

Attachment B

Biological Resources

Special-Status Plant Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of the Treatment Area and Their Potential for Occurrence in the Treatment Area

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Ferris' milk-vetch <i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>ferrisiae</i>	–	–	1B.1	Subalkaline flats on overflow land in the Central Valley; vernal moist meadows. 15–245 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual herb.	<i>May occur.</i> Species was documented in 1891 in Yuba/Sutter Counties near Yuba City, outside of the treatment area (CNDDDB 2021). Vernal moist and subalkaline flat habitat potentially suitable for this species is present in Yuba County and may be present within the treatment area.
Constance's rockcress <i>Boehera constancei</i>	–	–	1B.1	Mostly on open, bare, serpentine slopes and outcrops in chaparral and woodland. 3,195–6,645 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Perennial herb.	<i>May occur.</i> Serpentine habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Upswept moonwort <i>Botrychium ascendens</i>	–	–	2B.3	Grassy fields, coniferous woods near springs and creeks. 3,655–10,710 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial rhizomatous herb.	<i>May occur.</i> Grassland and coniferous wood near springs and creek habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Mingan moonwort <i>Botrychium minganense</i>	–	–	2B.2	Creekbanks in mixed conifer forest. 3,900–10,810 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Perennial rhizomatous herb.	<i>May occur.</i> Creekbanks in mixed conifer forest habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Western goblin <i>Botrychium montanum</i>	–	–	2B.1	Creekbanks in old-growth forest. Shady conifer woodland, especially under <i>Calocedrus</i> along streams. 4,690–7,970 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Perennial rhizomatous herb.	<i>May occur.</i> Streamside conifer habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Buxbaumia moss <i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>	–	–	2B.2	Well-rotted logs and in peaty soil and humus. 3,195–7,215 feet in elevation.	<i>May occur.</i> This species was documented in 2005 in Yuba County 2.6 miles east of Strawberry Valley, outside of the treatment area in Plumas National Forest. Decomposing log habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Stebbins' morning-glory <i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	On red clay soils of the Pine Hill formation; sometimes on gabbro or serpentine; open areas. 980–2,380 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Perennial rhizomatous herb.	<i>May occur.</i> Gabbro and serpentine habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Dissected-leaved toothwort <i>Cardamine pachystigma</i> var. <i>dissectifolia</i>	–	–	1B.2	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Rocky, usually serpentinite. Serpentine outcrops and gravelly serpentine talus. 980–3,120 feet in elevation. Blooms February–May. Perennial rhizomatous herb.	<i>May occur.</i> Serpentine habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.

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Sierra arching sedge <i>Carex cyrtostachya</i>	–	–	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest, marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps. Mesic sites. 1,985–4,560 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Perennial herb.	<i>May occur.</i> This species has five documented occurrences in Yuba County, ranging from 2,180–3,380 feet in elevation, all within close proximity to New Bullards Bar Reservoir (CNDDDB 2021). All five occurrences are outside of the treatment area in Plumas National Forest, though some are close in proximity or bordering the treatment area (CNDDDB 2021). Mesic habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Chaparral sedge <i>Carex xerophila</i>	–	–	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Serpentine, gabbroic. 900–2,525 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Perennial herb.	<i>May occur.</i> This species has three documented occurrences in Yuba County, ranging from 2,010–2,520 feet in elevation, and west of New Bullards Bar Reservoir within the treatment area (CNDDDB 2021). Gabbro and serpentine habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
White-stemmed clarkia <i>Clarkia gracilis</i> ssp. <i>albicaulis</i>	–	–	1B.2	Dry, grassy openings in chaparral or foothill woodland. Sometimes on serpentine. 685–3,605 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual herb.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> Treatment area is out of geographical range of this species.
Mildred's clarkia <i>Clarkia mildrediae</i> ssp. <i>mildrediae</i>	–	–	1B.3	Cismonte woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Sandy, usually on decomposed granite; sometimes on roadsides. 800–5,610 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Annual herb.	<i>May occur.</i> Lower montane coniferous forest and decomposed granite habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Mosquin's clarkia <i>Clarkia mosquinii</i>	–	–	1B.1	Cismonte woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Usually on steep, rocky cutbanks and slopes. Roadsides. 605–4,005 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual herb.	<i>May occur.</i> This species was documented 3 miles northeast of Brownsville outside of near the treatment area in Plumas National Forest (CNDDDB). Lower montane coniferous forest and steep rocky slope habitat potentially suitable for this species are present within the treatment area.
Recurved larkspur <i>Delphinium recurvatum</i>	–	–	1B.2	Poorly drained, fine, alkaline soils in grassland; often in valley saltbush or valley chenopod scrub. 10–2,595 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Perennial herb.	<i>May occur.</i> This species was documented around what is now Yuba City in 1900 in Yuba/Sutter Counties, though now assumed extirpated from this location (CNDDDB 2021). This occurrence is outside of the treatment area. Grasslands with alkaline soils potentially suitable for this species are present within Yuba County and may be present in the treatment area.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Dwarf downingia <i>Downingia pusilla</i>	–	–	2B.2	Vernal lake and pool margins with a variety of associates. In several types of vernal pools. 3–1,610 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual herb.	<i>May occur.</i> This species has two documented occurrences in Yuba County, one east of Marysville at Beale Air Force Base and one 2.5 miles southwest of Brown Valley, the second of which is within the treatment area (CNDDDB 2021). Vernal pool habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Clifton's eremogone <i>Eremogone cliftonii</i>	–	–	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral. Openings; granitic substrates. 1,460–5,810 feet in elevation. Blooms April–September. Perennial herb.	<i>May occur.</i> Lower montane coniferous forest habitat with granite substrate potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Plumas rayless daisy <i>Erigeron lassenianus</i> var. <i>deficiens</i>	–	–	1B.3	Gravelly, open sites. Sometimes on serpentine; sometimes on disturbed sites. 4,445–6,515 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Perennial herb.	<i>May occur.</i> Gravelly and serpentine soil habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Ahart's buckwheat <i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>ahartii</i>	–	–	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, chaparral. Serpentinite. On slopes, in openings. 900–4,860 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Perennial herb.	<i>May occur.</i> This species has six documented occurrences in Yuba County, all northeast of Brownsville (CNDDDB 2021). Four occurrences are outside of the treatment area in Plumas National Forest, and two are partially in the treatment area. Serpentinite habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Fern-leaved monkeyflower <i>Erythranthe filicifolia</i>	–	–	1B.2	Usually slow-draining, ephemeral seeps among exfoliating granitic slabs. 1,360–5,610 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual herb.	<i>May occur.</i> Ephemeral seep among granite habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Minute pocket moss <i>Fissidens pauperculus</i>	–	–	1B.2	Moss growing on damp soil along the coast. In dry streambeds and stream banks. 30–3,360 feet in elevation.	<i>May occur.</i> This species has three documented occurrences in Yuba County, two west of New Bullards Bar Reservoir and one 8 miles northeast of Challenge on the Yuba/Butte County line (CNDDDB 2021). All occurrences are in Plumas National Forest outside of, but near, the treatment area. Stream habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Caribou coffeeberry <i>Frangula purshiana</i> ssp. <i>ultramafica</i>	–	–	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral, meadows and seeps. On serpentine. 2,375–6,005 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Perennial deciduous shrub.	<i>May occur.</i> Chaparral and forest habitat with serpentine soils potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.

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Pine Hill flannelbush <i>Fremontodendron decumbens</i>	FE	SR	1B.2	Rocky ridges; gabbro or serpentine endemic; often among rocks and boulders. 1,390–2,510 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Perennial evergreen shrub.	<i>May occur.</i> This species has two known occurrences in Yuba County, one 1.4 miles southwest of Brownsville and one about 1 mile east of Dobbins within the treatment area (CNDDDB 2021). Gabbro and serpentine habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Finger rush <i>Juncus digitatus</i>	–	–	1B.1	In full sun, in the vernally damp ground of seeps, vernal pools and swales on gentle slopes over volcanic bedrock. 1,965–2,595 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Annual herb.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> Treatment area is out of species geographical range.
Ahart's dwarf rush <i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>ahartii</i>	–	–	1B.2	Restricted to the edges of vernal pools in grassland. 95–330 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual herb.	<i>May occur.</i> This species was documented in 1998 in Yuba County 6.3 miles northwest of Browns Valley, within the treatment area (CNDDDB 2021). Vernal pool habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Legenere <i>Legenere limosa</i>	–	–	1B.1	In beds of vernal pools. 3–2,890 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual herb.	<i>May occur.</i> This species has three documented occurrences in Yuba County all located in the northwest corner of Beal Air Force Base just outside the treatment area (CNDDDB 2021). Vernal pool habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Cantelow's lewisia <i>Lewisia cantelovii</i>	–	–	1B.2	Mesic rock outcrops and wet cliffs, usually in moss or clubmoss; on granitics or sometimes on serpentine. 1,080–4,495 feet in elevation. Blooms May–October. Perennial herb.	<i>May occur.</i> This species was documented in 2012 in Yuba County near Canyon Creek on the Yuba/Sierra County line, 1.7 miles southwest of Brandy City and outside of the treatment area in Plumas National Forest (CNDDDB 2021). Granitics and serpentine habitat suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Inundated bog-clubmoss <i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	–	–	2B.2	Peat bogs, muddy depressions, pond margins. 150–4,020 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Perennial rhizomatous herb.	<i>May occur.</i> Mesic habitat suitable for this species is present in the treatment area.

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Veiny monardella <i>Monardella venosa</i>	–	–	1B.1	In heavy clay; mostly with grassland associates. Rediscovered in 1992. 95–1,330 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual herb.	<i>May occur.</i> This species was documented in 1854 in Yuba and Sutter Counties on the plain of the Feather River near Marysville (outside of the treatment area). These occurrences are now thought to be possibly extirpated from this location (CNDDDB 2021). Heavy clay grassland habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within Yuba County and may be present within the treatment area.
Layne's ragwort <i>Packera layneae</i>	FT	SR	1B.2	Ultramafic soil (serpentine or gabbro); occasionally along streams. 655–3,560 feet in elevation. Blooms April–August. Perennial herb.	<i>May occur.</i> This species has two documented occurrences in Yuba County located 1- and 1.5-mile(s) southeast of Brownsville in the treatment area (CNDDDB 2021). Streamside gabbro and serpentine habitat suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Sierra blue grass <i>Poa sierrae</i>	–	–	1B.3	Shady, moist, rocky slopes. Often in canyons. 1,195–4,925 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Perennial rhizomatous herb.	<i>May occur.</i> Mesic, shady, canyon habitat suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Flexuose threadmoss <i>Pohlia flexuosa</i>	–	–	2B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest. Roadsides, rocky seeps. 3,115–3,365 feet in elevation.	<i>May occur.</i> This species was documented in 2007 in Yuba County approximately two miles east of Strawberry Valley outside the treatment area in Plumas National Forest (CNDDDB 2021). This is the only documented occurrence in California (CNDDDB 2021). Roadside and rocky seep habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Hartweg's golden sunburst <i>Pseudobahia bahiifolia</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	Clay soils, often acidic. Predominantly on the northern slopes of knolls, but also along shady creeks or near vernal pools. 195–560 feet in elevation. Blooms March–April. Annual herb.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> This species was documented in 1847 in Yuba/Sutter Counties near Marysville outside of the treatment, and is now extirpated from this location (CNDDDB 2021).
Sticky pyrrocoma <i>Pyrrocoma lucida</i>	–	–	1B.2	Alkaline clay flats, sagebrush scrub, open forest. 2,490–6,860 feet in elevation. Blooms July–October. Perennial herb.	<i>May occur.</i> This species was documented in 1935 in Yuba County near Camptonville (CNDDDB 2021). Alkaline soil habitat potentially suitable for this species is present within Yuba County and may be present within the treatment area.

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Brownish beaked-rush <i>Rhynchospora capitellata</i>	–	–	2B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, upper montane coniferous forest. Mesic sites. 145–5,610 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial herb.	<i>May occur.</i> This species has two documented occurrences in Yuba County located 1.6 miles east of Clipper Mills and 2.8 miles south of Greenville, both outside of the treatment area (CNDDDB 2021). Mesic coniferous habitat suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Sanford's arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	–	–	1B.2	In standing or slow-moving freshwater ponds, marshes, and ditches. 0–2,135 feet in elevation. Blooms May–October. Perennial rhizomatous herb.	<i>May occur.</i> This species was documented in 1955 in Yuba County approximately 3 miles northwest of the Rio Oso and outside of the treatment area (CNDDDB 2021). Freshwater pond, marsh, and ditch habitat suitable for this species is present in the treatment area.
Scadden Flat checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea stipularis</i>	–	SE	1B.1	Wet montane marshes fed by springs. 2,295–2,430 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial rhizomatous herb.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> Treatment area is out of species geographical range.
True's mountain jewelflower <i>Streptanthus tortuosus</i> ssp. <i>truei</i>	–	–	1B.1	Partial shade on steep rocky slopes. 2,510–2,820 feet in elevation. Blooms June–July. Perennial herb.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> Treatment area is out of species geographical range. Species is endemic to Nevada County, CA (Al-Shehbaz 2013).
Cylindrical trichodon <i>Trichodon cylindricus</i>	–	–	2B.2	Moss growing in openings on sandy or clay soils on roadsides, stream banks, trails or in fields. 165–4,920 feet in elevation.	<i>May occur.</i> Open sandy or clay soil habitat suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.
Brazilian watermeal <i>Wolffia brasiliensis</i>	–	–	2B.3	Shallow freshwater marshes. 65–330 feet in elevation. Blooms April–December. Perennial herb (aquatic).	<i>May occur.</i> This species was documented in 2002 in Yuba County approximately 2 miles south of Waldo Junction outside of the treatment area (CNDDDB 2021). Freshwater marsh habitat suitable for this species is present within the treatment area.

Notes: CESA (California Endangered Species Act); CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank; CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act; ESA = Endangered Species Act; NPPA = Native Plant Protection Act

1 Legal Status Definitions

Federal:

FE Federally Listed as Endangered (legally protected by ESA)

FT Federally Listed as Threatened (legally protected by ESA)

State:

SE State Listed as Endangered (legally protected by CESA)

SR State Listed as Rare (legally protected by NPPA)

California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR):

1B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA).

2B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA).

CRPR Threat Ranks:

0.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)

0.2 Moderately threatened in California (20–80% occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

0.3 Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Sources: CNDDDB 2021; CNPS 2021

Special-Status Wildlife Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of the Treatment Area and Their Potential for Occurrence in the Treatment Area

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Amphibians and Reptiles				
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT	SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	May occur. There is one known occurrence of California red-legged frog in Yuba County, near Little Oregon Creek west of New Bullards Bar Reservoir (CNDDDB 2021). Aquatic habitat, including perennial streams with deep pools, stock ponds, seeps, and wetlands throughout Yuba County may provide habitat suitable for this species.
California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	FT	ST	Need underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows, and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources for breeding.	Not expected to occur. The treatment area is outside of the documented range of California tiger salamander.
Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	–	SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	May occur. The documented range of coast horned lizard includes the portion of Yuba County west of New Bullards Bar Reservoir. Shrub habitat in the County may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i>	–	ST SSC	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Need at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Need at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	May occur. There are many documented occurrences of foothill yellow-legged frog throughout Yuba County including within the Yuba River, South Honcutt Creek, Dry Creek, Indian Creek, Little Oregon Creek, Brandy Creek, Willow Creek, Grizzly Creek, Oregon Creek, Moonshine Creek, and Yellowjacket Creek (CNDDDB 2021). Perennial streams (i.e., Class I streams, Class II streams) in the County may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Giant gartersnake <i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	FT	ST	Prefers freshwater marsh and low gradient streams. Has adapted to drainage canals and irrigation ditches. This is the most aquatic of the garter snakes in California.	May occur. There are two documented occurrences of giant gartersnake in Yuba County: one within marsh habitat approximately 4 miles southwest of Loma Rica and one near the Feather River approximately 0.3 mile south of the Plumas Lake community in southwestern Yuba County (CNDDDB 2021). Lowland areas (i.e., less than 300 ft in elevation) in Yuba County with freshwater marsh, wetlands, drainage canals, or irrigation ditches may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog <i>Rana sierrae</i>	FE	ST	Lakes, ponds, marshes, meadows, and streams at high elevations (i.e., approximately 3,500–12,000 ft). Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 to 4 years to complete their aquatic development.	May occur. There is one documented occurrence of Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog within Gold Run Creek in the extreme northeastern portion of the County (CNDDDB 2021). The range of this species includes the portion of Yuba County east and northeast of New Bullards Bar Reservoir and aquatic habitats (i.e., lakes, ponds, marshes, meadows, streams) above approximately 3,500 ft in elevation may provide habitat suitable for this species.

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Southern long-toed salamander <i>Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum</i>	–	SSC	High elevation meadows and lakes in the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Klamath mountains. Aquatic larvae occur in ponds and lakes. Outside of breeding season adults are terrestrial and associated with underground burrows of mammals and moist areas under logs and rocks.	May occur. There is one documented occurrence of southern long-toed salamander within Slate Creek in the extreme northeast portion of the County (CNDDDB 2021). The range of this species includes the portion of Yuba County northeast of New Bullards Bar Reservoir and aquatic habitats (i.e., meadows, lakes, ponds, streams) within high elevation (i.e., greater than 3,500 ft) portions of northeastern Yuba County may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Western pond turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	–	SSC	Aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6,000 feet elevation. Need basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	May occur. There are several documented occurrences of western pond turtle in Yuba County, including within Dry Creek, Best Slough, and the Yuba River (CNDDDB 2021). Aquatic habitat throughout Yuba County, including streams, ponds, lakes, and irrigation ditches, may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	–	SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	May occur. The range of western spadefoot includes low elevation (i.e., less than 1,000 feet) in Yuba County. Low elevation grassland habitat in Yuba County that contain vernal pools or wetlands may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Birds				
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FD	SE FP	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	May occur. Nesting bald eagles have been documented near New Bullards Bar Reservoir and Collins Lake (CNDDDB 2021). Bald eagles may nest near these lakes or near other large waterbodies in or directly adjacent to Yuba County, including Lake Mildred, Yuba River, Camp Far West Reservoir, or Sly Creek Reservoir.
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	–	ST	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	May occur. Bank swallow colonies have been documented along the Feather River on the border of Yuba County and Sutter County (CNDDDB 2021). Some stretches of the Yuba River may provide bank habitat suitable for this species.
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	–	SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	May occur. There is one documented occurrence of a nesting burrowing owl in Yuba County near Beale Air Force Base (CNDDDB 2021). The year-round range of this species includes lowland areas (i.e., less than approximately 300 ft in elevation) of Yuba County and the winter range of the species includes portions of the county west of Dobbins. Grassland habitat within these portions of the County may provide nesting or wintering habitat suitable for burrowing owls.

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California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	–	ST FP	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	May occur. There are many documented occurrences of black rail in Yuba County, all of which are located in lower elevation areas of the County west and south of Collins Lake (CNDDDB 2021). Marsh habitat in the western portion of Yuba County may provide habitat suitable for this species.
California spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	–	SSC	Mixed conifer forest, often with an understory of black oaks and other deciduous hardwoods. Canopy closure greater than 40 percent. Most often found in deep-shaded canyons, on north-facing slopes, and within approximately 1,000 feet of water.	May occur. There are many documented occurrences of nesting California spotted owls in Yuba County, largely concentrated east of Dobbins and Brownsville in the eastern half of the County (CNDDDB 2021). Habitat suitable for spotted owls (i.e., forests with canopy closure greater than 40 percent) is present sporadically throughout the eastern half of the County.
Grasshopper sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	–	SSC	Dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes. Favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs and scattered shrubs. Loosely colonial when nesting.	May occur. The documented grasshopper sparrow range includes the western portion of Yuba County, west of Dobbins. Grassland habitat in the western portion of the County may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Great gray owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	–	SE	Resident of mixed conifer or red fir forest habitat, in or on edge of meadows. Requires large diameter snags in a forest with high canopy closure, which provide a cool sub-canopy microclimate.	May occur. There is one documented occurrence of great gray owl in Yuba County, approximately 3.8 miles east of New Bullards Bar Reservoir on private timberland (CNDDDB 2021). The documented range of great gray owl includes the eastern half of the County, east of Dobbins and including Brownsville (i.e., areas greater than approximately 1,500 ft in elevation). Forest habitat with large diameter snags throughout the eastern portion of the County may provide habitat suitable for great gray owl.
Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	FE	SE	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2,000 feet. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, <i>Baccharis</i> , mesquite.	Not expected to occur. The treatment area is outside of the current known range of least Bell's vireo.
Loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	–	SSC	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	May occur. There are no documented occurrences of nesting loggerhead shrikes in Yuba County; however, nesting habitat suitable for this species is present in the treatment area within woodlands and shrub habitats.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Long-eared owl <i>Asio otus</i>	–	SSC	Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Require adjacent open land productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.	May occur. The breeding range of long-eared owl includes the portions of Yuba County greater than approximately 150 feet in elevation (i.e., east of Beale Air Force Base, including Browns Valley). Riparian habitat and oak woodlands adjacent to streams in the County may provide nesting habitat suitable for long-eared owl.
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	–	SSC	Within, and in vicinity of, coniferous forest. Uses old nests, and maintains alternate sites. Usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest trees.	May occur. There are no documented occurrences of nesting northern goshawks in Yuba County; however, there are several in Butte and Nevada Counties near the Yuba County border (CNDDDB 2021). The documented range of northern goshawk includes the eastern portion of Yuba County, east of Oregon House, and forest habitat in this portion of the County may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Northern harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	–	SSC	Coastal salt and fresh-water marsh. Nest and forage in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain cienagas. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.	May occur. There are several documented occurrences of nesting northern goshawks on Beale Air Force Base (CNDDDB 2021). The year-round range of this species includes lowland areas (i.e., less than approximately 300 ft in elevation) of Yuba County and the winter range of the species includes portions of the county west of Dobbins. Marsh and grassland habitat within these portions of the County may provide nesting or wintering habitat suitable for northern harrier.
Song sparrow ("Modesto" population) <i>Melospiza melodia</i>	–	SSC	Emergent freshwater marshes, riparian willow thickets, riparian forests of valley oak, and vegetated irrigation canals and levees.	May occur. The Swainson's hawk range overlaps western Yuba County (i.e., west of Browns Valley, Beale Air Force Base area, west of Beale Air Force Base). Treatment areas within the western portion of Yuba County that contain riparian habitat may provide nesting habitat suitable for song sparrow ("Modesto" population).
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	–	ST	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	May occur. The Swainson's hawk range overlaps western Yuba County (i.e., west of Browns Valley, Beale Air Force Base area, west of Beale Air Force Base). Treatment areas within the western portion of Yuba County may contain nesting habitat suitable for Swainson's hawk.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	–	ST SSC	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few miles of the colony.	May occur. There are several documented occurrences of tricolored blackbird colonies in low elevation portions of Yuba County (i.e., less than approximately 100 ft in elevation) near Loma Rica Rd, the Yuba River, and Beale Air Force Base (CNDDDB 2021). The documented range of tricolored blackbird includes the western portion of the County west of Dobbins. Marsh, riparian, or other habitat suitable for this species (e.g., blackberry brambles) in the western portion of Yuba County may provide nesting habitat suitable for this species.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FT	SE	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	Not expected to occur. The documented range of western yellow-billed magpie includes only the southwestern corner of Yuba County west of Wheatland, including Yankee Slough, Dry Creek, and the Feather River. Riparian forest habitat in this portion of the County associated with the aforementioned streams may provide nesting habitat suitable for this species; however, this portion of the County is not included in the treatment area.
White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	–	FP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	May occur. There is one documented white-tailed kite nesting occurrence near the Yuba County Airport west of Olivehurst. The documented range of white-tailed kite includes the western portion of the County, west of Dobbins. Woodland and riparian forest habitat in the western portion of Yuba County may provide nesting habitat suitable for white-tailed kite.
Yellow warbler <i>Setophaga petechia</i>	–	SSC	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	May occur. The breeding range of yellow warbler includes the eastern half of Yuba County. Riparian habitat within the treatment area may provide nesting habitat suitable for this species.
Yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	–	SSC	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 feet of ground.	May occur. The breeding range of yellow-breasted chat includes the eastern half of Yuba County. Riparian habitat within the treatment area may provide nesting habitat suitable for this species.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Fish				
Chinook salmon - Central Valley spring-run ESU <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> pop. 6	FT	ST	Adult numbers depend on pool depth and volume, amount of cover, and proximity to gravel. Federal listing refers to populations spawning in Sacramento River and tributaries.	May occur. In Yuba County, Chinook salmon have been documented west of New Bullards Bar Reservoir in the Yuba River, Deer Creek, and Dry Creek (CNDDDB 2021). The historic range of Chinook salmon included streams east of New Bullards Bar Reservoir; however, these streams are now anthropogenically blocked.
Steelhead - Central Valley DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 11	FT	–	Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters. Populations in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries.	May occur. In Yuba County, steelhead have been documented in the Yuba and Feather Rivers, west of New Bullards Bar Reservoir (CNDDDB 2021). The historic range of steelhead included streams east of New Bullards Bar Reservoir; however, these streams are now anthropogenically blocked.
Invertebrates				
Conservancy fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	FE	–	Endemic to the grasslands of the northern two-thirds of the Central Valley; found in large, turbid pools. Inhabit astatic pools located in swales formed by old, braided alluvium; filled by winter/spring rains, last until June.	May occur. The current range of conservancy fairy shrimp overlaps with Yuba County, and is generally limited to areas west of Browns Valley and in areas including and surrounding Beale Air Force Base (south of SR-20). Grassland and oak savanna habitats that contain vernal pools or seasonal wetlands in the western portion of the treatment area may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Monarch - California overwintering population <i>Danaus plexippus</i> pop. 1	FC	–	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby. Most overwintering roosts are located within 1.5 miles of the coast and at low elevations (i.e., 200–300 feet) (Xerces Society 2016).	Not expected to occur. Monarch foraging habitat, including grasslands with milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i> spp.) and other nectar sources, is present within the treatment area. However, the treatment area is located too far inland and otherwise does not contain the conditions favored by overwintering monarchs.
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	FT	–	Occurs only in the Central Valley of California, in association with blue elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>). Prefers to lay eggs in elderberries 2-8 inches in diameter; some preference shown for "stressed" elderberries.	May occur. There are several documented occurrences of valley elderberry longhorn beetle in Yuba County near the Yuba River, Feather River, and South Honcutt Creek (CNDDDB 2021). The current range of valley elderberry longhorn beetle overlaps with Yuba County, and is generally limited to areas west of Dobbins and south of Marysville Road. Treatment areas within this portion of Yuba County that contain blue elderberry shrubs may provide habitat suitable for valley elderberry longhorn beetle.

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	FT	–	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast mountains, and South Coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools. Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	May occur. There are many documented occurrences of vernal pool fairy shrimp in Yuba County in the vicinity of Beale Air Force Base (CNDDDB 2021). The current range of vernal pool fairy shrimp overlaps with Yuba County, and is generally limited to areas west of Dobbins and Brownsville. Grassland and oak savanna habitats that contain vernal pools or seasonal wetlands in the western portion of the treatment area may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	FE	–	Inhabits vernal pools and swales in the Sacramento Valley containing clear to highly turbid water. Pools commonly found in grass bottomed swales of unplowed grasslands. Some pools are mud-bottomed and highly turbid.	May occur. There are many documented occurrences of vernal pool tadpole shrimp in Yuba County in the vicinity of Beale Air Force Base (CNDDDB 2021). The current range of vernal pool tadpole shrimp overlaps with Yuba County, and is generally limited to areas west of Marysville Road (north of SR-20) and in areas including and surrounding Beale Air Force Base (south of SR-20). Grassland and oak savanna habitats that contain vernal pools or seasonal wetlands in the western portion of the treatment area may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Western bumble bee <i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	–	–	Bumble bees have three basic habitat requirements: suitable nesting sites for the colonies, availability of nectar and pollen from floral resources throughout the duration of the colony period (spring, summer, and fall), and suitable overwintering sites for the queens.	Not expected to occur. There is one documented historic (1931) occurrence of western bumble bee in Yuba County near Strawberry Valley (CNDDDB 2021). The treatment area is within the historic range of this species. However, western bumble bee has recently undergone a dramatic decline in abundance and distribution and is no longer present across much of its historic range. In California, western bumble bee populations are currently largely restricted to high elevation sites in the Sierra Nevada (Xerces Society 2018).
Mammals				
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	–	SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	May occur. The documented range of American badger includes all of Yuba County. Grassland habitat and open woodlands throughout the County may provide habitat suitable for this species.
Fisher - West Coast DPS <i>Pekania pennanti</i>	–	SSC	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Uses cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest. Endangered status applies to Southern Sierra DPS.	Not expected to occur. Fisher is considered to be extirpated from most of the northern and central Sierra Nevada (Zielinski et al. 1995; Sweitzer et al. 2015) and has not been detected within or in the vicinity of the treatment areas since the 1980s (CNDDDB 2021).

Species	Listing Status ¹ Federal	Listing Status ¹ State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	–	SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	May occur. The documented range of pallid bat includes all of Yuba County. Large trees in woodlands, forests, or rural residential areas or rocky areas within the County may provide roosting habitat suitable for pallid bats.
Ringtail <i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	–	FP	Riparian habitats, forest habitats, and shrub habitats in lower to middle elevations.	May occur. The documented range of ringtail includes all of Yuba County. Riparian, forest, woodland, and shrub habitats in the County may provide habitat suitable for ringtail.
Sierra Nevada mountain beaver <i>Aplodontia rufa californica</i>	–	SSC	Dense growth of small deciduous trees and shrubs, wet soil, and abundance of forbs in the Sierra Nevada and east slope. Needs dense understory for food and cover. Burrows into soft soil. Needs abundant supply of water. Primarily occurs in areas greater than 2,700 feet in elevation.	May occur. The documented range of Sierra Nevada mountain beaver overlaps the extreme northeastern portion of Yuba County, east of Strawberry Valley. Dense, shrubby habitat associated with creeks in the eastern portion of the treatment area may provide habitat suitable for Sierra Nevada mountain beaver.
Sierra Nevada red fox <i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>	FC	ST	Historically found from the Cascades down to the Sierra Nevada. Found in a variety of habitats from wet meadows to forested areas. Use dense vegetation and rocky areas for cover and den sites. Prefer forests interspersed with meadows or alpine fell-fields.	Not expected to occur. While Yuba County is within the historic range of this species, only two small populations of Sierra Nevada red fox are currently known: one near Lassen Peak and one near Sonora Pass. This species is currently unlikely to occur in the treatment area.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	–	SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	May occur. The documented range of pallid bat includes all of Yuba County. Large trees in woodlands, forests, or rural residential areas or human-made structures (e.g., bridges, barns) within the County may provide roosting habitat suitable for Townsend's big-eared bats.
Western red bat <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	–	SSC	Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 feet above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	May occur. There is one documented occurrence of western red bat in Yuba County approximately 5 miles east of Browns Valley (CNDDDB 2021). Trees in woodlands, forests, riparian corridors, or orchards within the County may provide roosting habitat suitable for western red bat.

Notes: CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database; CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act

1 Legal Status Definitions

Federal:

FC Federal Candidate for Listing
 FE Federally Listed as Endangered (legally protected)
 FT Federally Listed as Threatened (legally protected)
 FD Federally Delisted

State:

FP Fully Protected (legally protected)
 SSC Species of Special Concern (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration)
 SE State Listed as Endangered (legally protected)
 ST State Listed as Threatened (legally protected)

Sources: CNDDDB 2021; USFWS 2021; Sweitzer et al. 2015; USFWS 2021; Xerces Society 2016; Xerces Society 2018; Zielinski et al. 1995

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Attachment C

Hazardous Materials



HAZARDOUS WASTE AND SUBSTANCES SITE LIST

For additional information and listing of sites, please refer to the [California Environmental Protection Agency's Cortese web pages](#)

<u>SITE / FACILITY</u> <u>NAME</u>	<u>ESTOR / EPA ID</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u> <u>TYPE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u> <u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>ZIP</u>	<u>CALENVIROSCREEN</u> <u>SCORE</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
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PopupInfo

BULLARD'S BAR CENTER (T0611500010); 15093 VISTA POINT RD, CAMPTONVILLE, CA 95922; Site Type: LUST Cleanup Site; Status: Completed - Case Closed
CAL-SIERRA DEVELOPMENT CO (T0611500194); 4738 HAMMONTON RD, MARYSVILLE, CA 95901; Site Type: LUST Cleanup Site; Status: Completed - Case Closed
CDF SMARTVILLE FOREST FIRE STATION (T0611592007); 8839 HIGHWAY 20, SMARTVILLE, CA 95977; Site Type: LUST Cleanup Site; Status: Completed - Case Closed
Dobbins Elementary School (T10000001637); 1 Dobbins School Lane, Dobbins, CA 95935; Site Type: LUST Cleanup Site; Status: Completed - Case Closed
Gold Eagle Market #1 (10130407); 16823 Willow Glen Road, Brownsville, CA 95919; Site Type: Status:
GOLD EAGLE MARKET #1 (T0611500198); 16823 WILLOW GLEN RD, BROWNSVILLE, CA 95919; Site Type: LUST Cleanup Site; Status: Completed - Case Closed
GOLD EAGLE MARKET #2 (T0611500191); 11269 LOMA RICA RD, MARYSVILLE, CA 95901; Site Type: LUST Cleanup Site; Status: Completed - Case Closed
LOMA RICA STORE (T0611500039); 11400 LOMA RICA RD, MARYSVILLE, CA 95901; Site Type: LUST Cleanup Site; Status: Completed - Case Closed
OREGON HOUSE GROC & DELI (T0611500031); 13439 RICES CROSSING RD, OREGON HOUSE, CA 95962; Site Type: LUST Cleanup Site; Status: Completed - Case Closed
PONDEROSA LANDFILL (L10007299625); PONDEROSA, BROWNSVILLE, CA 95919; Site Type: Land Disposal Site; Status: Open
Rebel Ridge Market (T0611500100); 14620 OLD MARYSVILLE RD, CAMPTONVILLE, CA 95922; Site Type: LUST Cleanup Site; Status: Completed - Case Closed
REINKE'S CHEVRON (FORMER) (T0611500088); 10115 LA PORTE RD, CHALLENGE, CA 95925; Site Type: LUST Cleanup Site; Status: Open - Site Assessment
SMARTVILLE GROCERY (T0611500067); 8446 SMARTVILLE RD, SMARTVILLE, CA 95977; Site Type: LUST Cleanup Site; Status: Completed - Case Closed
STRAWBERRY VALLEY GENERAL STORE (T0611500080); 13416 LA PORTE RD, STRAWBERRY VALLEY, CA 95981; Site Type: LUST Cleanup Site; Status: Open - Site Assessment
THOUSAND TRAILS (T0611500071); 14152 FRENCHTOWN RD, OREGON HOUSE, CA 95962; Site Type: LUST Cleanup Site; Status: Completed - Case Closed