

Appendix C

Special-Status Species Evaluated for
the Tahoe Cross-Country Lodge
Replacement and Expansion Project

Table C-1 Special-Status Species Evaluated for the Tahoe Cross-County Lodge Replacement and Expansion Project

Species	Regulatory Status ¹		Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur or Be Affected in the Proposed Project Site or Alternative A Site ²
	Federal/TRPA	State/Other		
Botanical Species				
Galena Creek rockcress <i>Arabis rigidissima</i> var. <i>demota</i>	SI	CRPR-1B	Rocky areas along edges of conifer and/or aspen stands. Usually found on moderate to steep northerly aspects in moisture accumulating microsites; 7,400–8,400 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. The project area is located below the elevation range of this species. Suitable upper montane habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Threetip sagebrush <i>Artemisia tripartita</i> ssp. <i>tripartita</i>	—	CRPR-2B	Openings in upper montane coniferous forest, on rocky/volcanic soils; 7,200–8,530 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable upper montane habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Tiehm's rock cress <i>Boechera tiehmii</i>	—	CRPR-1B	Granitic alpine boulder and rock fields; 9,700 to 12,000 ft. elev.	None. The project area is located below the elevation range of this species; no alpine rocky habitats present.
Tulare rockcress <i>Boechera tularensis</i>	—	CRPR-1B	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps in lower montane and upper montane coniferous forest; 4,200 to 10,700 ft. elev.	None. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable alpine and upper montane habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Upswept moonwort <i>Botrychium ascendens</i>	—	CRPR-2B	Wet or moist soils, mostly of meadows and riparian areas in lower montane coniferous forest; 5,000–10,200 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Scalloped moonwort <i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	—	CRPR-2B	Bogs, fens, meadows, and seeps, in upper montane coniferous forest, primarily moist meadows near creeks; 4,000–11,000 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Common moonwort <i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	—	CRPR-2B	Wet or moist soils, mostly of meadows, seeps, and springs in subalpine and upper montane coniferous forest; 6,400–11,200 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Mingan moonwort <i>Botrychium minganense</i>	—	CRPR-2B	Wet or moist soils, mostly of riparian areas, small streams, or fens in upper and lower montane coniferous forest; 5,000–10,000 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Western goblin <i>Botrychium montanum</i>	—	CRPR-2B	Wet or moist soils, mostly of meadows and seeps in upper and lower montane coniferous forest; 5,000–7,000 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Davy's sedge <i>Carex davyi</i>	–	CRPR-1B	Subalpine and upper montane coniferous forests; 4,800–10,600 ft. elev.	Moderate. Although no known documentation of Davy's sedge occurs in the project vicinity, conifer forest habitat on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site is degraded, and the presence of Davy's

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				sedge would be unusual, a detailed habitat assessment or focused surveys for this species on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site have not been conducted. Therefore, this analysis conservatively assumes Davy's sedge could potentially occur on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site, because of the presence of conifer forest.
Woolly-fruited sedge <i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>	–	CRPR-2B	Bogs and fens, and lake margin marshes and swamps at elevations; of 1,980-6,850 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Mud sedge <i>Carex limosa</i>	–	CRPR-2B	Upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (in floating bogs and soggy meadows, often at edges of lakes); 4,000–9,000 ft. elev.	Low. Boggy habitats preferred by this species are not present.
Tahoe draba <i>Draba asterophora</i> var. <i>asterophora</i>	SI	CRPR-1B	Alpine boulder and rock fell field in rock crevices and open granite talus slopes, subalpine coniferous forest, usually on northeast-facing slopes; 8,200–10,500 ft. elev.	None. No documented occurrences in the project vicinity. Project site is located below the elevation range of this species. No suitable habitat present.
Cup Lake draba <i>Draba asterophora</i> var. <i>macrocarpa</i>	SI	CRPR-1B	Subalpine coniferous forest on steep, gravelly or rocky slopes; 8,200–9,200 ft. elev.	None. No documented occurrences in the project vicinity. Project site is located below the elevation range of this species. No suitable habitat present.
Mineral King draba <i>Draba cruciate</i>	—	CRPR-1B	Subalpine coniferous forest, on gravelly soils, 8,200 – 10,900 ft elev.	None. No documented occurrences in the project vicinity. Project site is located below the elevation range of this species. No suitable habitat present.
Starved daisy <i>Erigeron miser</i>	—	CRPR-2B	Cracks or clefts in granite outcrops; 6,000–8,500 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable rocky outcrop microsites within upper montane habitat are not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Jack's wild buckwheat <i>Eriogonum luteolum</i> var. <i>saltuarium</i>	—	CRPR-1B	Great Basin scrub, upper montane coniferous forest on sandy, granitic soils, 5,600 -7,900 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in project vicinity or elsewhere in Placer County.
Donner Pass buckwheat <i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>torreyanum</i>	—	CRPR-1B	Highly erosive, shallow, rocky volcanic soils with sparse vegetation; 6,000–8,600 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable upper montane habitat not present on site.
American manna grass <i>Glyceria grandis</i>	–	CRPR-2	Bog, fens, meadows, seeps, marshes, and swamps; streambanks and lake margins; 50-6,500 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.

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Blandow's bog moss <i>Helodium blandowii</i>	—	CRPR-2B	Bogs and fens with calcareous groundwater in subalpine coniferous forest; 5,000-9,500 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Short-leaved hulsea <i>Hulsea brevifolia</i>	—	CRPR-1B	Upper and lower montane coniferous forest, primarily red fir forests, on volcanic or granitic gravel or sand, or on slate; 4,200-10,500 ft. elev.	Moderate. Although no known documentation of short-leaved hulsea occurs in the project vicinity, conifer forest habitat on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site is degraded, and the presence of short-leaved hulsea would be unusual, a detailed habitat assessment or focused surveys for this species on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site have not been conducted. Therefore, this analysis conservatively assumes short-leaved hulsea could potentially occur on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site, because of the presence of conifer forest.
Plumas ivesia <i>Ivesia sericoleuca</i>	—	CRPR-1B	Vernally wet portions of meadows and alkali flats, and in vernal pools within sagebrush scrub or lower montane coniferous forest, often on volcanic soils; 4,300-7,200 ft.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site. Species occurs west of the project area in Martis Valley.
Santa Lucia dwarf rush <i>Juncus luciensis</i>	—	CRPR-1B	Wet, sandy soils in riparian habitats, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools within chaparral, sagebrush scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest; 1,000-6,700 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Long-petaled lewisia <i>Lewisia longipetala</i>	SI	CRPR-1B	Northerly exposures on slopes and ridge tops in alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest; often found near the margins of persistent snow banks in wet soils 8,200–9,400 ft. elev.	None. No documented occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site; and, the site is located below the elevation range of this species.
Broad-nerved hump-moss <i>Meesia uliginosa</i>	—	CRPR-2B	Bogs and fens, and permanently wet meadows, typically spring fed, in subalpine and upper montane coniferous forest; 4,200–8,200 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Whitebark pine <i>Pinus albicaulis</i>	FC	—	Thin, rocky, cold soils at or near timberline in subalpine forests; 7,000-12,000 ft. elev.	None. No suitable habitat is present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site. The proposed Project site or Alternative A site is located below the elevation range of this species.
Alder buckthorn <i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	—	CRPR-2B	Meadows, seeps, and riparian scrub within lower and upper montane coniferous forests; 4,500-7,000 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.

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Tahoe yellow cress <i>Rorippa subumbellata</i>	SI	CE, CRPR-1B	Decomposed granitic beaches on Lake Tahoe; species is endemic to Lake Tahoe Basin beaches; 6,217–6,234 ft. elev.	None. Species only occurs on beaches of Lake Tahoe.
Marsh skullcap <i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	—	CRPR-2B	Meadows, seeps, marshes, and swamps in sunny openings in lower montane coniferous forest; 0–7,000 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Munro's desert mallow <i>Sphaeralcea munroana</i>	—	CRPR-2B	Sagebrush scrub; 6,560 ft. elev.	Low. No known occurrences in the project vicinity. Suitable great basin scrub habitat for this species is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Fish				
Cui-ui <i>Chasmistes cujus</i>	E	—	Occurs in Pyramid Lake, spawns in lower Truckee River.	None. Project area is outside of the known range of this species.
Lahontan Lake tui chub <i>Gila bicolor pectinifer</i>	—	C-SSC	Pelagic fish that feed on zooplankton in the open water of Lake Tahoe.	None. No suitable aquatic habitat is present. Species occurs in Lake Tahoe; spawns in shallow near-shore environments with aquatic vegetation.
Lahontan cutthroat trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi</i>	FT, SI	—	Only trout species native to lakes and streams in the Tahoe Basin. Found in both lake and stream habitats, but spawn in stream environments. Lahontan cutthroat trout (LCT) requires gravels and riffles for spawning and generally does not persist or occur with nonnative salmonids.	None. No aquatic habitats are present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Delta smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	FT	C-SE	Upper estuarine areas in or just upstream of the mixing zone between fresh and salt water in the San Francisco Bay-Delta.	None. Outside of the known range of the species.
Central Valley steelhead <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	FT	—	Anadromous or resident inland; rivers in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valley and their tributaries; needs cold water and gravel substrates.	None. Outside of the known range of the species.
Amphibians				
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog <i>Rana sierrae</i>	FE	C-ST	Occurs in upper elevation lakes, ponds, bogs, and slow-moving alpine streams. Most Sierra Nevada populations are found between 6,000–12,000 feet elevation. Almost	None. No aquatic habitats are present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site. The only known population in the Tahoe Basin occurs at Hell Hole bog, in the southern end of the Lake Tahoe Basin,

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			always found within 3.280853 feet of water, and associated with montane riparian habitats in lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, Jeffrey pine, sugar pine, white fir, whitebark pine, and wet meadow vegetation types. Alpine lakes inhabited by mountain yellow-legged frogs generally have grassy or muddy margin habitat, although below treeline sandy and rocky shores may be preferred. Suitable stream habitat can be highly variable, from high gradient streams with plunge pools and waterfalls, to low gradient sections through alpine meadows. Low-gradient streams are preferred because breeding and tadpole development cannot occur in streams with fast-moving water. Small streams are generally unoccupied and have no potential breeding locations because of the lack of depth for overwintering and refuge. Although Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frogs have been observed successfully breeding in shallow locations less than 7 feet deep, typically depth is an important factor for breeding locations since adults and larvae require overwintering habitat. For up to nine months, adults and larvae will live/hibernate below ice, or in nonfrozen portions of ponds or lakes, so adequate depth (greater than 2 m) is necessary to avoid having the pond or lake freeze through.	over 25 miles south of the proposed Project site or Alternative A site. The closest known population is outside of the Tahoe Basin in the vicinity of Five Lakes near Squaw Valley. There are also limited records of the species on the Tahoe National Forest, with the largest known population in the Soda Springs area more than 12 miles northwest of the proposed Project site or Alternative A site. Suitable breeding and wintering habitat necessary for persistence of a population includes perennial waters of sufficient depth to avoid freezing.
Yosemite toad <i>Bufo canorus</i>	FT	C-SSC	Endemic California toad found in wet meadows between 4,000 and 12,000 feet in the Sierra Nevada from Alpine County south to Fresno County.	None. Project area is outside of the known range for the species.
Birds				
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	SI	C-SSC	In the Sierra Nevada, this species generally requires mature conifer forests with large trees, snags, downed logs, dense canopy cover, and open understories for nesting; aspen stands also are used for nesting. Foraging habitat includes forests with dense to moderately open overstories and open understories	Low. Goshawk detections and nesting have been documented west and north of the proposed Project site or Alternative A site, but no suitable breeding habitat is present on the site. The proposed Project site or Alternative A site is not located within a TRPA-designated goshawk disturbance zone. Goshawk could occasionally forage or perch within, or otherwise move through, the project area; however, goshawk use of the

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			interspersed with meadows, brush patches, riparian areas, or other natural or artificial openings. Goshawks reuse old nest structures and maintain alternate nest sites.	project area is not expected due to marginal forest conditions and high disturbance levels.
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	BGEPA ,SI	C-FP	Mountains and foothills throughout California. Nest on cliffs and escarpments or in tall trees.	Low. Golden eagle nests within the Lake Tahoe Basin, however this species generally prefers to nest on or near rock outcrops and cliffs, and prefers more open habitats for foraging than occurs on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site
Long-eared owl <i>Asio otus</i>	—	C-SSC	Found in a variety of habitat types throughout its range. Nest in woodland, forest, and open settings (e.g., grassland, shrub-steppe, and desert). Occupy wooded and nonwooded areas that support relatively dense vegetation (e.g., trees, shrubs) adjacent to or within larger open areas such as grasslands or meadows (i.e., habitat edges) (Bloom 1994; Marks, Evans, and Holt 1994). This species also has been documented breeding in contiguous conifer forest habitat with heavy mistletoe infestation (Bull, Wright, and Henjum 1989). Trees and shrubs used for nesting and roosting include oaks, willows, cottonwoods, conifers, and junipers (Marks, Evans, and Holt 1994).	Low (Nesting). Habitat with some attributes suitable for this species are present (wooded areas); however, species is not known to nest on or near the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	FT	C-ST	Willow and cottonwood riparian habitats along the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers in the Central Valley of California.	None. Outside of the known range of the species, and no suitable riparian forest present in the project area.
Olive-sided flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	—	C-SSC	Summer resident and migrant that breeds primarily in late-succession conifer forest with open canopy. Species prefers to forage near forest openings or edges.	Low. Olive-sided flycatcher is not uncommon in the Tahoe Basin; however, optimal nesting habitat (mature conifer forest) is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Yellow warbler <i>Setophaga petechia</i>	—	C-SSC	In the Sierra Nevada, yellow warbler typically breeds in wet areas with dense riparian vegetation. Breeding habitats primarily include willow patches in montane meadows, and riparian scrub and woodland dominated by willow, cottonwood, aspen, or alder with dense understory cover. Localized breeding has been	Low. Suitable riparian habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.

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			documented in more xeric sites including chaparral, wild rose (<i>Rosa</i> spp.) thickets, and young conifer stands (Siegel and DeSante 1999, RHJV 2004).	
Willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii brewsteri</i>	—	C-SE	In the Sierra Nevada, suitable habitat typically consists of montane meadows that support riparian deciduous shrubs (particularly willows) and remain wet through the nesting season (i.e., midsummer). Important characteristics of suitable meadows include a high water table that results in standing or slow-moving water, or saturated soils (e.g., “swampy” conditions) during the breeding season; abundant riparian deciduous shrub cover (particularly willow); and riparian shrub structure with moderate to high foliar density that is uniform from the ground to the shrub canopy. Most breeding occurrences are in meadows larger than 19 acres, but the average size of occupied meadows is approximately 80 acres. Although less common in the Sierra Nevada, riparian habitat along streams also can function as suitable habitat for willow flycatcher. However, those areas must support the hydrologic and vegetation characteristics described for suitable meadows (e.g., standing or slow-moving water, and abundant and dense riparian vegetation).	Low. No riparian areas that contain the necessary hydrology and floodplain characteristics to provide suitable breeding habitat for willow flycatcher are present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	TRPA	C- FP	Nest and roost on protected ledges of high cliffs, usually adjacent to water bodies and wetlands that support abundant avian prey.	Low. Suitable nesting habitat not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site. Nesting has not been documented in the project vicinity.
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	De-listed; SI	C-SE, C-FP	Use ocean shorelines, lake margins, and river courses for both nesting and wintering. Most nests are within 1 mile of water, in large trees with open branches. Roost communally in winter.	Low. Bald eagle does not nest on or near the proposed Project site or Alternative A site. This species is known to nest in only two areas of the Tahoe Basin (Emerald Bay and Marlette Lake), which are several miles from the project area. Bald eagle is not expected to use the proposed Project site or Alternative A site due to the lack of foraging habitat (no large waterbodies or streams). Any bald eagle occurrence and habitat use in the area would be most likely during winter, when the species is more abundant in the Tahoe region.

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Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	TRPA	—	Associated with large fish-bearing waters. Nest usually within 0.25 mile of fish-producing water, but may nest up to 1.5 miles from water. In the Tahoe Basin, osprey nests are distributed primarily along the Lake Tahoe shoreline, at the northern portion of the east shore and southern portion of the west shore. Other osprey nest sites in the Tahoe Basin occur along the shorelines of smaller lakes (e.g., Fallen Leaf Lake) and in forest uplands up to 1.5 miles from lakes.	Low. Osprey nests and forages in suitable habitat throughout the Tahoe region; however, osprey is not known to nest on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site. An osprey nest site is located approximately 0.25 mile northeast of Site A. This nest site was not documented as active in recent years (TRPA mapping). The TRPA Code requires a nondegradation standard for habitat within a 0.25-mile buffer zone (“disturbance zone”) around active and inactive osprey nest sites in nonurban Plan Areas. The edge of this 0.25-mile osprey disturbance zone intersects just inside the northeast-corner boundary of Site A along Country Club Drive. This small area includes the driveway entrance to the existing lodge, the shoulder of Country Club Drive, and some disturbed upland vegetation, and is not suitable for osprey nesting or foraging. Any potential use of the proposed Project site or Alternative A site by osprey would be limited due to the presence of more suitable habitat located nearby on Lake Tahoe.
Great gray owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	—	C-SE	Found in Central Sierra mature mixed conifer forests near meadows. Scattered along the west slope of the Sierra, between 4,500 and 7,500 feet elevation, from Plumas County to Yosemite National Park.	None. Suitable habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site, and the species has not been documented in the vicinity.
California spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	—	C-SSC	Occur in several forest vegetation types including mixed conifer, ponderosa pine, red fir, and montane hardwood. Nesting habitat is generally characterized by dense canopy closure (i.e., greater than 70 percent) with medium to large trees and multistoried stands (i.e., at least two canopy layers). Foraging habitat can include intermediate to late-successional forest with greater than 40 percent canopy cover.	Low. Spotted owl detections and nesting have been documented west and north of the proposed Project site or Alternative A site, but no suitable breeding or foraging habitat is present on the site.
Mammals				
Sierra Nevada mountain beaver <i>Aplodontia rufa californica</i>	—	C-SSC	Uses riparian habitats with soft, deep soils for burrowing, lush growth of preferred food sources such as willow and alder, and a variety of herbaceous species for bedding material. Vegetation types preferred include wet meadows and willow-alder-dominated riparian corridors typically near water	Low. No suitable riparian habitat is present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.

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			sources. Suitable riparian habitats are characterized by dense growth of small deciduous trees and shrubs near permanent water. Mountain beaver is generally solitary, except during its short breeding season; beavers spend a high proportion of their time in extensive underground burrow systems with multiple openings, tunnels, and food caches.	
Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare <i>Lepus americanus tahoensis</i> .	—	C-SSC	In the Sierra Nevada, found in boreal zones, typically inhabiting riparian communities with thickets of deciduous trees and shrubs such as willows and alders.	Low. Riparian or other high-quality habitats are not present, and the species has not been reported in the project vicinity.
California wolverine <i>Gulo gulo luteus</i>	FPT	C-ST, C-FP	Inhabit upper montane and alpine habitats of Sierra Nevada, Cascades, Klamath, and north Coast Ranges. Need water source and denning sites. Rarely seen. Sensitive to human disturbance.	Low. Suitable habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site, and there have been very few documented occurrences in the region.
Mule deer <i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	SI	—	Year-long resident or elevational migrant that prefer a wide distribution of various-aged vegetation for cover, meadow, and forest openings, and free water. In the Sierra Nevada, early to mid-successional forests, woodlands, and riparian and brush habitats are preferred because of the greater diversity of shrubby vegetation and woody cover. In addition to forage, vegetative cover is critical for thermoregulation. Suitable habitats include a mosaic of vegetation such as forest or meadow openings, dense woody thickets and brush, edge habitat, and riparian areas. Fawning habitat, used by does during birth and by newborn fawns, is of critical importance for reproductive success. A diversity of thermal cover, hiding cover, succulent forage, and water are needed during fawning. Optimal deer fawning habitat has been described as having moderate to dense shrub cover near forest cover and water, such as riparian zones. A source of surface water (e.g., creek or river) is especially important to mule deer. Typical fawning habitat varies in size, but an area of 5–26 acres is adequate, with optimal fawn-rearing habitat of around 400 acres.	Moderate. Deer are not expected to fawn on or regularly use the proposed Project site or Alternative A site due to existing human disturbance levels; lack of high-quality forage and cover; and habitat fragmentation and degradation from residential, recreation, commercial, and other uses on and near the site, and adjacent roads and associated edge effects. However, mule deer may occasionally migrate through or forage on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.

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Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	—	C-SSC, WBWG-H	Range throughout California, mostly in mesic habitats. Limited by available roost sites (i.e., caves, tunnels, mines, and buildings).	Low. This species has been detected only infrequently in the Tahoe Basin, and optimal roosting habitat is not present in the project area.
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	—	C-SSC, WBWG-H	Locally common at lower elevations in California and occurs in grassland, shrubland, woodland, and mixed conifer forests. Absent from highest elevation locations in the Sierra Nevada. Rocky outcrops, caves, crevices, and occasional tree cavities or buildings provide roosts.	Low. No documented occurrences in the project vicinity, and optimal roosting habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.
Western red bat <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	—	C-SSC, WBWG-H	Day roosting common in edge habitats adjacent to streams or open fields, in orchards, and sometimes in urban areas. An association with intact riparian habitat may exist (particularly willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores).	Low. No documented occurrences in the project vicinity, and optimal roosting habitat is not present on the proposed Project site or Alternative A site.

¹ Regulatory Status Definitions:

TRPA/Federal:

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

State:

CA (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)

- C-SE = California Endangered
- C-ST = California Threatened
- C-FP = California Fully Protected
- C-SSC = California Species of Special Concern
- CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank
- 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California
- 1B = Plants considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere
- 2 = Plants considered rare or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

Other:

- WBWG = Western Bat Working Group
- H = Bats with high priority

² Potential for Occurrence Definitions

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

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

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

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

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