nesting distribution of the species in Butte County based on habitat associations and species preferences. Fewer are expected to occur in the open grassland and vernal pool grassland landscape east of State Route 70/99, which is consistent with known use patterns in grassland landscapes and the distribution of the species throughout the Central Valley. Significantly higher nesting densities occur in areas of irrigated cropland, particularly in association with riparian and other woodland nesting habitats. The preservation targets for Swainson's hawk habitat reflect these differences in predicted use patterns in the Plan Area. Planning units that occur in the western or central portions of the Plan Area (e.g., Southern Orchards, Rice, and particularly Sacramento River) have higher preservation targets than do planning units in areas that are known and are predicted to support fewer nesting and foraging Swainson's hawks (e.g., Cascade Foothills, Sierra Foothills, and Northern Orchards). Thus, while the combined total reflects the overall preservation target, the targets at the planning unit level are designed to ensure preservation occurs according to predicted relative use patterns. This ensures preservation of the highest value areas while spreading conservation across the Plan Area.
<i>Nesting Habitat</i>	350	620	1,495	590	630	670	4,355	
<i>Nesting and Foraging Habitat</i>	450	985	0	0	0	0	1,435	
<i>Foraging Habitat</i>	11,330	15,905	4,665	4,700	1,045	0	37,645	

**Table 5-2. BRCP Covered Species Habitat Acquisition Targets (continued)
(acres except otherwise noted)**

<i>Covered Species Habitat Type</i>	<i>Sierra Foothills</i>	<i>Cascade Foothills</i>	<i>Northern Orchards</i>	<i>Southern Orchards</i>	<i>Basin</i>	<i>Sacra- mento River</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rationale for Distribution Among the CAZs</i>
White-tailed Kite								White-tailed kite habitat occurs mainly in the Basin, Sacramento River, Cascades, and Sierra CAZs and to a lesser extent in the Northern Orchards and Southern Orchard CAZ due to the predominance of unsuitable orchard-dominated agriculture. The rice-dominated agriculture in the Basin CAZ is likely used primarily during the winter non-breeding season; however, the seasonal wetland habitats in the southern portion of the Basin CAZ are available year-round. Seasonal wetland and agricultural habitats also dominate the Sacramento River CAZ. Nesting habitat in these areas, as well as the Southern Orchard CAZ (Feather River) consists primarily of riparian woodland. Grassland foraging habitat and oak woodland nesting habitat form the primary white-tailed kite habitats in the Cascade and Sierra CAZs. Conservation targets for nesting habitat are proportionately higher on the valley floor (Basin, Sacramento River, and Southern Orchards CAZs) due to limited extent and importance of riparian nesting habitat for this species. Nesting habitat conservation targets are lower in the Sierra and Cascade CAZs due to the extent of available oak woodland nesting habitat in these areas. Breeding season foraging habitat is linked to the distribution of available nesting habitat and thus is key to sustaining nesting populations. Conservation targets are again higher in valley floor CAZs (Basin, Sacramento River, and Southern Orchard) to reflect the importance of nesting/foraging habitats associated with riparian systems, and lower in the foothill CAZs (Sierra and Cascade) to reflect the greater abundance of available habitat in those areas. Year-round foraging habitat includes all other suitable foraging habitat that is not linked with available nesting habitat. These areas provide foraging value for both nesting and wintering kites. Conservation targets for this type reflect the relative abundance in each CAZ.
<i>Nesting Habitat</i>	3,310	3,560	560	415	1,050	180	9,075	
<i>Breeding Season Foraging Habitat</i>	15,055	13,845	1,580	480	14,120	0	45,080	
<i>Year-round Foraging Habitat</i>	6,665	8,335	3,215	5,450	28,930	0	52,595	
Bald Eagle								Current bald eagle nesting distribution is restricted to the Feather River and Lake Oroville in the eastern portion of the Plan Area. Other suitable nesting habitat occurs along the Sacramento River and foothill drainages. It is assumed that most breeding season foraging occurs in relatively close proximity to nesting habitats along the Feather River, Lake Oroville, and the forebay and afterbay. There also may be some use of flooded rice fields that are near nesting habitats. Potential breeding pairs along the Sacramento River would likely use the Sacramento River as primary foraging habitat. During winter, seasonal wetland and flooded rice habitats that support waterfowl are assumed to increase in use. Due to their current use and potential for future use, targets for nesting habitat protection emphasize the Feather River and Sacramento River within the Sacramento River and Feather River CAZs. Targets are also relatively high in the Sierra Foothills CAZ due to proximity to Lake Oroville and the afterbay/forebay foraging habitats and in the Basin CAZ to provide roosting habitat for wintering eagles. Targets are relatively lower in the Cascade CAZ due to an abundance of potential nesting habitat but limited potential for nesting due to minimal foraging opportunities, and in the Northern Orchard CAZ due to lack of nesting and foraging habitat. Year-round foraging habitat is defined as open water lakes, reservoirs, and large rivers and creeks that are not subject to change from existing conditions. Thus, it is anticipated that 100 percent of this habitat type will be retained in all CAZs. Seasonal foraging habitat is defined as wetlands, vernal pools, and ricelands that are available only when these habitats are inundated. Total acreages reflect the habitat acres mapped, but not acres that are actually suitable for bald eagle foraging in any given year. Conserved acres represent the number of acres of annually suitable habitat (inundated and with potential to support wintering waterfowl) assumed to be sufficient to support the existing and potentially expanding bald eagle population.
<i>Nesting/Roosting Habitat</i>	3,405	2,140	200	630	160	1,030	7,565	
<i>Foraging Habitat – Year-round</i>	220	60	415	490	50	655	1,890	
<i>Foraging Habitat - Seasonal</i>	815	3,935	1,075	915	22,660	0	29,400	

Table 5-2. BRCP Covered Species Habitat Acquisition Targets (continued)
(acres except otherwise noted)

<i>Covered Species Habitat Type</i>	<i>Sierra Foothills</i>	<i>Cascade Foothills</i>	<i>Northern Orchards</i>	<i>Southern Orchards</i>	<i>Basin</i>	<i>Sacra- mento River</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rationale for Distribution Among the CAZs</i>
Giant Garter Snake								Giant garter snake occurrences in the Plan Area are closely associated with the riceland and wetland communities of the Butte Basin. GGS occur in stream and channel habitats, wetlands, and rice fields, and use upland grassland, agricultural land, and stream and levee banks as aestivation habitat. Giant garter snake habitat exists predominantly within two CAZs: Sacramento River and Basin. These contiguous areas include 90.1 percent of the rice lands (108,291.8 acres) and 87.3 percent of the managed and emergent wetland habitats (30,180.4 acres) in the Plan Area. In addition, all but one of the reported GGS sightings in CNDDDB occurs within these CAZs. Eric Hansen (pers. comm.) notes that few if any records occur east of Highway 99 in Butte County and that no definitive records occur east of Highway 70. Thus, conservation of GGS habitat emphasizes the Basin and Sacramento River CAZs and to a lesser extent the Northern Orchard CAZ. While some suitable GGS habitat exists in the Southern Orchard, Cascade, and Sierra CAZs, these areas support a relatively small percentage of available habitat, have no documented occurrences, and separated from the primary Butte Basin population by Highway 99/70. These areas are therefore excluded from the conservation strategy.
<i>Breeding and Movement Habitat - Rice</i>	0	0	0-2,050 ¹	0-1,230 ¹	0-74,655 ¹	0-205 ¹	0-78,140 ¹	
<i>Breeding and Movement Habitat – Managed and Emergent Wetlands</i>	0	0	0-205 ¹	0-125 ¹	0-7,465 ¹	0-20 ¹	0-8,310 ¹	
<i>Breeding and Movement Habitat – Adjoining Cropland</i>	0	0	220	0	165	0	385	
<i>Movement Habitat – Connected Waterways - miles</i>	0	0	125	0	895	70	1,090	
Blainville’s Horned Lizard								Blainville’s horned lizard habitat has not been modeled in the Plan Area because there is insufficient information regarding the distribution of the physical attributes that support its habitat. Blainville’s horned lizard habitat will be protected based on the results of surveys that detect the presence of Blainville’s horned lizard or microhabitat conditions, including exposed gravelly substrate, that support horned lizard. At least 400 acres of any combination of existing unprotected grassland, oak woodland and savanna, and riparian habitats will be protected in minimum blocks of 100 acres that support Blainville’s horned lizard habitat distributed within the Plan Area. The only occurrence of Blainville’s horned lizard within the Plan Area is on North Table Mountain and it will not be affected by Covered Activities.
<i>Habitat</i>	Not applicable ²	Not applicable ²	Not applicable ²	Not applicable ²	Not applicable ²	Not applicable ²	400	

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(acres except otherwise noted)**

<i>Covered Species Habitat Type</i>	<i>Sierra Foothills</i>	<i>Cascade Foothills</i>	<i>Northern Orchards</i>	<i>Southern Orchards</i>	<i>Basin</i>	<i>Sacra- mento River</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rationale for Distribution Among the CAZs</i>
Western Pond Turtle								Western pond turtles are distributed throughout most of the Plan Area, but are largely restricted to aquatic habitats (e.g., wetlands, ponds, and stream/channels) and adjacent upland habitats that are used for nesting. There are few reported occurrences in the Plan Area, but it is likely that this species is widely underreported. Reported occurrences include three of the small foothill streams west of State Route 99 and the wetland habitats of the Butte Basin. The species may occur along streams and constructed water conveyance corridors (e.g., Cherokee Canal), ponds, and other wetland areas (e.g., Llano Seco) in the Plan Area. However, because adjacent upland habitat (e.g., steep banks, terraces, grassland) is required for nesting, many agricultural landscapes, including rice- and orchard-dominated lands may not provide sufficient habitat to support this species. Western pond turtle habitat occurs mainly along streams and in wetlands within the Cascade, Sierra, and Sacramento River CAZs, and the southwestern corner of the Basin CAZ and thus conservation emphasizes these areas. While the Northern Orchard and Southern Orchard CAZs and the rice-dominated portion of the Basin CAZ support suitable aquatic habitats, they generally lack adjacent uplands. However, there are possible exceptions including Butte Creek, Feather River, Cherokee Canal, and other larger watercourses that support steep banks or grassy terraces or a broader basin that may provide potential nesting habitat for western pond turtles. Aquatic habitat is defined as perennial streams and ponds. Aquatic, Nesting, and Movement Habitat is defined as wetland habitats that provide all necessary life requisites, and Upland Nesting and Movement Habitat is defined as grassland or agricultural edges of suitable aquatic habitat that is used for nesting and dispersal.
<i>Aquatic habitat</i>	365	160	340	0	270	0	1,135	
<i>Aquatic, Nesting and Movement Habitat (wetlands)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Upland Nesting and Movement Habitat</i>	7,620	8,340	1,295	155	1,010	0	18,420	
Foothill Yellow-legged Frog								Foothill yellow-legged frog distribution is defined as perennial and intermittent streams above 300 feet mean sea level. Thus, potential habitat is restricted to the Cascade and Sierra CAZs. There is only one reported occurrence of this species in the Plan Area, with several others east of the Plan Area. Perennial habitats were considered to have a higher likelihood of occupancy and provide more optimal habitat conditions compared with intermittent streams. There is also substantially fewer perennial streams than potentially occupied intermittent streams within the Plan Area. Thus, conservation within the Cascade and Sierra CAZs emphasized perennial streams by recommending a larger proportion of conserved habitat relative to intermittent streams.
<i>Perennial Stream Habitat</i>	345	780	0	0	0	0	1,125	
<i>Intermittent Stream Habitat</i>	1,280	0	0	0	0	0	1,280	
Western Spadefoot Toad								Western spadefoot toad is associated with grassland habitats that include aquatic breeding habitat such as vernal pools, ponds, and pools within intermittent streams. Occurrences of this species in the Plan Area are only from the grassland habitats in the Cascade and Sierra CAZs. Because it is impractical to identify each vernal pool as a potential breeding site, vernal pools were split from other breeding habitats and instead vernal pool grasslands were identified as breeding/upland habitat for this species. The breeding habitat category is mainly intermittent streams and the upland category is grassland habitats associated with the intermittent stream breeding habitat. Vernal pool grasslands are considered the optimal habitat for this species and proposed conservation is proportionately higher for this habitat category. Conservation is restricted to the Cascade, Sierra, and the vernal pool grassland portion of the Northern Orchard CAZ, with emphasis on the Cascade CAZ where the highest value vernal pool grasslands and the majority of the known occurrences of this species exist in the Plan Area.
<i>Breeding Habitat</i>	225	100	190	0	0	0	515	
<i>Breeding/Upland Habitat (vernal pool grasslands)</i>	4,820	14,960	990	0	0	0	20,770	

Table 5-2. BRCP Covered Species Habitat Acquisition Targets (continued)
(acres except otherwise noted)

<i>Covered Species Habitat Type</i>	<i>Sierra Foothills</i>	<i>Cascade Foothills</i>	<i>Northern Orchards</i>	<i>Southern Orchards</i>	<i>Basin</i>	<i>Sacra- mento River</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rationale for Distribution Among the CAZs</i>
<i>Upland Habitat</i>	9,830	10,400	950	0	0	0	21,180	
Central Valley steelhead								Central Valley steelhead inhabit creeks within Butte County for four primary uses: adult migration, juvenile migration, spawning, and juvenile rearing (NMFS 2005). Because these uses overlap to some extent in many creeks, three categories of habitat types have been established (see Figure A.17 in Appendix A.17). Based on the habitat use by steelhead in each creek and the proportion of each habitat type in Butte County creeks that is currently not protected, these habitat acquisition targets have been established. Additional weighting was given to spawning habitat in the development of these acquisition targets.
<i>Adult spawning and migration; juvenile rearing and migration habitat</i>	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	5.5	
<i>Adult migration; juvenile rearing and migration habitat</i>	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	4	
<i>Non-natal juvenile rearing habitat</i>	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	0.5	
Central Valley Spring-run Chinook Salmon								Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon inhabit creeks within Butte County for five primary uses: adult migration, juvenile migration, adult holding, spawning, and juvenile rearing (NMFS 2005). Because these uses overlap to some extent in many creeks, three categories of habitat types have been established (see Figure A.18 in Appendix A.18). Based on the habitat use by spring-run in each creek and the proportion of each habitat type in Butte County creeks that is currently not protected, these habitat acquisition targets have been established. Additional weighting was given to spawning habitat in the development of these acquisition targets.
<i>Adult spawning, migration, and holding; juvenile rearing and migration habitat</i>	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	4	
<i>Adult migration; juvenile rearing and migration habitat</i>	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	5	
<i>Non-natal juvenile rearing habitat</i>	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	1	
Central Valley Fall-/Late Fall-run Chinook Salmon								Central Valley fall-/late fall-run Chinook salmon inhabit creeks within Butte County for four primary uses: adult migration, juvenile migration, spawning, and juvenile rearing (NMFS 1999). Because these uses overlap to some extent in many creeks, three categories of habitat types have been established (see Figure A.18 in Appendix A.18). Based on the habitat use by spring-run in each creek and the proportion of each habitat type in Butte County creeks that is currently not protected, these habitat acquisition targets have been established. Additional weighting was given to spawning habitat in the development of these acquisition targets.
<i>Adult spawning and migration; juvenile rearing and migration habitat</i>	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	5	

Table 5-2. BRCP Covered Species Habitat Acquisition Targets (continued)
(acres except otherwise noted)

<i>Covered Species Habitat Type</i>	<i>Sierra Foothills</i>	<i>Cascade Foothills</i>	<i>Northern Orchards</i>	<i>Southern Orchards</i>	<i>Basin</i>	<i>Sacra- mento River</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rationale for Distribution Among the CAZs</i>
<i>Adult migration; juvenile rearing and migration habitat</i>	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	4.5	
<i>Non-natal juvenile rearing habitat</i>	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	Not applicable ³	0.5	
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle								Elderberry is common in Butte County, particularly along the Sacramento River and tributaries, as well as other natural and man-made drainages. The USFWS has stated an intent to delist the species, indicating stabilization of populations. Occurrence is associated with presence of elderberry shrubs, the majority of which are found along riparian corridors distributed throughout the Plan Area. Accordingly, conservation of valley elderberry habitat is distributed proportionately among the CAZs.
<i>Habitat</i>	5,490	7,475	1,270	445	635	0	15,315	
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp								The conservation approach for vernal pool tadpole shrimp is to protect grassland swale complex, vernal pool, and altered vernal pool land cover types that support its habitat in each of the CAZs in which these land cover types are supported and the Vernal Pool Species Recovery Plan Recovery Core Areas for this species are located.
<i>Habitat</i>	4,820	14,960	990	0	630	0	21,400	
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp								The conservation approach for Conservancy fairy shrimp is to protect its habitat in the Cascade Foothill and Northern Orchards CAZs in which the Vernal Pool Species Recovery Plan Recovery Core Area for this species is located. These are also the only CAZs that are known to support occupied Conservancy fairy shrimp habitat. Protection of the three currently unprotected occurrences of Conservancy fairy shrimp and five new occurrences that may be located in the Plan Area over the term of the BRCP will achieve the Recovery Plan for Vernal Pool Ecosystems of California and Southern Oregon. Protection of new occurrences would be accomplished by focusing any of the applicable natural community protection requirements at the time a new occurrence is located to protecting the occurrence. While there is no habitat model for conservancy fairy shrimp, the species protection target will be achieved by protecting known occurrences of conservancy fairy shrimp and protecting pools of sufficient size to support the shrimp and/or previously unknown occurrences.
<i>Habitat</i>	0	150	0	0	0	0	150	
<i>Occurrences</i>	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp								The conservation approach for vernal pool fairy shrimp is to protect grassland swale complex, vernal pool, and altered vernal pool land cover types that support its habitat in each of the CAZs in which these land cover types are supported and the Vernal Pool Species Recovery Plan Recovery Core Areas for this species are located.
<i>Habitat</i>	4,820	14,960	990	0	630	0	21,400	
Ferris' Milk Vetch								The conservation approach for Ferris' milk vetch is to protect its habitat distributed among the CAZs that support the preponderance of its habitat with a focus on protecting habitat in the Basin CAZ in which all known extant unprotected occurrences are located. Protection of habitat in the Basin CAZ will include protecting the three currently known unprotected occurrences of the species in the Plan Area.
<i>Habitat</i>	0	150	400	0	100	0	650	
<i>Occurrences</i>	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	
Lesser Saltscale								The two known occurrences of lesser saltscale in the Plan Area are currently under protected status. Consequently, the conservation approach for lesser saltscale is to protect up to five currently unknown unprotected occurrences within the Plan Area that may be located over the term of the BRCP.

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<i>Occurrences</i>	Not applicable ⁴	Not applicable ⁴	Not applicable ⁴	Not applicable ⁴	Not applicable ⁴	Not applicable ⁴	up to 5	
Hoover's Spurge								The conservation approach for Hoover's spurge is to protect grassland swale complex, vernal pool, and altered vernal pool land cover types that support its habitat in each of the CAZs in which these land cover types are supported and its Vernal Pool Species Recovery Plan Recovery Core Areas are located. Protection of habitat in the Northern Orchards CAZ will include protecting the one remaining unprotected known occurrence of the species in the Plan Area.
<i>Habitat</i>	4,820	14,960	990	0	630	0	21,400	
<i>Occurrences</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Ahart's Dwarf Rush								The conservation approach for Ahart's dwarf rush is to protect grassland swale complex, vernal pool, and altered vernal pool land cover types that support its habitat in each of the CAZs in which these land cover types are supported and its Vernal Pool Species Recovery Plan Recovery Core Area is located. Protection of habitat in the Sierra Foothills CAZ will include protecting the 15 currently known unprotected occurrences of the species in the Plan Area.
<i>Habitat</i>	4,820	14,960	990	0	630	0	21,400	
<i>Occurrences</i>	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	
Red Bluff Dwarf Rush								The conservation approach for Red Bluff dwarf rush is to protect grassland swale complex, vernal pool, and altered vernal pool land cover types that support its habitat in each of the CAZs in which these land cover types are supported. Protection of habitat in the Sierra Foothills CAZ will include protecting the 15 currently known unprotected occurrences of the species in the Plan Area.
<i>Habitat</i>	4,820	14,960	990	0	630	0	21,400	
<i>Occurrences</i>	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	
Butte County Meadowfoam								To come.
Veiny Monardella								A habitat model has not been developed for veiny monardella and, consequently, specified habitat protection targets are not established for this species. The protection of grassland natural communities and other physical features that support its habitat with application of the conservation land assembly principles, however, is expected to protect any currently unknown occupied and patches of potentially suitable habitat for this species. Protection of natural communities in the Cascade Foothills CAZ will include protecting the only known population comprised of eight occurrence in the Plan Area.
<i>Habitat</i>	None specified	None specified	None specified	None specified	None specified	None specified	None specified	
<i>Occurrences</i>	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	
Hairy Orcutt Grass								The conservation approach for hairy Orcutt grass is to protect grassland swale complex, vernal pool, and altered vernal pool land cover types that support its habitat in each of the CAZs in which these land cover types are supported and its Vernal Pool Species Recovery Plan Recovery Core Areas are located. All known occurrences in the Plan Area are under protected status.
<i>Habitat</i>	4,820	14,960	990	0	630	0	21,400	

**Table 5-2. BRCP Covered Species Habitat Acquisition Targets (continued)
(acres except otherwise noted)**

<i>Covered Species Habitat Type</i>	<i>Sierra Foothills</i>	<i>Cascade Foothills</i>	<i>Northern Orchards</i>	<i>Southern Orchards</i>	<i>Basin</i>	<i>Sacra- mento River</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rationale for Distribution Among the CAZs</i>
Slender Orcutt Grass								The conservation approach for slender Orcutt grass is to protect grassland swale complex, vernal pool, and altered vernal pool land cover types that support its habitat in each of the CAZs in which these land cover types are supported and its Vernal Pool Species Recovery Plan Recovery Core Areas are located. Protection of habitat in the Sierra Foothills CAZ will include protecting the only known occurrences of the species in the Plan Area.
<i>Habitat</i>	4,820	14,960	990	0	630	0	21,400	
<i>Occurrences</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Ahart's Paronychia								The conservation approach for Ahart's paronychia is to protect grassland swale complex, vernal pool, and altered vernal pool land cover types that support its habitat in each of the CAZs in which these land cover types are supported. Protection of habitat in the Sierra Foothills CAZ will include protecting at least two currently unprotected occurrence of the species.
<i>Habitat</i>	4,820	14,960	990	0	630	0	21,400	
<i>Occurrences</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
California Beaked-Rush								A habitat model has not been developed for California beaked-rush and, consequently, specified habitat protection targets are not established for this species. The protection of natural communities supporting seeps and other physical features that support its habitat with application of the conservation land assembly principles, however, is expected to protect occupied and patches of potentially suitable habitat for this species. Protection of natural communities in the Cascade Foothills CAZ will include protecting the remaining two unprotected known occurrences of the species in the Plan Area.
<i>Habitat</i>	None specified	None specified	None specified	None specified	None specified	None specified	None specified	
<i>Occurrences</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Butte County Checkerbloom								The conservation approach for Butte County Checkerbloom is to protect oak and adjacent natural communities that support its habitat in in the Cascade Foothills CAZ, the only CAZ in which its habitat occurs. Protection of habitat in the Cascade Foothill CAZ will include protecting at least 30 currently unprotected occurrences of the species.
<i>Habitat</i>	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000	
<i>Occurrences</i>	0	30	0	0	0	0	30	
Butte County Golden Clover								The conservation approach for Butte County golden clover is to protect oak savanna, grassland, grassland swale complex, vernal pool, and altered vernal pool land cover types that support its habitat in each of the CAZs in which the preponderance of its modeled habitat is located. Protection of habitat in the Cascade Foothills CAZ will include protecting at least two currently unprotected occurrence of the species.
<i>Habitat</i>	2,500	3,500	0		200	0	6,200	
<i>Occurrences</i>	0-1	1-2	0	0	0	0	2	
Greene's Tuctoria								The conservation approach for Greene's tuctoria is to protect grassland swale complex, vernal pool, and altered vernal pool land cover types that support its habitat in each of the CAZs in which these land cover types are supported and its Vernal Pool Species Recovery Plan Recovery Core Areas are located. Protection of habitat in the Cascades Foothills and Basin CAZs will include protecting the two currently known unprotected occurrences of the species in the Plan Area.
<i>Habitat</i>	4,820	14,960	990	0	630	0	21,400	

Table 5-2. BRCP Covered Species Habitat Acquisition Targets (continued)
(acres except otherwise noted)

<i>Covered Species Habitat Type</i>	<i>Sierra Foothills</i>	<i>Cascade Foothills</i>	<i>Northern Orchards</i>	<i>Southern Orchards</i>	<i>Basin</i>	<i>Sacra- mento River</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rationale for Distribution Among the CAZs</i>
<i>Occurrences</i>	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
<p>¹The extent of rice land maintained and emergent wetland that is protected depends on the amount of each of these land cover types that are persevered as described in CM1 in Section 5.4.1.1.1.</p> <p>²Habitat protection targets for Blainville’s horned lizard are not distributed by CAZ. Habitat will be protected according to survey results and the presence of the specific habitat conditions that support Blainville’s horned lizard.</p> <p>³Covered fish species habitat protection targets are based on distribution of habitat types along streams and not on CAZs; therefore, targets are not established for CAZs.</p> <p>⁴Occurrence protection targets for lesser saltscale are not distributed by CAZ. Occurrences will be protected according to survey results on BRCP protected and unprotected lands.</p> <p>⁵Butte County meadowfoam habitat protection targets are established for the Chico Butte County Meadowfoam Preserve and Butte County meadowfoam population groupings (see Conservation Measures CM16 and CM17 in Section 5.4). Consequently, CAZ-specific targets are not established.</p>								