

Biological Resources Documentation

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service List of Threatened and Endangered Species

California Natural Diversity Database Summary

California Native Plant Society Summary

Catalyst Summary Report: Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site

List of Vascular Plants Observed



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
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In Reply Refer To:

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Project Code: 2026-0041194

Project Name: 032-104 FRVCSD Water System Improvements Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2))

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

Federal Building

2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605

Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

(916) 414-6600

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2026-0041194
Project Name: 032-104 FRVCSD Water System Improvements Project
Project Type: Water Supply Facility - New Constr
Project Description: Improvements to the FRVCSD Water System.
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@41.0660399,-121.38517719486812,14z>



Counties: Shasta County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 7 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
<p>Gray Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i></p> <p>Population: U.S.A.: All of AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, IN, IL, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, VT, WI, and WV; and portions of AZ, NM, OR, UT, and WA. Mexico.</p> <p>There is final critical habitat for this species.</p> <p>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4488</p> <p>General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/SP7GEOETPRG63NBYTY63BLHJFE/documents/generated/11271.pdf</p>	Endangered

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
<p>California Condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i></p> <p>Population: Pacific Northwest NEP</p> <p>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</p> <p>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193</p> <p>General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/SP7GEOETPRG63NBYTY63BLHJFE/documents/generated/11271.pdf</p>	Experimental Population, Non-Essential
<p>Northern Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i></p> <p>There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.</p> <p>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1123</p> <p>General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/SP7GEOETPRG63NBYTY63BLHJFE/documents/generated/11271.pdf</p>	Threatened

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
<p>Northwestern Pond Turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i></p> <p>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</p> <p>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111</p> <p>General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/SP7GEOETPRG63NBYTY63BLHJFE/documents/generated/11271.pdf</p>	Proposed Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
<p>Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i></p> <p>There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.</p> <p>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</p> <p>General project design guidelines:</p>	Proposed Threatened

NAME	STATUS
https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/SP7GEOETPRG63NBYTY63BLHJFE/documents/generated/11271.pdf	
Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee <i>Bombus suckleyi</i> Population: No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10885	Proposed Endangered

CRUSTACEANS

NAME	STATUS
Shasta Crayfish <i>Pacifastacus fortis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8284	Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
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State: CA
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TABLE 1
CNDDDB Report Summary
FRVCSD Water System Improvements; Five-Mile Radius of Project Area
 January 2026

Listed Element	Quadrangle ¹									Status ²
	CA	CM	DA	FRM	HR	LV	OB	PI	TC	
ANIMALS										
American badger				•						SSSC
Archimedes pyrg				•					•	None
Bald eagle	•		•	•	•			•	•	FD, SE, SFP
Bank swallow				•						ST
Bigeye marbled sculpin				•						SSSC
Great Basin rams-horn			•	•						None
Great blue heron				•						None
Greater sandhill crane				•				•		SFP, ST
Green sturgeon – southern DPS							•			FT, SSSC
Hardhead				•	•					SSSC
Kneecap lanx	•			•	•				•	None
Montane peaclam				•	•					None
North American porcupine								•		None
Northwestern pond turtle	•			•	•					FPT, SSSC
Nugget pebblesnail				•	•					None
Oregon snowshoe hare					•					SSSC
Oregon spotted frog				•						FT, SSSC
Osprey	•				•					WL
Prairie falcon						•				WL
Rough sculpin	•			•						SFP, ST
Scalloped juga	•				•					None
Shasta crayfish	•			•	•					FE, SE
Sierra Nevada red fox – southern Cascades DPS								•		ST
Sucker Springs pyrg	•									None
Topaz juga			•							None
Townsend's big-eared bat	•									SSSC
Tricolored blackbird			•	•						SSSC, ST
Western pearlshell					•					None
Western ridged mussel	•			•	•					None
Wolverine				•						FT, SFP, ST
PLANTS										
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop		•						•		SE, 1B.2
Bristly sedge				•						2B.1
Hairy marsh hedge-nettle				•						2B.3

Listed Element	Quadrangle ¹									Status ²
	CA	CM	DA	FRM	HR	LV	OB	PI	TC	
Howell's thelypodium								•		1B.2
Lemmon's milk-vetch				•						1B.2
Long-leaved starwort									•	2B.2
Marsh skullcap				•					•	2B.2
Profuse-flowered pogogyne				•						4.2
Tufted loosestrife				•						2B.3
Water star-grass				•						2B.2
Watershield				•						2B.3

Highlighting denotes the quadrangle in which the project site is located

*Denotes species on the project site

¹QUADRANGLE CODE	
CA Cassel	LV Little Valley
CM Coble Mountain	OB O'Brien
DA Dana	PI Pittville
FRM Fall River Mills	TC Timbered Crater
HR Hogback Ridge	
²STATUS CODES	
Federal	State
FE Federally Listed – Endangered	SFP State Fully Protected
FT Federally Listed – Threatened	SE State Listed – Endangered
FC Federal Candidate Species	ST State Listed – Threatened
FP Federal Proposed Species	SC State Candidate Species
FD Federally Delisted	SD State Delisted
	SSSC State Species of Special Concern
	WL Watch List
Rare Plant Rank	
1A	Plants Presumed Extinct in California
1B	Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
2	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere
3	Plants About Which We Need More Information (<i>A Review List</i>) (generally not considered special-status, unless unusual circumstances warrant)
4	Plants of Limited Distribution (<i>A Watch List</i>) (generally not considered special-status, unless unusual circumstances warrant)
Rare Plant Threat Ranks	
0.1	Seriously Threatened in California
0.2	Fairly Threatened in California
0.3	Not Very Threatened in California

TABLE 2
California Native Plant Society
 Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants
 U.S. Geological Survey's Fall River Mills and Hogback Ridge 7.5-minute Quadrangles

Common Name	Scientific Name	CA Rare Plant Rank	Blooming Period	State Listing Status	Federal Listing Status
Baker cypress	<i>Hesperocyparis bakeri</i>	4.2	–	None	None
Bristly sedge	<i>Carex comosa</i>	2B.1	May- Sep	None	None
Castlegar hawthorne	<i>Crataegus castlegarensis</i>	3	May-Jun (Jul)	None	None
Hairy marsh hedge-nettle	<i>Stachys pilosa</i>	2B.3	Jun-Aug	None	None
Lemmon's milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus lemmonii</i>	1B.2	May-Aug (Sep)	None	None
Long-leaved starwort	<i>Stellaria longifolia</i>	2B.2	May-Aug	None	None
Marsh skullcap	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	2B.2	Jun-Sep	None	None
Profuse-flowered pogogyne	<i>Pogogyne floribunda</i>	4.2	May-Sep (Oct)	None	None
Susanville milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus inversus</i>	4.3	May-Sep	None	None
Tehama navarretia	<i>Navarretia heterandra</i>	4.3	Apr-Jun	None	None
Tracy's eriastrum	<i>Eriastrum tracyi</i>	3.2	May-Jul	Rare	None
Water star-grass	<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>	2B.2	Jul-Oct	None	None
Watershield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	2B.3	Jun-Sep	None	None

Rare Plant Rank	
1A	Plants Presumed Extinct in California
1B	Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
2	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere
3	Plants About Which We Need More Information – A Review List (generally not considered special-status, unless unusual circumstances warrant)
4	Plants of Limited Distribution – A Watch List (generally not considered special-status, unless unusual circumstances warrant)
Rare Plant Threat Rank	
0.1	Seriously Threatened in California
0.2	Fairly Threatened in California
0.3	Not Very Threatened in California

Source: California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2025. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v9.5.1). <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org>. Accessed January 2026.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
FRVCSD Water System Improvements

January 2026

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
PLANTS							
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	SE, 1B.2	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop is an annual herb that occurs in vernal pools, along marshes and swamps, and in mudflats with wet clay soil. This species is reported from 30 to 7,800 feet in elevation. The flowering period is April through August.	No	No	No	Suitable habitat for Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop is not present in or adjacent to the project area, and the species was not observed during the botanical surveys; therefore, the species is not expected to be present in the project site.
Bristly sedge	<i>Carex comosa</i>	2B.1	Bristly sedge is a perennial rhizomatous herb that occurs in coastal prairie, marshes and swamps, or valley and foothill grassland. This species is reported from sea level to 3,300 feet in elevation. The flowering period is May through September.	No	No	No	Suitable habitat for bristly sedge is not present in or adjacent to the project area, and the species was not observed during the botanical surveys; therefore, the species is not expected to be present in the project site.
Hairy marsh hedge-nettle	<i>Stachys pilosa</i>	2B.3	Hairy marsh hedge-nettle is a perennial rhizomatous herb that occurs in mesic sites within meadow/seep and Great Basin scrub habitats. This species is reported between 3,900 and 5,800 feet in elevation. The flowering period is June through August.	No	No	No	Suitable habitat for hairy marsh hedge-nettle is not present in or adjacent to the project area, and the species was not observed during the botanical surveys; therefore, the species is not expected to be present in the project site.
Howell's thelypodium	<i>Thelypodium howellii</i> ssp. <i>howellii</i>	1B.2	Howell's thelypodium is a perennial herb that occurs in seeps and moist alkaline meadows within Great Basin scrub habitat. This species is reported between 3,900 and 6,000 feet in elevation. The flowering period is May through July.	No	No	No	Suitable habitat for Howell's thelypodium is not present in the project area, and the species was not observed during the botanical surveys; therefore, the species is not expected to be present in or adjacent to the project site.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
FRVCSD Water System Improvements

January 2026

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Lemmon's milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus lemmonii</i>	1B.2	Lemmon's milk-vetch is a perennial herb that occurs in meadows, marshes, swamps, and seeps within Great Basin scrub habitats between 3,300 and 7,200 feet in elevation. The flowering period is May through August.	No	No	No	Suitable habitat for Lemmon's milk-vetch is not present in the project area, and the species was not observed during the botanical surveys; therefore, the species is not expected to be present in or adjacent to the project site.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
FRVCSD Water System Improvements

January 2026

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Long-leaved starwort	<i>Stellaria longifolia</i>	2B.2	Long-leaved starwort is a perennial rhizomatous herb that occurs in bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, riparian woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest. The species is reported between 3,000 and 6,000 feet in elevation. The flowering period is May through August.	No	No	No	Suitable habitat for long-leaved starwort is not present in the project area, and the species was not observed during the botanical surveys; therefore, the species is not expected to be present in or adjacent to the project site.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
FRVCS D Water System Improvements

January 2026

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Marsh skullcap	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	2B.2	Marsh skullcap is a perennial rhizomatous herb that occurs in wetlands within meadow/seep, lower montane coniferous forest, and marsh/swamp habitats. The species is reported from sea level to 7,000 feet. The flowering period is June through September.	No	No	No	Suitable habitat for marsh skullcap is not present in the project area, and the species was not observed during the botanical surveys; therefore, the species is not expected to be present in or adjacent to the project site.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
FRVCSD Water System Improvements

January 2026

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Tracy's eriastrum	<i>Eriastrum tracyi</i>	SR, 3.2	Tracy's eriastrum is an annual herb that occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley grassland habitats. The species is reported between 1,000 and 5,900 feet in elevation. The flowering period is primarily in May through July.	Yes	No	No	Suitable habitat for Tracy's eriastrum is present in the general project area; however, this species was not observed during the botanical surveys and would not be present in the project site.
Tufted loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia thyrsiflora</i>	2B.3	Tufted loosestrife is a perennial herb that occurs on lake margins, streamsides, and in wet meadows. The species is reported between 3,200 and 5,500 feet in elevation. The flowering period is May through August.	No	No	No	Suitable habitat for tufted loosestrife is not present in the project area, and the species was not observed during the botanical surveys; therefore, tufted loosestrife is not expected to be present in or adjacent to the project site.
Water star-grass	<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>	2B.2	Water star-grass is an aquatic perennial herb that occurs in still or slow-moving water with a water PH of 7 or greater. The species is reported between 100 and 5,000 feet in elevation. The flowering period is July through October.	No	No	No	Suitable habitat for water star-grass is not present in the project area, and the species was not observed during the botanical surveys; therefore, water star-grass is not expected to be present in or adjacent to the project site.

TABLE 3
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FRVCSD Water System Improvements

January 2026

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Watershield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	2B.3	Watershield is an aquatic perennial rhizomatous herb that occurs in lakes and ponds. The species is reported between sea level and 7,300 feet in elevation. The flowering period is June through September.	No	No	No	Suitable habitat for watershield is not present in the project area, and the species was not observed during the botanical surveys; therefore, watershield is not expected to be present in or adjacent to the project site.
CRUSTACEANS							
Shasta crayfish	<i>Pacifastacus fortis</i>	FE, SE	Shasta crayfish inhabit sections of the Pit River, Fall River, Hat Creek, and tributary streams and springs that are characterized by cool, clear water, low gradient, and a substrate consisting of volcanic rubble on sand and/or gravel.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for Shasta crayfish is present in the project site. Therefore, Shasta crayfish would not be present.
BIRDS							
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FD, SE, SFP	Bald eagles nest in large, old-growth trees or snags in mixed stands near open bodies of water. Adults tend to use the same breeding areas year after year and often use the same nest, though a breeding area may include one or more alternate nests. Bald eagles usually do not begin nesting if human disturbance is evident. In California, the bald eagle nesting season is from February through July.	No	No	No	No suitable nesting habitat for bald eagles is present in the project site and no nests were observed during the biological field survey. Thus, bald eagles are not expected to nest in or adjacent to the project site.
Bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	ST	Bank swallows require vertical banks and cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils near streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, or the ocean for nesting. In California, the bank swallow nesting season is from February through August.	No	No	No	The project area does not contain vertical cliffs essential for bank swallow nesting. Therefore, there is no potential for this species to nest in or adjacent to the project site.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
FRVCS D Water System Improvements

January 2026

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
California condor	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	EPNE, SE, SFP	The California condor is a permanent resident of the semi-arid, rugged mountain ranges surrounding the southern San Joaquin Valley, including the Coast Range from Santa Clara County south to Los Angeles County, the Traverse Ranges, Tehachapi Mountains, and southern Sierra Nevada. Condors roost on cliffs, large trees, and snags. Nesting habitat includes caves, crevices, behind rock slabs, or on large ledges on high sandstone cliffs. An experimental population (Pacific Northwest NEP) has recently been established in Humboldt County and is currently designated the status Experimental Population, Non-Essential.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for California condor is present on the project site. The species is not expected to nest in or adjacent to the project area.
Greater sandhill crane	<i>Antigone canadensis tabida</i>	SFP, ST	Greater sandhill cranes nest in wetland habitats near grain fields in northeastern California. Nests generally consist of large mounds of vegetation in shallow water. Shallow islands bordered by tules and cattails are ideal nesting sites; natural hummocks or muskrat houses may also be used as nest sites.	No	No	No	Although greater sandhill cranes are known to occur in the Fall River Mills area, the project site is not located near wetlands providing nesting habitat for greater sandhill cranes. Therefore, this species is not expected to nest in or adjacent to the project site.
Northern spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	FT, ST	Northern spotted owls inhabit dense, old-growth, multi-layered mixed conifer, redwood, and Douglas-fir forests from sea level to approximately 7,600 feet in elevation. Northern spotted owls typically nest in tree cavities, the broken tops of trees, or in snags. The nesting season is March through June.	No	No	No	No old-growth forest or potentially suitable nesting trees/snags are present in the project area. Thus, the spotted owl would not nest in or adjacent to the project site.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
FRVCSD Water System Improvements

January 2026

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	SSSC, ST	Tricolored blackbirds are colonial nesters and generally nest near open water. Nesting areas must be large enough to support a minimum colony of about 50 pairs. Tricolored blackbirds generally construct nests in dense cattails or tules, although they can also nest in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, and tall herbs. The breeding season is March 15 to August 10.	No	No	No	Fresh emergent and riparian vegetation along the banks of the Fall River near Bridge Street provide suitable nesting habitat for tricolored blackbirds; however, improvements on Bridge Street are limited to replacing a waterline in the roadway. Thus, tricolored blackbirds would not be adversely affected by project implementation.
AMPHIBIANS							
Oregon spotted frog	<i>Rana pretiosa</i>	FT, SSSC	Oregon spotted frogs are typically found in or near a perennial body of water that includes zones of shallow water and abundant emergent or floating aquatic plants, which the frogs use as basking sites and for escape cover. The frog prefers large, warm marshes (approximate minimum size of 9 acres), and is thought to be extirpated from California.	No	No	No	The Oregon spotted frog is presumed extirpated from California with the exception of potential isolated populations in the Warner Mountains in Modoc County. The Oregon spotted frog would thus not be present.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
FRVCSD Water System Improvements

January 2026

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
REPTILES							
Northwestern pond turtle	<i>Emys marmorata</i>	FPT, SSSC	The northwestern pond turtle associates with permanent or nearly permanent water in a variety of habitats. This turtle is typically found in quiet water environments. Pond turtles require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, or open mud banks, and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat for egg-laying. Nesting and courtship occur during spring. Nests are generally constructed within 500 feet of a waterbody, but some nests have been found up to 1,200 feet away. Pond turtles leave aquatic sites in the fall and overwinter in uplands nearby. Pond turtles return to aquatic sites in spring.	No	No	No	Northwestern pond turtles are known to occur in the Fall and Pit Rivers in the project area. However, no in-water work or work in upland areas adjacent to the Rivers would occur. Thus, this species would not be adversely affected by project implementation.

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FRVCS Water System Improvements

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INSECTS							
Monarch butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	FPT	The western population of monarch butterflies overwinters on the California Coast, Baja California, and to some extent the central Mexico mountains. The butterflies leave their winter habitats in February and March, and reach the northern limits of their range in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Nevada, in early to mid-June. Eggs are laid singly on milkweed plants within their breeding range. Once hatched, larva reach the adult stage in 20 to 35 days; most adults live 2 to 5 weeks. Several generations can be produced within one season, with the last generation beginning migration to their overwintering range in August and September, where they live between 6 and 9 months before migrating north.	No	No	No	Monarch butterflies rely on milkweed plants for reproduction, and on various flowering species for nectar as adults. No milkweeds were observed in the project area during the botanical survey, nor does the project site possess an abundance of floral resources. Although monarch butterflies may migrate through the area, they would not be affected by project implementation.
Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee	<i>Bombus suckleyi</i>	FPE, SCE	In California, Suckley's cuckoo bumble bees are limited to the Klamath Mountains. The bee is a social parasite that has only been documented to reproduce successfully in colonies of western bumble bees. Females emerge in late May, forage primarily on species of composites, and search for a suitable host bumble bee nest. Very little is known about overwintering sites utilized by the species, although generally, bumble bee females overwinter in soft, disturbed soil or under leaf litter or other debris.	No	No	No	A range map showing the maximum geographic extent of Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee is provided on the California State Geoportal (last updated April 15, 2025). The project site is outside the mapped range of Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee. Therefore, the species is not expected to occur on the project site and would not be affected by project implementation.

TABLE 3
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FRVCS Water System Improvements

January 2026

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FISH							
Bigeye marbled sculpin	<i>Cottus klamathensis macrops</i>	SSSC	Bigeye marbled sculpins generally inhabit large, clear, cold, spring-fed streams in the Pit River and Fall River basins, and are occasionally found in reservoirs. Bigeye marbled sculpins are often found in areas with aquatic vegetation and coarse substrates.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for bigeye marbled sculpin is present in the project site. Thus, this species would not be adversely affected by project implementation.
Green sturgeon - southern DPS	<i>Acipenser medirostris pop. 1</i>	FT, SSSC	The green sturgeon is an anadromous fish that spawns in large rivers. In California, green sturgeon spawn primarily in the Klamath and Trinity rivers, but a small number is known to spawn in the Sacramento River. Most spawning in the Sacramento River occurs above Hamilton City, and may range as far north as Keswick Dam. Spawning in the Sacramento River occurs between March and July, when water temperatures are 8° to 14°C. Spawning occurs in deep (greater than three meters) water with a swift current. Preferred spawning substrate is large cobble, but may include clean sand to bedrock.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat exists within the project area for the green sturgeon. Therefore, green sturgeons are not present within the project site.
Hardhead	<i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i>	SSSC	Hardhead inhabit low to mid-elevation streams in the Sacramento River, San Joaquin River, and Russian River watersheds. Hardhead spawn in clear, deep pools, with rock substrate and low water flow.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for hardhead is present in or adjacent to the project site. Thus, this species would not be adversely affected by project implementation.

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Rough sculpin	<i>Cottus asperimus</i>	SFP, ST	Rough sculpins are restricted to the Hat Creek and Fall River drainages, as well as the Pit River, from Lake Britton to just downstream of the Pit 1 Powerhouse. Rough sculpins are generally found in large spring-fed streams where water is cool, deep, rapidly flowing, and clear. This sculpin is often found in areas with gravel or sand bottoms and beds of aquatic vegetation. Nests are constructed in a variety of habitats, including riffles, pools, and in the vicinity of springs.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for rough sculpin is present in or adjacent to the project site. Thus, this species would not be adversely affected by project implementation.
MAMMALS							
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	SSSC	American badgers are most commonly found in grassland, shrubsteppe, desert, dry forest, parkland, and agricultural areas. Badgers dig burrows in dry, sandy soil, usually in areas with sparse overstory.	No	No	No	The project area has a high level of human activity, which minimizes the potential for American badgers to be present. Additionally, a field survey did not detect any evidence of the species' presence. Therefore, American badgers are not expected to occur in or adjacent to the project site.

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FRVCSD Water System Improvements

January 2026

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Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	FE, SE	Gray wolves are habitat generalists and populations can be found in any type of habitat in the Northern Hemisphere from about 20° latitude to the polar ice pack. Key components of preferred wolf habitat include a year-round abundance of natural prey, secluded denning and rendezvous sites, and sufficient space with minimal human disturbance. Den sites are often near water, and are usually elevated to detect approaching enemies. Wolf packs establish and defend territories that may range from 20 to 400 square miles. Wolves travel over large areas to hunt, and may cover as much as 30 miles in a day. Young wolves may disperse several hundred miles to seek out a mate or to establish their own pack.	No	No	No	Although gray wolves can travel approximately 30 miles each day, and could potentially stray near the project sites, they would not breed, den, or otherwise use the project sites on a consistent basis given the extent of human activity in the area.
Oregon snowshoe hare	<i>Lepus americanus klamathensis</i>	SSSC	Oregon snowshoe hares primarily inhabit boreal forests and upper montane forests, typically favoring dense shrub layers. The species has also been found to inhabit mature conifers, immature conifers, cedar swamps, and brush patches of dense shrub.	No	No	No	The project area does not contain suitable habitat for the Oregon snowshoe hare; therefore, this species is not expected to be present in or adjacent to the study area.
Sierra Nevada red fox – southern Cascades DPS	<i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>	ST	The Sierra Nevada red fox inhabits remote mountainous areas where encounters with humans are rare. Preferred habitat appears to be red fir and lodgepole pine forests in the subalpine and alpine zones of the Sierra Nevada. This species may hunt in forest openings, meadows, and barren rocky areas associated with its high elevation habitats.	No	No	No	The project area does not contain suitable habitat for the Sierra Nevada red fox; therefore, this species is not expected to be present in or adjacent to the study area.

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Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
FRVCS Water System Improvements

January 2026

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	SSSC	Townsend's big-eared bat is found in a variety of habitats from sea level to upper montane coniferous forest and may be found in any season. The species is most abundant in mesic habitats. The bat requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other cave-like human-made structures for roosting. This bat is especially sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites, and a single disturbance event may result in abandonment of the roost site.	No	No	No	Although Townsend's big-eared bats may forage in the project area, no suitable roosting habitat is present. Townsend's big-eared bat would not be adversely affected by project implementation.
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	FT, SFP, ST	Wolverines are dependent on areas in high mountains, near the tree-line, where conditions are cold year-round and snow cover persists well into May. Females use birthing dens that are excavated in snow. Persistent, stable snow greater than 1.5 meters deep appears to be a requirement for birthing dens. Birthing dens may occur on rocky sites, such as north-facing boulder talus or subalpine cirques. Wolverines are very sensitive to human activities and often abandon den sites in response to human disturbance.	No	No	No	Due to environmental conditions and the high level of human activity in the project area, the wolverine is not expected to be present in the project area.

¹ Status Codes

Federal:

EPNE Experimental Population Non-Essential
FD Federal Delisted
FE Federally Listed – Endangered
FT Federally Listed – Threatened
FPE Federally Proposed Endangered
FPT Federally Proposed Threatened

State:

SCE State Candidate Endangered
SE State Listed - Endangered
SFP State Fully Protected
SSSC State Species of Special Concern
ST State Listed - Threatened

Rare Plant Rank

1A Plants Presumed Extinct in California
1B Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
2A Presumed Extirpated in California, but More Common Elsewhere
2B Rare or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere

Rare Plant Threat Rank

0.1 Seriously Threatened in California
0.2 Fairly Threatened in California
0.3 Not Very Threatened in California

VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED
Fall River Valley CSD Water System Improvements
August 14, 2024, and May 23, 2025

Alismataceae

Alisma triviale

Amaranthaceae

Amaranthus powellii

Apiaceae

Lomatium sp.

Lomatium bicolor var. *leptocarpum*

Perideridia oregana

Apocynaceae

Vinca major

Asteraceae

Achillea millefolium

Achyrochaena mollis

Agoseris heterophylla var. *heterophylla*

Artemisia arbuscula

Artemisia ludoviciana subsp. *incompta*

Balsamorhiza hookeri

Blepharipappus scaber

Centaurea cyanus

Centaurea solstitialis

Cichorium intybus

Crepis sp.

Crepis occidentalis

Ericameria nauseosa

Erigeron inornatus var. *inornatus*

Grindelia nana

Lactuca serriola

Madia sp.

Matricaria discoidea

Psilocarphus brevissimus var. *brevissimus*

Psilocarphus oregonus

Rigiopappus leptocladus

Taraxacum officinale

Tragopogon dubius

Tripleurospermum inordinatum

Wyethia mollis

Boraginaceae

Amsinckia sp.

Plagiobothrys stipitatus var. *micranthus*

Brassicaceae

Capsella bursa-pastoris

Descurainia sophia

Lepidium sp.

Lepidium campestre

Lepidium perfoliatum

Thlaspi arvense

Chenopodiaceae

Chenopodium spp.

Salsola tragus

Water Plantain Family

Water plantain

Amaranth Family

Green amaranth

Carrot Family

Lomatium

Slender fruited lomatium

Oregon yampah

Dogbane Family

Greater periwinkle

Sunflower Family

Common yarrow

Blow-wives

Mountain dandelion

Low sagebrush

White sagebrush

Hooker's balsam root

Blepharipappus

Bachelor's button

Yellow star thistle

Chicory

Hawksbeard

Western hawksbeard

Rubber rabbitbrush

California rayless fleabane

Idaho gumweed

Prickly lettuce

Tarweed

Pineapple weed

Dwarf woolly marbles

Oregon woollyheads

Wire weed

Common dandelion

Yellow salsify

False mayweed

Woolly mule ears

Borage Family

Fiddleneck

Small popcorn-flower

Mustard Family

Shepherd's purse

Flixweed

Peppergrass

English peppergrass

Round-leaved peppergrass

Fanweed

Goosefoot Family

Goosefoot

Russian thistle

VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED
Fall River Valley CSD Water System Improvements

Convolvulaceae

Convolvulus arvensis

Cupressaceae

Calocedrus decurrens
Juniperus occidentalis

Ericaceae

Arctostaphylos patula

Fabaceae

Acmispon denticulatus
Lathyrus latifolius
Lotus corniculatus
Lupinus argenteus var. *heteranthus*
Lupinus bicolor
Lupinus lepidus
Medicago sativa
Melilotus albus
Melilotus indicus
Robinia pseudoacacia
Thermopsis californica var. *argentata*
Trifolium glomeratum
Trifolium hirtum
Trifolium retusum
Vicia villosa

Fagaceae

Quercus kelloggii

Geraniaceae

Erodium cicutarium

Heliotropiaceae

Heliotropium europaeum

Hydrophyllaceae

Phacelia heterophylla subsp. *virgata*

Hypericaceae

Hypericum perforatum

Juncaceae

Juncus bufonius
Juncus tenuis

Malvaceae

Malva neglecta

Onagraceae

Clarkia gracilis subsp. *gracilis*
Epilobium brachycarpum

Orobanchaceae

Castilleja attenuata
Castilleja lacera
Castilleja tenuis

Morning Glory Family

Bindweed

Cypress Family

Incense-cedar
Western juniper

Heath Family

Green-leaved manzanita

Legume Family

Riverbar birds-foot trefoil
Perennial sweet pea
Birdsfoot trefoil
Silvery lupine
Bicolored lupine
Dwarf lupine
Alfalfa
White sweetclover
Indian sweetclover
Black locust
Silvery false-lupine
Sessile-headed clover
Rose clover
Teasel clover
Hairy vetch

Oak Family

California black oak

Geranium Family

Red-stemmed filaree

Heliotrope Family

European pulsey

Waterleaf Family

Vari-leaf phacelia

St. John's-wort Family

Klamath weed

Rush Family

Toad rush
Slender rush

Mallow Family

Common mallow

Evening-Primrose Family

Slender clarkia
Tall annual willowherb

Broom-rape Family

Valley tassels
Cut-leaved owl clover
Hairy owl-clover

VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED
Fall River Valley CSD Water System Improvements

Papaveraceae

Eschscholzia californica

Poppy Family

California poppy

Pinaceae

Pinus jeffreyi

Pinus ponderosa

Pine Family

Jeffrey pine

Ponderosa pine

Plantaginaceae

Plantago lanceolata

Veronica peregrina subsp. *xalapensis*

Plantain Family

English plantain

Purslane speedwell

Poaceae

Aegilops cylindrica

Alopecurus pratensis

Bromus racemosus

Bromus tectorum

Deschampsia danthonioides

Echinochloa colona

Echinochloa crus-galli

Elymus caput-medusae

Elymus triticoides

Eragrostis pectinacea var. *pectinacea*

Festuca bromoides

Festuca myuros

Hordeum marinum subsp. *gussoneanum*

Hordeum murinum

Phalaris sp.

Poa annua

Poa bulbosa

Poa pratensis subsp. *pratensis*

Secale cereale

Triticum aestivum

Grass Family

Jointed goatgrass

Meadow foxtail

Smooth brome

Downy brome

Annual hairgrass

Jungle rice

Barnyard grass

Medusahead

Alkali ryegrass

Purple lovegrass

Six-weeks fescue

Foxtail fescue

Mediterranean barley

Foxtail barley

Canary grass

Annual bluegrass

Bulbous bluegrass

Kentucky bluegrass

Rye

Wheat

Polemoniaceae

Navarretia heterandra

Phlox Family

Tehama navarretia

Polygonaceae

Eriogonum nudum

Eriogonum umbellatum var. *dumosum*

Polygonum aviculare

Polygonum polygaloides var. *confertiflorum*

Rumex sp. (*kernerii*?)

Rumex crispus

Buckwheat Family

Naked buckwheat

Many-flowered sulphur flower

Common knotweed

Knotweed

Dock

Curly dock

Ranunculaceae

Myosurus minimus

Ranunculus testiculatus

Buttercup Family

Common mousetail

Curvseed butterwort

Rhamnaceae

Ceanothus cuneatus var. *cuneatus*

Buckthorn Family

Buckbrush

Rosaceae

Malus pumila

Prunus subcordata

Purshia tridentata

Rose Family

Apple

Sierra plum

Antelope bush

VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED
Fall River Valley CSD Water System Improvements

Salicaceae

Populus sp. (horticultural)

Sapindaceae

Acer negundo

Scrophulariaceae

Verbascum blattaria

Solanaceae

Nicotiana acuminata var. *multiflora*

Themidaceae

Dipterostemon capitatus subsp. *capitatus*

Ulmaceae

Ulmus parviflora

Valerianaceae

Plectritis sp.

Viburnaceae

Sambucus nigra subsp. *caerulea*

Viscaceae

Phoradendron bolleanum

Zygophyllaceae

Tribulus terrestris

Willow Family

Poplar

Soapberry Family

Box elder

Snapdragon Family

Moth mullein

Nightshade Family

Many-flowered tobacco

Brodiaea Family

Blue dicks

Elm Family

Chinese elm

Valerian Family

Plectritis

Elderberry Family

Blue elderberry

Mistletoe Family

Dense mistletoe

Caltrop Family

Puncture vine