

APPENDIX B. EVALUATION OF SPECIES CONSIDERED FOR COVERAGE

Species identified for coverage under the BRCP (“covered species”) are those for which incidental take authorizations may be required under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Natural Communities Conservation Planning Act (NCCPA) to implement the covered activities over the term of the BRCP.

Species considered for coverage were special-status species that could be present in the BRCP Plan Area. Consideration for coverage of nonlisted species was limited to special-status species because, by definition, they are recognized by federal and state wildlife agencies as declining and are therefore more likely than other nonlisted species to become listed at some time during implementation of the covered activities. Special-status species are defined as species that meet one of the following criteria:

- Listed as threatened or endangered under the ESA;
- Proposed or candidates for listing under the ESA;
- Listed as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA);
- Candidates for listing under CESA;
- California species of concern;
- Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act; or
- Plants included in the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) California Rare Plant Rank 1A, 1B, or 2.

Sources of information used to identify the special-status species that could be present in the Plan Area are as follows:

- Department of Fish and Game’s (DFG’s) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB)¹;
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) list of endangered and threatened species that occur in or may be affected by projects in Butte County²;
- Butte County General Plan Background Report; and
- Recorded observations of special-status species provided by local resource experts.

A total of 108 special-status species (61 animals and 47 plants) were identified as being present or having the potential to be present in the Plan Area based on the sources of information described above. These special-status animals are listed in and evaluated for coverage under the BRCP in and the special-status plants are listed in.

B.1 Selection of Proposed Covered Species

Four criteria were used to evaluate the potential species identified in Table B-1, Evaluation of Special-Status Animals for Coverage under the Butte Regional Conservation Plan and Table B-2, Evaluation of

¹ Source: CNDDDB RareFind 3 database (2006) and http://imaps.dfg.ca.gov/viewers/cnddb_quickviewer/.

² Source: http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/spp_lists/auto_list.cfm.

Special-Status Plants for Coverage under the Butte Regional Conservation Plan. All four of the criteria had to be met for the species to be proposed for coverage under the Butte Regional Conservation Plan.

1. **Occurrence in the Plan Area.** The species is known to occur in the Plan Area or could occur based on presence of habitat in the Plan Area and known occupied habitat near the Plan Area.
2. **Potential for Listing.** The species is listed threatened or endangered under ESA or CESA or is reasonably likely to become listed under these laws during the term of the permit, or is fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code. Nonlisted species are considered likely to become listed in the future if they meet one of the following criteria:
 - They are currently proposed for listing under ESA or are candidates for listing under ESA or CESA, or
 - They are a California species of special concern or California Rare Plant Rank 1A, 1B, or 2 plant species whose populations or habitats are continuing to decline and a substantial proportion of their population is located in the Plan Area that could be substantially affected by covered activities.
3. **Potential to be Affected.** The species or its habitats could be affected by the types of activities anticipated to be covered under the BRCP.
4. **Sufficient Information.** Sufficient scientific information and data are available to determine the likely impacts of the covered activities on the species and to formulate conservation measures that could effectively mitigate and conserve the species.

The evaluation process and results of the process for each of the special-status animal and plant species considered are presented in and, respectively. A total of 40 of these species met all four of the selection criteria and are proposed for coverage under the Butte Regional Conservation Plan at this time. The proposed covered species are listed in Table 1-1, *BRCP Covered Species*.

Table B-1. Evaluation of Special-Status Animals for Coverage under the Butte Regional Conservation Plan

Common and Scientific Names	Status ^a Federal/State	Habitats	Covered Species Selection Criteria ^b				Proposed for Coverage
			Listing Potential	Occurrence in the Plan Area	Potential to be Affected	Sufficient Information	
Mammals							
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	-/SSC	Roosts in caves, tunnels, mines, under bridges, in buildings, and in tree hollows.	-	+	-	+	No
Pacific Townsend's (= western) big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii</i>	-/SSC	Roosts in caves, tunnels, mines, and dark attics of abandoned buildings. Very sensitive to disturbances; may abandon a roost after one onsite visit.	+	+	-	+	No
Greater western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	-/SSC	Found in a wide variety of habitats from desert scrub to montane conifer. Roosts and breeds in deep, narrow rock crevices, but may also use crevices in trees, buildings, and tunnels.	-	+	-	+	No
Sierra Nevada red fox <i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>	-/T	Coniferous forests, generally from 5,000 to 8,400 feet. Often associated with mountain meadows.	+	-	-	+	No
Pacific fisher <i>Martes pennanti pacifica</i>	C/SSC	Late successional coniferous forests and montane riparian habitats.	+	-	-	+	No
California wolverine <i>Gulo gulo luteus</i>	-/T, FP	Sighted in a variety of habitats from 1,600 to 14,200 feet. Most common in open terrain above timberline and subalpine forests.	+	-	-	+	No

Common and Scientific Names	Status ^a Federal/State	Habitats	Covered Species Selection Criteria ^b				Proposed for Coverage
			Listing Potential	Occurrence in the Plan Area	Potential to be Affected	Sufficient Information	
Birds							
Common loon <i>Gavia immer</i> (nesting)	-/SSC	Nearshore coastal waters and bays; less common at large inland bodies of deep water with productive fisheries.	-	+	-	+	No
American white pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> (nesting colony)	-/SSC	Freshwater lakes with islands for breeding; inhabits river sloughs, freshwater marshes, salt ponds, and coastal bays during the rest of the year.	-	+	-	+	No
Double-crested cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> (rookery site)	-/SSC	Rocky coastlines, beaches, inland ponds, and lakes; needs open water for foraging; nests in riparian forests or on protected islands, usually in snags.	-	+	-	+	No
Barrow's goldeneye <i>Bucephala islandica</i> (nesting)	-/SSC	Breeds near forested lakes and rivers; winters on open bays and estuaries.	-	+	-	+	No
Harlequin duck <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	SC/SSC	Turbulent mountain streams in summer and rough coastal waters in winter; forages by diving along rocky shorelines.	-	-	-	+	No
Aleutian Canada goose <i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>	delisted/-	Roosts in large marshes, flooded fields, stock ponds, and reservoirs; forages in pastures, meadows, and harvested grainfields; corn is especially preferred.	-	+	+	+	No
Northern harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	-/SSC	Grasslands, meadows, marshes, and seasonal and agricultural wetlands.	-	+	+	+	No

Common and Scientific Names	Status ^a Federal/State	Habitats	Covered Species Selection Criteria ^b				Proposed for Coverage
			Listing Potential	Occurrence in the Plan Area	Potential to be Affected	Sufficient Information	
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	-/SSC, FP	Nest on cliffs and escarpments or in tall trees overlooking open country. Forages in annual grasslands, chaparral, and oak woodlands with plentiful medium and large-sized mammals.	-	+	+	+	No
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	-/SSC	Nests in snags, trees, or utility poles near the ocean, large lakes, or rivers with abundant fish populations.	-	+	+	+	No
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	T/E-FP	In western North America, nests and roosts in coniferous forests within 1 mile of lake, reservoir, stream, or the ocean.	+	+	+	+	No
Sharp-shinned hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	-/SSC	Dense canopy ponderosa pine or mixed-conifer forest and riparian habitats.	-	-	-	+	No
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	-/SSC	Nests in a wide variety of habitat types, from riparian woodlands and grey pine-oak woodlands through mixed conifer forests.	-	+	-	+	No
Northern goshawk (North American pop.) <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	-/SSC	Nests and roosts in older stands of red fir, Jeffrey pine, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and mixed conifer forests.	+	-	-	+	No
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	-/T	Nests in oaks or cottonwoods in or near riparian habitats. Forages in grasslands, irrigated pastures, and grainfields.	+	+	+	+	Yes
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	-/SSC	Open terrain in plains and foothills where ground squirrels and other prey are available.	-	+	-	+	No

Common and Scientific Names	Status ^a Federal/State	Habitats	Covered Species Selection Criteria ^b				Proposed for Coverage
			Listing Potential	Occurrence in the Plan Area	Potential to be Affected	Sufficient Information	
White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	-/FP	Low foothills or valley areas with valley or live oaks, riparian areas, and marshes near open grasslands.	+	+	+	+	Yes
American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	-/E- FP	Nests and roosts on protected ledges of high cliffs, usually adjacent to lakes, rivers, or marshes that support large prey populations.	-	+	+	+	No
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	-/SSC	Forages along coastline in open grasslands, savannas, and woodlands. Often forages near lakes and other wetlands.	-	+	+	+	No
Prairie falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	-/SSC	Nests on cliffs or escarpments, usually overlooking dry, open terrain or uplands.	-	-	-	+	No
Greater sandhill crane <i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>	-/T- FP	Nests in wet meadows interspersed with emergent marsh habitat. Winters in agricultural croplands and irrigated pastures.	+	+	+	+	Yes
California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	-/T- FP	Occurs in tidal salt marshes associated with heavy growth of pickleweed; also occurs in brackish marshes or freshwater marshes at low elevations.	+	+	+	+	Yes
Long-billed curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i>	-/SSC	Nests in high-elevation grasslands adjacent to lakes or marshes. During migration and in winter, frequents coastal beaches and mudflats and interior grasslands and agricultural fields.	-	-	-	+	No

Common and Scientific Names	Status ^a Federal/State	Habitats	Covered Species Selection Criteria ^b				Proposed for Coverage
			Listing Potential	Occurrence in the Plan Area	Potential to be Affected	Sufficient Information	
California gull <i>Larus californicus</i> (nesting colony)	-/SSC	Forages in a variety of habitats, including beaches, mudflats, freshwater and alkali marshes, rivers, lakes, and urban areas; nests colonially on islands isolated from mainland predators.	-	+	-	+	No
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	T/E	Occurs in wide, dense riparian forests with a thick understory of willows for nesting; sites with dominant cottonwood overstory are preferred for foraging; may avoid valley oak riparian habitats where scrub jays are abundant	+	+	+	+	Yes
Western burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i>	-/SSC	Occurs in level, open, dry, heavily grazed or low-stature grassland or desert vegetation with available burrows.	+	+	+	+	Yes
California spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	-/SSC	Occurs in mature, dense, multilayered evergreen forest with large trees and open areas under the canopy in mixed conifer, redwood, and Douglas fir forests.	+	-	-	+	No
Great gray owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	-/E	Nests in late successional coniferous forests bordering meadows.	+	-	-	+	No
Long-eared owl <i>Asio otus</i>	-/SSC	Nests in abandoned crow, hawk, or magpie nests, usually in dense riparian stands of willows, cottonwoods, live oaks, or conifers.	-	+	-	+	No
Black swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i> (nesting)	-/SSC	Nests in moist crevice or cave on sea cliffs above the surf, or on cliffs behind, or adjacent to, waterfalls in deep canyons.	-	-	-	+	No

Common and Scientific Names	Status ^a Federal/State	Habitats	Covered Species Selection Criteria ^b				Proposed for Coverage
			Listing Potential	Occurrence in the Plan Area	Potential to be Affected	Sufficient Information	
Willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i>	-/E	Nests in riparian areas and large wet meadows with abundant willows. Usually found in riparian habitats during migration.	+	+	-	+	No
Purple martin <i>Progne subis</i>	-/SSC	Nests in abandoned woodpecker holes in oaks, cottonwoods, and other deciduous trees in a variety of wooded and riparian habitats. Also nests in vertical drainage holes under elevated freeways and highway bridges.	-	-	-	+	No
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	-/T	Nests in bluffs or banks, usually adjacent to water, where soil consists of sand or sandy loam.	+	+	-	+	No
Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	E/E	Occurs in riparian thickets either near water or in dry portions of river bottoms; nests along margins of bushes and forages low to the ground; may also be found using mesquite and arrow weed in desert canyons.	+	-	-	+	No
Yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	-/SSC	Nests in dense riparian habitats dominated by willows, alders, Oregon ash, tall weeds, blackberry vines, and grapevines.	-	+	+	+	No
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	-/SSC	Nests in dense colonies in emergent marsh vegetation, such as tules and cattails, or upland sites with blackberries, nettles, thistles, and grainfields. Habitat must be large enough to support 50 pairs. Probably requires water at or near the nesting colony.	+	+	+	+	Yes

Common and Scientific Names	Status ^a Federal/State	Habitats	Covered Species Selection Criteria ^b				Proposed for Coverage
			Listing Potential	Occurrence in the Plan Area	Potential to be Affected	Sufficient Information	
Yellow warbler <i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i> (nesting)	-/SSC	Nests in riparian areas dominated by willows, cottonwoods, sycamores, or alders or in mature chaparral; may also use oaks, conifers, and urban areas near stream courses.	-	-	-	+	No
Reptiles and Amphibians							
Western pond turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	-/SSC	Occurs in ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation canals with muddy or rocky bottoms and with watercress, cattails, water lilies, or other aquatic vegetation in woodlands, grasslands, and open forests.	+	+	+	+	Yes
Blainville's horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> (formerly <i>Phrynosoma coronatum frontale</i>)	-/SSC	Occurs in grasslands, brushlands, woodlands, and open coniferous forest with sandy or loose soil; requires abundant ant colonies for foraging.	-	+	+	+	No
Giant garter snake <i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	T/T	Occurs in sloughs, canals, and other small waterways with a prey base of small fish and amphibians; requires grassy banks and emergent vegetation for basking and areas of high ground protected from flooding during winter.	+	+	+	+	Yes
Western spadefoot toad <i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i>	-/SSC	Occurs in shallow streams with riffles; seasonal wetlands such as vernal pools in annual grasslands and oak woodlands.	+	+	+	+	Yes

Common and Scientific Names	Status ^a Federal/State	Habitats	Covered Species Selection Criteria ^b				Proposed for Coverage
			Listing Potential	Occurrence in the Plan Area	Potential to be Affected	Sufficient Information	
California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> (= <i>A. tigrinum c.</i>)	T/SSC	Occurs in small ponds, lakes, or vernal pools in grasslands and oak woodlands for larvae; rodent burrows, rock crevices, or fallen logs for cover for adults and for summer dormancy.	+	-	-	+	No
California red-legged frog ^c <i>Rana draytonii</i>	T/SSC	Occurs in permanent and semipermanent aquatic habitats, such as creeks and coldwater ponds, with emergent and submergent vegetation. May estivate in rodent burrows or cracks during dry periods.	+	-	-	+	No
Cascades frog <i>Rana cascadae</i>	-/SSC	Occurs in ephemeral and permanent ponds and streams. Oviposition habitat is open, shallow water in unshaded areas.	-	+	+	+	No
Foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i>	C/SSC	Occurs in creeks or rivers in woodlands or forests with rock and gravel substrate and low overhanging vegetation along the edge. Usually found near riffles with rocks and sunny banks nearby.	+	+	+	+	Yes
Fish							
River lamprey <i>Lampetra ayresi</i>	-/SSC	Species is anadromous; spawns in freshwater tributary streams of the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Systems.	+	+	-	+	No
Green sturgeon <i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	T/SSC	Species is anadromous, spawns in coastal rivers and the Sacramento River.	+	+	+	+	Yes

Common and Scientific Names	Status ^a Federal/State	Habitats	Covered Species Selection Criteria ^b				Proposed for Coverage
			Listing Potential	Occurrence in the Plan Area	Potential to be Affected	Sufficient Information	
Central Valley steelhead <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	T/- ^c	Occurs in cold, clear water with clean gravel of appropriate size for spawning; most spawning occurs in headwater streams. Steelhead migrate to the ocean to feed and grow until sexually mature.	+	+	+	+	Yes
Central Valley spring run Chinook salmon <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	T/T ^c	Occurs in cold, clear water with clean gravel of appropriate size for spawning; most spawning occurs in headwater streams; salmon migrate to the ocean to feed and grow until sexually mature.	+	+	+	+	Yes
Central Valley winter run Chinook salmon <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	E/E ^c	Occurs in cold, clear water with clean gravel of appropriate size for spawning; most spawning occurs in headwater streams; salmon migrate to the ocean to feed and grow until sexually mature.	+	+	-	+	No
Central Valley fall/late-fall run Chinook salmon <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	-/SSC	Occurs in cold, clear water with clean gravel of appropriate size for spawning; most spawning occurs in headwater streams; salmon migrate to the ocean to feed and grow until sexually mature.	+	+	+	+	Yes
Sacramento splittail <i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i>	-/SSC	Occurs in primarily low-salinity shallow water; shallow flooded vegetated habitat for spawning and foraging.	+	+	-	+	No
Invertebrates							
Conservancy fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	E/- ^c	Occurs in large, deep vernal pools in annual grasslands.	+	+	+	+	Yes

Common and Scientific Names	Status ^a Federal/State	Habitats	Covered Species Selection Criteria ^b				Proposed for Coverage
			Listing Potential	Occurrence in the Plan Area	Potential to be Affected	Sufficient Information	
Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	T/- ^c	Common in vernal pools; also found in sandstone rock outcrop pools.	+	+	+	+	Yes
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardi</i>	E/- ^c	Occurs in vernal pools and ephemeral stock ponds.	+	+	+	+	Yes
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	T/-	Occurs in riparian and oak savanna habitats with elderberry shrubs; elderberry is the host plant.	+	+	+	+	Yes

Notes:

^aStatus Explanations

Federal

- E = listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).
- T = listed as threatened under the federal ESA.
- PE = proposed for federal listing as endangered under the federal ESA.
- PT = proposed for federal listing as threatened under the federal ESA.
- C = species for which USFWS has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support issuance of a proposed rule to list, but issuance of the proposed rule is precluded.
- SC = species of concern; species for which existing information indicates it may warrant listing but for which substantial biological information to support a proposed rule is lacking.
- FS = U.S. Forest Service sensitive species (Region).
- = no listing.

State

- E = listed as endangered under the California ESA.
- T = listed as threatened under the California ESA.
- FP = fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code.
- SSC = species of special concern in California.
- = no listing status.

^b(-) Species does not meet the selection criterion.

(+) Species does meet the selection criterion.

^c Designated critical habitat for this species is present in the BRCP Plan Area.

Table B-2. Evaluation of Special-Status Plants for Coverage under the Butte Regional Conservation Plan

Common and Scientific Names	Legal Status ^a Federal/State/CNPS	Habitats	Covered Species Selection Criteria ^b				Proposed for Coverage
			Listing Potential	Occurrence in the Plan Area	Potential to be Affected	Sufficient Information	
Jepson's onion <i>Allium jepsonii</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in serpentinite or volcanic tabletops in cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, 1,000–2,000 ft.	–	–	–	+	No
Ferris's milkvetch <i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>ferrisae</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in alkaline flats and floodlands, usually on adobe soils of valley and foothill grasslands, below 200 ft.	–	+	+	+	No
Heartscale <i>Atriplex cordulata</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in alkali grassland, alkali meadow, alkali scrub, below 660 ft.	+	+	–	+	No
Brittlescale <i>Atriplex depressa</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in alkali grassland, alkali meadow, alkali scrub, chenopod scrub, playas, valley and foothill grasslands on alkaline or clay soils, below 660 ft.	–	+	+	+	No
Lesser saltscale <i>Atriplex minuscula</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in or adjacent to alkali sink and alkaline vernal pools, on sandy soils in grasslands between 65 and 325 ft.	–	+	–	+	No
Subtle orache <i>Atriplex subtilis</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in valley and foothill grasslands.	–	+	+	+	No
Big-scale balsamroot <i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> var. <i>macrolepis</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland.	–	+	+	+	No
Upswept moonwort <i>Botrychium ascendens</i>	-/-/2	Occurs in lower montane coniferous forest.	–	–	–	+	No

Common and Scientific Names	Legal Status ^a Federal/State/CNPS	Habitats	Covered Species Selection Criteria ^b				Proposed for Coverage
			Listing Potential	Occurrence in the Plan Area	Potential to be Affected	Sufficient Information	
Scalloped moonwort <i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	-/-/2	Occurs in bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, freshwater marshes and swamps.	-	+	+	+	No
Mingan moonwort <i>Botrychium minganense</i>	-/-/2	Occurs in lower montane coniferous forest.	-	-	-	+	No
Butte County morning-glory <i>Calystegia atriplicifolia ssp. buttensis</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in lower montane coniferous forest.	-	-	-	+	No
Fox Sedge <i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	-/-/2	Occurs in freshwater marsh, riparian woodland, 100–3,950 ft.	-	+	+	+	No
Shore sedge <i>Carex limosa</i>	-/-/2	Occurs in bogs, fens, lower and upper montane coniferous forests, meadows, seeps, marshes, and swamps.	-	-	-	+	No
Pink creamsacs <i>Castilleja rubicundula ssp. rubicundula</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows, seeps, and valley and foothill grasslands.	-	+	+	+	No
Hoover's spurge <i>Chamaesyce hooveri</i>	T/-/1B ^c	Occurs below the high-water marks of large northern hardpan and volcanic vernal pools, below 800 ft.	+	+	+	+	Yes
Brandegee's clarkia <i>Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeae</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, often on roadcuts, 950–3,000 ft.	-	+	+	+	No
White-stemmed clarkia <i>Clarkia gracilis ssp. albicaulis</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland.	-	+	+	+	No

Common and Scientific Names	Legal Status ^a Federal/State/CNPS	Habitats	Covered Species Selection Criteria ^b				Proposed for Coverage
			Listing Potential	Occurrence in the Plan Area	Potential to be Affected	Sufficient Information	
Mildred's clarkia <i>Clarkia mildrediae</i> <i>ssp. mildrediae</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest.	-	-	-	+	No
Mosquin's clarkia <i>Clarkia mosquinii</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in rocky roadside areas in cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest.	-	-	-	+	No
Recurved larkspur <i>Delphinium recurvatum</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in subalkaline soils in annual grassland, saltbush scrub, cismontane woodland, vernal pools, 100–2,000 ft.	-	-	-	+	No
Four-angled spikerush <i>Eleocharis quadrangulata</i>	-/-/2	Occurs in freshwater marsh, lake and pond margins, 100–1,650 feet.	-	+	+	+	No
Round-leaved filaree <i>Erodium macrophyllum</i>	-/-/2	Occurs in open sites, dry grasslands, and shrublands below 4,000 feet.	-	+	+	-	No
Adobe-lily <i>Fritillaria pluriflora</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in adobe soil, chaparral, woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	-	+	+	+	No
Rose-mallow, a.k.a. California hibiscus <i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i>	-/-/2	Occurs in wet banks, freshwater marshes, generally below 135 feet.	-	+	+	+	No
Ahart's dwarf rush <i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>ahartii</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in vernal pool margins, 100–330 feet.	-	+	+	+	No
Red Bluff dwarf rush <i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>leiospermus</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in vernal mesic sites in chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, 110–3,320 feet.	-	+	+	+	No

Common and Scientific Names	Legal Status ^a Federal/State/CNPS	Habitats	Covered Species Selection Criteria ^b				Proposed for Coverage
			Listing Potential	Occurrence in the Plan Area	Potential to be Affected	Sufficient Information	
Cantelow's lewisia <i>Lewisia cantelovii</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest.	-	-	-	+	No
Butte County meadowfoam <i>Limnanthes floccosa</i> <i>ssp. californica</i>	E/E/1B*	Occurs in vernal pools and swales.	+	+	+	+	Yes
Veiny monardella <i>Monardella douglasii</i> <i>ssp. venosa</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in annual grasslands on heavy clay soils below 1,300 feet.	+	+	+	-	No
Hairy Orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia pilosa</i>	E/E/1B ^c	Occurs in vernal pools, 150–650 feet.	+	+	+	+	Yes
Slender Orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia tenuis</i>	T/E/1B	Occurs in vernal pools.	+	+	+	+	Yes
Ahart's paronychia <i>Paronychia ahartii</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in vernal swales and vernal pool margins on clay soils in woodlands and grasslands; vernal pools.	-	+	-	+	No
Closed-throated beardtongue <i>Penstemon personatus</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in chaparral, lower and upper montane coniferous forest, on metavolcanic soils.	-	+	+	+	No
Hall's rupertia <i>Rupertia hallii</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest.	-	-	-	+	No
California beaked-rush <i>Rhynchospora californica</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in freshwater marshes and seeps, bogs and fens, and lower montane coniferous forest.	+	+	-	-	No

Common and Scientific Names	Legal Status ^a Federal/State/CNPS	Habitats	Covered Species Selection Criteria ^b				Proposed for Coverage
			Listing Potential	Occurrence in the Plan Area	Potential to be Affected	Sufficient Information	
Brownish beaked-rush <i>Rhynchospora capitellata</i>	-/-/2	Occurs in lower and upper montane conifer forest, meadows, seeps, marshes, and swamps.	-	-	-	+	No
Sanford's arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in freshwater marshes, sloughs, canals, and other slow-moving water habitats, below 1,000 ft.	-	+	+	+	No
Water bulrush <i>Scirpus subterminalis</i>	-/-/2	Occurs in bogs, fens, and montane lake margins forming marshes and swamp areas.	-	-	-	+	No
Feather River stonecrop <i>Sedum albomarginatum</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forests.	-	-	-	+	No
Cut-leaved ragwort <i>Senecio eurycephalus var. lewisrosei</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest.	-	-	-	+	No
Long-stiped campion <i>Silene occidentalis ssp. longistipitata</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in chaparral and lower and upper montane coniferous forest.	-	-	-	+	No
Butte County checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea robusta</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in chaparral; cismontane woodland.	+	+	+	+	Yes
Long-leaved starwort <i>Stellaria longifolia</i>	-/-/2	Occurs in meadows, seeps, and riparian woodlands.	-	-	-	+	No
Butte County golden clover <i>Trifolium jokerstii</i>	-/-/1B	Occurs in valley and foothill grassland (mesic), vernal pools, 165–1,260 feet.	-	+	+	+	No
Greene's tuctoria <i>Tuctoria greenei</i>	E/R/1B ^c	Occurs in dry vernal pool bottoms, 100–3,350 feet.	+	+	+	+	Yes

Common and Scientific Names	Legal Status ^a Federal/State/CNPS	Habitats	Covered Species Selection Criteria ^b				Proposed for Coverage
			Listing Potential	Occurrence in the Plan Area	Potential to be Affected	Sufficient Information	
Flat-leaved bladderwort <i>Utricularia intermedia</i>	-/-/2	Occurs in bogs, fens, boggy meadows, seeps, and lake margins forming marshes and swamps.	-	-	-	+	No
Columbian watermeal <i>Wolffia brasiliensis</i>	-/-/2	Occurs in marshes, swamps, and sloughs.	-	+	+	+	No

Notes:

^aStatus Explanations:

Note: This reflects the status of species at the time they were being considered for coverage under the BRCP. Listing status may have changed for some species since that time. Since the time of consideration for coverage there have been no elevations in listing status that would have warranted reconsideration for coverage.

Federal

- E = listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).
- T = listed as threatened under the federal ESA.
- = no listing.

State

- E = listed as endangered under the California ESA.
- R = listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act. This category is no longer used for newly listed plants, but some plants previously listed as rare retain the designation.
- = no listing.

California Native Plant Society

- 1B = List 1B species: rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
- 2 = List 2 species: rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.
- 3 = List 3 species: plants about which more information is needed to determine their status.
- = no listing.
- * = known populations believed extirpated from that County.
- ? = population location within County uncertain.

^b(-) Species does not meet the selection criterion.

(+) Species does meet the selection criterion.

^cDesignated critical habitat for this species is present in the BRCP Plan Area.

