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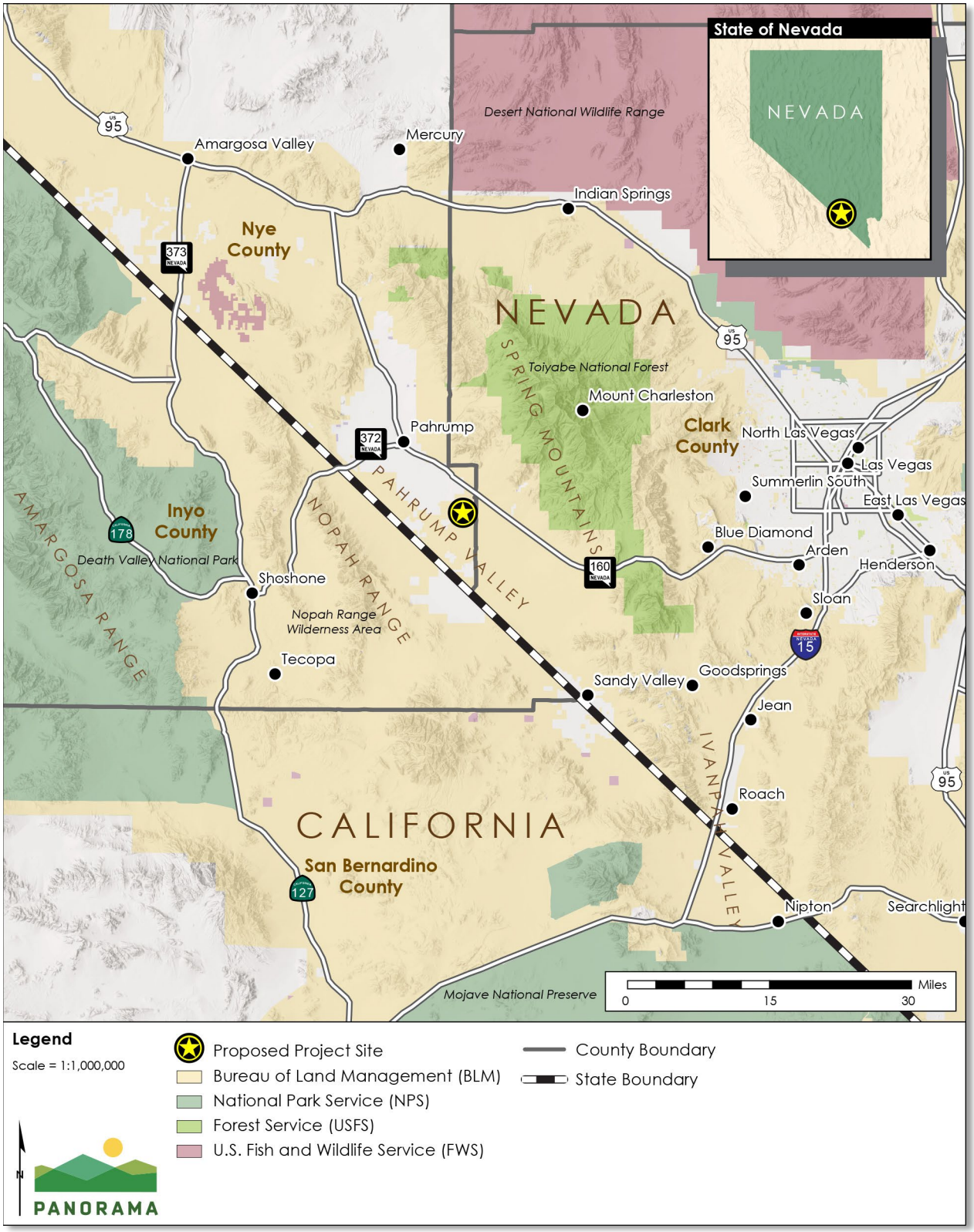


Figure 2-2 Project Location

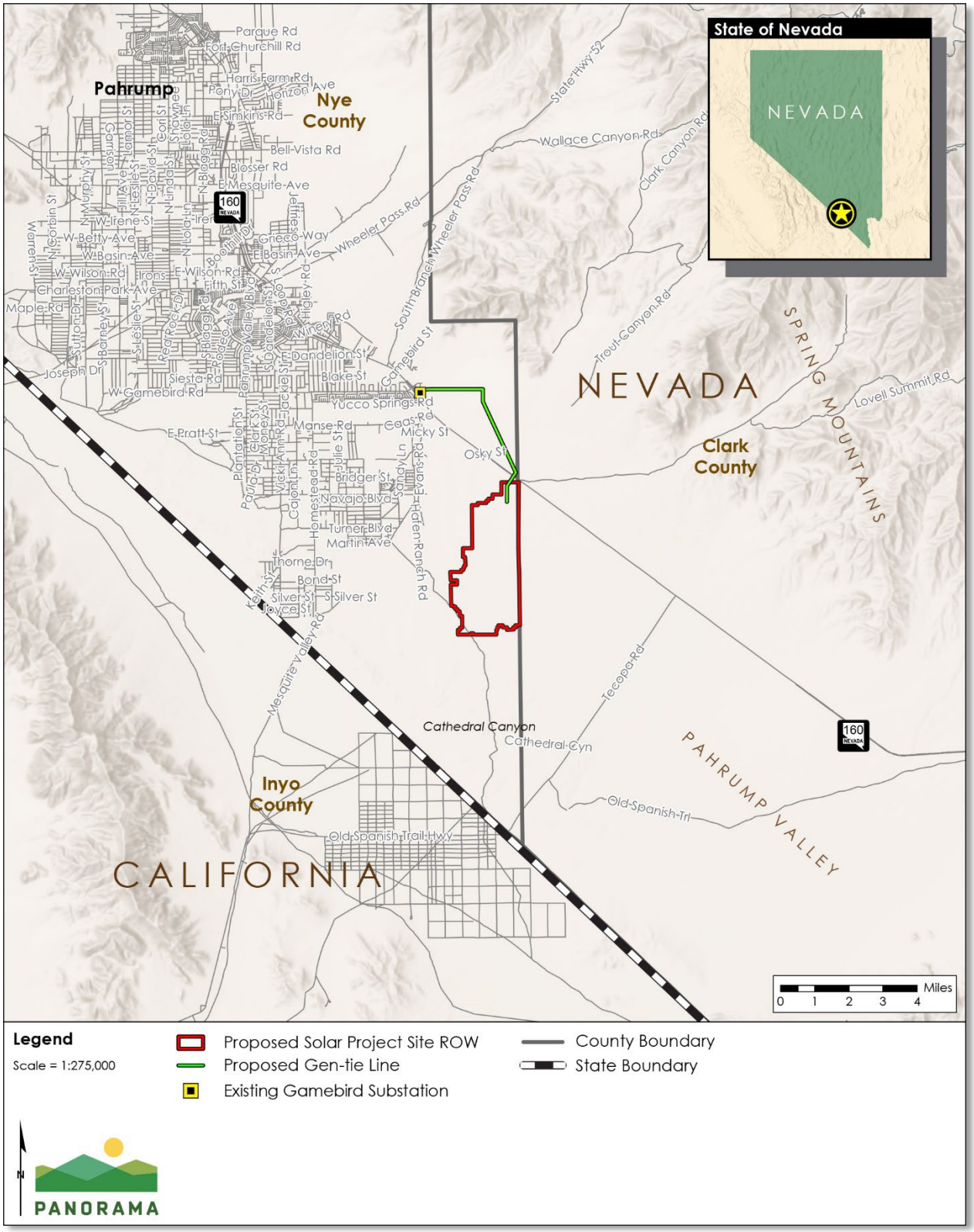


Figure 2-3 Proposed Action Development Area

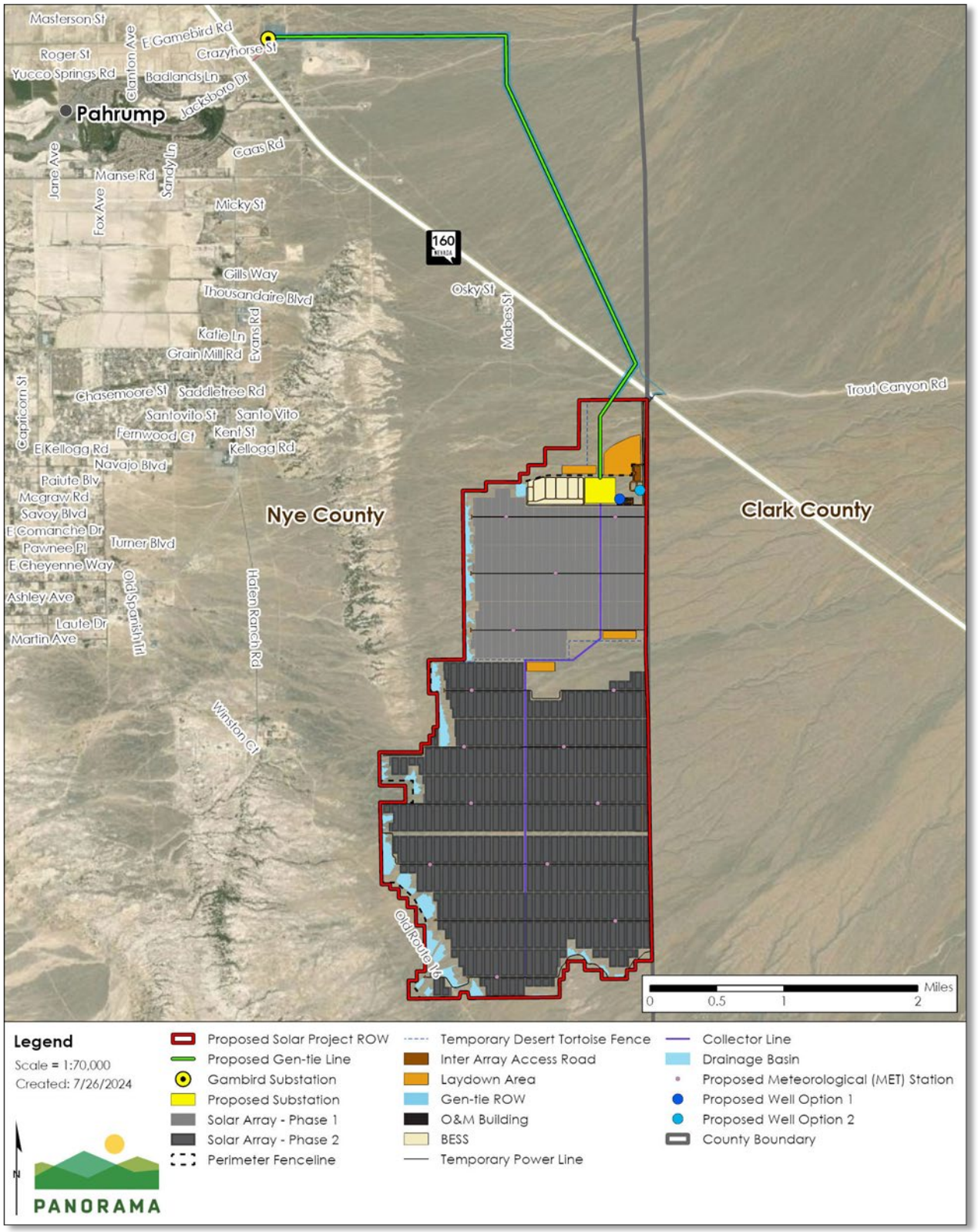


Figure 2-4 Resource Management Plan Amendment VRM Modification Area (Project Site Context)

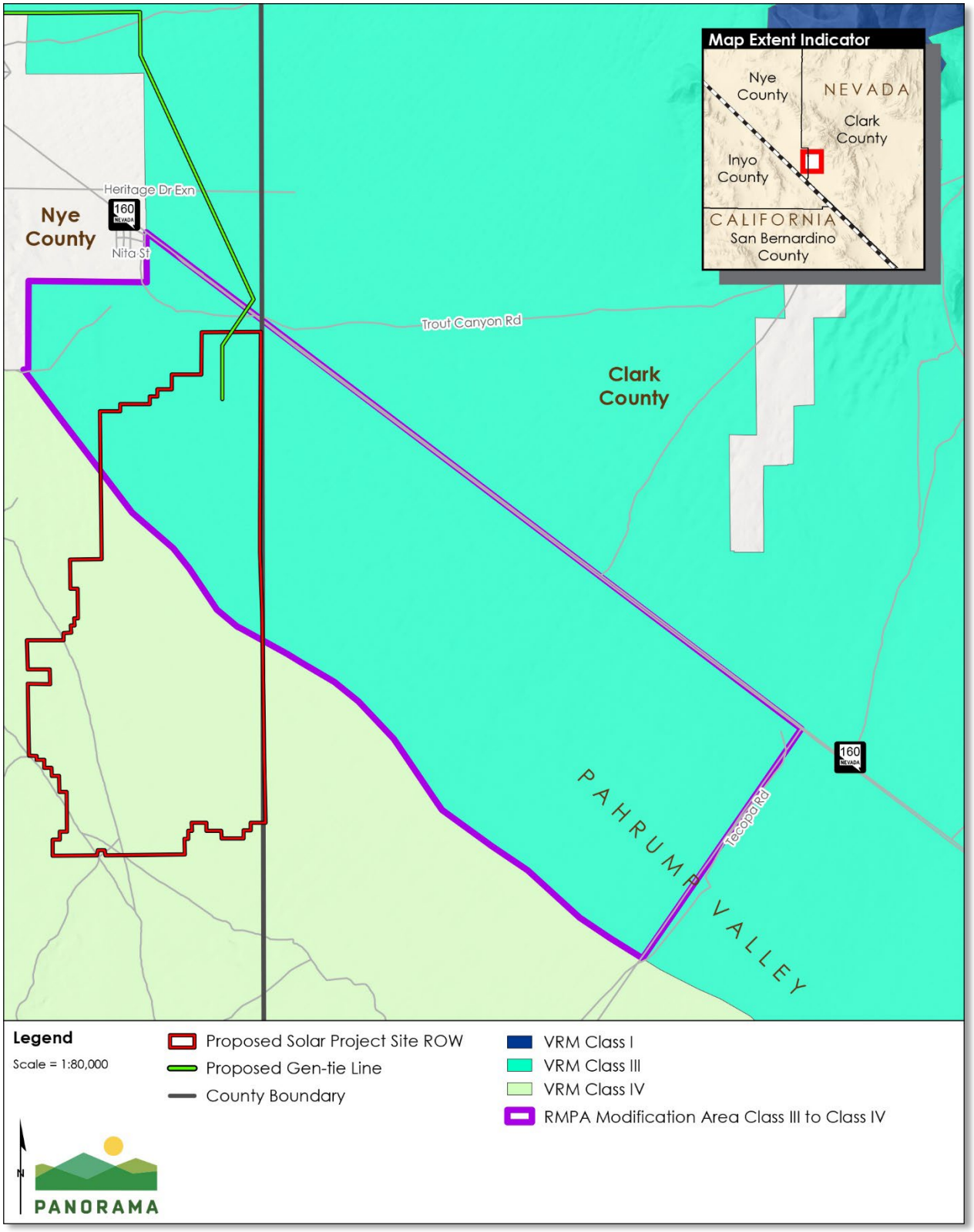


Figure 2-5 Resource Management Plan Amendment VRM Modification Area (1998 Las Vegas RMP Context)

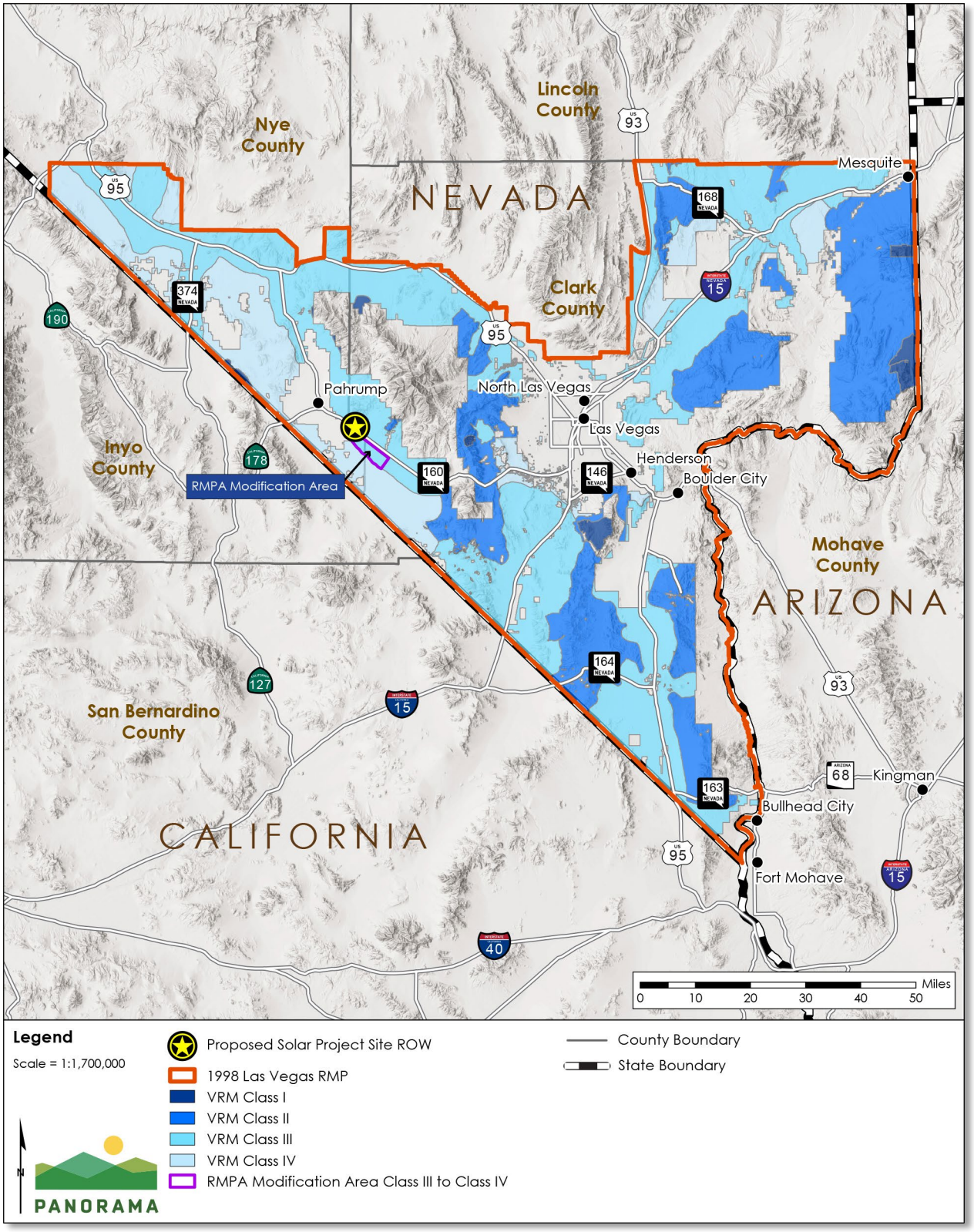


Figure 2-6 Resource Management Plan Amendment Utility Corridors Modification (Regional Context)

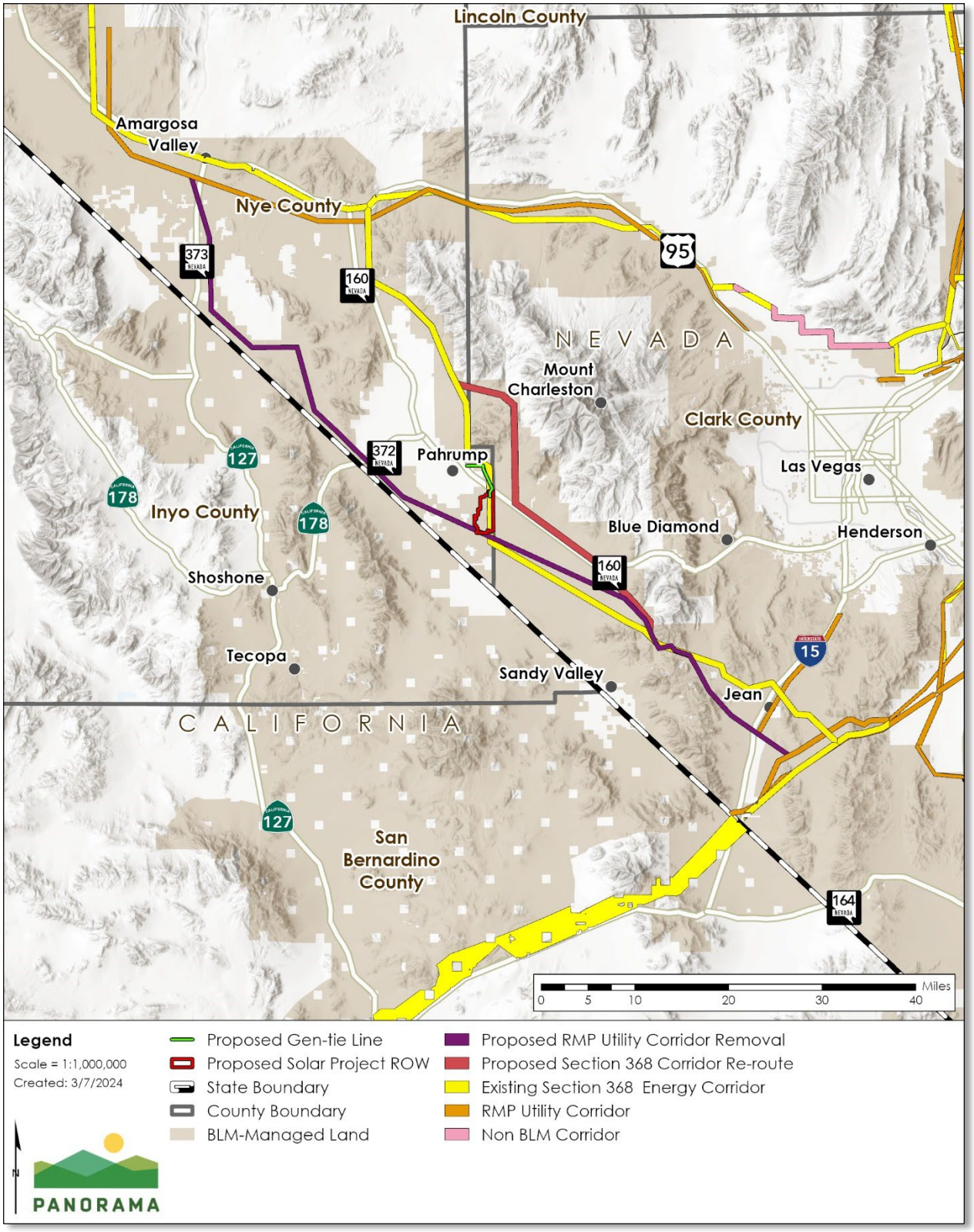


Figure 2-7 Resource Management Plan Amendment Utility Corridors Modification (Southern Nevada District Office Boundary)

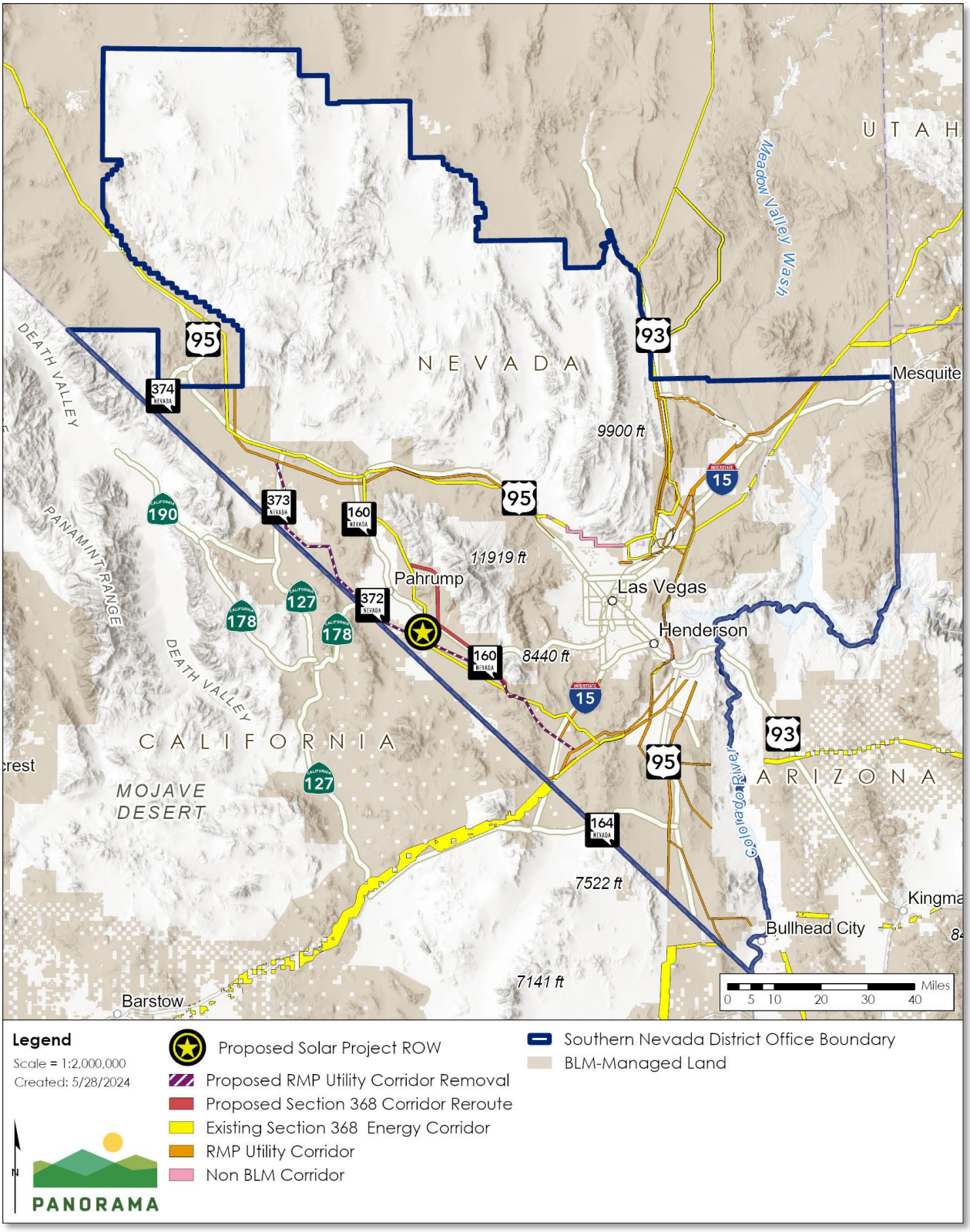


Figure 2-8 Diagram of Definitions

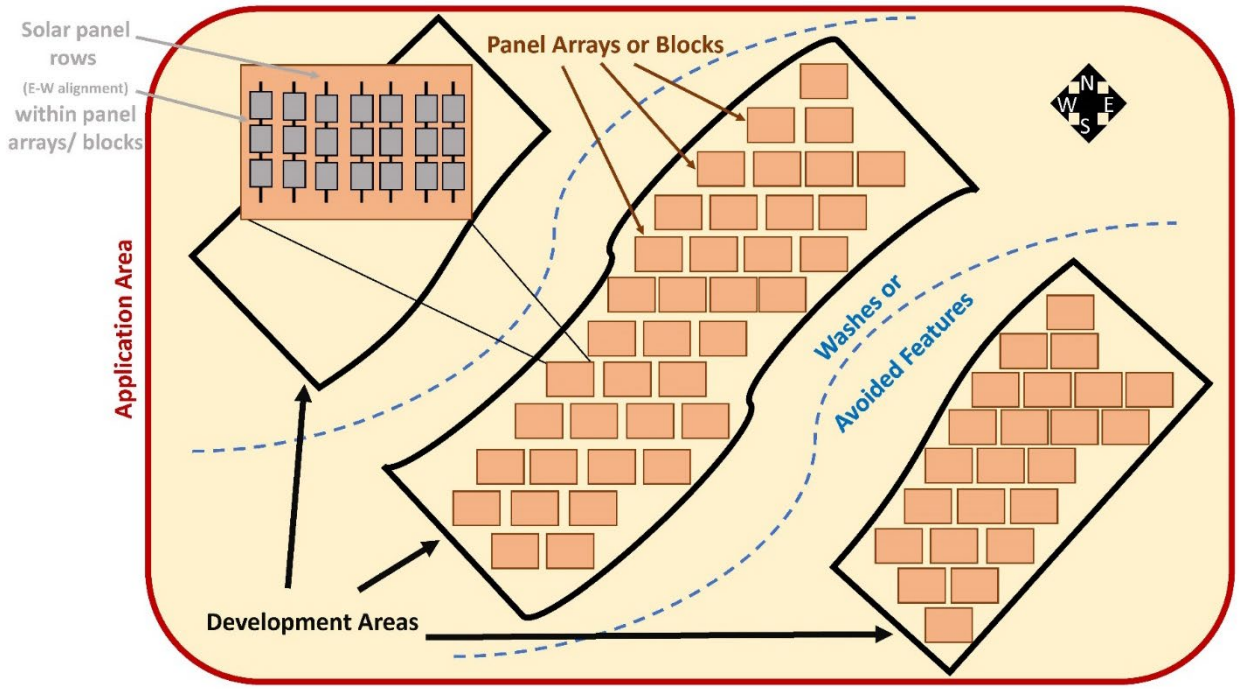
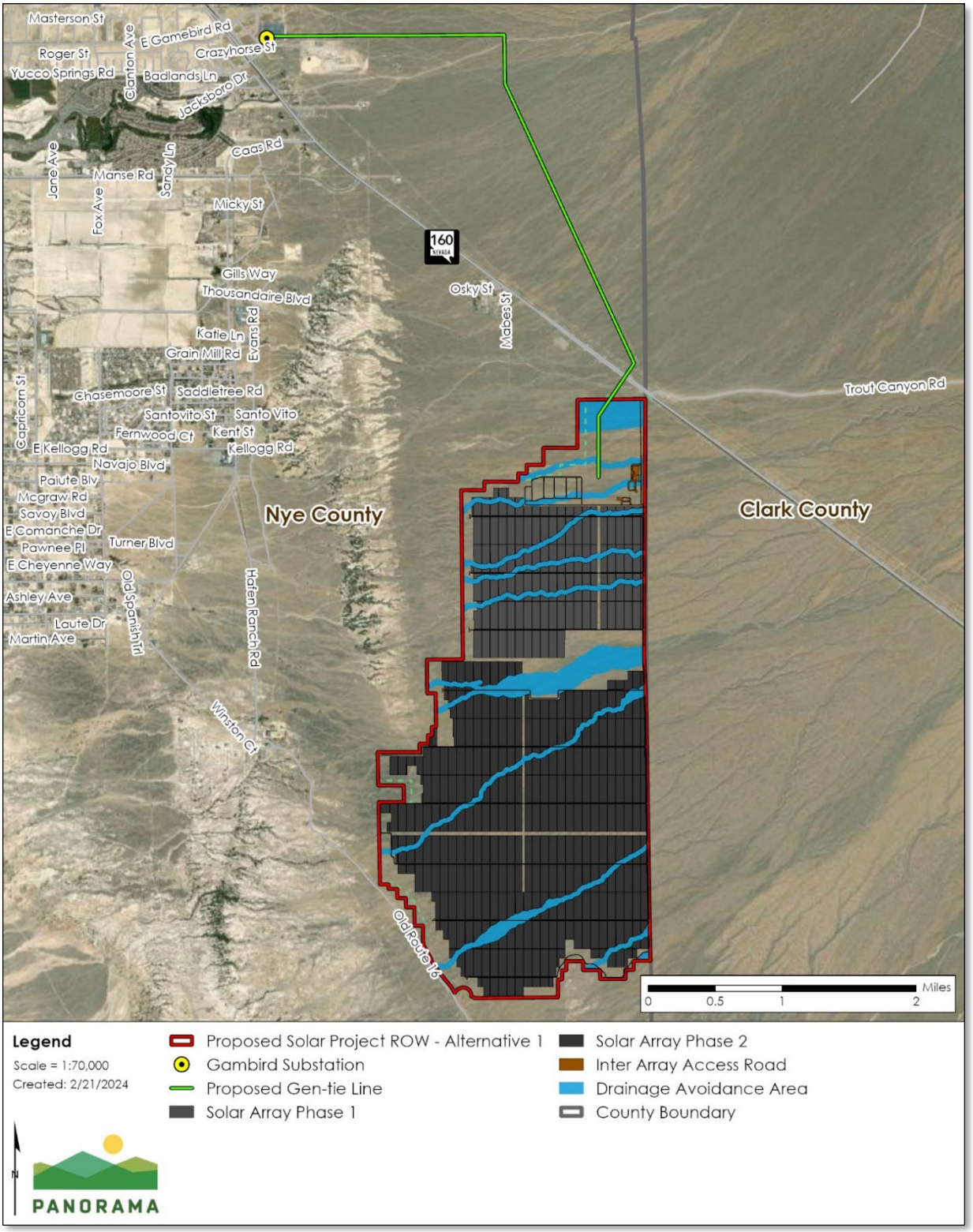
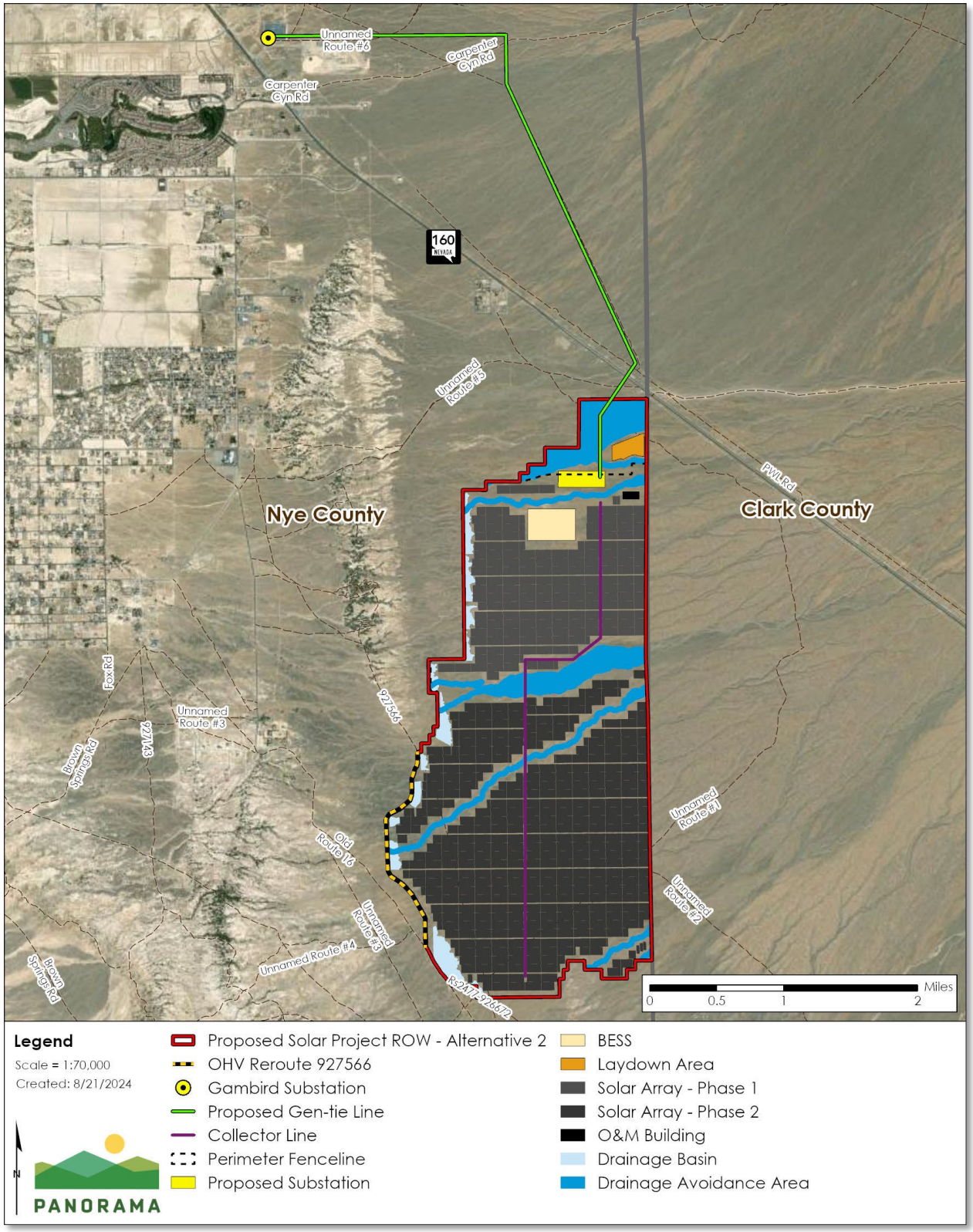


Figure 2-9 Alternative 1



Note: The design shown is an extrapolation based on the Proposed Action design of what the site components may look like while maintaining access through Old Route 16, ensuring a 300-foot buffer around mesquite bosque, and eliminating solar array installation within major drainages. This is not based on engineering.

Figure 2-10 Alternatives 2 and 2A



CHAPTER 3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

3.1 Introduction

Figure 3.1-1 Geographic Extents for the Cumulative Projects Considered in the Analysis by Resource Topic

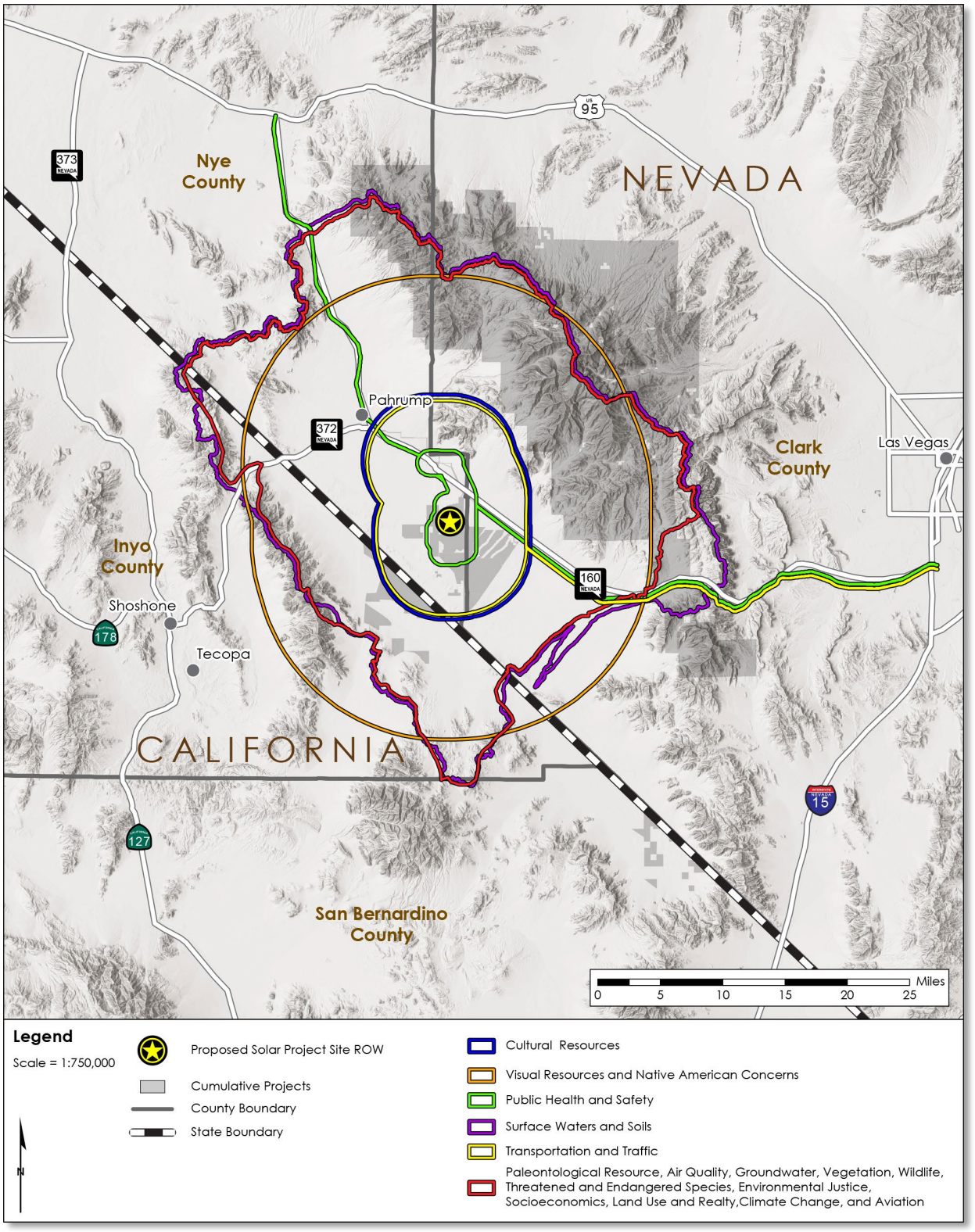
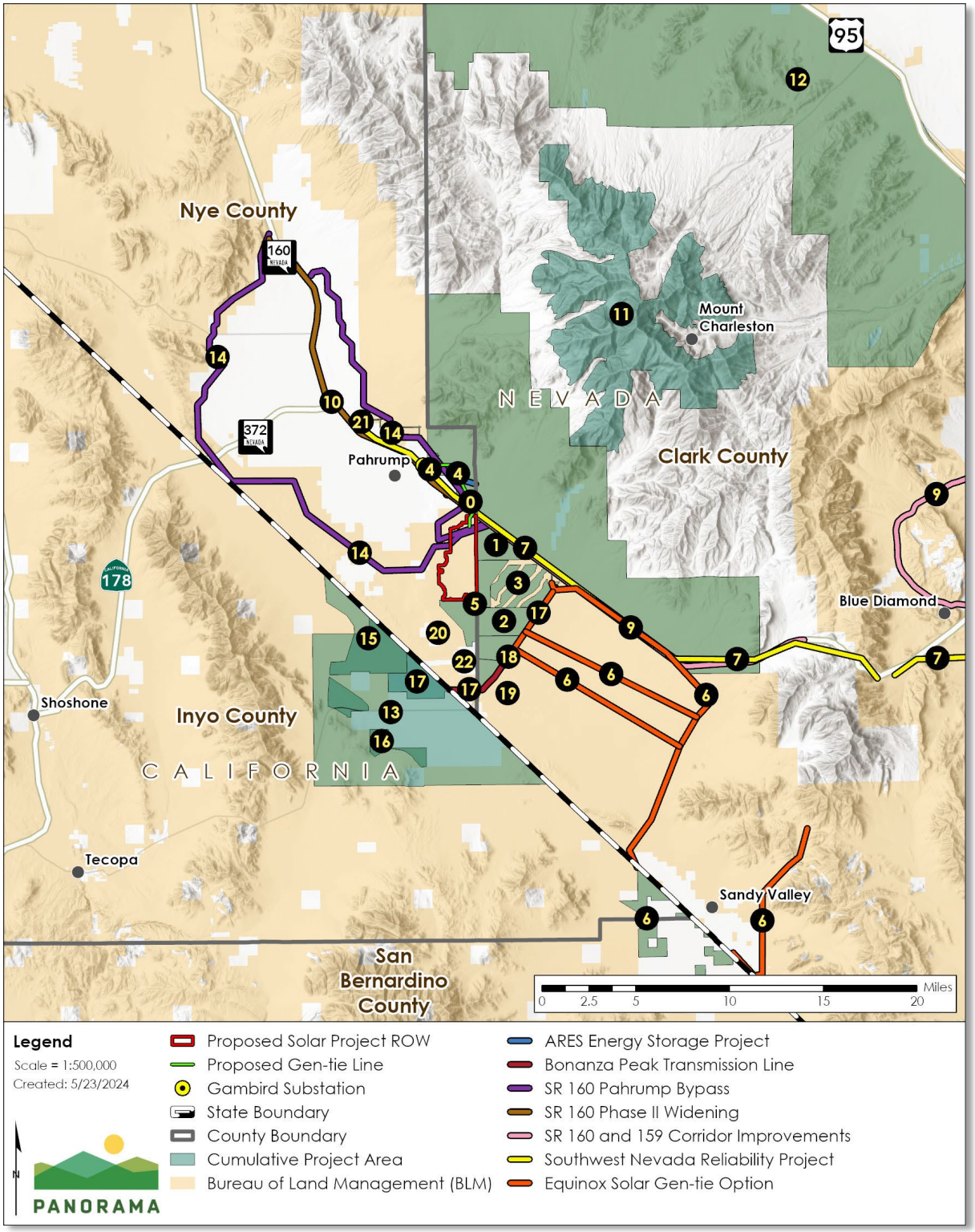


Figure 3.1-2 Reasonably Foreseeable Past, Present, and Future Actions Proposed within the Cumulative Effects Analysis Area



Note: The NDOT Mineral Materials Pit (#6) and the Pahrump Community Pit (#24) are not shown in Figure 3.1-2 because location data is unknown and not accessible.

Figure 3.1-3 Cumulative Solar Projects in Pahrump Valley

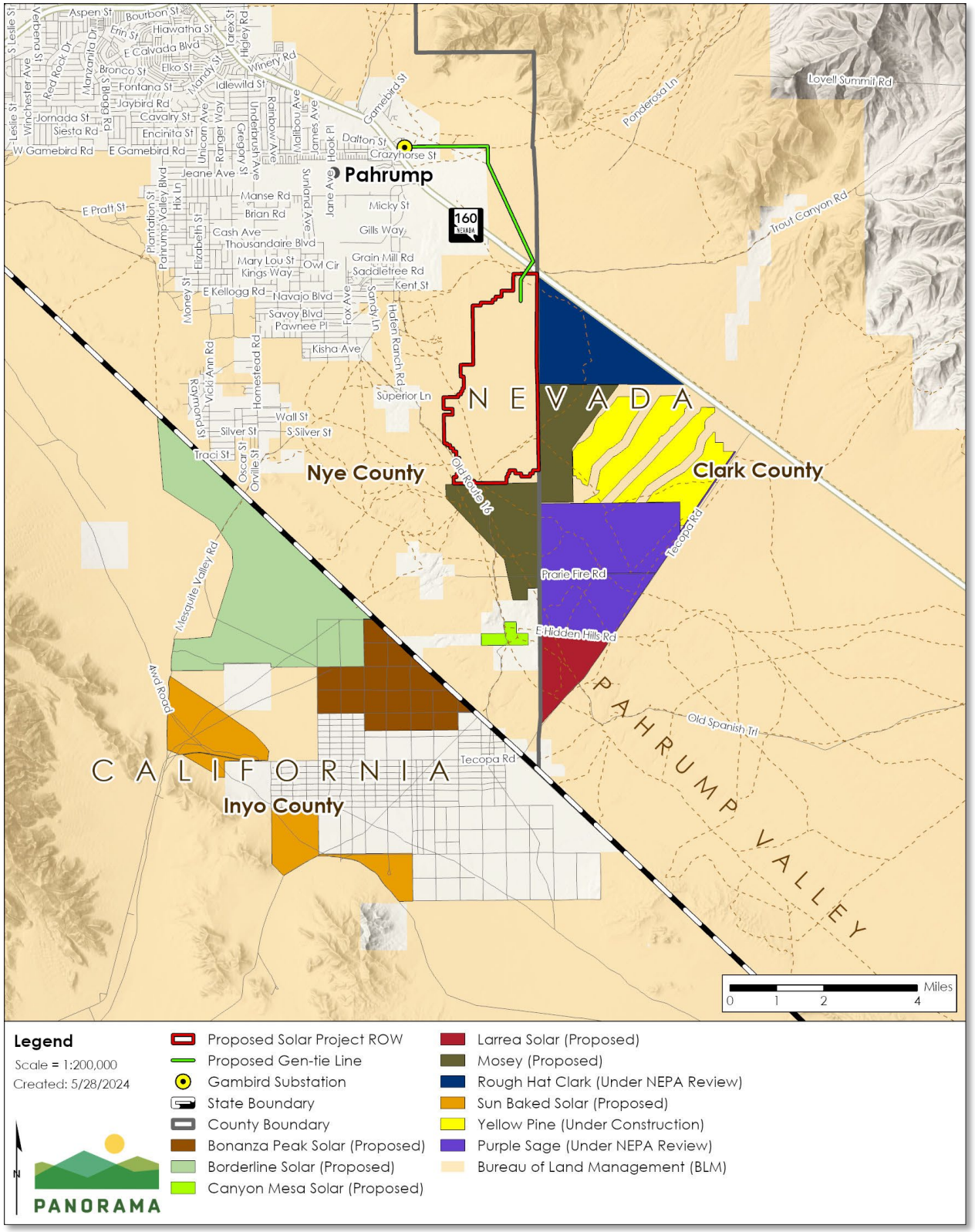
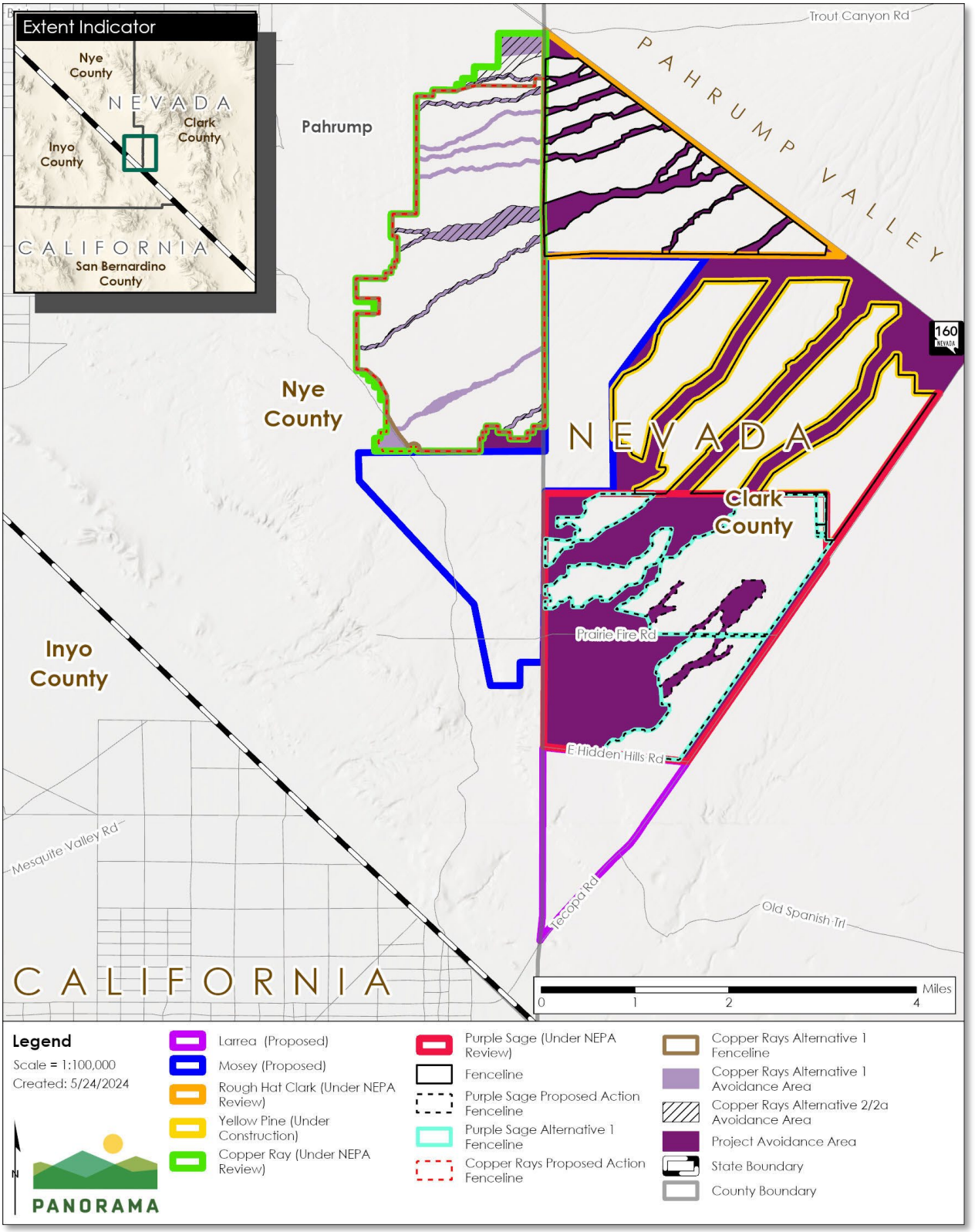


Figure 3.1-4 Adjacent Cumulative Solar Projects' Known Avoidance Areas in Pahrump Valley



3.2 Air Quality

Figure 3.2-1 Pahrump Valley Hydrographic Basin

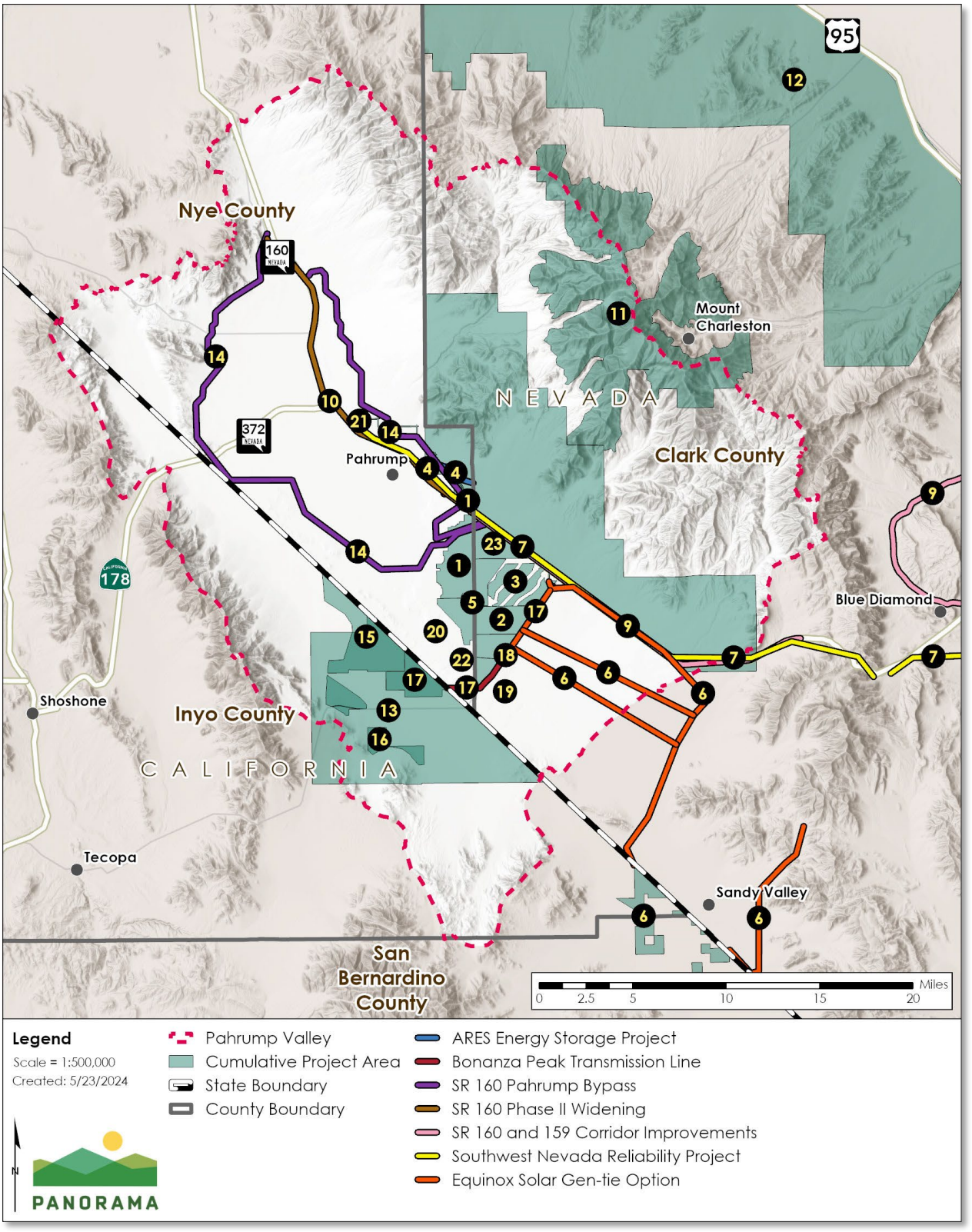
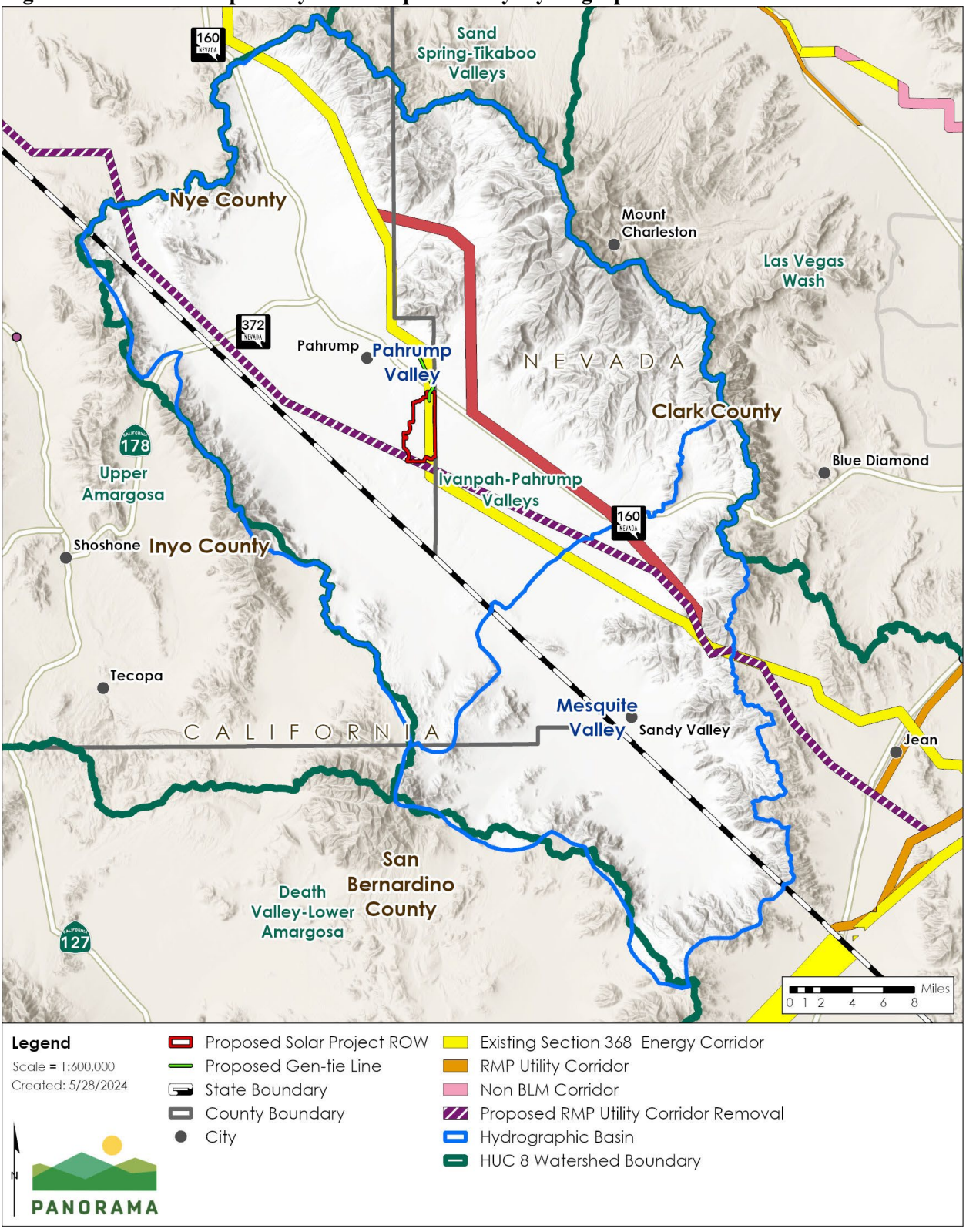


Figure 3.2-2 Pahrump Valley and Mesquite Valley Hydrographic Basin



3.4 Threatened and Endangered Species

Figure 3.4-1 Desert Tortoise Habitat Connectivity

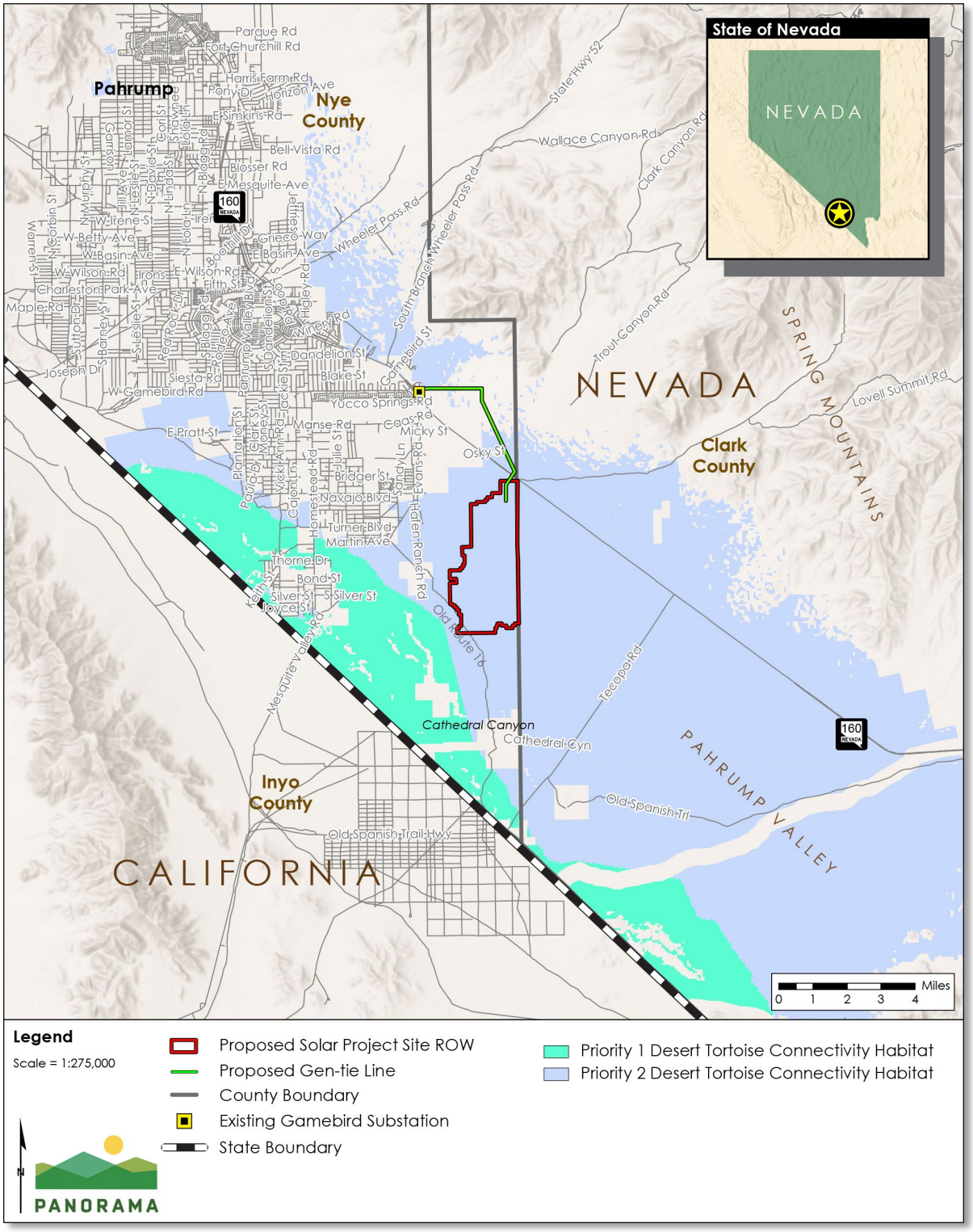
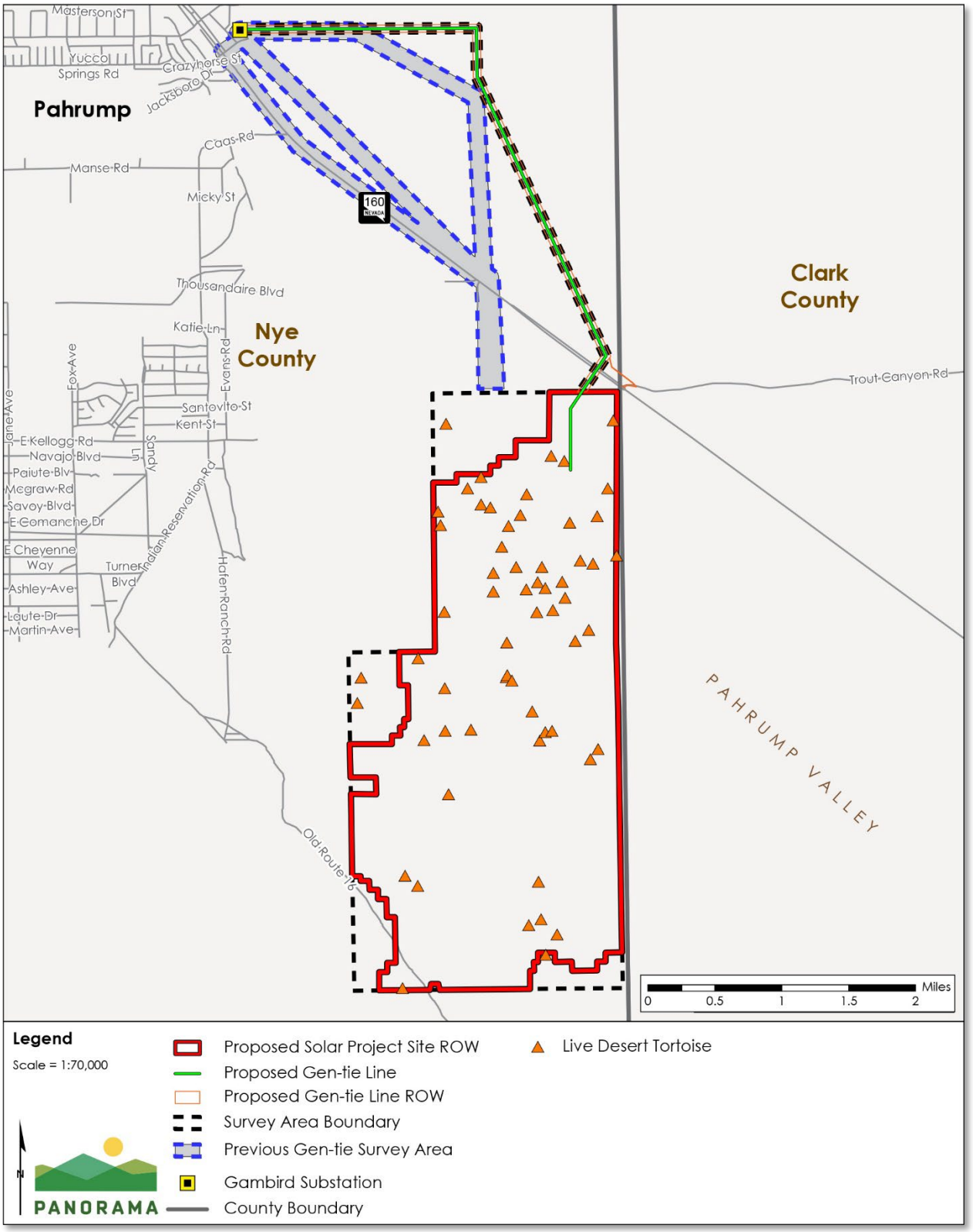


Figure 3.4-2 Live Desert Tortoise Observations



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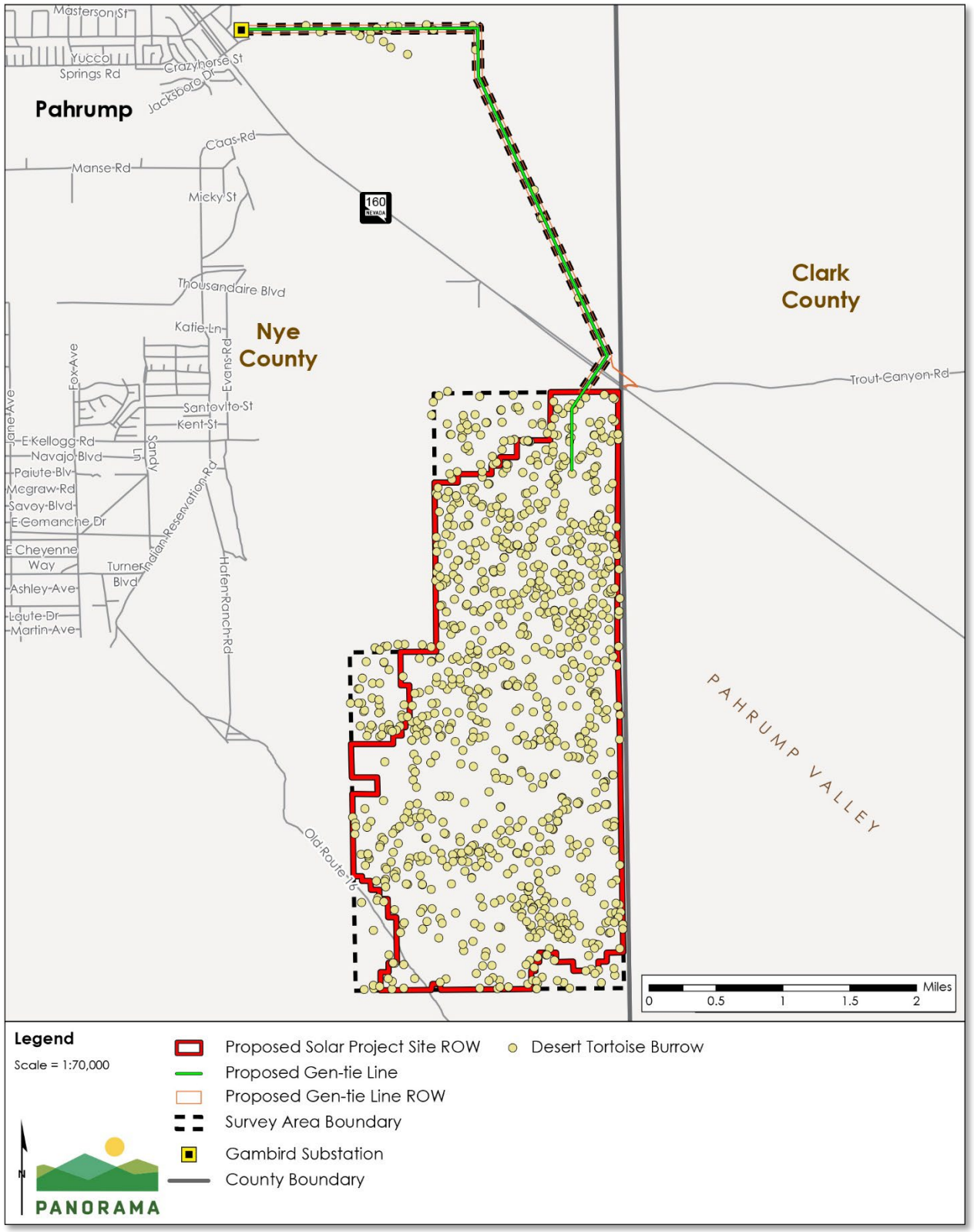

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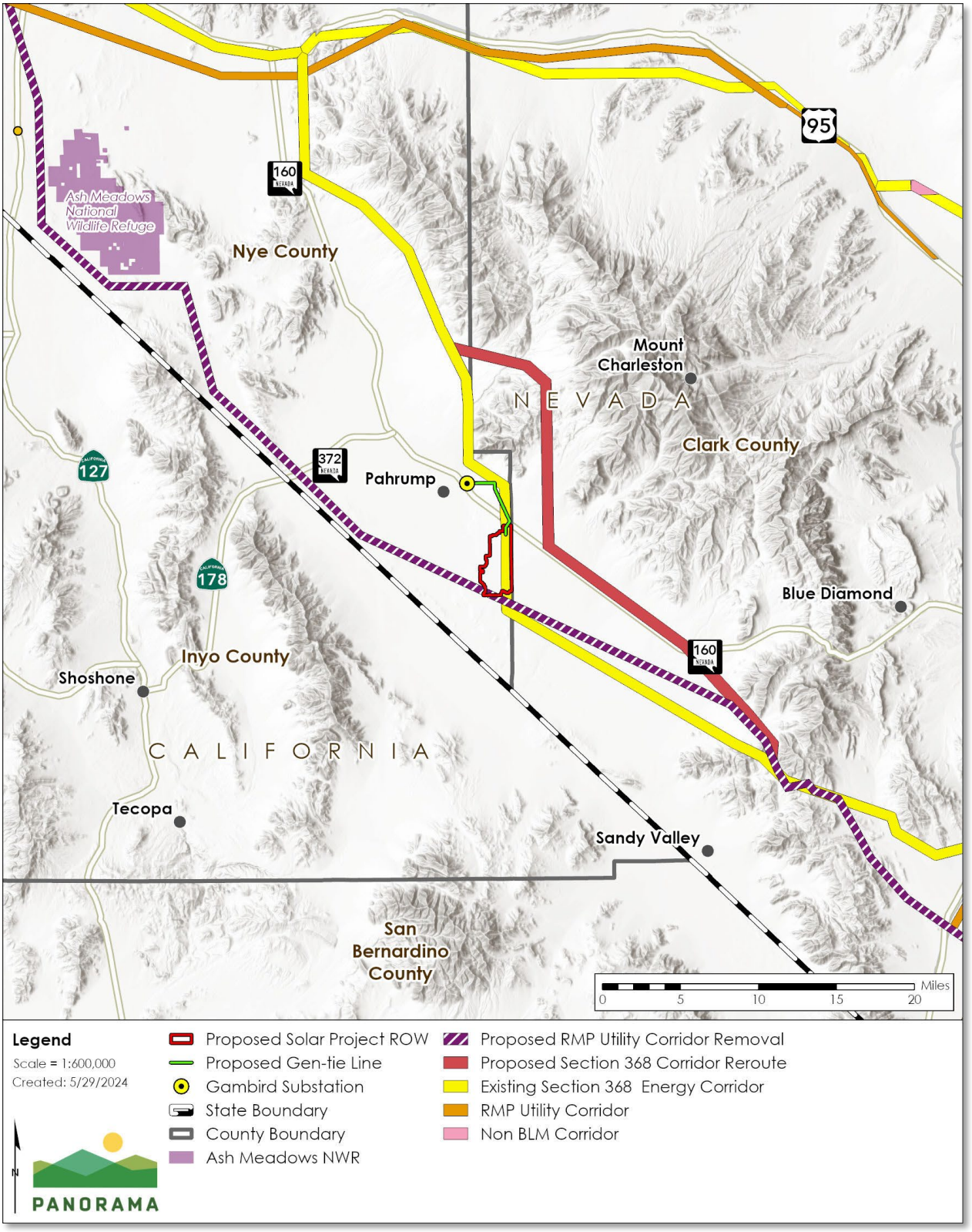


Figure 3.4-5 Stump Springs Regional Augmentation Site and Cumulative Project Locations

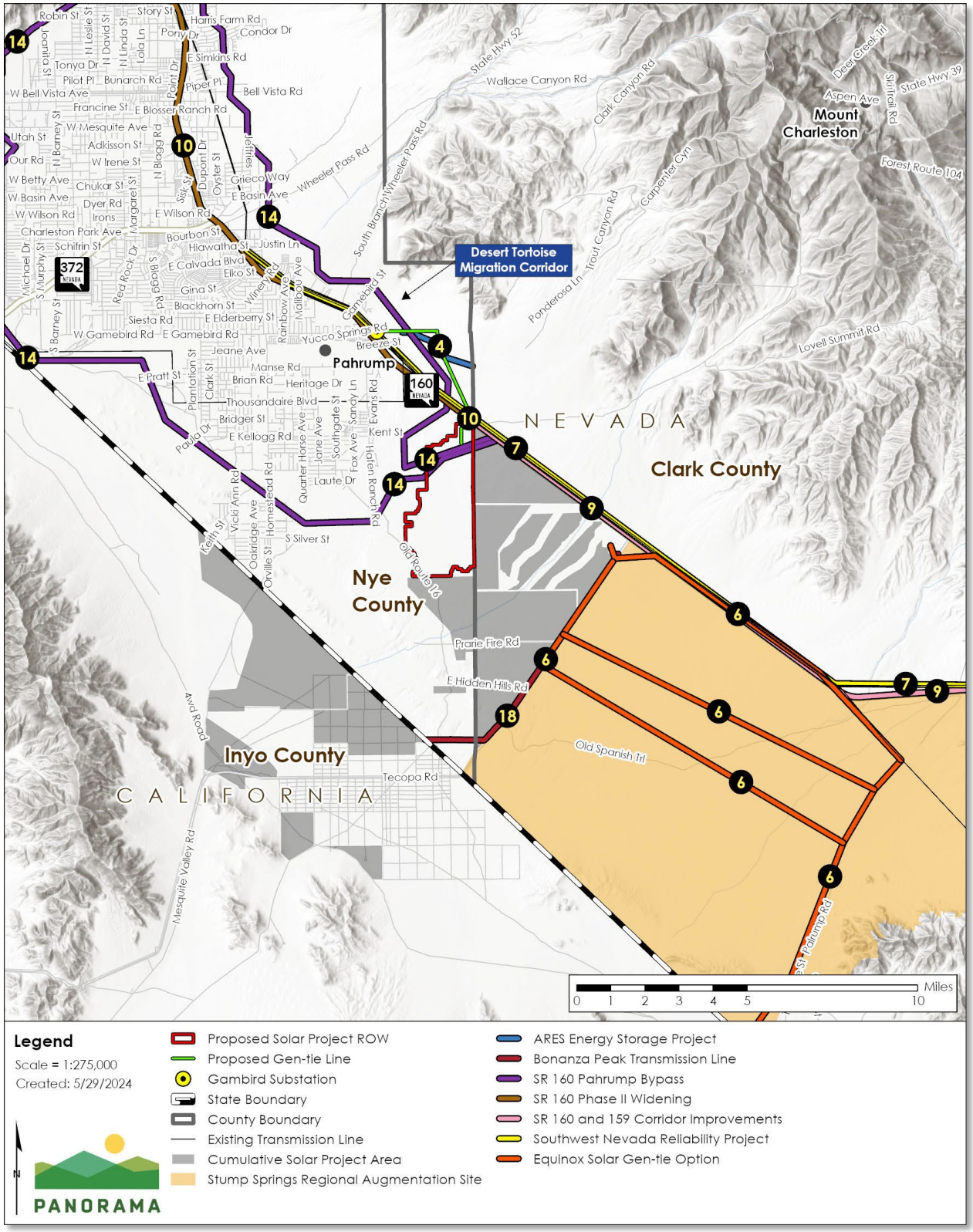


Figure 3.4-6 Eastern Mojave Recovery Unit

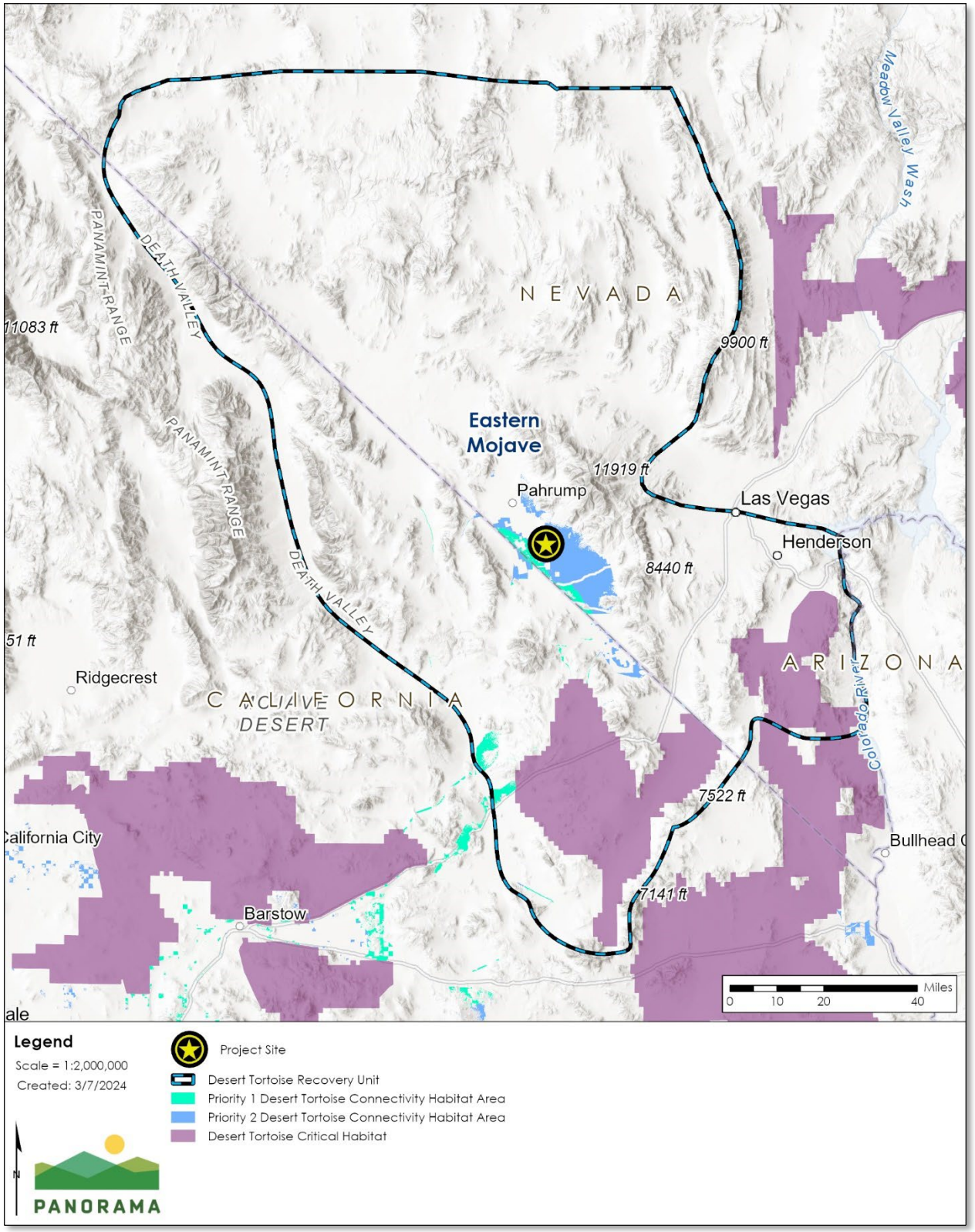
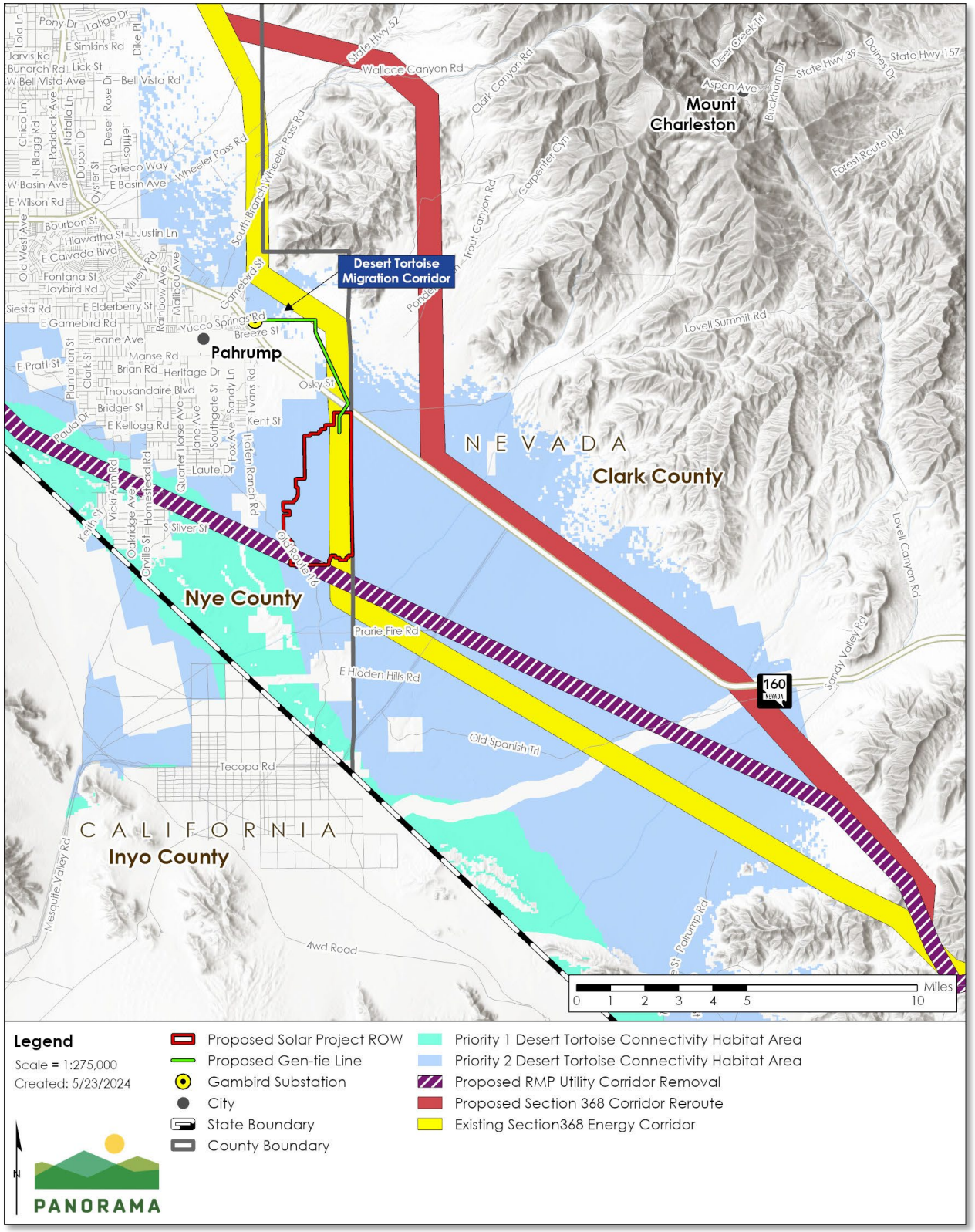


Figure 3.4-7 Utility Corridors RMPA and Desert Tortoise Habitat Connectivity



3.7 Environmental Justice

Figure 3.7-1 Environmental Justice Project Analysis Area

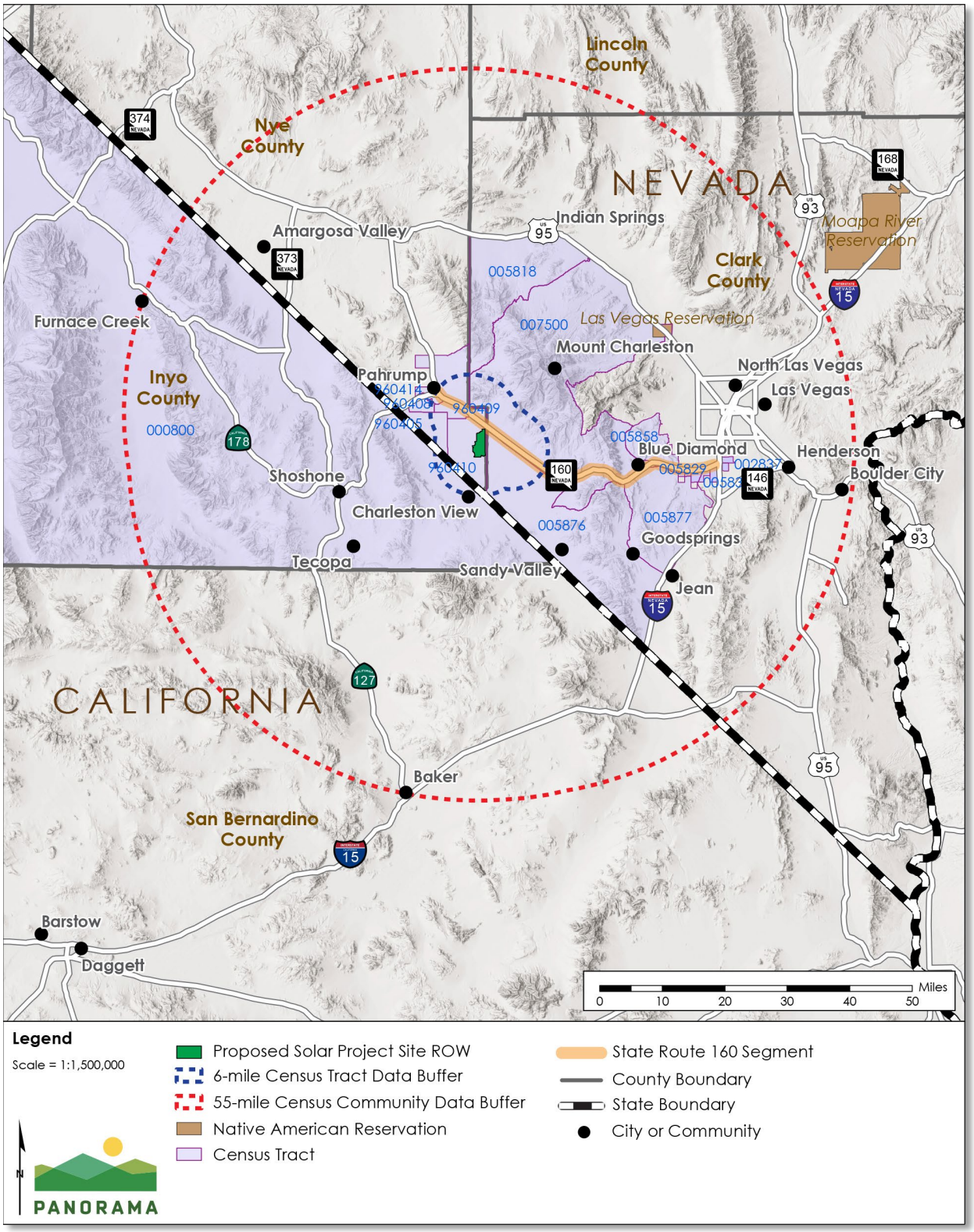
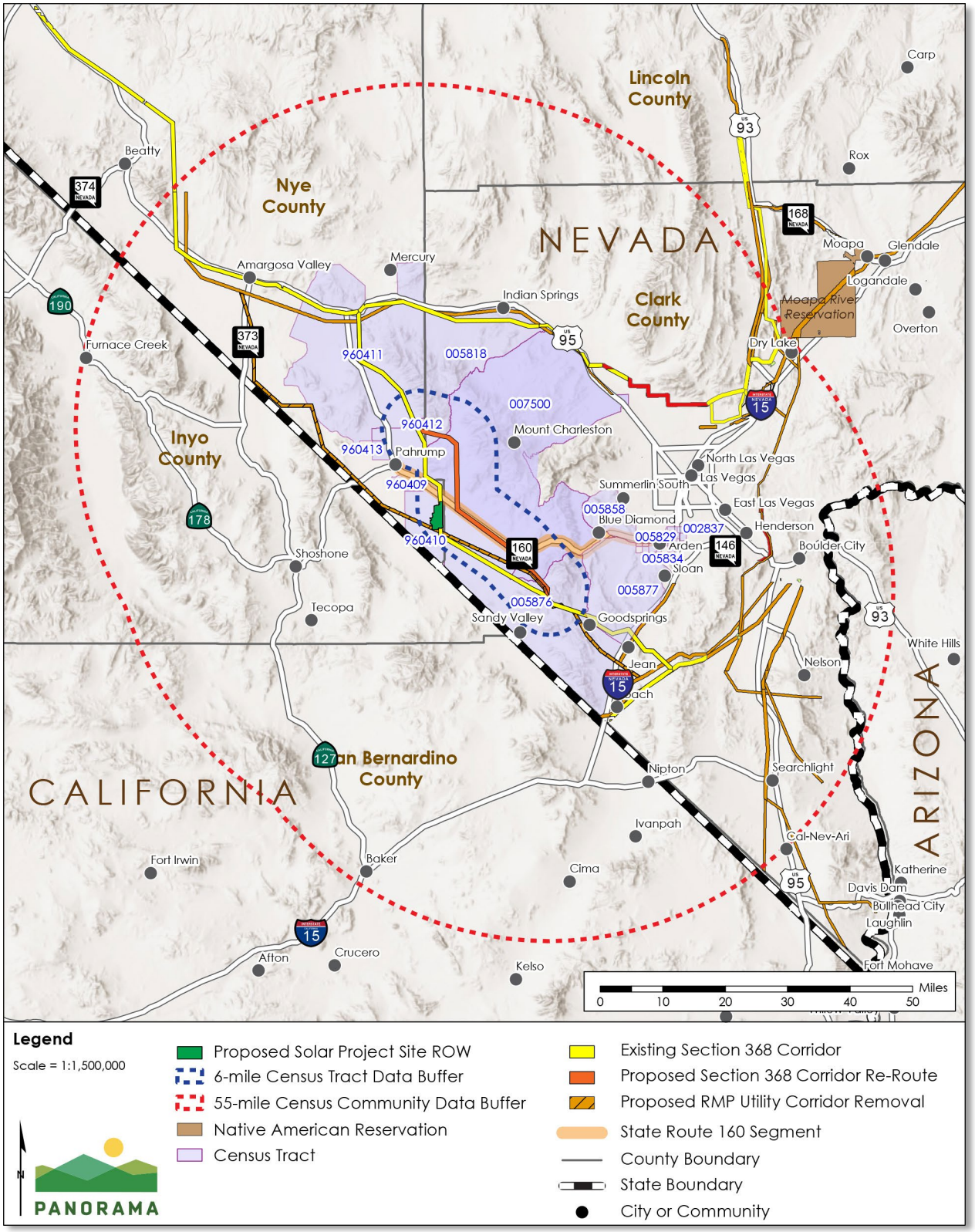


Figure 3.7-2 Environmental Justice Utility Corridors RMPA Analysis Area



3.8 Land Use and Realty

Figure 3.8-1 Specially Designated Areas within Project Analysis Area

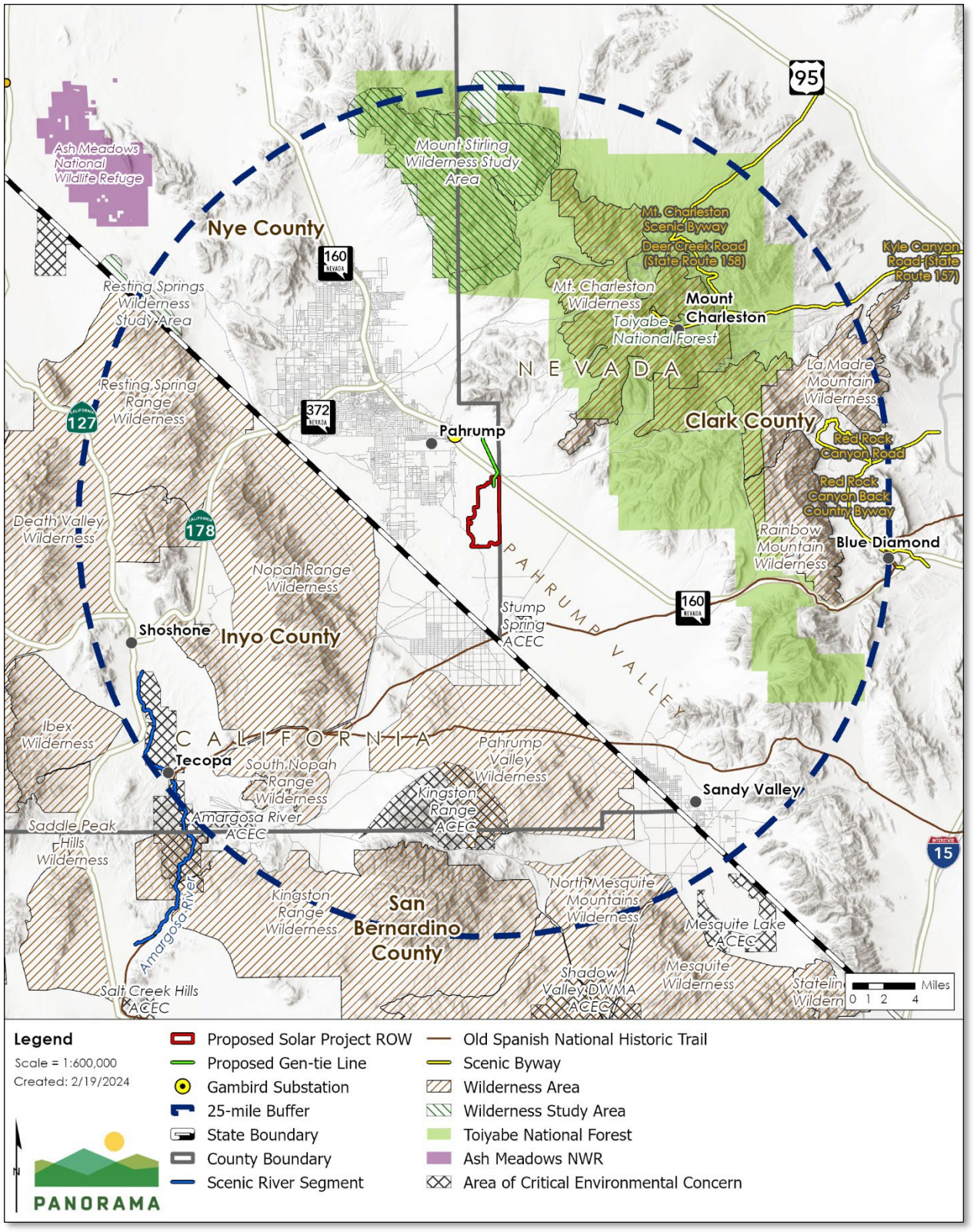


Figure 3.8-2 Specially Designated Areas within the Utility Corridor RMPA Analysis Area

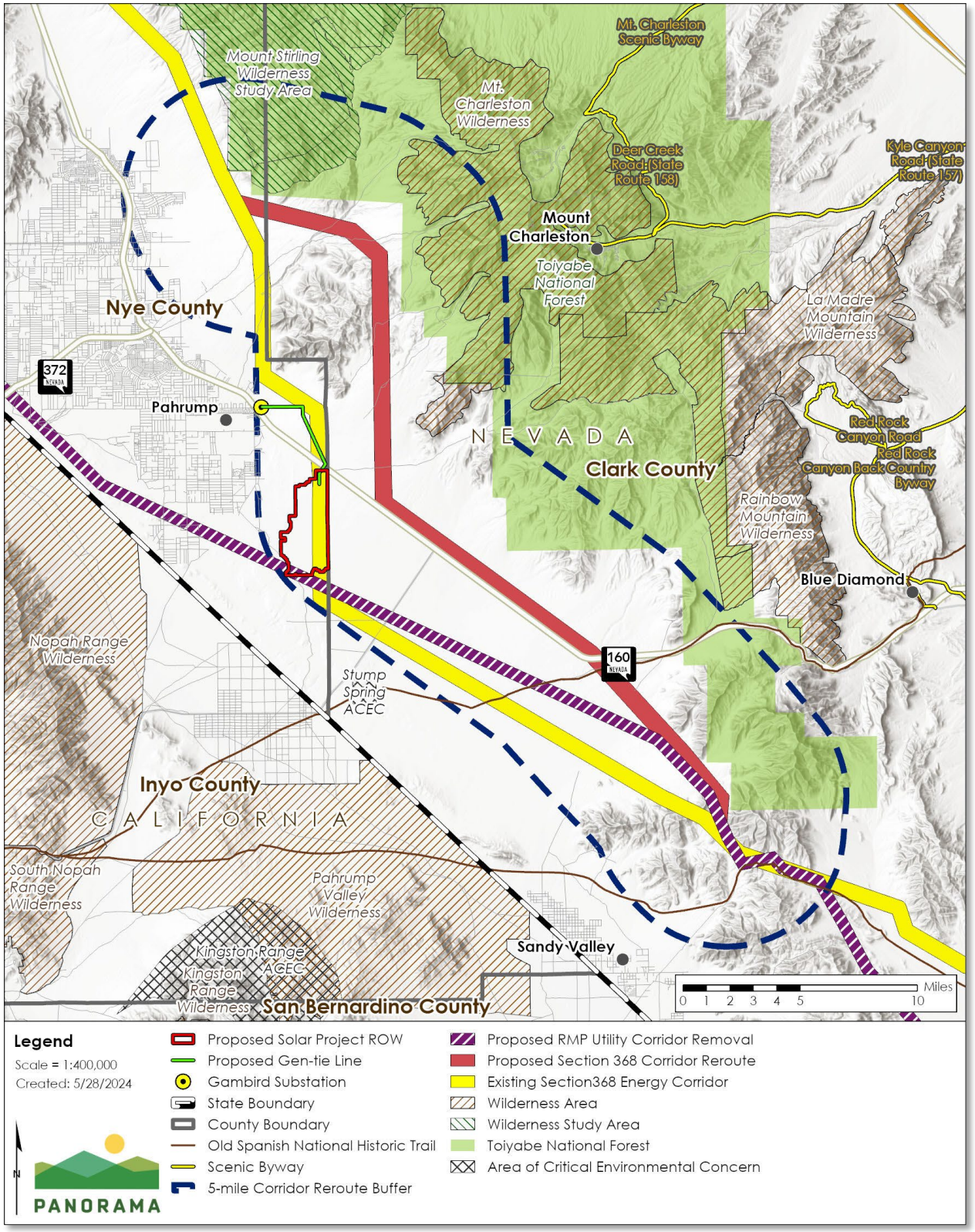


Figure 3.8-3Land Management

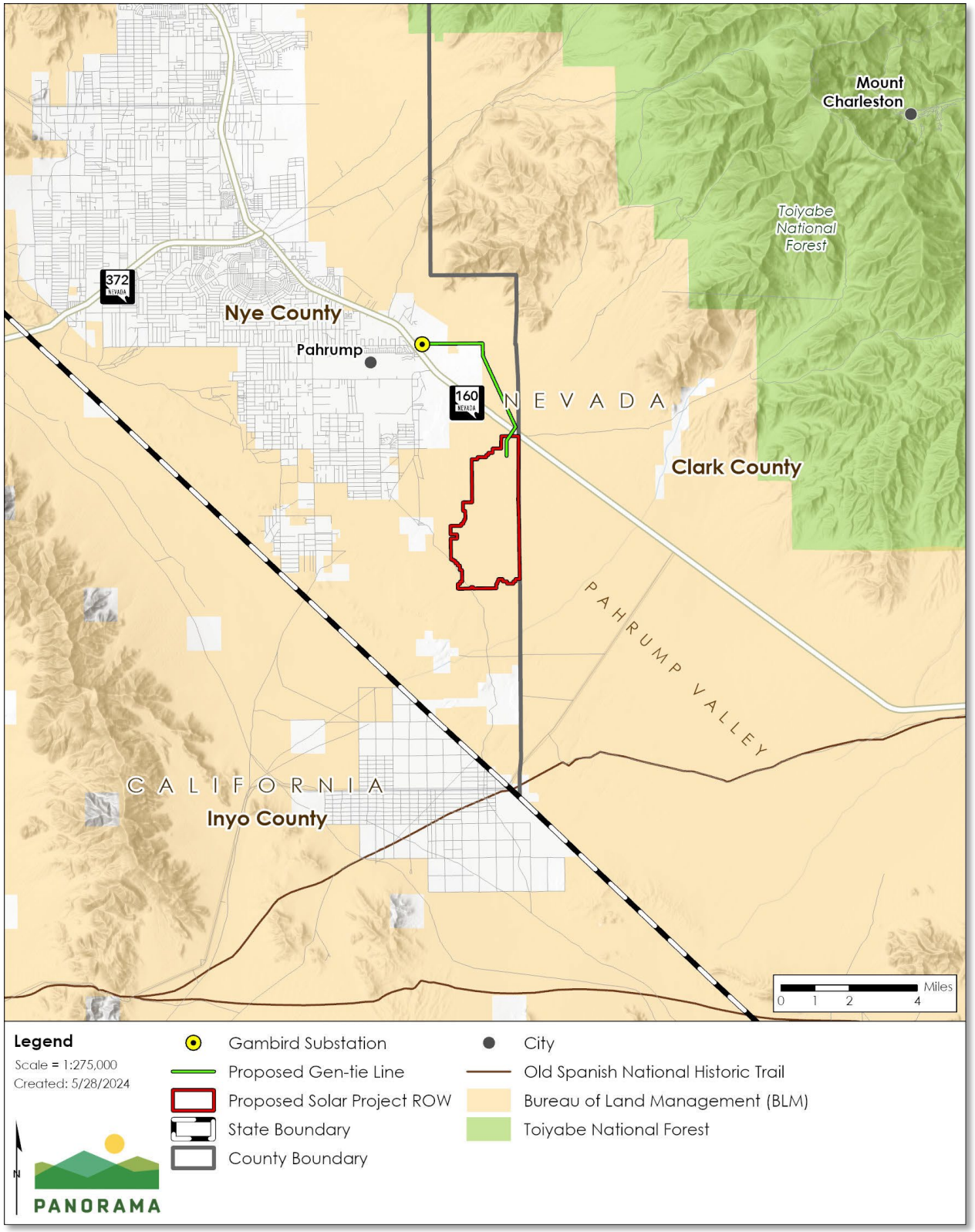


Figure 3.8-4 Rangeland Resources within the Project Analysis Area

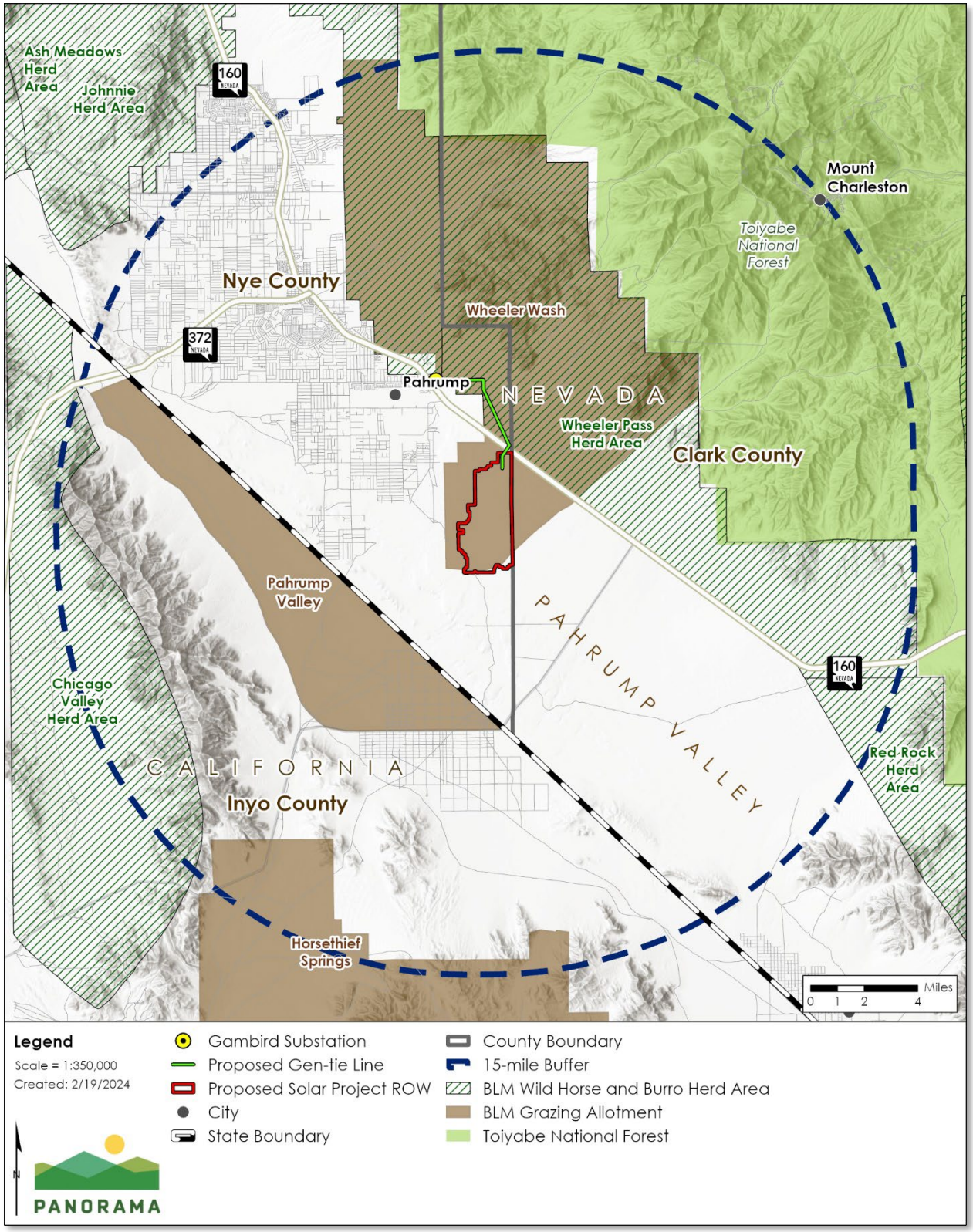


Figure 3.8-5 Rangeland Resources within the Utility Corridor RMPA Analysis Area

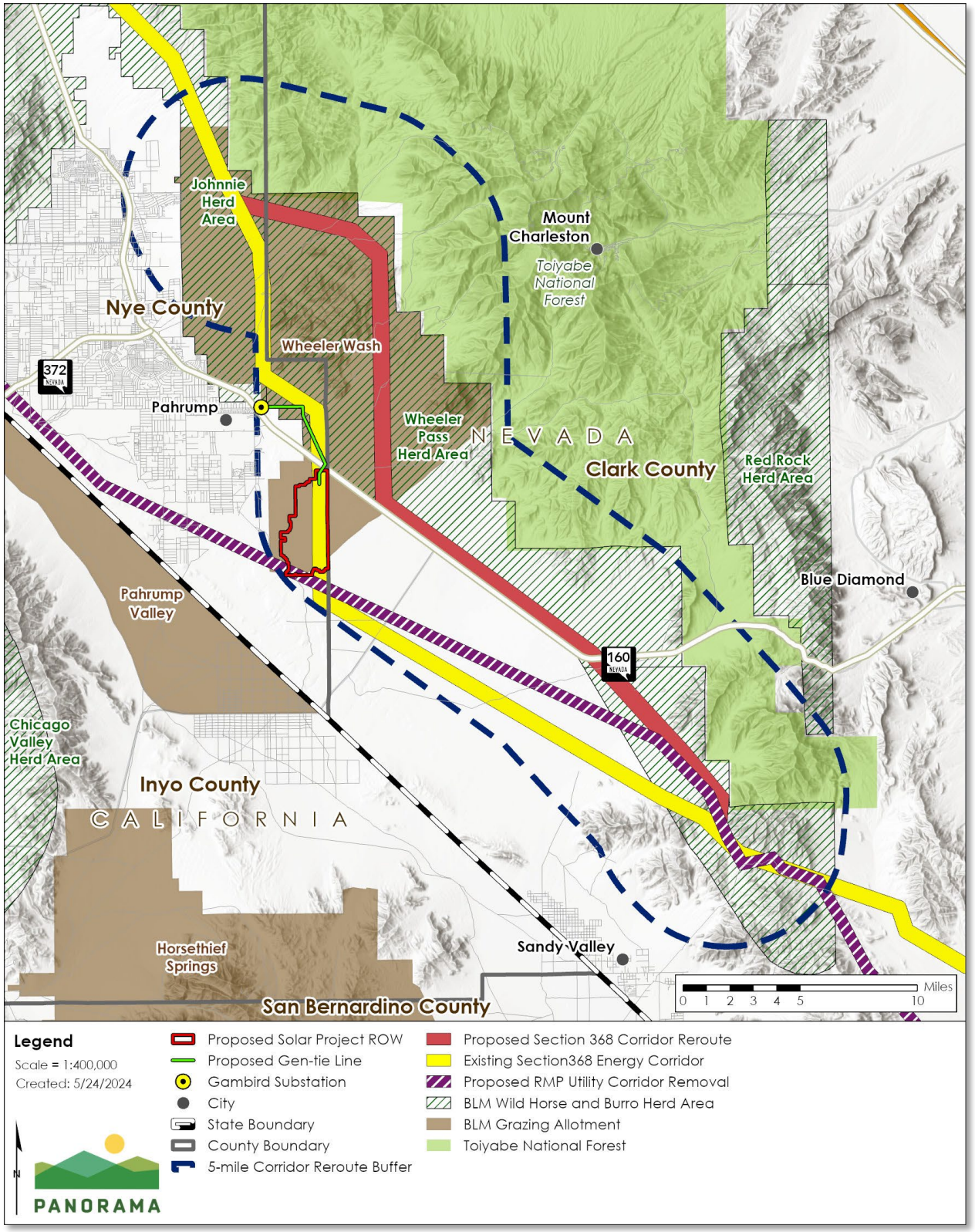


Figure 3.8-6 Military Resources and Public and Private Airports and Landing Strips within the Project Analysis Area

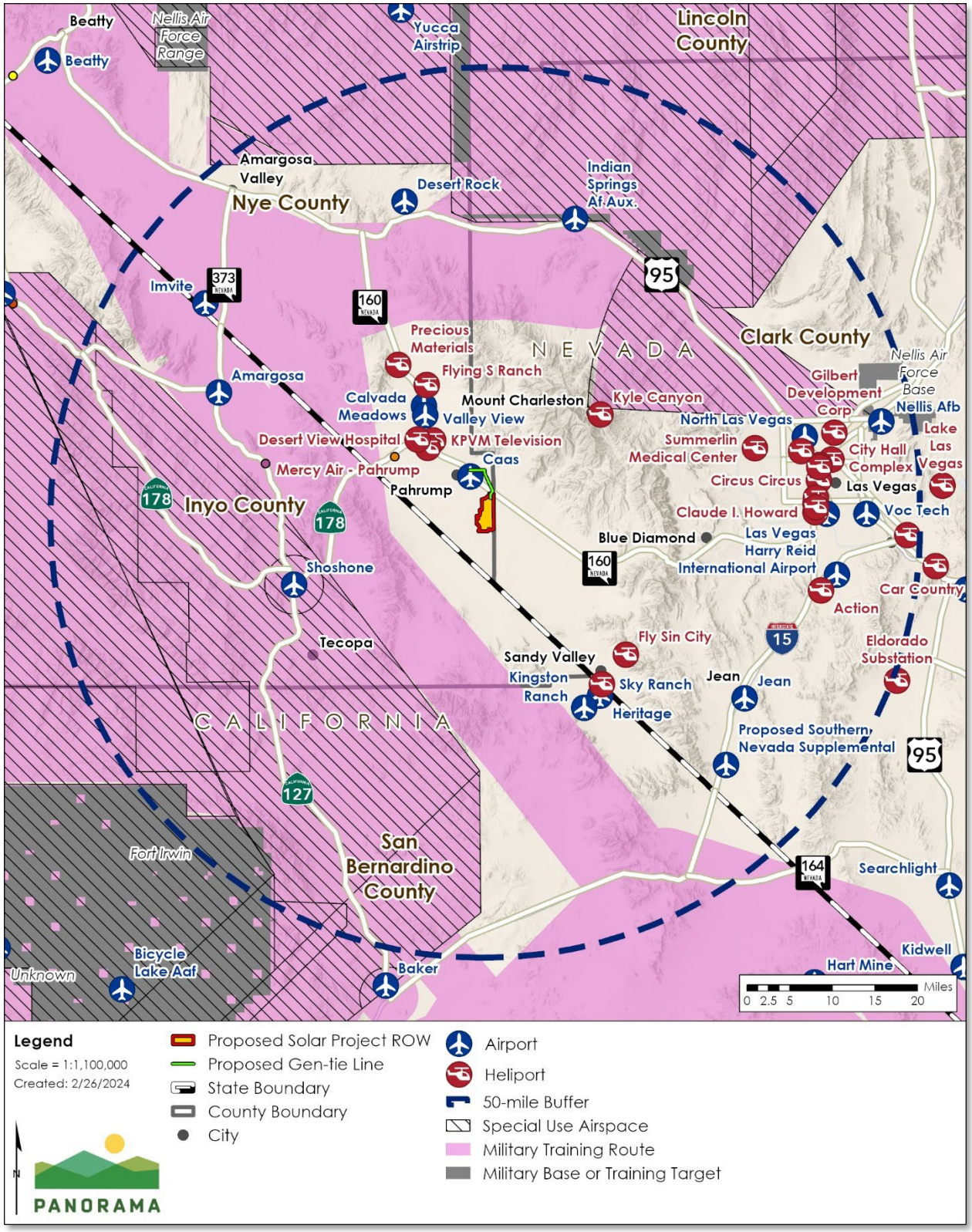
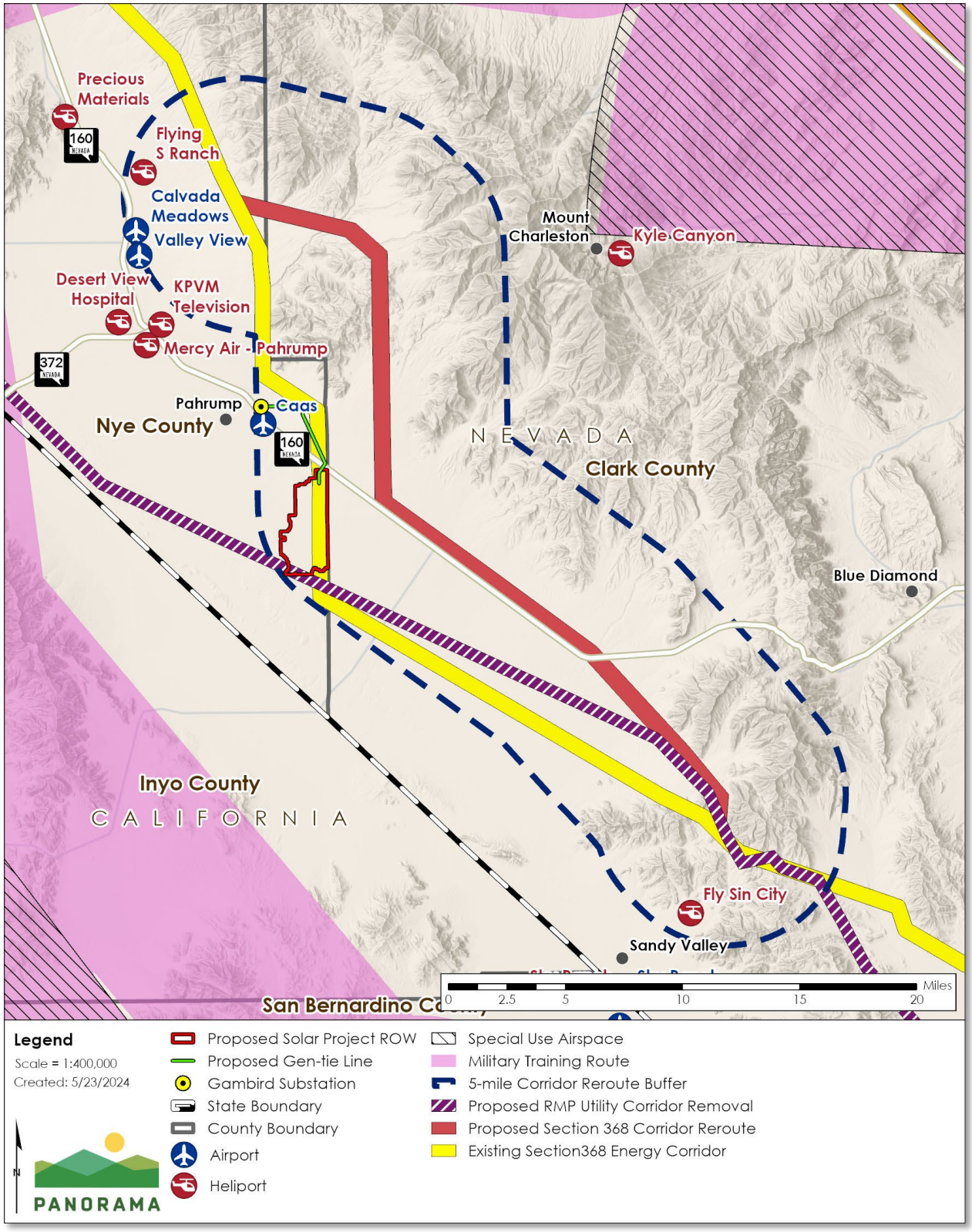


Figure 3.8-7 Military Resources and Public and Private Airports and Landing Strips within the Utility Corridor RMPA Analysis Area



3.11 Recreation

Figure 3.11-1 Recreational Lands Project Analysis Area

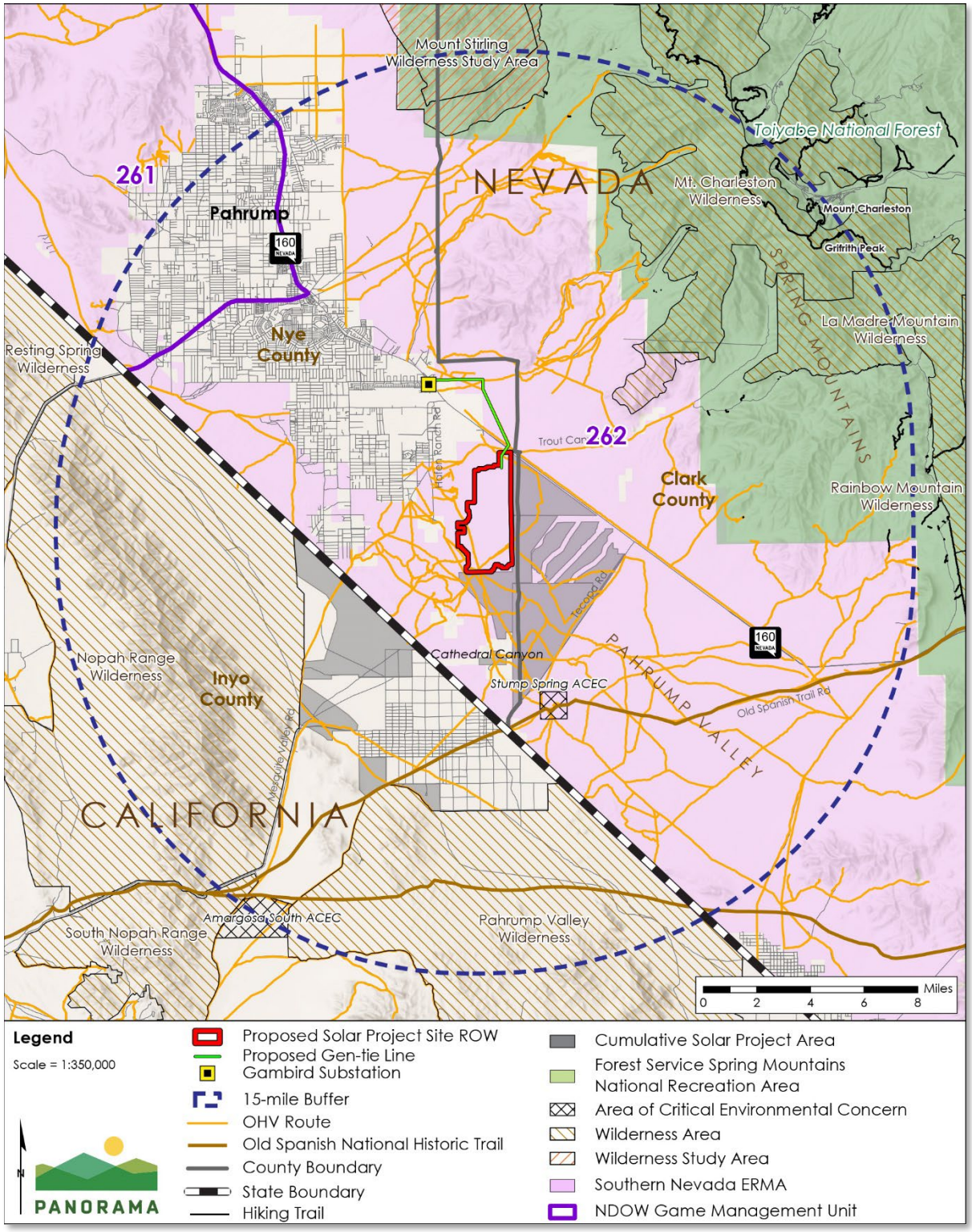


Figure 3.11-2 Recreational Lands Utility Corridor Analysis Area

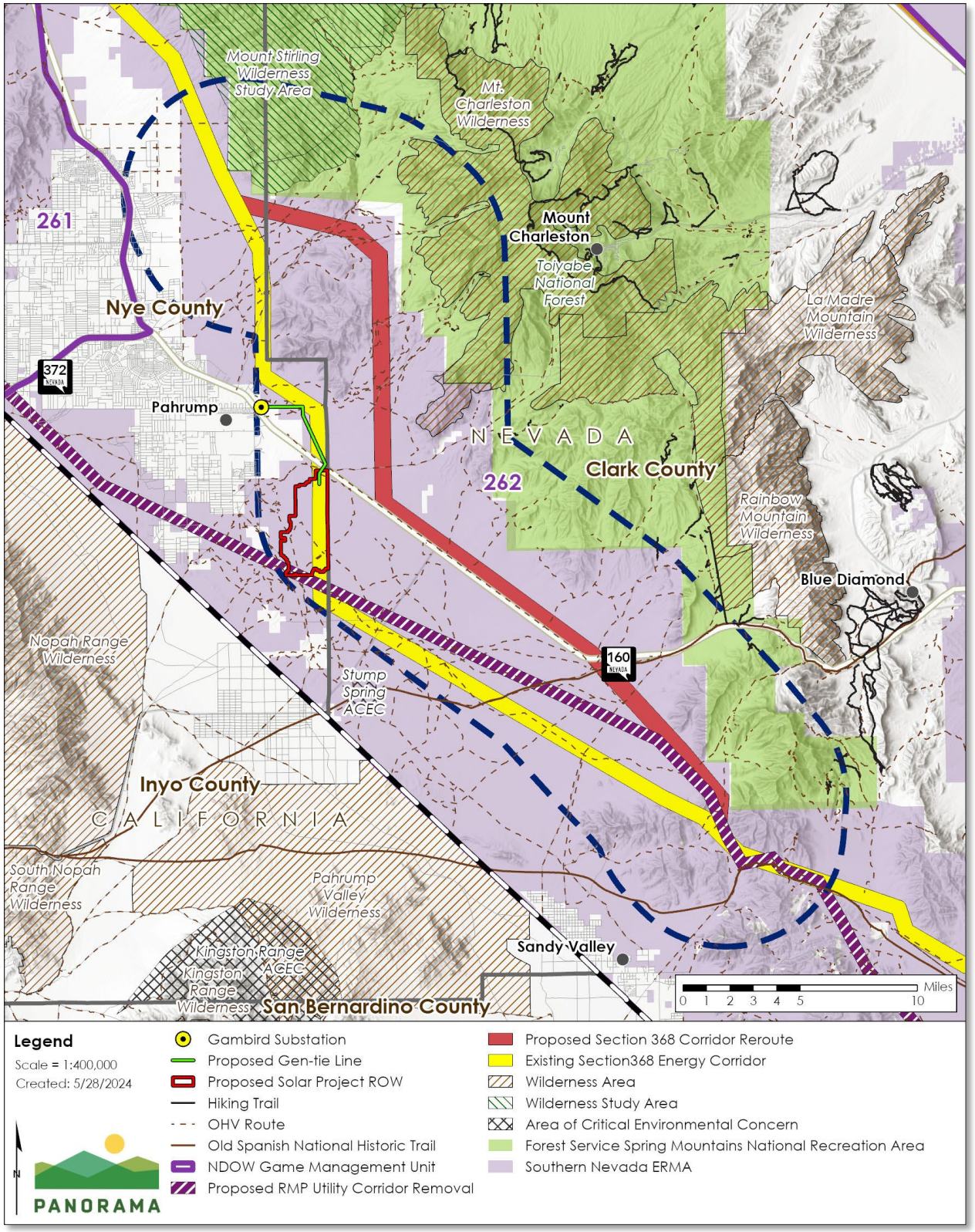


Figure 3.11-3 OHV Routes and Data Collection Locations

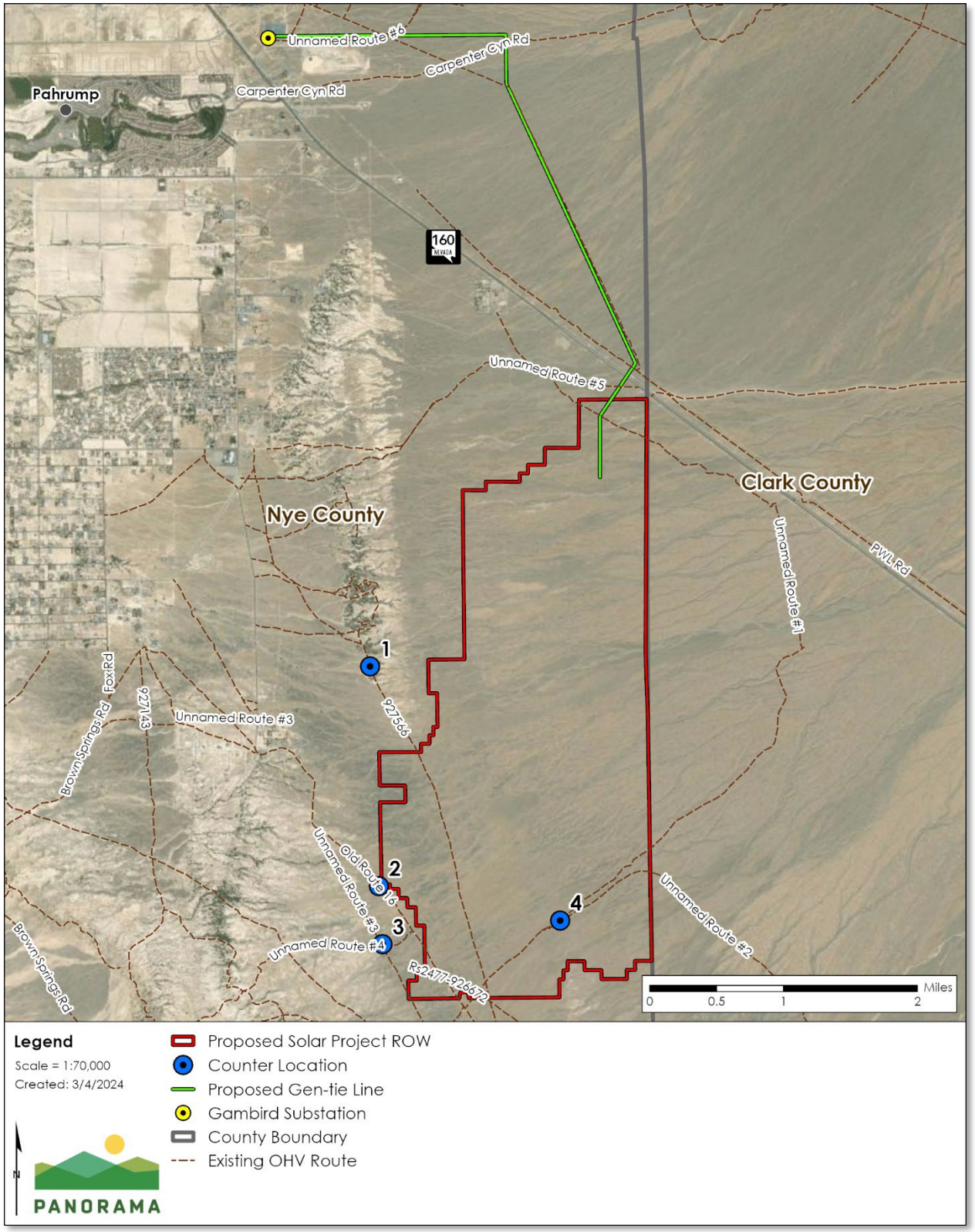
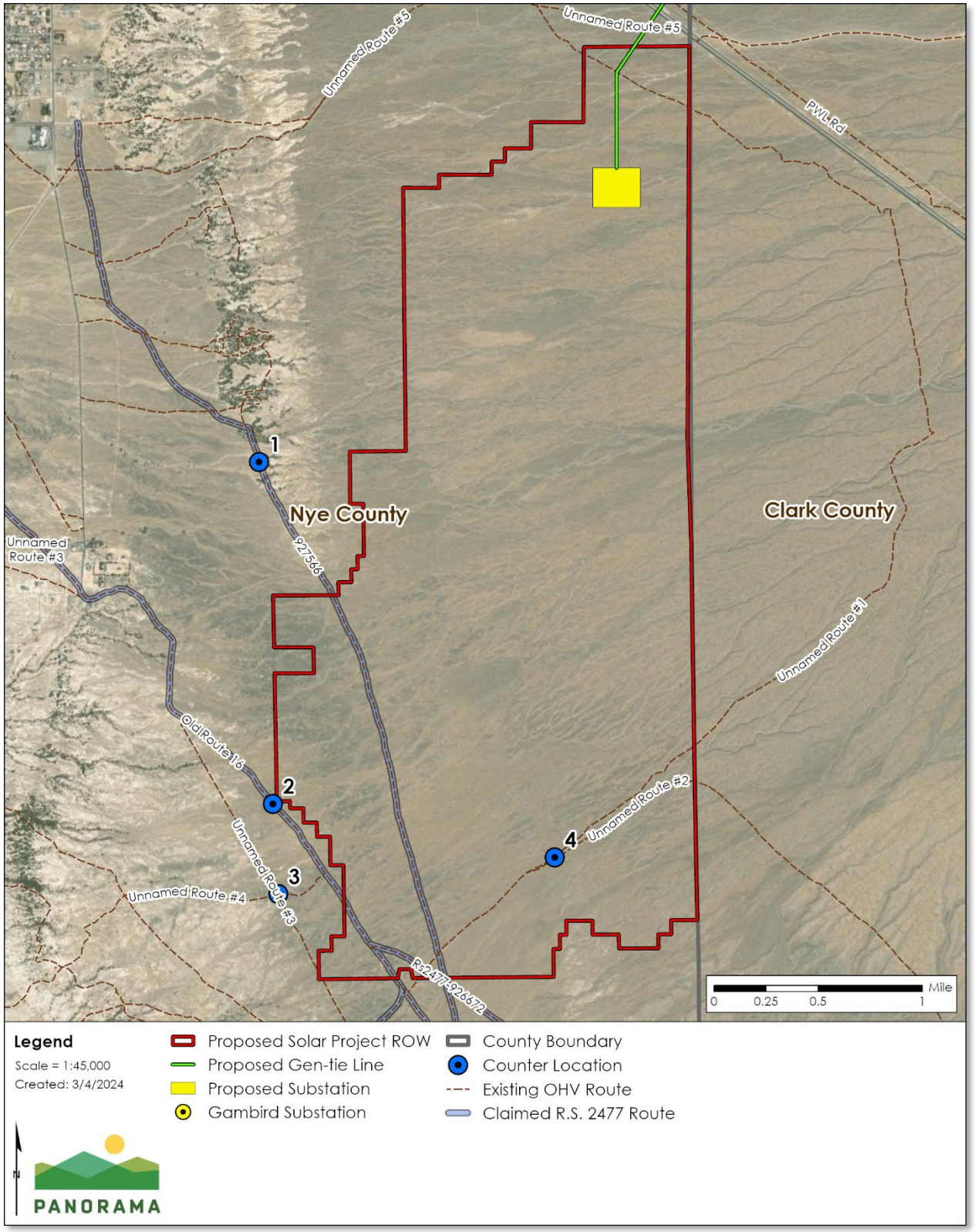


Figure 3.11-4 Claimed R.S. 2477 OHV Routes within the Project Area



3.13 Soils and Paleontological Resources

Figure 3.13-1 Soil Types within the Project Site

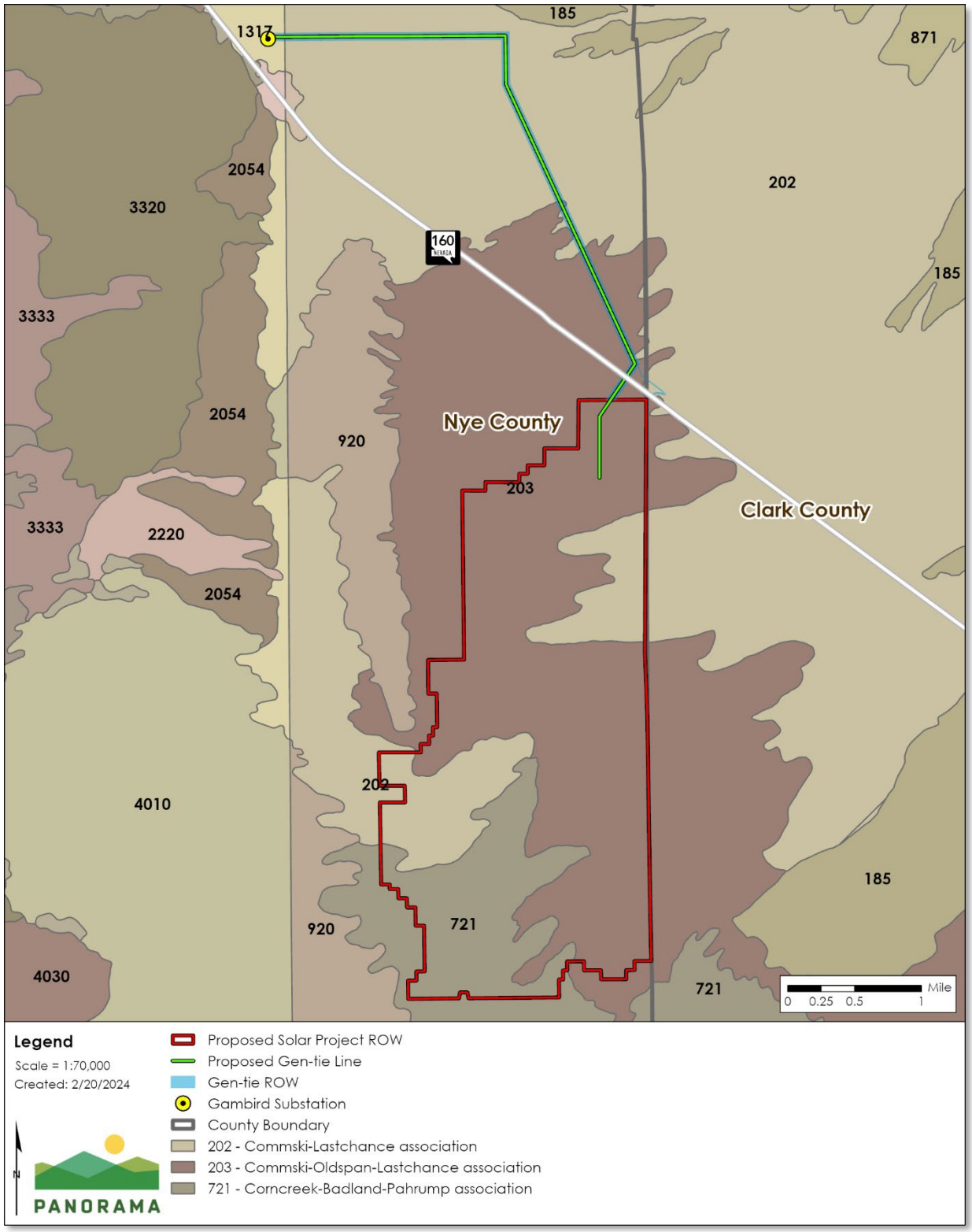


Figure 3.13-2 Proposed Potential Fossil Yield Classification Classes on the Project Site

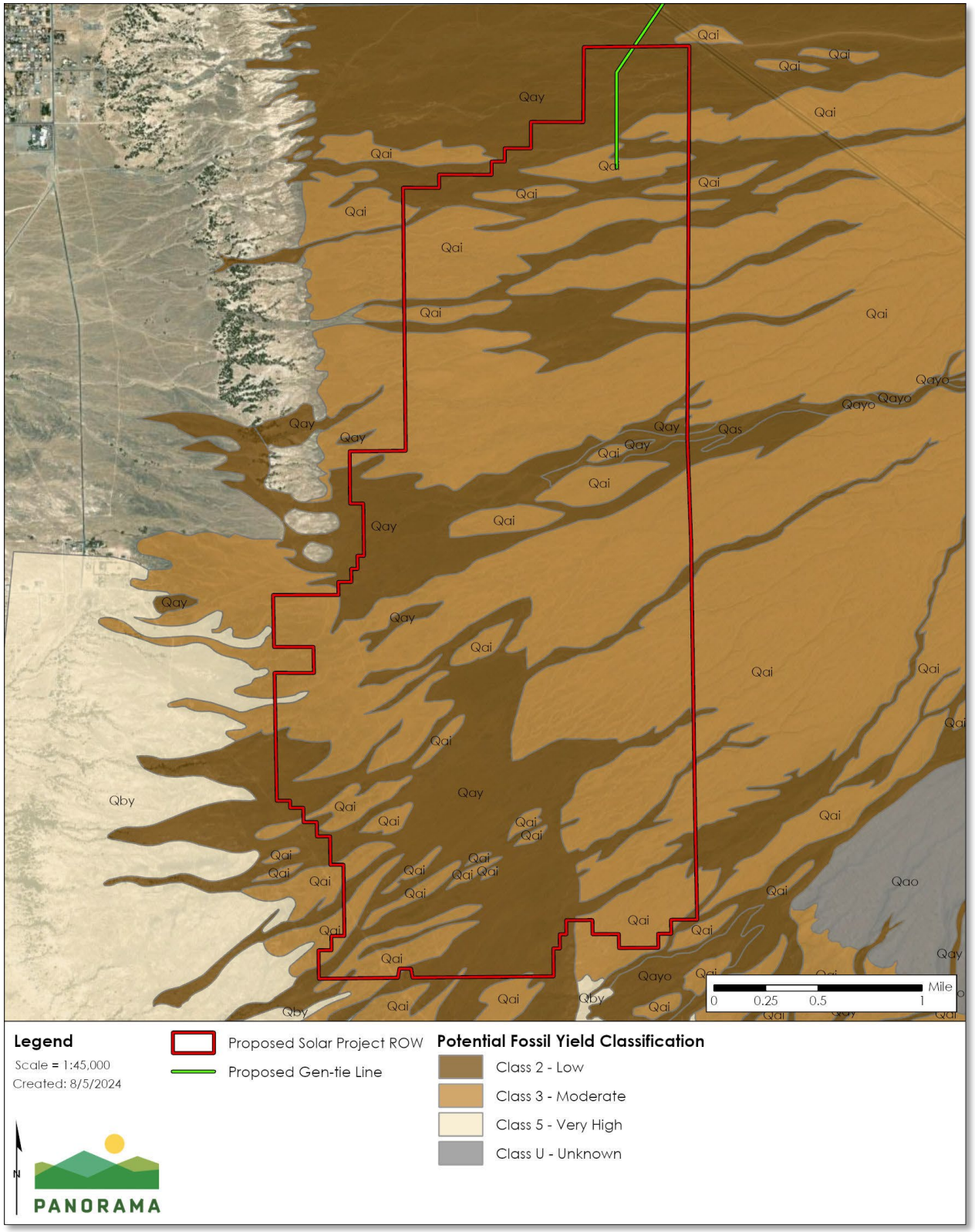
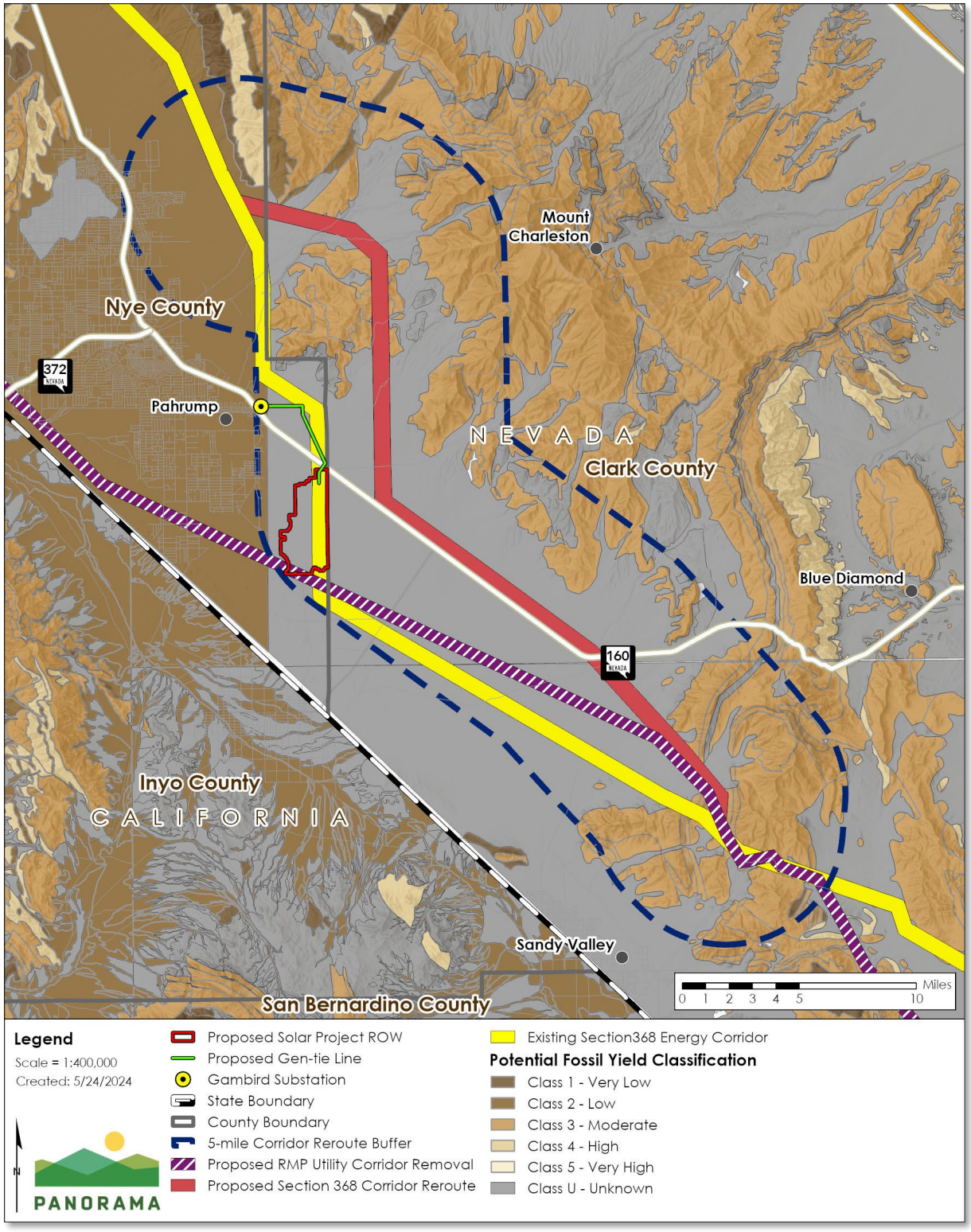
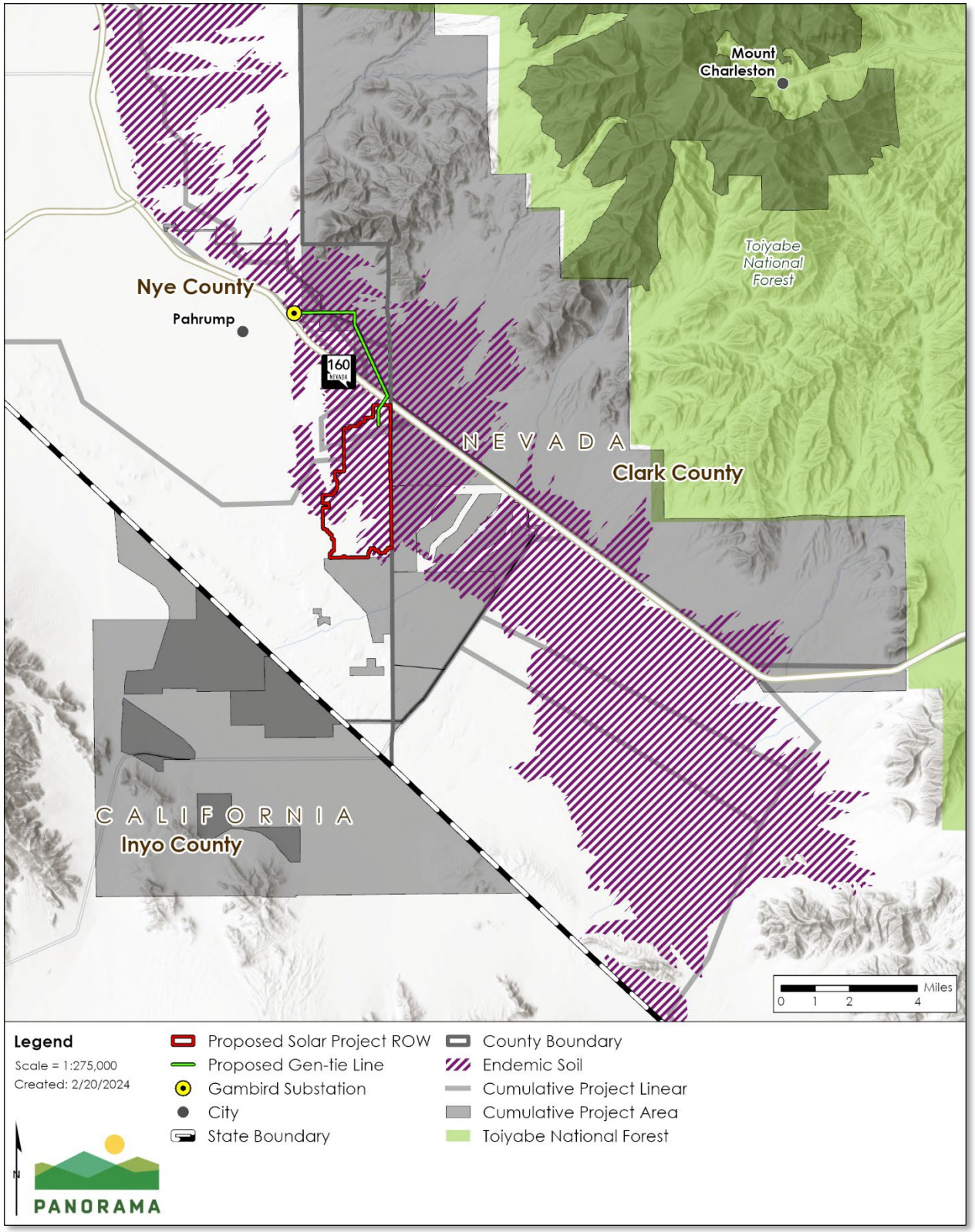


Figure 3.13-3 Potential Fossil Yield Classification of the Rerouted Segment of the Section 368 Energy Corridor



Note: A more detailed assessment of the geology and potential PFYC for the Project site was conducted as displayed in Figure 3.13-2.

Figure 3.13-4 Endemic Soils within the Project Site and Cumulative Project Area



3.14 Transportation and Traffic

Figure 3.14-1 Major Transportation Routes in the Project Area

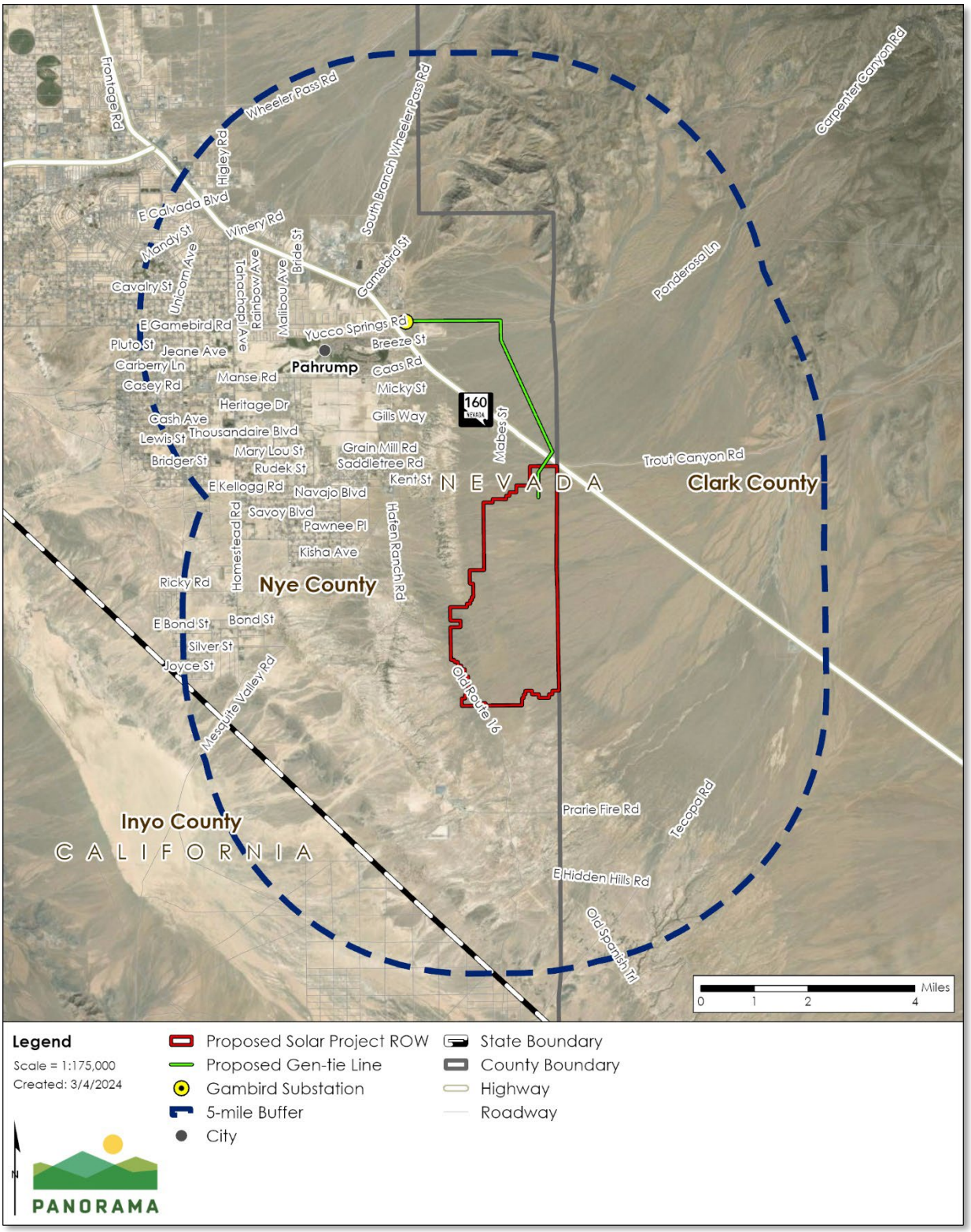
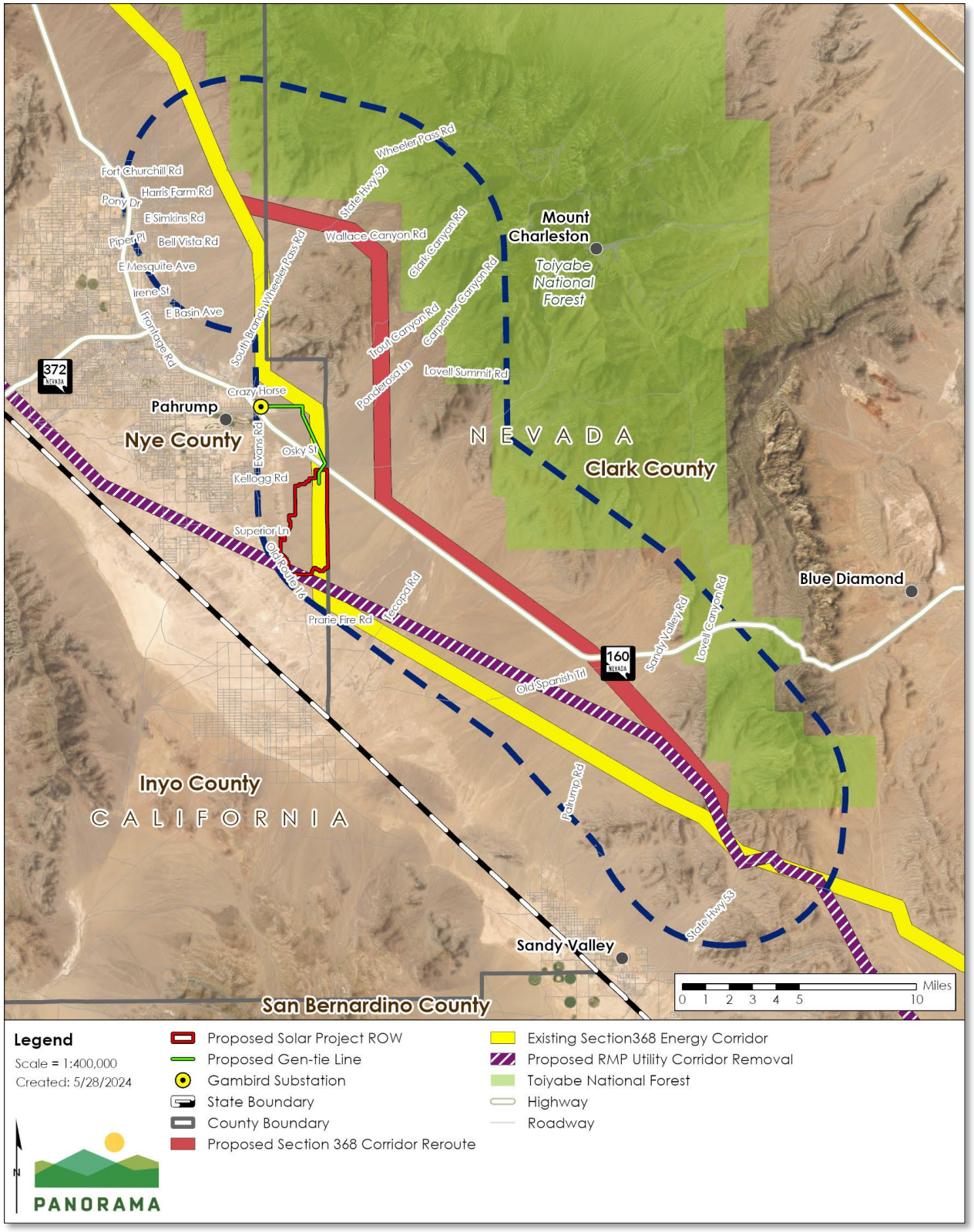


Figure 3.14-2 Major Transportation Routes in the Utility Corridors RMPA Area



3.15 Vegetation, Special Status Plants, and Noxious Weeds

Figure 3.15-1 Vegetation Communities within the Project Site

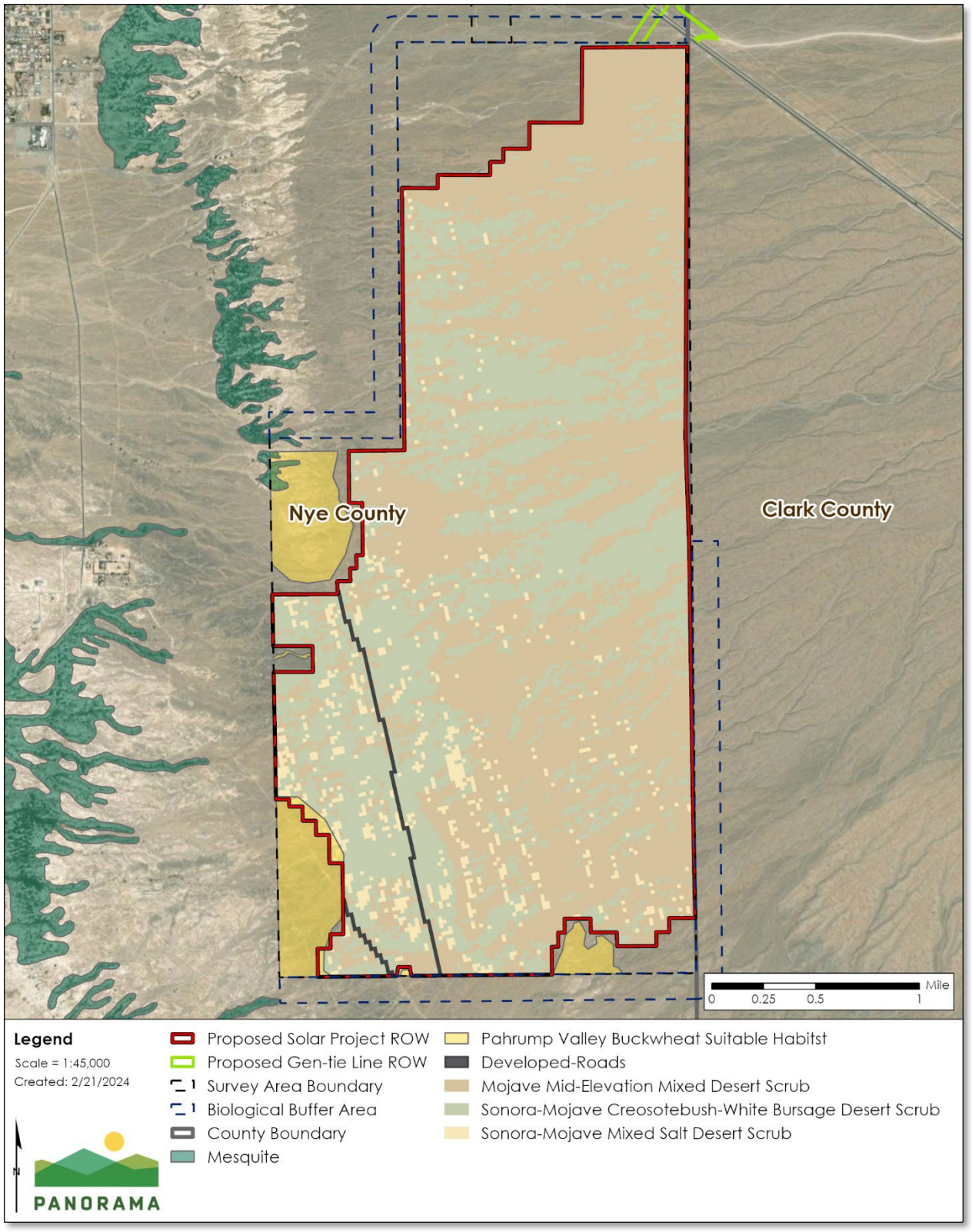


Figure 3.15-2 Vegetation Communities within the Gen-tie Line Corridor

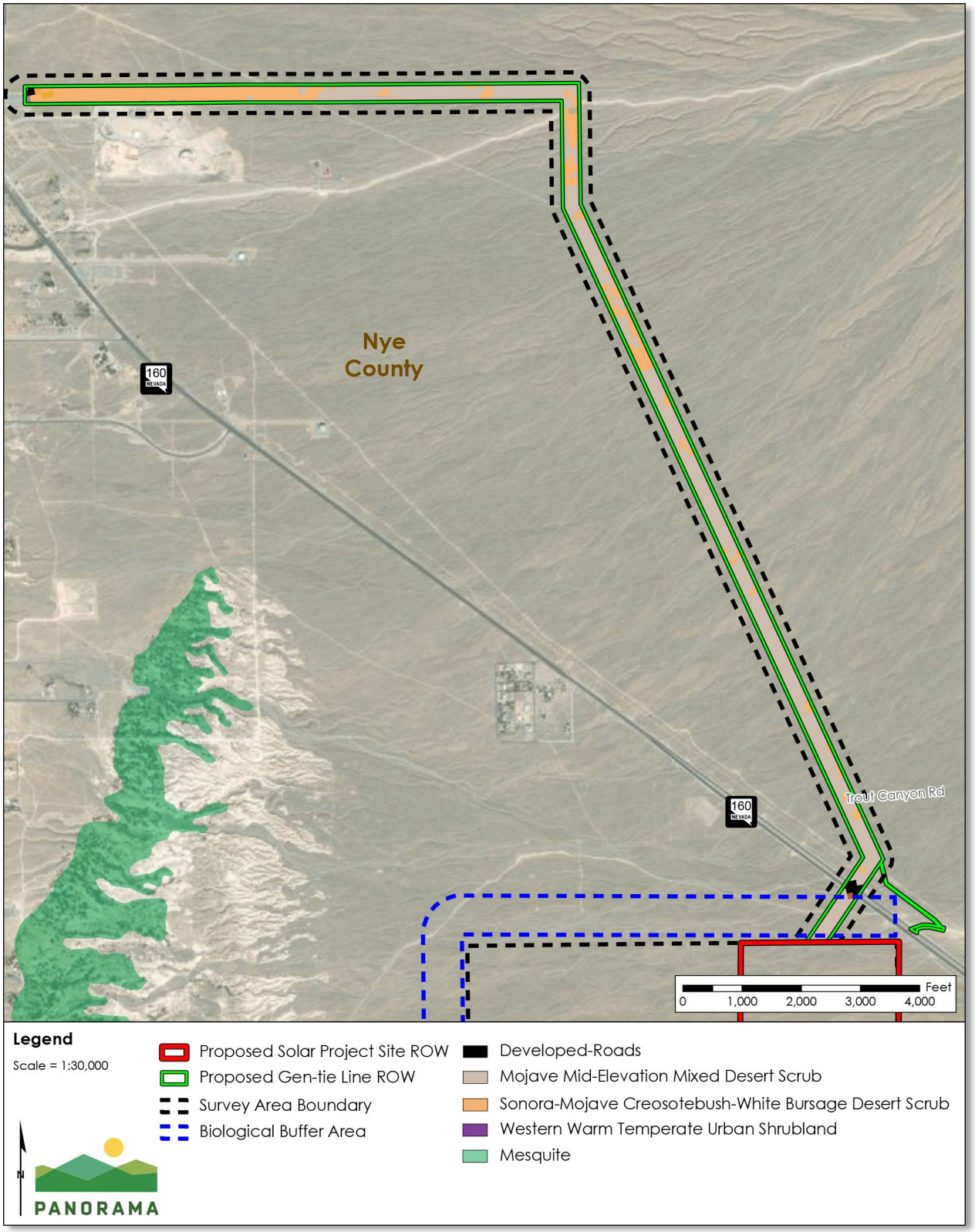
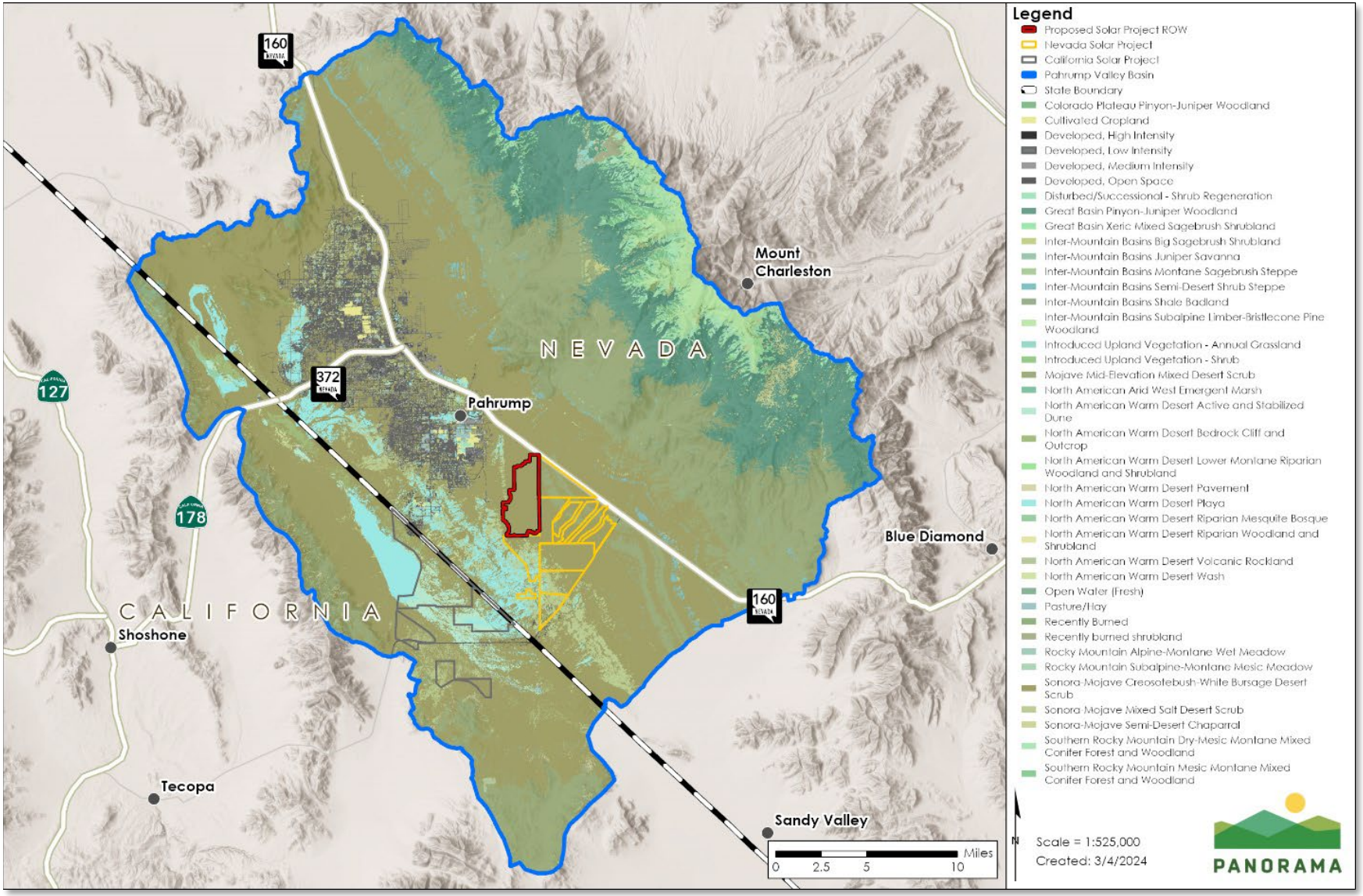


Figure 3.15-3 Pahrump Valley Vegetation Types and Distribution



3.16 Visual Resources

Figure 3.16-1 BLM Project Visual Resource Management Classes

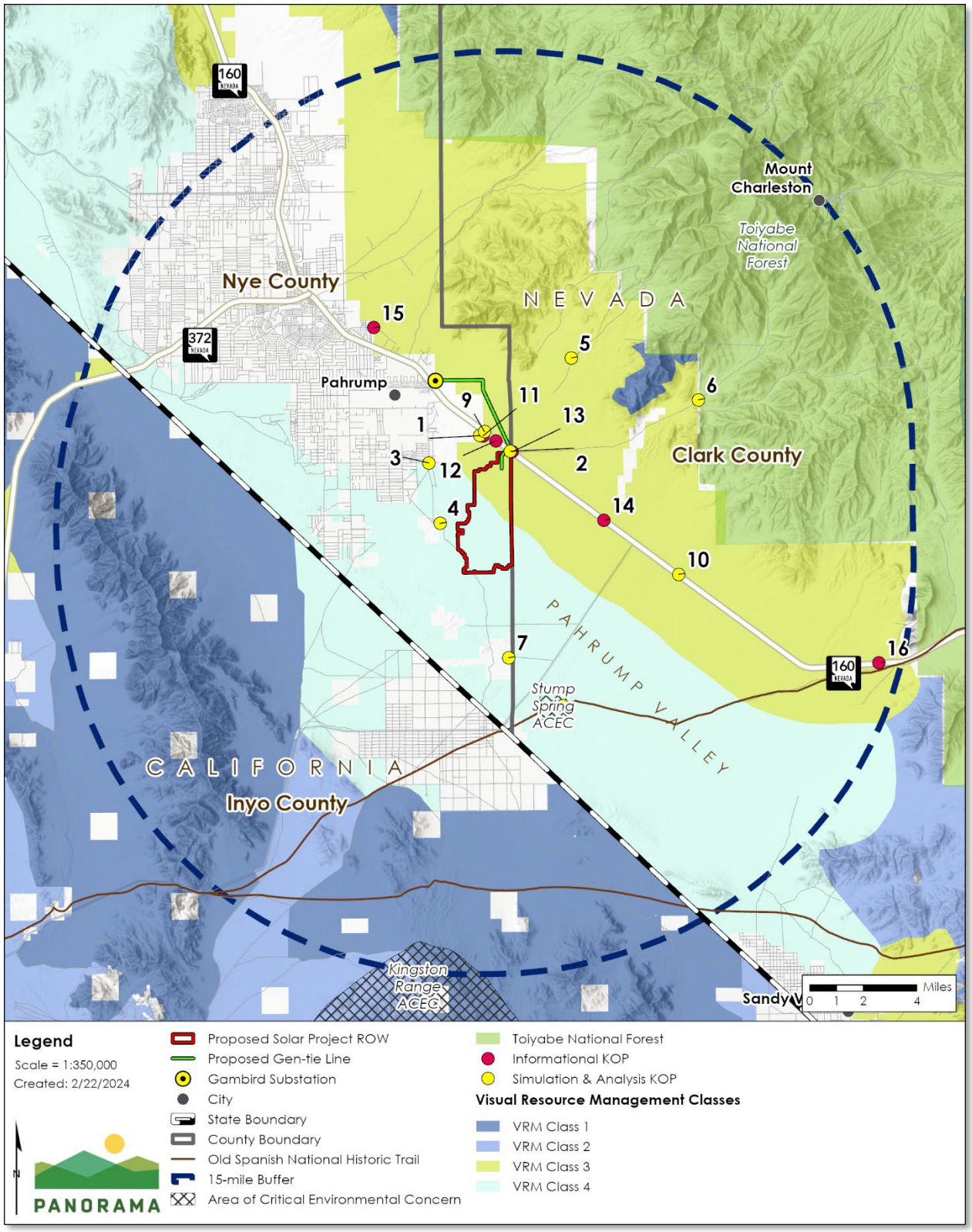


Figure 3.16-2 Project Viewshed

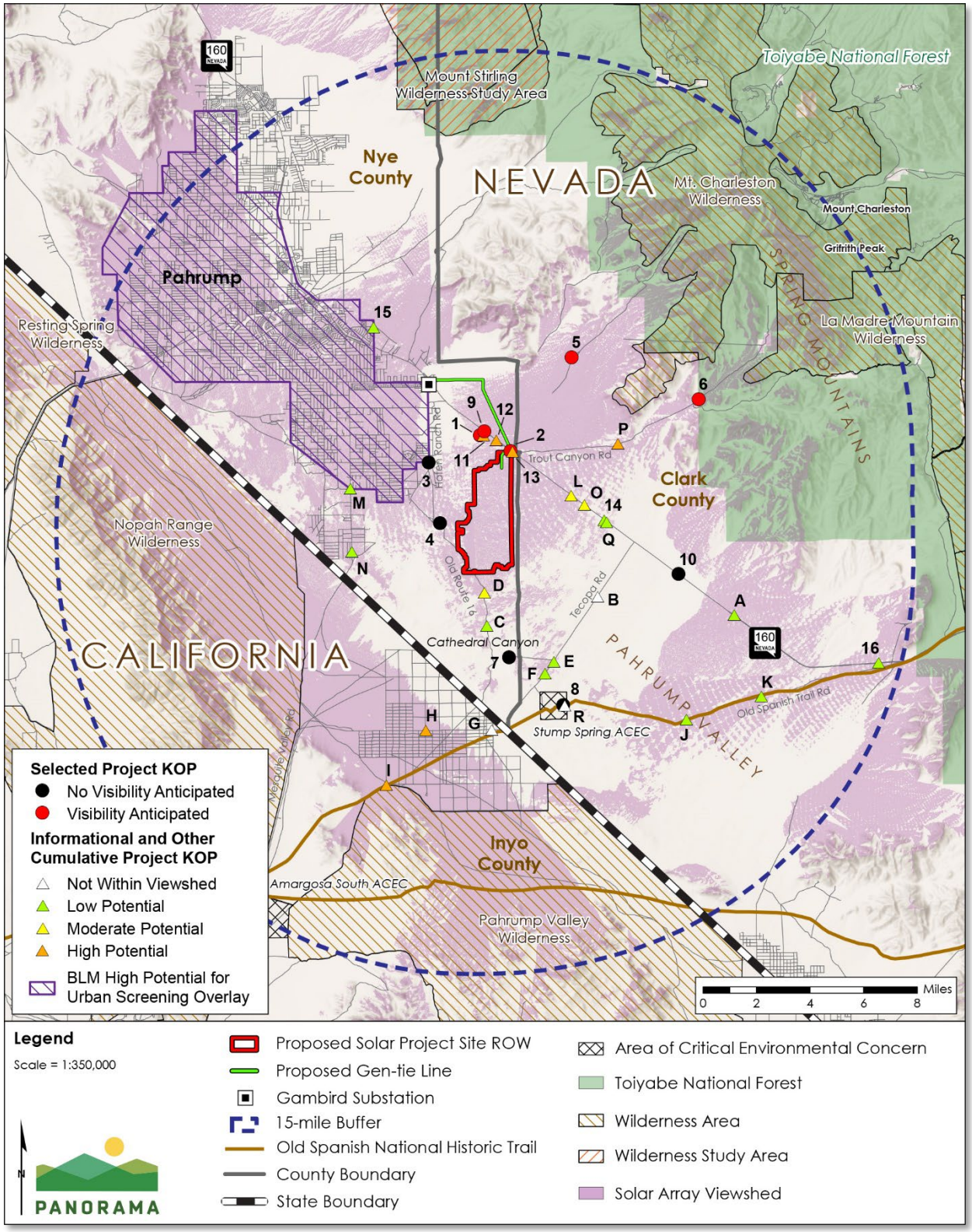


Figure 3.16-3 BLM Utility RMPA Visual Resource Management Classes

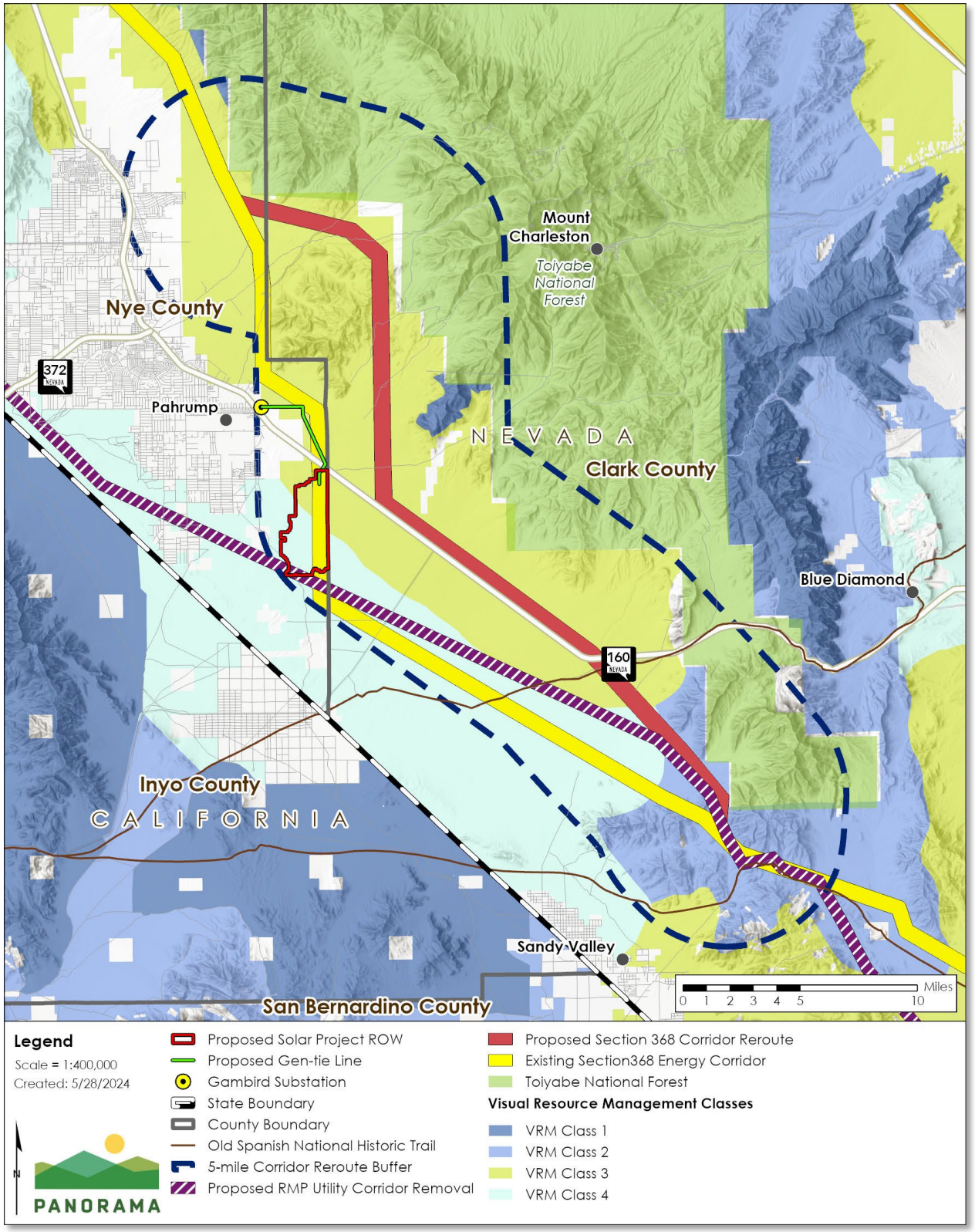


Figure 3.16-4 BLM Visual Resource Inventory Classes

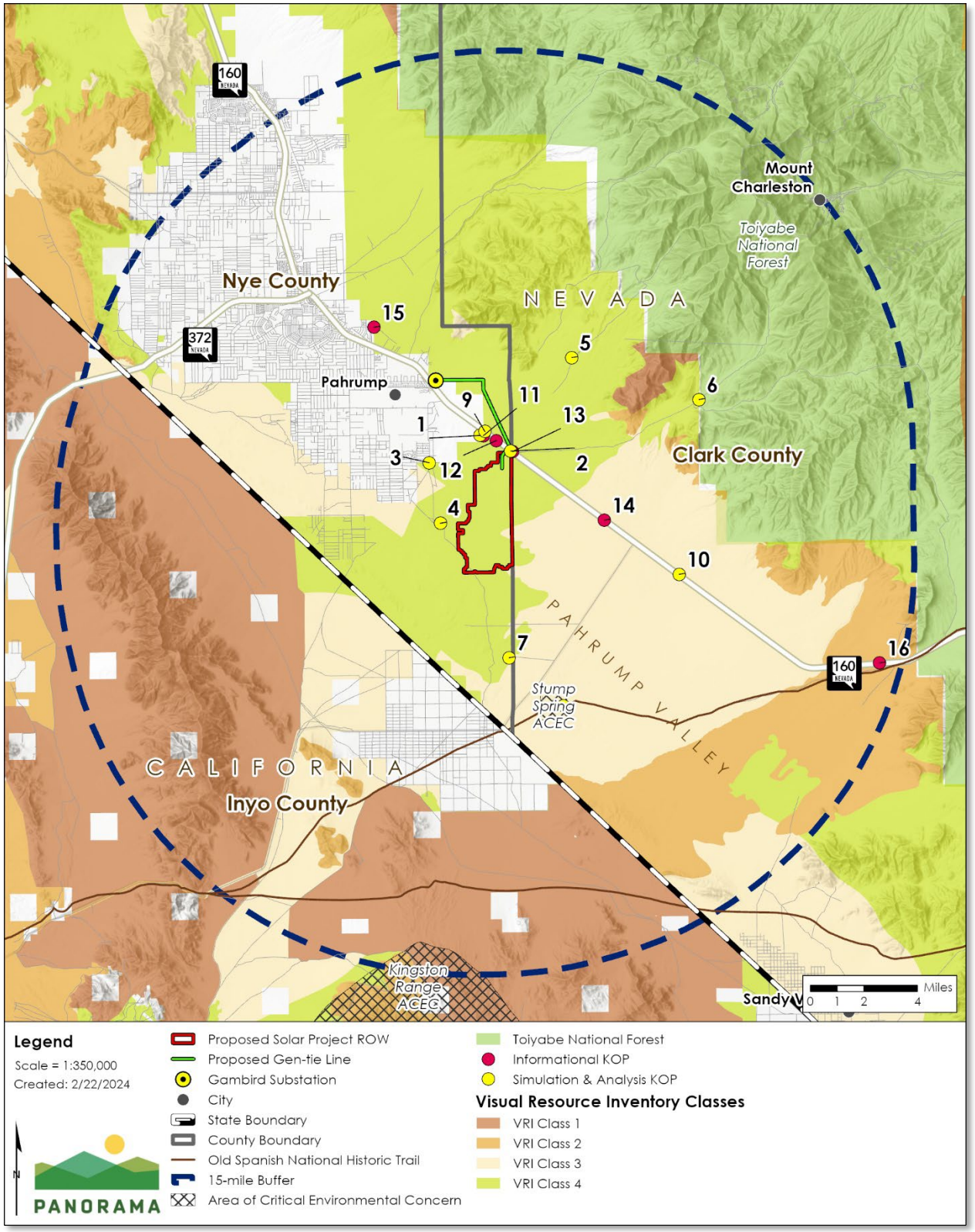
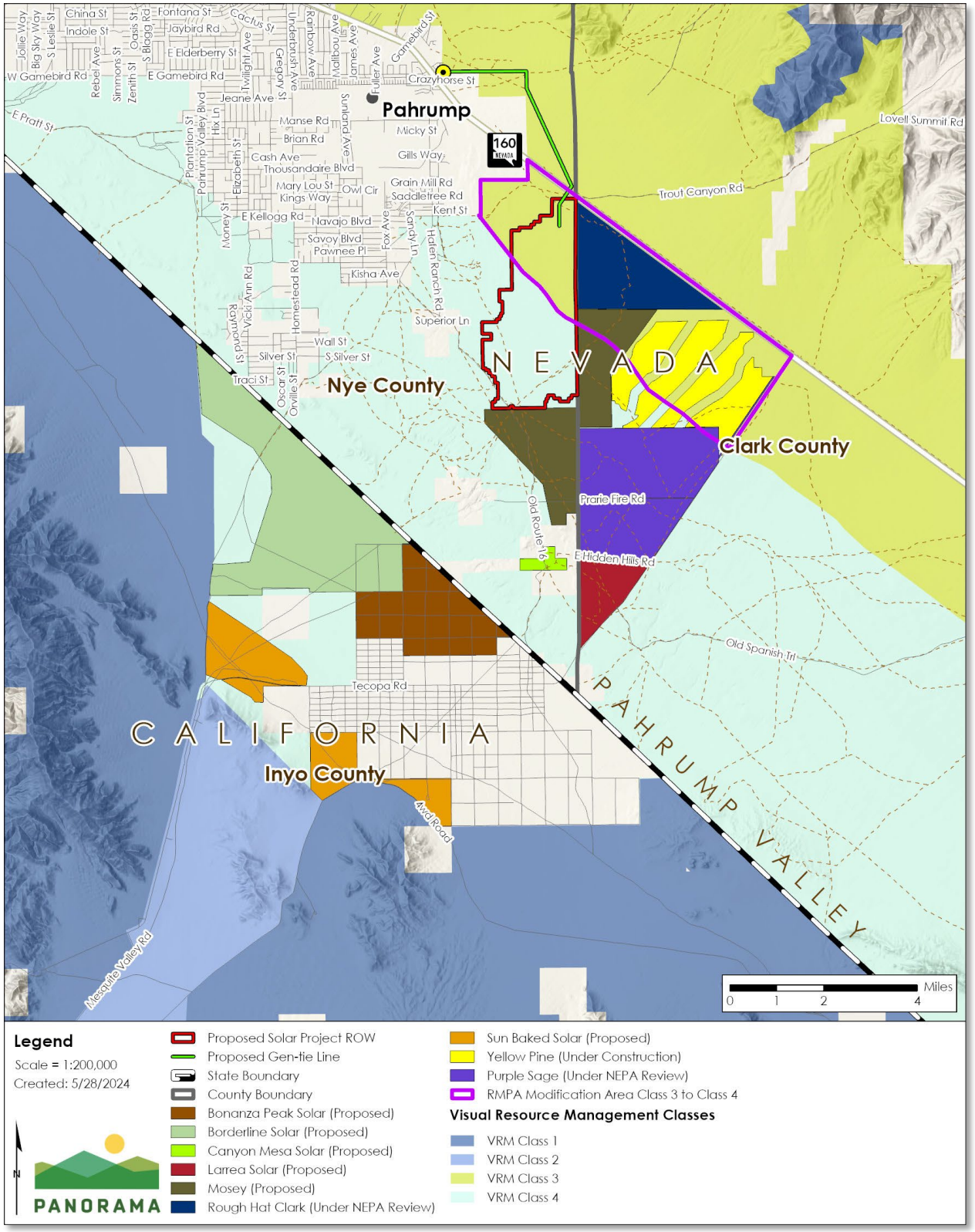


Figure 3.16-5 RMPA Visual Resource Management Modification Area



3.17 Water Resources

Figure 3.17-1 Pahrump Valley Hydrographic Basin and Watersheds within the Project Site

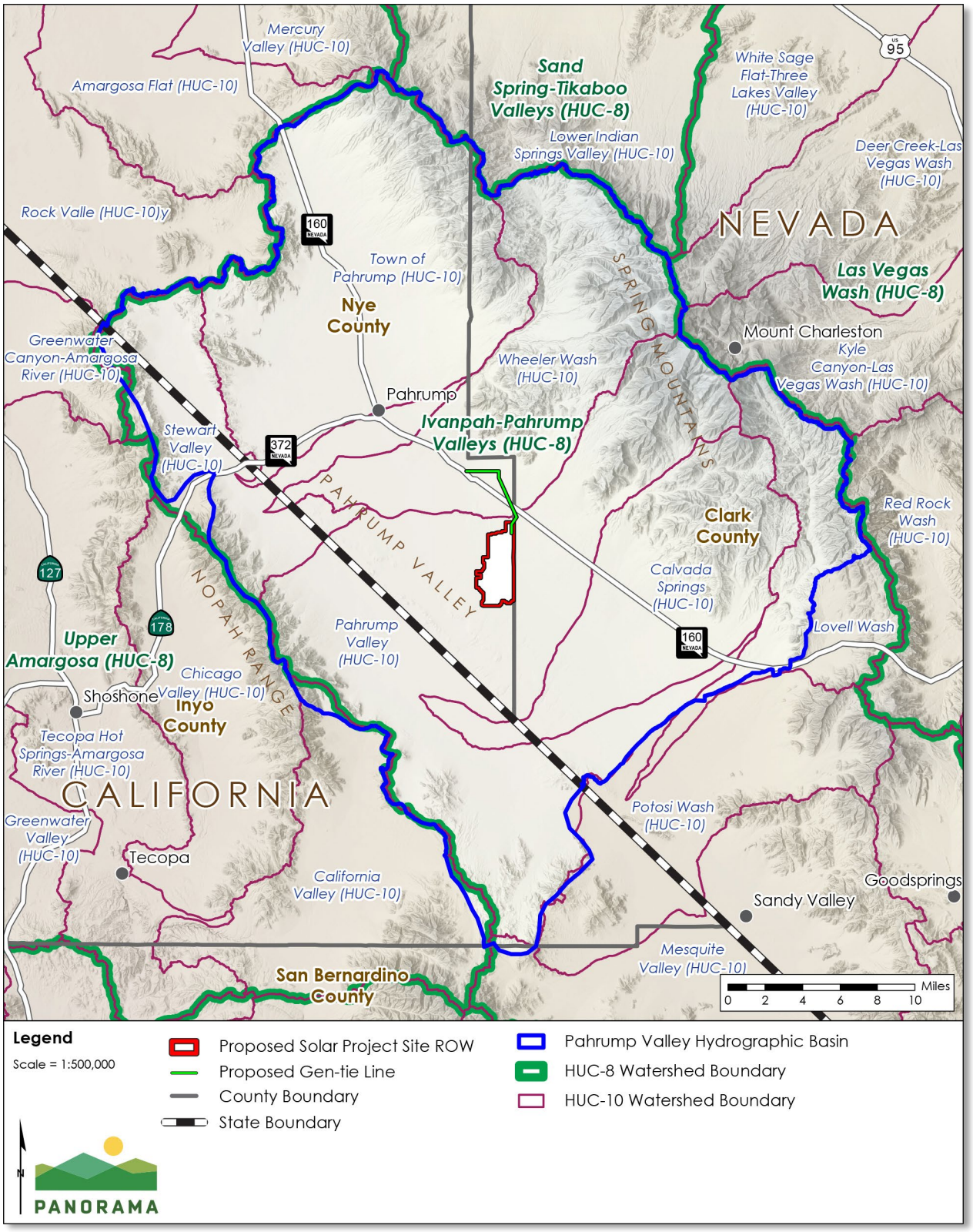


Figure 3.17-2 Utility Corridors RMPA Watersheds and Hydrographic Basins

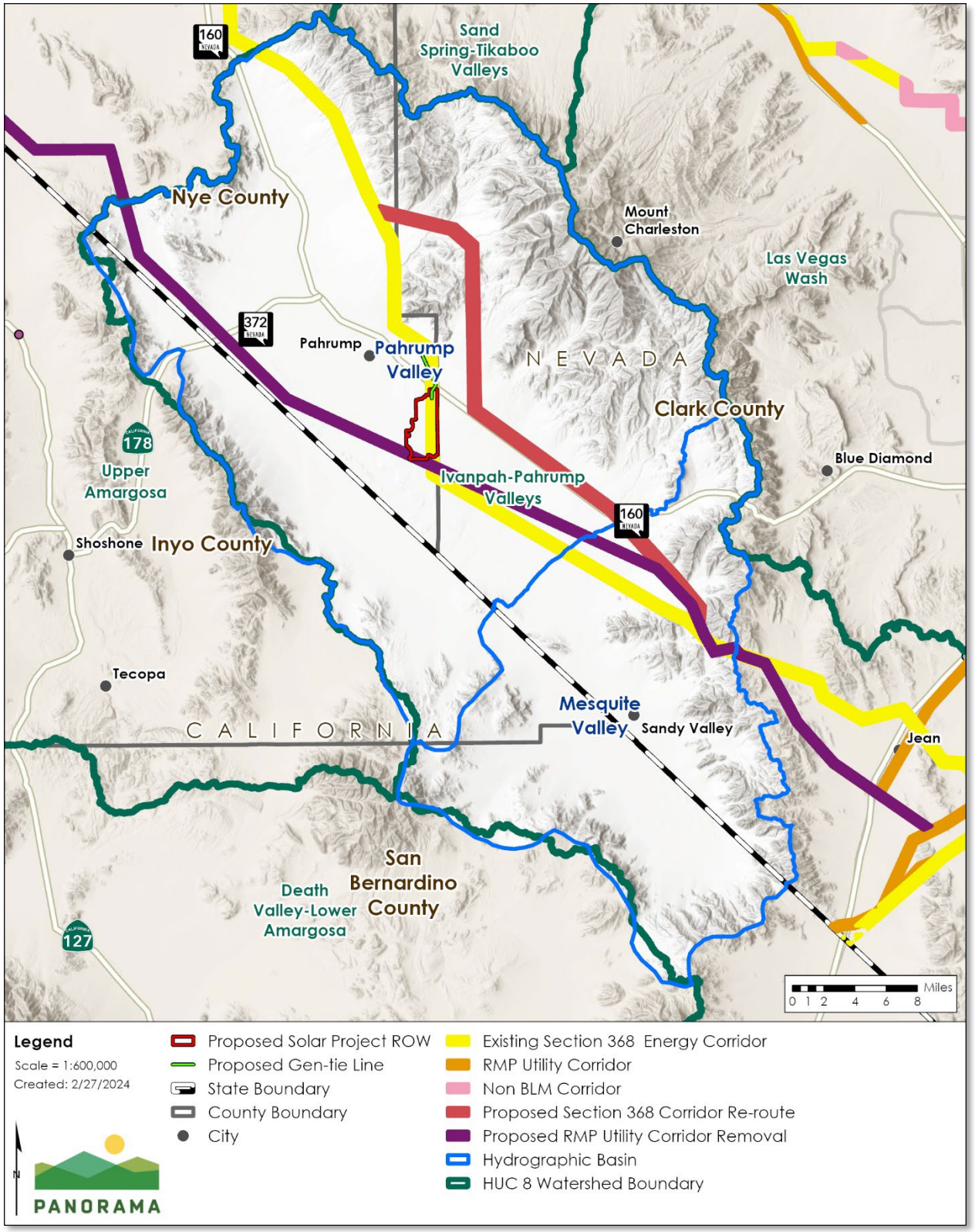


Figure 3.17-3 Regional Surface Water Flows

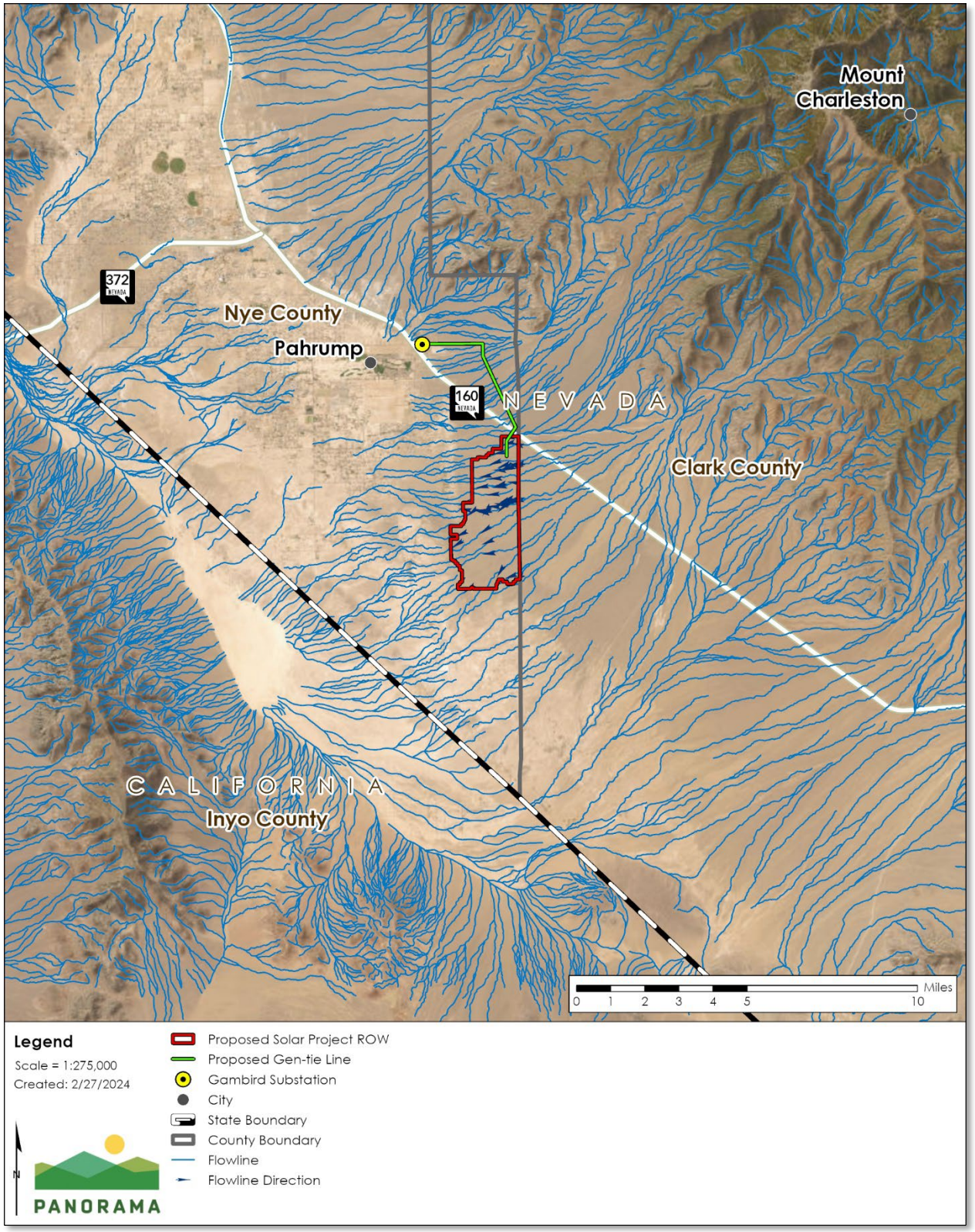


Figure 3.17-4 FEMA Flood Zones

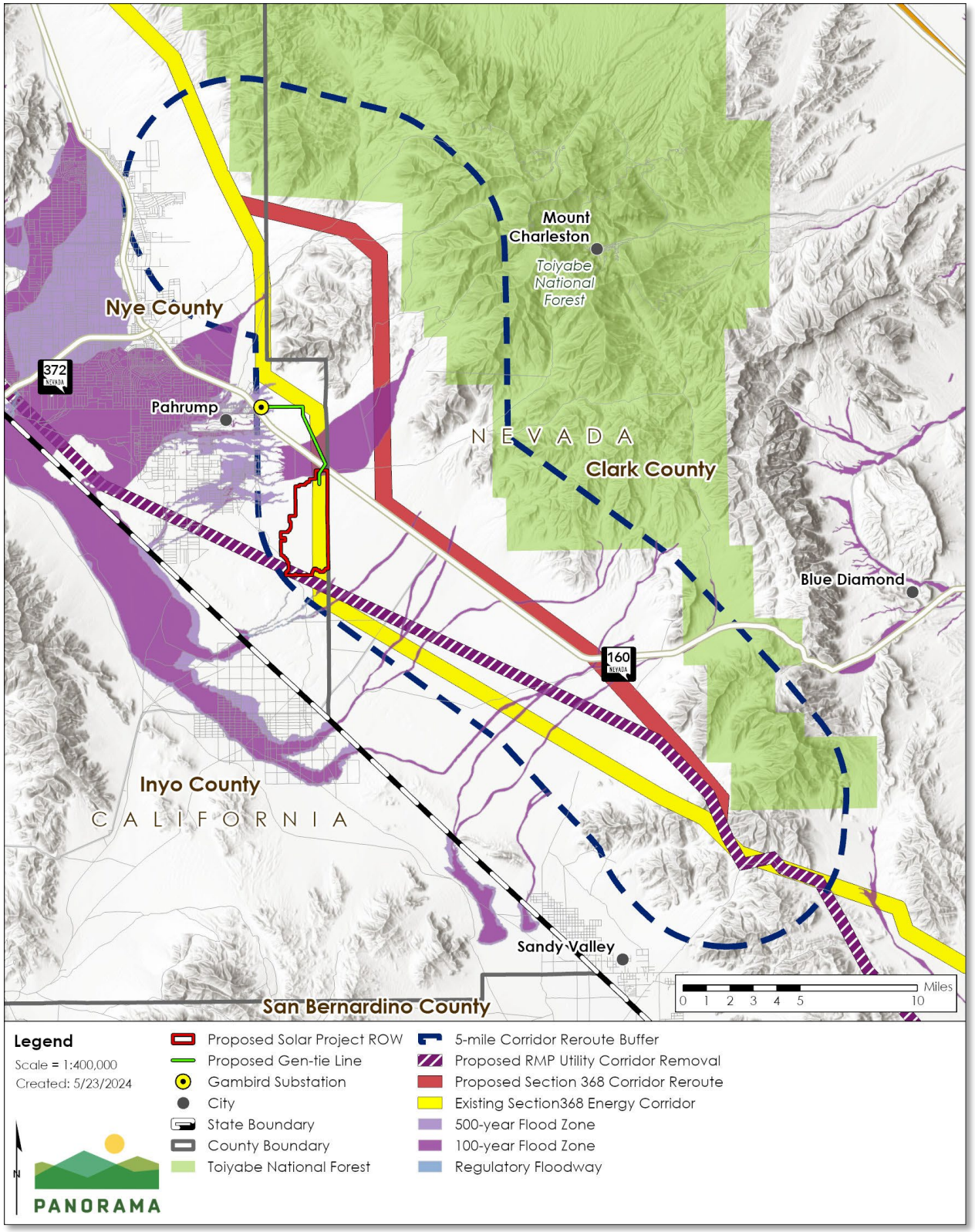


Figure 3.17-5 Drainages

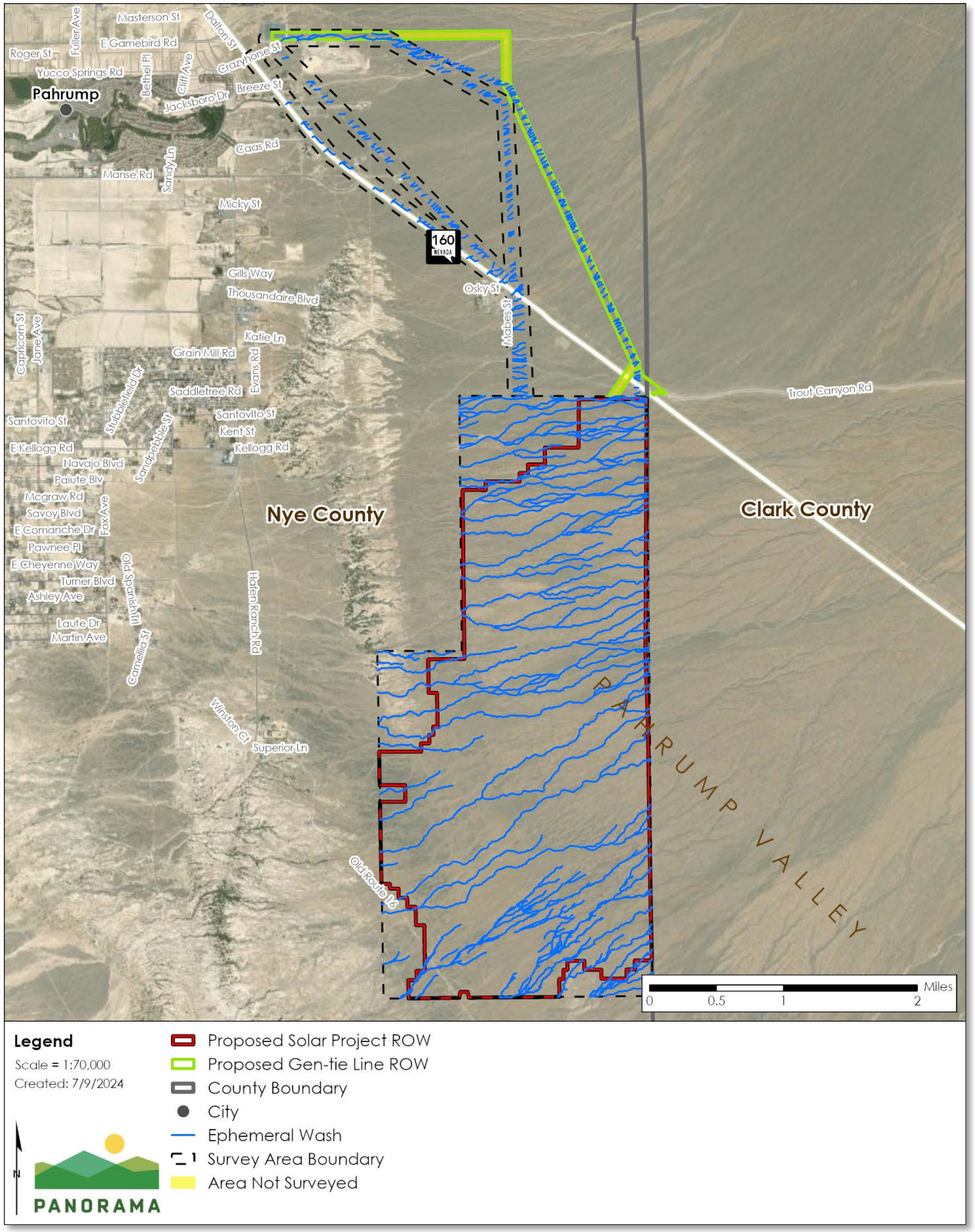
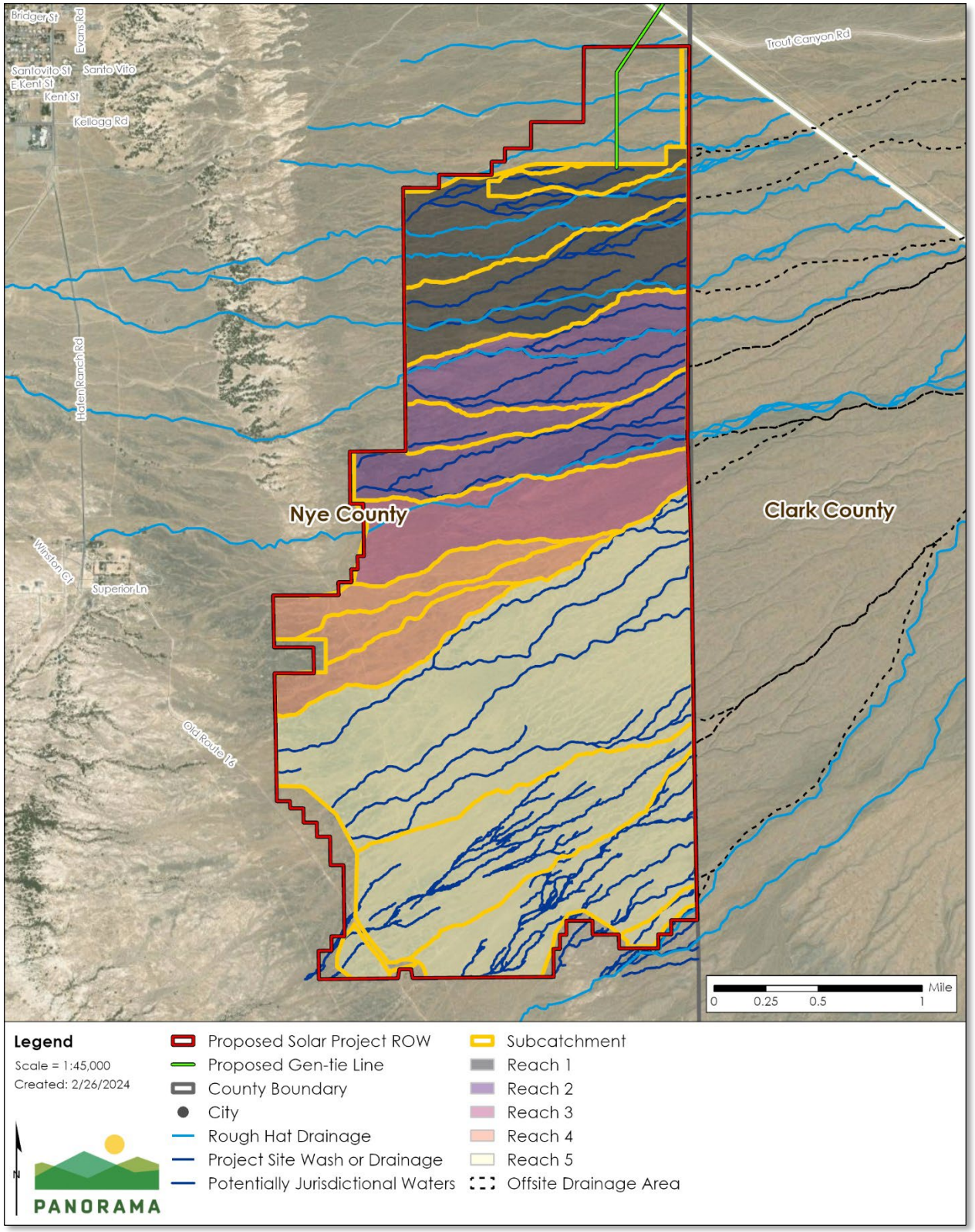


Figure 3.17-6 Site Drainages and Reaches



DETAILED TABLES

3.3 Wildlife, Migratory Birds, and Other Special Status Wildlife

Table D-1 Special Status Wildlife Species within the Project Analysis Area

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Birds			
Bendire's thrasher (*Toxostoma bendirei*)	USFWS BCC; BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Desert scrub, especially areas of tall vegetation, cholla cactus, creosote bush and yucca, and in juniper woodland. In the Mojave Desert, its range is restricted to Joshua tree transitional zones. Nests approximately 3 to 5 feet above ground typically in cholla, mesquite, juniper or yucca species.	May occur. This species has been recorded during BLM acoustical monitoring and the Project site supports suitable nesting and foraging habitat, including Joshua tree woodlands.
Black-chinned sparrow (*Spizella atrogularis*)	USFWS BCC; BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Found in the southern portion of Nevada and are locally common in dry brushlands and chaparral in elevations up to 8,000 feet. Typically breed on rocky hillsides and winter downslope in desert shrublands.	May occur. The Project site is within the species range and supports suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Brewer's sparrow (*Spizella breweri*)	BLM-S; NV-S	Arid sagebrush steppe. During winter, also known to occupy a range of desert scrub habitats consisting of saltbush and creosote. Breeds in the Spring Mountains.	May occur. This species has been observed during surveys of the adjacent Rough Hat Nye Solar Project site and recorded with BLM acoustical monitoring, and the Project site supports suitable foraging habitat. No nesting is known to occur.
Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)	BLM-S; USFWS BCC; NDOW SGCN	Habitat consists of open areas with sparse vegetation such as prairie, pastures, desert scrub or shrub steppe. Requires abandoned burrows such as those created by mammals or desert tortoise. Breeds throughout Nevada.	Known to occur. The Project site is within the species range and supports suitable nesting and foraging habitat. Owl burrows were observed during desert tortoise surveys.
Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae*)	USFWS BCC; NDOW SGCN	Deserts, washes, sage scrub. Mostly in dry and open habitats having a good variety of plant life, such as washes and riparian areas, lower parts of dry canyons.	May occur. This species has been observed during surveys of the adjacent Rough Hat Nye Solar Project site and recorded with BLM acoustical monitoring, and the Project site supports suitable habitat.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Crissal thrasher (*Toxostoma crissale*)	BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Desert shrub habitats with riparian and wash vegetation, typically found in areas with large, dense brush, such as mesquite thickets, willows, scrub oak, and tamarisk. In lower elevations, they sometimes occupy habitats dominated by cacti, creosote, and various saltbush.	May occur. This species has been observed during surveys of the adjacent Rough Hat Nye Solar Project site and recorded with BLM acoustical monitoring, and the Project site supports suitable habitat.
Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*)	BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Open country, sagebrush, saltbush-greasewood shrubland, and the periphery of pinyon-juniper and other woodland habitats. Nests primarily in live junipers but occasionally uses tufa stacks, rock outcrops, and transmission line towers.	May occur. The Project site is within the species range and supports suitable foraging habitat. No nesting habitat occurs within the Project site.
Flammulated owl (*Psiloscops flammeolus*)	BLM-S; USFWS BCC; NDOW SGCN	Mountain pine forests. Prefers mature growth with an open canopy. Nests mostly in abandoned cavities created by primary cavity nesters such as woodpeckers. Breeding range in Nevada includes the Spring Mountains.	Unlikely to occur. The Project site is within the species range but does not provide suitable habitat. It is possible that this species may pass through the Project site while moving between areas of more suitable habitat.
Gambel's quail (*Callipepla gambelii*)	NV-G	Native to the Sonoran, Chihuahuan, and Mojave deserts and the southern portion of the Great Basin. Found in habitat with open ground and a wide variety of shrubs, low trees, and cactus; often around mesquite thickets.	May occur. This species has been observed during surveys of the adjacent Rough Hat Nye Solar Project site and recorded with BLM acoustical monitoring, and the Project site supports suitable habitat.
Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)	BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Open country, particularly in mountainous areas. Nesting habitat consists of rock ledges, cliffs, and large trees at elevations between 4,000 and 10,000 feet. This species ranges across Nevada.	May occur. The Project site does not contain suitable nesting habitat or tall roost trees but is within the species range, and suitable foraging habitat is present. Numerous golden eagle nests, including those potentially occupied, have been documented in the Spring Mountains.
Greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*)	MBTA listed [2]	Deserts, open country with scattered brush. Most common in Sonoran Desert and in other kinds of brushy country, including chaparral and brushlands, in areas with a mix of open ground and dense low cover.	May occur. This species has been observed during surveys of the adjacent Rough Hat Nye Solar Project site and recorded with BLM acoustical monitoring, and the Project site supports suitable habitat.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Lawrence's goldfinch (*Spinus lawrencei*)	USFWS BCC	Breeds in a variety of habitats including streamside trees, oak woodland, open pine woods, pinyon-juniper woods, and chaparral. Often found close to water in fairly dry country. In migration and winter, occurs in weedy fields, farmland, brushy areas, streams.	Unlikely to occur. This species has been recorded by BLM acoustical monitoring in the Pahrump Valley, but the Project site does not generally provide suitable habitat.
Le Conte's thrasher (*Toxostoma lecontei*)	BLM-S; USFWS BCC; NDOW SGCN	Habitat consists of desert flats with sparse growth of saltbush and on creosote flats with occasional mesquite or cholla cactus, tall riparian brush and, locally, chaparral. Nests in low growth, primarily in dense cholla but also in other low shrubs. Within Nevada, is particularly associated with saltbush flats and wash systems. A year-round resident in the Mojave Desert region of southern Nevada.	May occur. This species has been observed during surveys of the adjacent Rough Hat Nye Solar Project site and recorded with BLM acoustical monitoring, and the Project site supports suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)	BLM-S; NV-S; NDOW SGCN	Open country with short vegetation and well-spaced shrubs or low trees, particularly those with spines or thorns; frequently in agricultural fields, pastures, old orchards, riparian areas, desert scrublands, savannas, prairies, golf courses, and cemeteries. Year-round resident throughout Nevada except the Sierra Nevada.	May occur. This species has been observed during surveys of the adjacent Rough Hat Nye Solar Project site and recorded with BLM acoustical monitoring, and the Project site supports suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)	BLM-S; NV-E; NDOW SGCN	Strongly associated with steep, sheer cliffs near water or other habitat that supports avian prey in abundance. This species is found across southern Nevada.	Unlikely to occur. The Project site is within the species range but does not provide suitable habitat.
Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*)	BLM-S	Desert scrub, mesquites, oak foothills, mistletoe clumps. Occurs in many lowland and foothills habitats, moving around with availability of berries.	May occur. This species has been observed during surveys of the adjacent Rough Hat Nye Solar Project site and recorded with BLM acoustical monitoring, and the Project site supports suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Pinyon jay (*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*)	USFWS BCC; BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Pinyon-juniper woodland. In non-breeding season, it can also be found in scrub oak and sagebrush. Year-round resident throughout Nevada where pinyon is present.	Unlikely to occur. The Project site is within the species range but does not support suitable habitat.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*)	NDOW SGCN	Nests on cliffs adjacent to arid valleys with low vegetation, including grasslands, shrubby deserts, farm fields, and pastures. Occurs throughout Nevada.	May occur. The Project site is within the species range and supports suitable foraging habitat. No nesting habitat occurs within the Project site.
Sage thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*)	BLM-S; NV-S; NDOW SGCN	Breeds exclusively in sage-steppe habitats; requires relatively dense ground cover for concealment, with some bare ground for foraging and movement on foot. Also forages over arid or semiarid open country with scattered bushes, grasslands, or open pinyon-juniper woodlands.	May occur. This species has been recorded with BLM acoustical monitoring, and the Project site supports suitable foraging habitat. No sagebrush for nesting habitat occurs within the Project site.
Scott's oriole (*Icterus parisorum*)	BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Foothills, desert slopes of mountains, and more elevated semi-arid plains with Joshua trees, other yucca species, and pinyon-juniper. Nests in trees or yuccas. Breeds primarily in southern Nevada, extending north and east with pinyon-juniper habitats.	Unlikely to occur. The Project site is within the species range but does not support suitable habitat.
Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)	USFWS-E; BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Found along the Virgin River, lower Muddy River, Colorado River, and Pahranagat Valley, and breeds in relatively dense riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands including lakes and reservoirs. Historically nested in native vegetation including willow, boxelder, buttonbush, and cottonwood, although more recently also uses thickets dominated by non-native tamarisk and Russian olive.	Unlikely to occur. This species does not inhabit the Project area, although it may migrate through the Pahrump Valley. Critical habitat for this species is located in Ash Meadows NWR northwest of the Project site.
Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)	BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Open areas for foraging; hay and alfalfa fields, pastures, grain crops, and row crops, or perched atop adjacent fence posts and overhead sprinkler systems; scattered stands of trees near agricultural fields and grasslands for nesting sites.	Unlikely to occur. The Project site does not provide suitable habitat for this species. It is possible that this species may be present during winter or pass through while moving between areas of more suitable habitat.
Western snowy plover (*Charadrius nivosus nivosus*)	BLM-S; USFWS BCC	Primarily alkali playas with shallow pools of water in Nevada. Nests are generally on recently exposed alkali flats. Migrant throughout the state of Nevada, and distribution is based on presence of water on alkali playas.	Unlikely to occur. The Project site is within the species range but does not provide suitable habitat for this species.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus oxidentalis)*	USFWS-T; BLM-S	Structurally complex riparian vegetation with tall trees and a dense woody understory, as well as overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland, and dense thickets along streams and marshes.	Unlikely to occur. This species does not inhabit the Project area, although it may migrate through the Pahrump Valley. Suitable habitat for this species is in Ash Meadows NWR northwest of the Project.
Yuma Ridgeway's rail (Yuma Clapper rail) (*Rallus obsoletus yumanensis*)	USFWS-E; BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Found in marshes containing dense stands of cattails and bulrushes. Prefers mature stands of emergent vegetation interspersed with areas of open water and drier, upland benches. Tends to inhabit areas with relatively shallow water and a surface mat of dead, fallen vegetation, which is associated with high populations of prey such as crayfish, beetles, and snails. Found along the Colorado River, the Salton Sea, and Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge.	Unlikely to occur. This species does not inhabit the Project area, although it may migrate through the Pahrump Valley. Suitable habitat for this species is located in Ash Meadows NWR northwest of the Project site.
Mammals			
Allen's big-eared bat (*Idionycteris phyllotis*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Mountainous areas of Mojave Desert scrub, coniferous forests, and riparian woodlands in elevations between 1,670 feet and 6,000 feet. Roosts in rocks, cliffs, snags and mines. Range in Nevada includes Clark County, primarily in the Spring Mountains, and possibly southern Nye and Lincoln counties.	May occur. There are no suitable roosting or attractant features located in or adjacent the Project site, but this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*)	NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Pinyon-juniper, blackbrush, creosote scrub, sagebrush, and agricultural and urban habitats. Selects a variety of day roosts including caves, trees, mines, buildings, and bridges; often night roosts in more open settings in buildings, mines, and bridges; roosts in groups up to several hundred; found throughout the state.	May occur. There are no suitable roosting or attractant features located in or adjacent the Project site, but this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Arroyo, desert scrub, riparian areas, and woodland habitats although generally a floodplain-arroyo association. Day roosts primarily in crevices in cliff faces although occasionally in buildings and caves; generally, roosts in groups of fewer than 100. Recorded in the southern portion of Nevada. Typically occurs at low elevations although has been found in elevations greater than 8,000 feet outside Nevada.	May occur. There are no suitable roosting or attractant features located in or adjacent the Project site, but this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Brazilian (Mexican) free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Low desert to high mountain habitats. Day roosts include cliff faces, mines, caves, buildings, bridges, and hollow trees. Although colonies number in the millions in some areas, colonies in Nevada are generally several hundred to several thousand individuals. Found through most of the state up to 10,000 feet in elevation.	May occur. There are no suitable roosting or attractant features located in or adjacent the Project site, but this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
California myotis (*Myotis californicus*)	BLM-S; NP-P; NDOW SGCN	Desert scrub to forest habitats. Selects a variety of day roosts including mines, caves, buildings, rock crevices, and hollow trees and under exfoliating bark; night roosts in a wider variety of structures; generally, roosts singly or in small groups although some mines in the Mojave Desert shelter colonies of over 100 in both the summer and winter. Found throughout Nevada from 680 feet to 9,000 feet in elevation.	May occur. There are no suitable roosting or attractant features located in or adjacent to the Project site, but this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Canyon bat (formerly western pipistrelle) (*Parastrellus hesperus*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Blackbrush, creosote, salt desert shrub and sagebrush communities, with occasional occurrence in ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper. Day roosts primarily in rock crevices but may include mines, caves, or, occasionally, buildings and vegetation; generally, roosts singly or in small groups. Found throughout most of the state, primarily in the southern and western portions. Current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed at elevations between 690 feet and 8,400 feet.	May occur. There are no suitable roosting or attractant features located in or adjacent the Project site, but this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Desert bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*)	BLM-S; NV-G; NDOW SGCN	Native to the deserts of the intermountain west and southwestern regions of the United States as well as northwestern Mexico. Adapted to desert mountain environments with little or no permanent water. Prefers the rough and rocky habitat of mountains in southern Nevada that offer protection against predators.	May occur. The Project site does not support suitable habitat for the species, but they are known to inhabit mountain ranges on either side of the Pahrump Valley and could migrate through the Project site.
Fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*)	BLM-S; N-P; NDOW SGCN	Low desert scrub to high-elevation coniferous forests. Day and night roosts in mines, caves, trees, and buildings. Known hibernacula are generally mines or caves. Found throughout central and southern Nevada. Current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed at elevations between 1,400 feet and 7,000 feet.	May occur. There are no suitable roosting or attractant features located in or adjacent the Project site, but this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Forested uplands as well as forest riparian zones and agriculture habitats; in valley basins in pure stands of Rocky Mountain juniper. May occur in park and garden settings in urban areas. Day roosts in trees, within foliage 10 feet 40 feet above the ground in both coniferous and deciduous trees. Typically, it is a solitary rooster. Current records indicate distributed at elevations between 1,870 feet and 8,270 feet.	Unlikely to occur. There are no suitable roosting or attractant features located in or adjacent the Project site, and no suitable habitat is present.
Kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*)	NV-FB	Inhabits arid and semi-arid regions of the southwestern United States and northern and central Mexico. Found throughout the Mojave Desert region in flat, arid lands with abundant bushes and desert scrub such as creosote.	May occur. The Project site is within the species range, and suitable habitat is present. This species has been observed in the Pahrump Valley.
Little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Found primarily at higher elevations and higher latitudes, often associated with coniferous forest; requires a nearby water source. Day and night roosts in hollow trees, rock outcrops, buildings, and occasionally mines and caves, often found in the same roost sites with Yuma myotis. No hibernating colonies have been found in Nevada, and it is suspected that there are elevational movements between summer and winter roosts.	Unlikely to occur. While this species may not be present in the Project site, it could occur in the surrounding mountains. Little is known about the southern extent or habitat use of this species in southern Nevada.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	In southern Nevada, generally only found in ponderosa pine or above. Day roosts are in hollow trees, in crevices in small rock outcrops, and occasionally in mines, caves, and buildings. Night roosts have been found in caves, in mines, and under bridges. Found throughout the state, primarily at the higher elevations. Found at elevations between 2,300 and 10,100 feet.	Unlikely to occur. There are no suitable roosting or attractant features located in or adjacent the Project site, and no suitable habitat is present.
Long-legged myotis (*Myotis volans*)	BLM-S; NP-P; NDOW SGCN	Pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree woodland, and montane coniferous forest habitats. Occasionally found in Mojave and salt desert scrub, and blackbrush, mountain shrub, and sagebrush. absent from the low desert; day roosts primarily in hollow trees, particularly large diameter snags or live trees with lightning scars; uses rock crevices, caves, mines, and buildings when available; caves and mines may be used for night roosts; hibernacula elsewhere are generally mines or caves. Found throughout Nevada at elevations from 3,050 feet and 11,220 feet.	May occur. There are no suitable roosting or attractant features located in or adjacent to the Project site, but this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*)	NV-G; NDOW SGCN	Mule deer are found throughout Nevada in nearly all habitat types where preferred forage and water are available. They often move between different habitat types but seem to prefer open shrublands and moderate slopes when foraging, and denser canopy cover for resting.	May occur. The Project site is within the species range, and suitable habitat is present. This species has been observed in the Pahrump Valley.
Pale kangaroo mouse (*Microdipodops pallidus*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Nearly restricted to fine sands in alkali desert scrub dominated by shadscale or big sagebrush; often burrows in areas of soft, windblown sand piled at the bases of shrubs. Great Basin region of west-central and south-central Nevada, extreme eastern Mono county, CA, and a disjunct area in Inyo County, CA Mostly at elevations of about 3,900 to 6,000 feet.	Unlikely to occur. The Project site is within the species range but does not contain loose sandy soils associated with suitable habitat required.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Low desert to brushy terrain to coniferous forest and non-coniferous woodlands; in pinyon-juniper, blackbrush, creosote, sagebrush, and salt desert scrub. Selects a variety of day roosts including rock outcrops, mines (maternity colonies have been found in geothermally influenced adits), caves, hollow trees, buildings, and bridges. Night roosts very commonly under bridges but also caves and mines. Intolerant of roosts in excess of 40 degrees Celsius. Found throughout the state, primarily in the low and middle elevations up to 5,900 feet.	May occur. There are no suitable roosting or attractant features located in or adjacent to Project site, but this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Palmer's chipmunk (*Neotamias palmeri*)	NV-P; NDOW-SGCN	Found only in the Spring Mountains of Clark County, southern Nevada. It mostly occurs at altitudes of 7,000–10,000 feet, inhabiting cliffs and forested areas between the upper pinyon pine and juniper regions, up and into the fir-pine and bristlecone pine communities.	Unlikely to occur based on species range and suitable habitat. This species occurs at higher elevations than are found in the analysis area.
Silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Found in riparian habitats in the south and in woodland and riparian habitats in the central and northern portions of the state; more common in mature forests and primarily at higher latitudes and altitudes. Roosts almost exclusively in trees in summer; winter roosts include hollow trees, rock crevices, mines, caves, and houses; also, has been found roosting under leaf litter. Widely distributed in the state of Nevada at elevations between 1,570 feet and 8,200 feet.	Unlikely to occur. There are no suitable roosting or attractant features located in or adjacent to Project site, and no suitable habitat is present.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*)	BLM-S; NV-T; NDOW SGCN	Low-elevation desert scrub to high-elevation coniferous forest, including in pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, riparian habitats, and on urban high-rises; closely associated with rocky cliffs. Day roosts primarily in crevices in cliff faces but some indication that mines and caves may occasionally be used, primarily in winter. Likely roosts singly. Scattered distribution throughout Nevada is patchy and linked to availability of cliff roosting-habitat. Current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed at elevations between 1,770 feet and 7,000 feet.	May occur. There are no suitable roosting or attractant features located in or adjacent the Project site, but this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Townsend's (Western) big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*)	BLM-S; NV-S; NDOW SGCN	Pinyon-juniper-mahogany forest, white fir forest; blackbrush, sagebrush, and salt desert scrub; agricultural development; and occasionally in urban development. A cavern-dwelling species that roosts in mines, caves, trees, and buildings; very dependent on mines and caves. Will night roost in more open settings, including under bridges. Found throughout the state. Distribution is strongly correlated with the availability of caves and abandoned mines. Current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed at elevations between 690 feet and 11,500 feet.	May occur. There are no suitable roosting or attractant features located in or adjacent the Project site, but this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii* or *frantzii*)	BLM-S; NV-S; NDOW SGCN	Wooded habitats, including mesquite bosque and cottonwood/willow riparian areas. Solitary rooster. Day roosts in trees, within the foliage, and presumably in leaf litter on the ground. Range in Nevada is restricted to riparian habitats along the western and southern edges of the state. Current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed at elevations between 1,380 feet and 6,600 feet.	Unlikely to occur. There are no suitable roosting or attractant features located in or adjacent the Project site, and no suitable habitat is present.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Western small-footed myotis (*Myotis ciliolabrum*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Desert scrub, grasslands, sagebrush steppe; blackbrush and greasewood shrub; pinyon-juniper woodlands; pine-fir forests; agricultural and urban development. Roosts have been found in caves, mines, and trees. Found throughout the state; in the south, primarily found at the middle and higher elevations (> 5,900 feet) although occasionally found at lower elevations.	May occur. There are no suitable roosting or attractant features located in or adjacent the Project site, but this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Sagebrush, salt desert scrub, agricultural development, playa, and riparian habitats. Day roosts in buildings, trees, mines, caves, bridges, and rock crevices; night roosts usually associated with buildings, bridges, or other human-made structures. Found in the southern and western half of the state, primarily at low to middle elevations. Current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed at elevations between 1,500 and 10,900 feet.	May occur. There are no suitable roosting or attractant features located in or adjacent the Project site, but this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Reptiles			
Chuckwalla (*Sauromalus ater)*	BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Rocky hillsides in the Mojave Desert scrub habitat type. Found in blackbrush, salt desert scrub, and mesquite-catclaw habitats. Typically found on rocky flats, rocky slopes, and boulder outcrops. Requires shady, well-drained soil for nests. Found at elevations up to 6,100 feet.	May occur. The Project site is within the species range and provides some areas of potentially suitable habitat.
Desert horned lizard (*Phrynosoma platyrhinos*)	NDOW SGCN	Found in a variety of desert scrub habitats, but typically occurs where patches of sand are present. Diet primarily consists of ants, particularly large-bodied harvester ants. This species ranges throughout Nevada.	May occur. The Project site is within the species range and provides some areas of potentially suitable habitat.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Desert iguana (*Dipsosaurus dorsalis*)	BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Creosote bush desert at elevations from below sea level to 3,300 feet although reported at elevations up to 5,000 feet; prefers hummocks of loose sand and patches of firm ground with scattered rocks and desert washes. Range in Nevada is restricted to the Mojave Desert region in the southern portion of the state, particularly sandy areas with low densities of creosote shrubs.	May occur. The Project site is within the species range and provides some areas of potentially suitable habitat.
Banded gila monster (*Heloderma suspectum cinctum*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Found mainly below 5,000 feet elevation. Geographic range approximates that of the desert tortoise in Nevada. Gila monster habitat requirements center on complex rocky landscapes of upland desert scrub overlapping desert wash, spring, and riparian habitats; often characteristic of alluvial fans (bajadas) and adjacent rocky fields.	May occur. The Project site is within the species range and supports suitable habitat.
Glossy snake (*Arizona elegans*)	NDOW SGCN	Barren to sparse shrubby desert, sagebrush flats, and grasslands, generally in areas with sandy or loamy soil. Range in Nevada is restricted to the Mojave Desert region.	May occur. The Project site is within the species range and provides some areas of potentially suitable habitat.
Great Basin collared lizard (*Crotaphytus bicinctores*)	NDOW SGCN	Occurs mainly in xeric, sparsely vegetated rocky areas, on alluvial fans, lava flows, hillsides, and rocky plains and in canyons. Found from sea level to elevations of about 7,500 feet.	May occur. The Project site is within the species range and supports suitable habitat.
Mojave desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*)	USFWS-T; NV-T; BLM- S; NDOW SGCN	In the Mojave Desert, this species most commonly occurs on sandy-gravel soils with gently sloping terrain and sparse cover of low-growing shrubs, below 5,500 feet elevation. The range of the Mojave population of desert tortoises includes portions of northwestern Arizona, southwestern Utah, southern Nevada, and southern California.	Known to occur. Adults, juveniles, and burrows observed during field surveys. This species will be translocated to minimize adverse effects.
Sidewinder (*Crotalus cerastes*)	NDOW SGCN	Variety of desert scrub habitats but typically where patches of sand are present. Range in Nevada includes approximately the southern third of the state.	May occur. The Project site is within the species range and provides some areas of potentially suitable habitat.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Shovel-nosed snake (*Chionactis occipitalis*)	BLM-S	Sparsely vegetated desert including dunes, washes, and sandy flats; prefers flat areas with sandy soils. Range in Nevada includes the Mojave Desert region along the southwestern side of the state.	May occur. The Project site is within the species range and provides some areas of potentially suitable habitat.
Invertebrates			
Carole's silverspot (Fritillary) (*Speyeria carolae* or *Argynnis coronis ssp. carolae*)	BLM-S; NDNH Watch List	Endemic to the Spring Mountains. Found in bristlecone pine, mixed conifer, pinyon-juniper, and sagebrush communities, typically below 7,500 feet in elevation.	Unlikely to occur. The Project site is located outside of the known species range and does not provide suitable habitat.
Eastern Desert snail (*Eremarionta rowelli*)	BLM-S; NDNH Watch List	Habitat varies, generally associated with calcareous substrates and restricted to areas with greater than six inches of annual precipitation. Regional occurrences in the Spring Mountains have been found in limestone talus, often on northwest facing bajadas.	Unlikely to occur. The Project site does not provide suitable habitat.
Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus plexippus*)	USFWS-C; BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Breeding requires milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.) host plants for larvae. Migrating habitat consists of a variety of flowering nectar plants and trees for roost sites. Widespread and scattered in Nevada and migratory in the southern part of state. Winters in California and Mexico.	May occur. The Project site is within the species range and supports habitat for desert milkweed (*Asclepias erosa*), which was observed during surveys, as well as other flowering plants that provide sources of nectar.
Morand's checkerspot (*Euphydryas chalcedona morandi*)	USFS-S	Endemic to the Spring Mountains. Found in meadows and avalanche chutes, alpine zones, bristlecone pine stands, mixed conifer forest, and pinyon-juniper communities from 6,890-10,500 feet in elevation.	Unlikely to occur. The Project site is outside of the known species range and does not support suitable habitat.
Nevada admiral (*Limenitis weidemeyerii nevadae*)	BLM-S; NDNH Watch List	Endemic to the Spring Mountains and the nearby Sheep Mountains in riparian areas, bristlecone pine stands, mixed conifer forest, and pinyon-juniper communities between 4,920 to 9,200 feet in elevation.	Unlikely to occur. The Project site is located outside of the known species range and does not provide suitable habitat.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Northern Mojave blue (*Euphilotes mojave virginensis*)	BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Dry desert washes and sandy areas where caterpillar host plants of wild buckwheat (*Eriogonum* spp.) occur. In Nevada, occurs in the Mojave Desert region in the southern portion of the state.	May occur. The Project site is within the species range and supports breeding and foraging habitat. Plants observed within the Project site include wild buckwheat species, and numerous ephemeral washes are present.
Spring Mountains sagebrush checkerspot (*Chlosyne acastus robusta*)	BLM-S; USFS-S	Endemic to the Spring Mountains. Found in riparian areas, mixed conifers, pinyon-juniper habitat, and sagebrush from 5,840-10,000 feet in elevation.	Unlikely to occur. The Project site is located outside of the known species range and does not provide suitable habitat.
Spring Mountains dark blue butterfly (*Euphilotes ancilla cryptica*)	BLM-S; USFS-S	Endemic to the Spring Mountains. Found along stream banks and seeps, primarily in mixed conifer and pinyon-juniper communities from 4,920-8,200 feet in elevation.	Unlikely to occur. The Project site is located outside of the known species range and does not provide suitable habitat.
Spring Mountains pyrg (springsnail) (*Pyrgulopsis deaconi*)	BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Endemic to a few springs in the southern Spring Mountains. This species has been found in Red and Willow Springs in Red Rock Canyon NCA, in Kiup Spring on Mt. Charleston, and in Pahrump Spring on the west side of Mt. Charleston.	Unlikely to occur. The Project site is outside of the known species range and does not support suitable habitat.

Notes:

1. Based on recent species occurrence records (< 25 years) within 5 miles of the Project site. Species known to occur have documented occurrences within the Project site, those that may occur have not been documented within the Project site but there is suitable habitat, and those unlikely to occur have been documented within 5 miles but the Project site does not contain suitable habitat.
2. All birds in the tables are protected under the MBTA; however, the MBTA is the only special status for the greater roadrunner so is listed here.
3. These species do not have state or federal protections; however, these species are considered in the analysis due to their endemism to the Spring Mountain range or critical imperilment in the state of Nevada.

Status definitions:

BLM-S: Bureau of Land Management sensitive species
NV-P: State of Nevada protected (NAC chapter 503)
NV-E: State of Nevada endangered (NAC chapter 503)
NV-T: State of Nevada threatened (NAC chapter 503)
NV-S State of Nevada sensitive (NAC chapter 503)
NV-FB: State of Nevada regulated fur-bearing mammal (NAC chapter 503)
NV-G: State of Nevada regulated game species (NAC chapter 503)
NDOW SGCN: Nevada Department of Wildlife species of greatest conservation need
USFS-S: USDA Forest Service Sensitive (Region 4)
USFWS-T: federally listed as threatened under the ESA
USFWS-E: federally listed endangered under the ESA
USFWS-C: federal candidate for listing under the ESA
USFWS BCC = listed in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's *Birds of Conservation Concern 2021*

Sources: (BLM 2023; NatureServe, n.d.; NDOW 2022; NDNH 2023; USFWS 2022)

Table D-2 Special Status Wildlife Species within the Rerouted Segment of the Section 368 Utility Corridors RMPA Analysis Area

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the rerouted segment of the Section 368 energy corridor
Birds			
Bendire's thrasher (*Toxostoma bendirei*)	USFWS BCC; BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Desert scrub, especially areas of tall vegetation, cholla cactus, creosote bush and yucca, and in juniper woodland. In the Mojave Desert, its range is restricted to Joshua tree transitional zones. Nests approximately 3 to 5 feet above ground typically in cholla, mesquite, juniper or yucca species.	May occur. This species has been recorded during BLM acoustical monitoring and the rerouted segment supports suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Black-chinned sparrow (*Spizella atrogularis*)	USFWS BCC; BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Found in the southern portion of Nevada and are locally common in dry brushlands and chaparral in elevations up to 8,000 feet. Typically breed on rocky hillsides and winter downslope in desert shrublands.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and supports suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Brewer's sparrow (*Spizella breweri*)	BLM-S; NV-S	Arid sagebrush steppe. During winter, also known to occupy a range of desert scrub habitats consisting of saltbush and creosote. Breeds in the Spring Mountains.	May occur. This species has been detected during solar project surveys and BLM acoustical monitoring in the Pahrump Valley. The rerouted segment is within the species range and supports suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)	BLM-S; USFWS BCC; NDOW SGCN	Habitat consists of open areas with sparse vegetation such as prairie, pastures, desert scrub or shrub steppe. Requires abandoned burrows such as those created by mammals or desert tortoise. Breeds throughout Nevada.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and supports suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae*)	USFWS BCC; NDOW SGCN	Deserts, washes, sage scrub. Mostly in dry and open habitats having a good variety of plant life, such as washes and riparian areas, lower parts of dry canyons.	May occur. This species has been observed during solar project surveys and recorded with BLM acoustical monitoring, and the rerouted segment supports suitable habitat.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the rerouted segment of the Section 368 energy corridor
Crissal thrasher (*Toxostoma crissale*)	BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Desert shrub habitats with riparian and wash vegetation. Typically found in areas with large, dense brush, such as mesquite thickets, willows, scrub oak, and tamarisk. In lower elevations, they sometimes occupy habitats dominated by cacti, creosote, and various saltbush.	May occur. This species has been observed during solar project surveys and recorded with BLM acoustical monitoring, and the rerouted segment supports suitable habitat.
Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*)	BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Open country, sagebrush, saltbush-greasewood shrubland, and the periphery of pinyon-juniper and other woodland habitats. Nests primarily in live junipers but occasionally uses tufa stacks, rock outcrops, and transmission line towers.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and supports suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Flammulated owl (*Psiloscops flammeolus*)	BLM-S; USFWS BCC; NDOW SGCN	Mountain pine forests. Prefers mature growth with an open canopy. Nests are most often in abandoned cavities created by primary cavity nesters such as woodpeckers. Breeding range in Nevada includes the Spring Mountains.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and supports suitable foraging habitat but does not contain nesting habitat.
Gambel's quail (*Callipepla gambelii*)	NV-G	Native to the Sonoran, Chihuahuan, and Mojave deserts and the southern portion of the Great Basin. Found in habitat with open ground and a wide variety of shrubs, low trees, and cactus; often around mesquite thickets.	May occur. This species has been observed during solar project surveys and recorded with BLM acoustical monitoring, and the rerouted segment supports suitable habitat.
Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)	BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Open country, particularly in mountainous areas. Nesting habitat consists of rock ledges, cliffs, and large trees at elevations between 4,000 and 10,000 feet. This species ranges across Nevada.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and supports suitable nesting and foraging habitat. Numerous golden eagle nests, including those potentially occupied, have been documented in the Spring Mountains near the reroute. The closest potentially occupied nest is 0.25 miles away.
Greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*)	MBTA listed [1]	Deserts, open country with scattered brush. Most common in Sonoran Desert and in other kinds of brushy country, including chaparral and brushlands, in areas with a mix of open ground and dense low cover.	May occur. This species has been observed during solar project surveys and recorded with BLM acoustical monitoring, and the rerouted segment supports suitable habitat.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the rerouted segment of the Section 368 energy corridor
Lawrence's goldfinch (*Spinus lawrencei*)	USFWS BCC	Breeds in a variety of habitats including streamside trees, oak woodland, open pine woods, pinyon-juniper woods, and chaparral. Often found close to water in fairly dry country. In migration and winter, occurs in weedy fields, farmland, brushy areas, streams.	May occur. This species has been recorded by BLM acoustical monitoring in the Pahrump Valley, and the rerouted segment may provide suitable habitat.
Le Conte's thrasher (*Toxostoma lecontei*)	BLM-S; USFWS BCC; NDOW SGCN	Habitat consists of desert flats with sparse growth of saltbush and on creosote flats with occasional mesquite or cholla cactus, tall riparian brush and, locally, chaparral. Nests within low growth, primarily in dense cholla but also in other low shrubs. Within Nevada, is particularly associated with saltbush flats and wash systems. A year-round resident in the Mojave Desert region of southern Nevada.	May occur. This species has been observed during solar project surveys and recorded with BLM acoustical monitoring, and the rerouted segment supports suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)	BLM-S; NV-S; NDOW SGCN	Open country with short vegetation and well-spaced shrubs or low trees, particularly those with spines or thorns; frequently in agricultural fields, pastures, old orchards, riparian areas, desert scrublands, savannas, prairies, golf courses, and cemeteries. Year-round resident throughout Nevada except the Sierra Nevada.	May occur. This species has been observed during solar project surveys and recorded with BLM acoustical monitoring, and the Project site supports suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)	BLM-S; NV-E; NDOW SGCN	Strongly associated with steep, sheer cliffs near water or other habitat that supports avian prey in abundance. This species is found across southern Nevada.	Unlikely to occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range but does not provide suitable habitat.
Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*)	BLM-S	Desert scrub, mesquites, oak foothills, mistletoe clumps. Occurs in many lowland and foothills habitats, moving around with availability of berries.	May occur. This species has been observed during solar project surveys and recorded with BLM acoustical monitoring, and the rerouted segment supports suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Pinyon jay (*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*)	USFWS BCC; BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Pinyon-juniper woodland. In non-breeding season, it can also be found in scrub oak and sagebrush. Year-round resident throughout Nevada where pinyon is present.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and supports suitable habitat.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the rerouted segment of the Section 368 energy corridor
Prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*)	NDOW SGCN	Nests on cliffs adjacent to arid valleys with low vegetation, including grasslands, shrubby deserts, farm fields, and pastures. Occurs throughout Nevada.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and supports suitable habitat.
Sage thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*)	BLM-S; NV-S; NDOW SGCN	Breeds exclusively in sage-steppe habitats; requires relatively dense ground cover for concealment, with some bare ground for foraging and movement on foot. Also forages over arid or semiarid open country with scattered bushes, grasslands, or open pinyon-juniper woodlands.	May occur. This species has been recorded with BLM acoustical monitoring in the Pahrump Valley, and the rerouted segment supports suitable habitat.
Scott's oriole (*Icterus parisorum*)	NDOW SGCN	Foothills, desert slopes of mountains, and more elevated semi-arid plains with Joshua trees, other yucca species, and pinyon-juniper. Nests in trees or yuccas. Breeds primarily in southern Nevada, extending north and east with pinyon-juniper habitats.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and supports suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)	USFWS-E; BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Found along the Virgin River, lower Muddy River, Colorado River, and Pahranagat Valley, and breeds in relatively dense riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands including lakes and reservoirs. Historically nested in native vegetation including willow, boxelder, buttonbush, and cottonwood, although more recently also uses thickets dominated by non-native tamarisk and Russian olive.	Unlikely to occur. Habitat for this species is not found within the rerouted segment, although it may migrate through the Pahrump Valley. Critical habitat for this species is located in Ash Meadows NWR northwest of the rerouted segment.
Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)	BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Open areas for foraging; hay and alfalfa fields, pastures, grain crops, and row crops, or perched atop adjacent fence posts and overhead sprinkler systems; scattered stands of trees near agricultural fields and grasslands for nesting sites.	Unlikely to occur. The rerouted segment does not provide suitable habitat for this species. It is possible that this species may be present during winter or pass through while moving between areas of more suitable habitat.
Western snowy plover (*Charadrius nivosus nivosus*)	BLM-S; USFWS BCC	Primarily alkali playas with shallow pools of water in Nevada. Nests are generally on recently exposed alkali flats. Migrant throughout the state of Nevada, and distribution is based on presence of water on alkali playas.	Unlikely to occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range but does not provide suitable habitat for this species.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the rerouted segment of the Section 368 energy corridor
Yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus oxidentalis)*	USFWS-T; BLM-S	Structurally complex riparian vegetation with tall trees and a dense woody understory, as well as overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland, and dense thickets along streams and marshes.	Unlikely to occur. The rerouted segment does not provide suitable habitat for this species, although it may migrate through the Pahrump Valley. Suitable habitat for this species is in Ash Meadows NWR northwest of the rerouted segment.
Yuma Ridgeway's rail (Yuma Clapper rail) (*Rallus obsoletus yumanensis*)	USFWS-E; BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Found in marshes containing dense stands of cattails and bulrushes. Prefers mature stands of emergent vegetation interspersed with areas of open water and drier, upland benches. Tends to inhabit areas with relatively shallow water and a surface mat of dead, fallen vegetation, which is associated with high populations of prey such as crayfish, beetles, and snails. Found along the Colorado River, the Salton Sea, and Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge.	Unlikely to occur. The rerouted segment does not provide suitable habitat for this species, although it may migrate through the Pahrump Valley. Suitable habitat for this species is located in Ash Meadows NWR northwest of the rerouted segment.
Mammals			
Allen's big-eared bat (*Idionycteris phyllotis*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Mountainous areas of Mojave Desert scrub, coniferous forests, and riparian woodlands in elevations between 1,670 feet and 6,000 feet. Roosts in rocks, cliffs, snags and mines. Range in Nevada includes Clark County, primarily in the Spring Mountains, and possibly southern Nye and Lincoln counties.	May occur. There are some suitable roosting features located in or adjacent the rerouted segment, and this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*)	NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Pinyon-juniper, blackbrush, creosote scrub, sagebrush, and agricultural and urban habitats. Selects a variety of day roosts including caves, trees, mines, buildings, and bridges; often night roosts in more open settings in buildings, mines, and bridges; roosts in groups up to several hundred; found throughout the state.	May occur. There are some suitable roosting features located in or adjacent the rerouted segment, and this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the rerouted segment of the Section 368 energy corridor
Big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Arroyo, desert scrub, riparian areas, and woodland habitats although generally a floodplain-arroyo association. Day roosts primarily in crevices in cliff faces although occasionally in buildings and caves; generally, roosts in groups of fewer than 100. Recorded in the southern portion of Nevada. Typically occurs at low elevations although has been found in elevations greater than 8,000 feet outside Nevada.	May occur. There are some suitable roosting features located in or adjacent the rerouted segment, and this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Brazilian (Mexican) free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Low desert to high mountain habitats. Day roosts include cliff faces, mines, caves, buildings, bridges, and hollow trees. Although colonies number in the millions in some areas, colonies in Nevada are generally comprise several hundred to several thousand individuals. Found through most of the state up to 10,000 feet in elevation.	May occur. There are some suitable roosting features located in or adjacent the rerouted segment, and this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
California myotis (*Myotis californicus*)	BLM-S; NP-P; NDOW SGCN	Desert scrub to forest habitats. Selects a variety of day roosts including mines, caves, buildings, rock crevices, and hollow trees and under exfoliating bark; night roosts in a wider variety of structures; generally, roosts singly or in small groups although some mines in the Mojave Desert shelter colonies of over 100 in both the summer and winter. Found throughout Nevada from 680 feet to 9,000 feet in elevation.	May occur. There are some suitable roosting features located in or adjacent the rerouted segment, and this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Canyon bat (formerly western pipistrelle) (*Parastrellus hesperus*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Blackbrush, creosote, salt desert shrub and sagebrush communities, with occasional occurrence in ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper. Day roosts primarily in rock crevices but may include mines, caves, or, occasionally, buildings and vegetation; generally, roosts singly or in small groups. Found throughout most of the state, primarily in the southern and western portions. Current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed at elevations between 690 feet and 8,400 feet.	May occur. There are some suitable roosting features located in or adjacent the rerouted segment, and this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the rerouted segment of the Section 368 energy corridor
Desert bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*)	BLM-S; NV-G; NDOW SGCN	Native to the deserts of the intermountain west and southwestern regions of the United States as well as northwestern Mexico. Adapted to desert mountain environments with little or no permanent water. Prefers the rough and rocky habitat of mountains in southern Nevada that offer protection against predators.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and supports suitable habitat. Desert bighorn sheep are known to inhabit the Spring Mountains, including the lower foothills.
Fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*)	BLM-S; N-P; NDOW SGCN	Low desert scrub to high-elevation coniferous forests. Day and night roosts in mines, caves, trees, and buildings. Known hibernacula are generally mines or caves. Found throughout central and southern Nevada. Current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed at elevations between 1,400 feet and 7,000 feet.	May occur. There are some suitable roosting features located in or adjacent the rerouted segment, and this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Forested uplands as well as forest riparian zones and agriculture habitats; in valley basins in pure stands of Rocky Mountain juniper. May occur in park and garden settings in urban areas. Day roosts in trees, within foliage 10 feet 40 feet above the ground in both coniferous and deciduous trees. Typically, it is a solitary rooster. Current records indicate distributed at elevations between 1,870 feet and 8,270 feet.	May occur. There are some suitable roosting features located in or adjacent the rerouted segment, and this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*)	NV-FB	Inhabits arid and semi-arid regions of the southwestern United States and northern and central Mexico. Found throughout the Mojave Desert region in flat, arid lands with abundant bushes and desert scrub such as creosote.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range, and suitable habitat is present. This species has been observed in the Pahrump Valley.
Little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Found primarily at higher elevations and higher latitudes, often associated with coniferous forest; requires a nearby water source. Day and night roosts in hollow trees, rock outcrops, buildings, and occasionally mines and caves, often found in the same roost sites with Yuma myotis. No hibernating colonies have been found in Nevada, and it is suspected that there are elevational movements between summer and winter roosts.	Unlikely to occur. This species is found in higher elevations forests than are found in the rerouted segment. Little is known about the southern extent or habitat use of this species in southern Nevada.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the rerouted segment of the Section 368 energy corridor
Long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	In southern Nevada, generally only found in ponderosa pine or above. Day roosts in hollow trees, in crevices in small rock outcrops, and occasionally in mines, caves, and buildings. Night roosts have been found in caves, in mines, and under bridges. Found throughout the state, primarily at the higher elevations. Found at elevations between 2,300 and 10,100 feet.	Unlikely to occur. This species is found in higher elevations forests than are found in the rerouted segment.
Long-legged myotis (*Myotis volans*)	BLM-S; NP-P; NDOW SGCN	Pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree woodland, and montane coniferous forest habitats. Occasionally found in Mojave and salt desert scrub, and blackbrush, mountain shrub, and sagebrush. absent from the low desert; day roosts primarily in hollow trees, particularly large diameter snags or live trees with lightning scars; uses rock crevices, caves, mines, and buildings when available; caves and mines may be used for night roosts; hibernacula elsewhere are generally mines or caves. Found throughout Nevada at elevations from 3,050 feet and 11,220 feet.	May occur. There are some suitable roosting features located in or adjacent the rerouted segment, and this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*)	NV-G; NDOW SGCN	Mule deer are found throughout Nevada in nearly all habitat types where preferred forage and water are available. They often move between different habitat types but seem to prefer open shrublands and moderate slopes when foraging, and denser canopy cover for resting.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range, and suitable habitat is present. This species has been observed in the Pahrump Valley.
Pale kangaroo mouse (*Microdipodops pallidus*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Nearly restricted to fine sands in alkali desert scrub dominated by shadscale or big sagebrush; often burrows in areas of soft, windblown sand piled at the bases of shrubs. Great Basin region of west-central and south-central Nevada, extreme eastern Mono county, CA, and a disjunct area in Inyo County, CA Mostly at elevations of about 3,900 to 6,000 feet.	Unlikely to occur. The Project site is within the species range but does not contain loose sandy soils associated with suitable habitat required.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the rerouted segment of the Section 368 energy corridor
Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Low desert to brushy terrain to coniferous forest and non-coniferous woodlands; in pinyon-juniper, blackbrush, creosote, sagebrush, and salt desert scrub. Selects a variety of day roosts including rock outcrops, mines (maternity colonies have been found in geothermally influenced adits), caves, hollow trees, buildings, and bridges. Night roosts very commonly under bridges but also caves and mines. Intolerant of roosts in excess of 40 degrees Celsius. Found throughout the state, primarily in the low and middle elevations up to 5,900 feet.	May occur. There are some suitable roosting features located in or adjacent the rerouted segment, and this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Palmer's chipmunk (*Neotamias palmeri*)	NV-S; NDOW SGCN	Found only in the Spring Mountains of Clark County, southern Nevada. It mostly occurs at altitudes of 7,000–10,000 feet, inhabiting cliffs and forested areas between the upper pinyon pine and juniper regions, up and into the fir-pine and bristlecone pine communities.	Unlikely to occur based on species range and suitable habitat. This species occurs at higher elevations than are found in the rerouted corridor.
Silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Found in riparian habitats in the south and in woodland and riparian habitats in the central and northern portions of the state; more common in mature forests and primarily at higher latitudes and altitudes. Roosts almost exclusively in trees in summer; winter roosts include hollow trees, rock crevices, mines, caves, and houses; also, has been found roosting under leaf litter. Widely distributed in the state of Nevada at elevations between 1,570 feet and 8,200 feet.	May occur. There are some suitable roosting features located in or adjacent the rerouted segment, and this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*)	BLM-S; NV-T; NDOW SGCN	Low-elevation desert scrub to high-elevation coniferous forest, including in pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, riparian habitats, and on urban high-rises; closely associated with rocky cliffs. Day roosts primarily in crevices in cliff faces but some indication that mines and caves may occasionally be used, primarily in winter. Likely roosts singly. Scattered distribution throughout Nevada is patchy and linked to availability of cliff roosting-habitat. Current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed at elevations between 1,770 feet and 7,000 feet.	May occur. There are some suitable roosting features located in or adjacent the rerouted segment, and this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the rerouted segment of the Section 368 energy corridor
Townsend's (Western) big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*)	BLM-S; NV-S; NDOW SGCN	Pinyon-juniper-mahogany forest, white fir forest; blackbrush, sagebrush, and salt desert scrub; agricultural development; and occasionally in urban development. A cavern-dwelling species that roosts in mines, caves, trees, and buildings; very dependent on mines and caves. Will night roost in more open settings, including under bridges. Found throughout the state. Distribution is strongly correlated with the availability of caves and abandoned mines. Current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed at elevations between 690 feet and 11,500 feet.	May occur. There are some suitable roosting features located in or adjacent the rerouted segment, and this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*)	BLM-S; NV-S; NDOW SGCN	Wooded habitats, including mesquite bosque and cottonwood/willow riparian areas. Solitary rooster. Day roosts in trees, within the foliage, and presumably in leaf litter on the ground. Range in Nevada is restricted to riparian habitats along the western and southern edges of the state. Current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed at elevations between 1,380 feet and 6,600 feet.	May occur. There are some suitable roosting features located in or adjacent the rerouted segment, and this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Western small-footed myotis (*Myotis ciliolabrum*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Desert scrub, grasslands, sagebrush steppe; blackbrush and greasewood shrub; pinyon-juniper woodlands; pine-fir forests; agricultural and urban development. Roosts have been found in caves, mines, and trees. Found throughout the state; in the south, primarily found at the middle and higher elevations (> 5,900 feet) although occasionally found at lower elevations.	May occur. There are some suitable roosting features located in or adjacent the rerouted segment, and this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.
Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Sagebrush, salt desert scrub, agricultural development, playa, and riparian habitats. Day roosts in buildings, trees, mines, caves, bridges, and rock crevices; night roosts usually associated with buildings, bridges, or other human-made structures. Found in the southern and western half of the state, primarily at low to middle elevations. Current Nevada records indicate this species is distributed at elevations between 1,500 and 10,900 feet.	May occur. There are some suitable roosting features located in or adjacent the rerouted segment, and this species may be observed passing through or foraging in the area.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the rerouted segment of the Section 368 energy corridor
Reptiles			
Chuckwalla (*Sauromalus ater)*	BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Rocky hillsides in the Mojave Desert scrub habitat type. Found in blackbrush, salt desert scrub, and mesquite-catclaw habitats. Typically found on rocky flats, rocky slopes, and boulder outcrops. Requires shady, well-drained soil for nests. Found at elevations up to 6,100 feet.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and provides suitable habitat.
Desert horned lizard (*Phrynosoma platyrhinos*)	NDOW SGCN	Found in a variety of desert scrub habitats, but typically occurs where patches of sand are present. Diet primarily consists of ants, particularly large-bodied harvester ants. This species ranges throughout Nevada.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and provides suitable habitat.
Desert iguana (*Dipsosaurus dorsalis*)	BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Creosote bush desert at elevations from below sea level to 3,300 feet although reported at elevations up to 5,000 feet; prefers hummocks of loose sand and patches of firm ground with scattered rocks and desert washes. Range in Nevada is restricted to the Mojave Desert region in the southern portion of the state, particularly sandy areas with low densities of creosote shrubs.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and provides suitable habitat.
Banded gila monster (*Heloderma suspectum cinctum*)	BLM-S; NV-P; NDOW SGCN	Found mainly below 5,000 feet elevation. Geographic range approximates that of the desert tortoise in Nevada. Gila monster habitat requirements center on complex rocky landscapes of upland desert scrub overlapping desert wash, spring, and riparian habitats; often characteristic of alluvial fans (bajadas) and adjacent rocky fields.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and supports suitable habitat.
Glossy snake (*Arizona elegans*)	NDOW SGCN	Barren to sparse shrubby desert, sagebrush flats, and grasslands, generally in areas with sandy or loamy soil. Range in Nevada is restricted to the Mojave Desert region.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and provides suitable habitat.
Great Basin collared lizard (*Crotaphytus bicinctores*)	NDOW SGCN	Occurs mainly in xeric, sparsely vegetated rocky areas, on alluvial fans, lava flows, hillsides, and rocky plains and in canyons. Found from sea level to elevations of about 7,500 feet.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and provides suitable habitat.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the rerouted segment of the Section 368 energy corridor
Mojave desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*)	USFWS-T; NV-T; BLM- S; NDOW SGCN	In the Mojave Desert, this species most commonly occurs on sandy-gravel soils with gently sloping terrain and sparse cover of low-growing shrubs, below 5,500 feet elevation. The range of the Mojave population of desert tortoises includes portions of northwestern Arizona, southwestern Utah, southern Nevada, and southern California.	Known to occur. This species has been documented within the rerouted segment, and suitable habitat is present.
Sidewinder (*Crotalus cerastes*)	NDOW SGCN	Found in a variety of desert scrub habitats but typically where patches of sand are present. Range in Nevada includes approximately the southern third of the state.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and provides suitable habitat.
Shovel-nosed snake (*Chionactis occipitalis*)	BLM-S	Sparsely vegetated desert including dunes, washes, and sandy flats; prefers flat areas with sandy soils. Range in Nevada includes the Mojave Desert region along the southwestern side of the state.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and provides suitable habitat.
Invertebrates			
Carole's silverspot (*Speyeria carolae*)	BLM- S ; NDNH Watch List	Endemic to the Spring Mountains. Found in bristlecone pine, mixed conifer, pinyon-juniper, and sagebrush communities, typically below 7,500 feet in elevation.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and provides suitable habitat.
Eastern Desert snail (*Eremarionta rowelli*)	BLM- S; NDNH Watch List	Habitat varies, generally associated with calcareous substrates and restricted to areas with greater than six inches of annual precipitation. Regional occurrences in the Spring Mountains have been found in limestone talus, often on northwest facing bajadas.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and may contain suitable habitat.
Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus plexippus*)	USFWS-C; BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Breeding requires milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.) host plants for larvae. Migrating habitat consists of a variety of flowering nectar plants and trees for roost sites. Widespread and scattered in Nevada and migratory in the southern part of state. Winters in California and Mexico.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and may support habitat for desert milkweed (*Asclepias erosa*), as well as other flowering plants that provide sources of nectar.
Morand's checkerspot (*Euphydryas chalcedona morandi*)	USFS-S	Endemic to the Spring Mountains. Found in meadows and avalanche chutes, alpine zones, bristlecone pine stands, mixed conifer forest, and pinyon-juniper communities from 6,300-10,500 feet in elevation.	May occur. A small portion of the rerouted segment is within the species range and provides suitable habitat.

Species	Conservation status*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the rerouted segment of the Section 368 energy corridor
Nevada admiral (*Limenitis weidemeyerii nevadae*)	BLM-S; NDNH Watch List	Endemic to the Spring Mountains and the nearby Sheep Mountains in riparian areas, bristlecone pine stands, mixed conifer forest, and pinyon-juniper communities between 4,920 to 9,200 feet in elevation.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and provides suitable habitat.
Northern Mojave blue (*Euphilotes mojave virginensis*)	BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Dry desert washes and sandy areas where caterpillar host plants of wild buckwheat (*Eriogonum* spp.) occur. In Nevada, occurs in the Mojave Desert region in the southern portion of the state.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and provides suitable habitat.
Spring Mountains sagebrush checkerspot (*Chlosyne acastus robusta*)	BLM-S; USFS-S	Endemic to the Spring Mountains. Found in riparian areas, mixed conifers, pinyon-juniper habitat, and sagebrush from 5,840-10,000 feet in elevation.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and provides suitable habitat.
Spring Mountains dark blue butterfly (*Euphilotes ancilla cryptica*)	BLM-S; USFS-S	Endemic to the Spring Mountains. Found along stream banks and seeps, primarily in mixed conifer and pinyon-juniper communities from 4,920-8,200 feet in elevation.	May occur. The rerouted segment is within the species range and provides suitable habitat.
Spring Mountains pyrg (springsnail) (*Pyrgulopsis deaconi*)	BLM-S; NDOW SGCN	Endemic to a few springs in the southern Spring Mountains. This species has been found in Red and Willow Springs in Red Rock Canyon NCA, in Kiup Spring on Mt. Charleston, and in Pahrump Spring on the west side of Mt. Charleston.	Unlikely to occur. The rerouted segment is outside of the known species range and does contain suitable habitat.

Notes:

1. Table Based on recent species occurrence records (< 25 years) within 5 miles of the rerouted segment of the Section 368 Utility Corridors RMPA. Species known to occur have documented occurrences within the analysis area, those that may occur have not been documented within the analysis area but there is suitable habitat, and those unlikely to occur have been documented within 5 miles but the analysis area does not contain suitable habitat.
2. All birds in the tables are protected under the MBTA; however, the MBTA is the only special status for the greater roadrunner so is listed here.
3. These species do not have state or federal protections; however, these species are considered in the analysis due to their endemism to the Spring Mountain range or critical imperilment in the state of Nevada.

Status definitions:

BLM-S: Bureau of Land Management sensitive species
NV-P: State of Nevada protected (NAC chapter 503)
NV-E: State of Nevada endangered (NAC chapter 503)
NV-T: State of Nevada threatened (NAC chapter 503)
NV-S State of Nevada sensitive (NAC chapter 503)
NV-FB: State of Nevada regulated fur-bearing mammal (NAC chapter 503)
NV-G: State of Nevada regulated game species (NAC chapter 503)
NDOW SGCN = Nevada Department of Wildlife species of greatest conservation need
USFS-S: USDA Forest Service Sensitive (Region 4)
USFWS-T: federally listed as threatened under the ESA

USFWS-E: federally listed endangered under the ESA
USFWS-C: federal candidate for listing under the ESA
USFWS BCC = listed in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's *Birds of Conservation Concern 2021*
Sources: (BLM 2023; NatureServe, n.d.; NDOW 2022; NDNH 2023; USFWS 2022; Belcher 2018)

3.7 Environmental Justice

Table D-3 Summary of Low-income, Minority, and Native American Community Thresholds in the Project Area

Geographic reference area	Low-income threshold	Minority meaningfully greater threshold (110% of reference population or greater than 50%)	Native American community threshold
Nevada	31.2%	50.0%	2.5%
Non-metro Nevada	28.0%	30.2%	4.9%

Table D-4 Summary of Low-income, Minority, and Native American Populations for Communities within the Project 55-mile Buffer Analysis Area (compared to Nevada data)

Community	Percent low-income	EJ low-income population?	Percent minority	EJ minority population?	Percent Native American	EJ Native American population?
Charleston View CDP	Not applicable[3]	No	0.0	No	0.0	No
Furnace Creek CDP	38.8	**Yes**	38.8	No	14.6	**Yes**
Shoshone CDP	0.0	No	0.0	No	0.0	No
Tecopa CDP	43.5	**Yes**	35.9	No	19.6	**Yes**
Amargosa Valley CDP	63.9	**Yes**	59.4	**Yes**	6.6	**Yes**
Baker CDP	60.8	**Yes**	88.9	**Yes**	0.0	No
Blue Diamond CDP	24.4	No	4.4	No	4.3	**Yes**
Boulder City	25.7	No	15.6	No	1.6	No
Goodsprings CDP	100.0	**Yes**	0.0	No	0.0	No
Henderson	20.6	No	39.6	No	1.6	No
Indian Springs CDP	40.2	**Yes**	39.2	No	0.0	No
Las Vegas	34.4	**Yes**	57.9	**Yes**	2.1	No
Mount Charleston CDP	18.6	No	19.5	No	0.0	No
North Las Vegas	34.9	**Yes**	76.0	**Yes**	2.3	No
Pahrump CDP	35.4	**Yes**	27.5	No	3.1	**Yes**
Sandy Valley CDP	38.6	**Yes**	20.0	No	0.0	No

Community	Percent low-income	EJ low-income population?	Percent minority	EJ minority population?	Percent Native American	EJ Native American population?
Summerlin South CDP	15.2	No	34.3	No	0.8	No
Moapa River Indian Reservation	62.8	**Yes**	95.8	**Yes**	80.4	**Yes**
Las Vegas Paiute Tribe	16.2	No	94.6	**Yes**	85.6	**Yes**

Notes:

1. A minority population is a population where everyone other than a non-Hispanic white person is 50 percent or greater or is meaningfully greater than the general population in the state. *Meaningfully greater* is defined as meeting or exceeding 110 percent of the minority reference population.
2. A low-income population is a population where 50 percent or greater of the population is living at or below 200 percent of the poverty line or has a low-income percentage that is equal to or greater than the reference area.
3. 2020 demographic and poverty data were utilized for Charleston View since 2021 data was unavailable.
4. A Native American community is present if the percentage of the population identified as belonging to a Native American community is greater than that of the reference population.

Sources: (U.S. Census Bureau 2020a; 2021a; 2023; 2021b; Headwaters Economics 2020)

Table D-5 Summary of Low-income, Minority, and Native American Populations for Census Tracts within the Project 6-mile Buffer Analysis Area (compared to non-metro Nevada data)

Census tract	Percent low-income	EJ low-income population?	Percent minority	EJ minority population?	Percent Native American	EJ Native American population?
Census Tract 8, Inyo County, California	38.2	**Yes**	49.6	**Yes**	10.8	**Yes**
Census Tract 28.10, Clark County, Nevada	33.7	**Yes**	67.4	**Yes**	2.6	No
Census Tract 28.28, Clark County, Nevada	22.2	No	51.6	**Yes**	0.7	No
Census Tract 28.37, Clark County, Nevada	21.1	No	39.5	**Yes**	6.4	**Yes**

Census tract	Percent low-income	EJ low-income population?	Percent minority	EJ minority population?	Percent Native American	EJ Native American population?
Census Tract 29.02, Clark County, Nevada	24.1	No	77.6	**Yes**	0.3	No
Census Tract 29.78, Clark County, Nevada	19.1	No	57.8	**Yes**	0.6	No
Census Tract 29.83, Clark County, Nevada	25.7	No	71.6	**Yes**	1.1	No
Census Tract 29.85, Clark County, Nevada	21.0	No	57.8	**Yes**	4.3	No
Census Tract 58.18, Clark County, Nevada	40.2	**Yes**	68.7	**Yes**	4.7	No
Census Tract 58.29, Clark County, Nevada	20.7	No	55.5	**Yes**	0.3	No
Census Tract 58.30, Clark County, Nevada	26.5	No	70.2	**Yes**	2.9	No
Census Tract 58.31, Clark County, Nevada	15.0	No	60.0	**Yes**	0.2	No
Census Tract 58.34, Clark County, Nevada	14.8	No	55.2	**Yes**	1.3	No
Census Tract 58.57, Clark County, Nevada	29.0	No	53.8	**Yes**	0.6	No

Census tract	Percent low-income	EJ low-income population?	Percent minority	EJ minority population?	Percent Native American	EJ Native American population?
Census Tract 58.58, Clark County, Nevada	23.0	No	56.7	**Yes**	1.4	No
Census Tract 58.66, Clark County, Nevada	13.4	No	62.0	**Yes**	1.2	No
Census Tract 58.76, Clark County, Nevada	41.4	**Yes**	19.1	No	0.0	No
Census Tract 58.77, Clark County, Nevada	30.0	No	50.2	**Yes**	4.9	**Yes**
Census Tract 75, Clark County, Nevada	17.5	No	24.0	No	5.8	**Yes**
Census Tract 9604.05, Nye County, Nevada	45.1	**Yes**	25.1	No	5.8	**Yes**
Census Tract 9604.07, Nye County, Nevada	48.1	**Yes**	34.9	Yes	3.0	No
Census Tract 9604.08, Nye County, Nevada	27.8	No	12.2	No	1.4	No
Census Tract 9604.09, Nye County, Nevada	23.4	No	44.2	**Yes**	5.5	**Yes**
Census Tract 9604.10, Nye County, Nevada	27.1	No	30.4	**Yes**	1.8	No

Census tract	Percent low-income	EJ low-income population?	Percent minority	EJ minority population?	Percent Native American	EJ Native American population?
Census Tract 9604.12, Nye County, Nevada	30.8	**Yes**	23.8	No	8.8	**Yes**
Census Tract 9604.14, Nye County, Nevada	64.9	**Yes**	7.9	No	2.0	No

Notes:

1. A minority population is a population where everyone other than a non-Hispanic white person is 50 percent or greater or is meaningfully greater than the general population in the state. *Meaningfully greater* is defined as meeting or exceeding 110 percent of the minority reference population.
1. A low-income population is a population where 50 percent or greater of the population are living at or below 200 percent of the poverty line or has a low-income percentage that is equal to or greater than that of the reference area.
2. A Native American community is present if the percentage of the population identified as belonging to a Native American community is greater than that of the reference population.

Sources: (U.S. Census Bureau 2020a; 2021a; 2023; 2021b; Headwaters Economics 2020)

Table D-6 Race, Ethnicity, and Low-Income Populations for Communities in the Project Area (percent of total population)

Location	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino (White alone)	Minority	Low-income	Tribal/indigenous
Nevada	58.8	9.3	1.2	8.3	0.7	11.3	10.3	70.70	29.30	47.2	52.8	31.2	2.5
Charleston View CDP	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	0	NA	0.0
Furnace Creek CDP	61.2	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	75.7	24.3	61.2	38.8	**38.8**	**14.6**
Shoshone CDP	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tecopa CDP	77.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	7.7	85.2	14.8	64.1	35.9	**43.5**	**19.6**

Location	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino (White alone)	Minority	Low-income	Tribal/indigenous
Amargosa Valley CDP	56.2	0.0	6.6	0.90	0.0	20.8	15.5	52.9	47.1	40.6	**59.4**	**63.9**	**6.6**
Baker CDP	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	11.1	**88.9**	**60.8**	0.0
Blue Diamond CDP	95.7	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	95.7	4.4	24.4	4.3
Boulder City	88.9	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.0	1.4	6.8	91.6	8.4	84.4	15.6	25.7	1.6
Goodsprings CDP	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	**100.0**	0.0
Henderson	68.9	6.2	0.7	9.1	0.7	5.4	8.9	81.4	18.6	60.4	39.6	20.6	1.6
Indian Springs CDP	79.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	13.6	74.2	25.8	60.8	39.2	**40.2**	0.0
Las Vegas	55.5	11.5	1.0	6.8	0.8	13.2	11.1	65.9	34.1	42.1	**57.9**	**34.4**	2.1
Mount Charleston CDP	81.7	1.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	5.1	1.4	92.5	7.5	80.5	19.5	18..6	0.0
North Las Vegas	42.9	22.1	0.8	6.7	0.7	13.3	13.6	58.0	42.0	24.0	**76.0**	**34.9**	2.3
Pahrump CDP	77.1	1.9	0.9	2.1	0.5	7.5	9.9	84.8	15.2	72.5	27.5	**35.4**	**3.1**
Sandy Valley CDP	89.4	2.8	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	90.5	9.5	80	20.0	**38.6**	0.0
Summerlin South CDP	71.9	3.6	0.2	12.2	0.7	2.8	8.7	87.5	12.5	65.7	34.3	15.2	0.8

Location	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino (White alone)	Minority	Low-income	Tribal/indigenous
Moapa River Indian Reservation	7.0	1.4	76.6	0	5.6	3.1	6.3	89.5	10.5	4.2	**95.8**	**62.8**	**80.4**
Las Vegas Paiute Tribe	13.5	0.0	52.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	33.3	73.0	27.0	5.4	**94.6**	16.2	**85.6**

Notes:
Bold indicates a minority or poverty level-population.
1. A minority population is a population where everyone other than a non-Hispanic white person is 50 percent or greater or is meaningfully greater than the general population in the state. Meaningfully greater is defined as meeting or exceeding 110 percent of the minority reference population.
2. A low-income population is a population where 50 percent or greater of the population are living at or below 200 percent of the poverty line or the low-income percentage is equal to or greater than that of the reference area.
3. 2020 demographic and poverty data was utilized for Charleston View since 2021 data was unavailable.

Source: (United States Census Bureau 2021, United States Census Bureau 2020, United States Census Bureau 2021, United States Census Bureau 2020, Headwater Economics 2022)

Table D-7 Race, Ethnicity, and Low-Income Populations for Census Tracts in the Project Area

Location	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino (White alone)	Minority	Low-income
Nevada (non-metro)	82.3	1.7	3.6	1.5	0.2	5.5	5.2	82.0	18.0	72.4	27.6	31.2
Census Tract 8, Inyo County, California	79.0	0.1	5.9	0.8	0.3	3.2	10.9	60.0	40.0	50.4	**49.6**	**38.2**
Census Tract 28.10, Clark County, Nevada	38.8	12.0	1.7	12.5	2.9	22.3	9.8	61.9	38.1	32.6	**67.4**	**33.7**

Location	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino (White alone)	Minority	Low-income
Census Tract 28.28, Clark County, Nevada	57.6	13.1	0.0	14.7	0.0	4.8	9.8	79.6	20.4	48.4	**51.6**	22.2
Census Tract 28.37, Clark County, Nevada	66.3	1.2	2.0	12.2	0.0	7.7	10.6	85.6	14.4	60.5	**39.5**	21.1
Census Tract 29.02, Clark County, Nevada	31.2	12.7	0.0	45.1	0.0	2.9	8.1	87.4	12.6	22.4	**77.6**	24.1
Census Tract 29.78, Clark County, Nevada	48.5	7.2	0.3	29.7	0.0	6.8	7.4	85.5	14.5	42.2	**57.8**	19.1
Census Tract 29.83, Clark County, Nevada	33.6	23.7	0.5	28.8	0.0	8.1	5.4	83.4	16.6	28.4	**71.6**	25.7
Census Tract 29.85, Clark County, Nevada	41.8	14.2	1.2	17.3	3.5	3.5	18.6	85.2	14.8	39.6	**57.8**	21.0
Census Tract 58.18, Clark County, Nevada	38.2	31.1	3.3	1.2	1.6	13.1	11.5	70.9	29.1	31.3	**68.7**	**40.2**
Census Tract 58.29, Clark County, Nevada	51.2	11.5	0.0	15.8	1.5	11.1	8.9	79.4	20.6	44.5	**55.5**	20.7
Census Tract 58.30, Clark County, Nevada	38.3	19.7	0.8	23.7	0.2	3.3	14.0	82.6	17.4	29.8	**70.2**	26.5

Location	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino (White alone)	Minority	Low-income
Census Tract 58.31, Clark County, Nevada	47.7	12.5	0.0	19.4	0.0	5.8	14.6	78.1	21.9	40.0	**60.0**	15.0
Census Tract 58.34, Clark County, Nevada	54.1	10.4	0.6	20.5	0.0	9.3	5.1	77.2	22.8	44.8	**55.2**	14.8
Census Tract 58.57, Clark County, Nevada	56.7	10.4	0.1	22.0	1.0	0.0	9.7	85.6	14.4	46.2	**53.8**	29.0
Census Tract 58.58, Clark County, Nevada	53.2	7.7	0.0	19.6	0.1	2.7	16.6	78.8	21.2	43.3	**56.7**	23.0
Census Tract 58.66, Clark County, Nevada	44.4	7.4	0.0	28.2	0.2	3.9	16.0	81.5	18.5	38.0	**62.0**	13.4
Census Tract 58.76, Clark County, Nevada	89.9	2.7	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	5.2	91.0	9.0	80.9	19.1	**41.4**
Census Tract 58.77, Clark County, Nevada	57.1	11.2	4.7	14.8	0.2	4.1	8.0	85.0	15.0	49.8	**50.2**	30.0
Census Tract 75, Clark County, Nevada	79.9	4.7	2.9	4.3	0.0	2.9	5.2	89.5	10.5	76.0	24.0	17.5
Census Tract 9604.05, Nye County, Nevada	76.6	1.1	2.3	0.9	0.3	4.3	14.6	91.0	9.0	74.9	25.1	**45.1**

Location	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino (White alone)	Minority	Low-income
Census Tract 9604.07, Nye County, Nevada	67.6	7.0	1.8	5.2	0.8	8.3	9.2	85.4	14.6	65.1	**34.9**	**48.1**
Census Tract 9604.08, Nye County, Nevada	89.3	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	3.8	4.3	94.3	5.7	87.8	12.2	27.8
Census Tract 9604.09, Nye County, Nevada	64.8	4.8	0.0	65	0.6	7.2	16.0	83.8	16.2	55.8	**44.2**	23.4
Census Tract 9604.10, Nye County, Nevada	81.7	0.5	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.3	9.5	83.6	16.4	69.6	**30.4**	27.1
Census Tract 9604.12, Nye County, Nevada	79.1	0.3	2.5	0.6	0.0	9.8	7.7	85.3	14.7	76.2	23.8	**30.8**
Census Tract 9604.14, Nye County, Nevada	93.7	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	96.6	3.4	92.1	7.9	**64.9**

Notes:
Bold indicates a minority or poverty level-population.

1. A minority population is a population where everyone other than a non-Hispanic white person is 50 percent or greater or is meaningfully greater than the general population in the state. Meaningfully greater is defined as meeting or exceeding 110 percent of the minority reference population.
2. A low-income population is a population where 50 percent or greater of the population are living at or below 200 percent of the poverty line or the low-income percentage is equal to or greater than that of the reference area.

Source: (U.S. Census Bureau 2020a; 2021a; 2023; 2021b; Headwaters Economics 2020)

Table D-8 Summary of Low-income, Minority, and Native American Populations for Communities within the Utility Corridors RMPA 55-mile Buffer Analysis Area (compared to Nevada data)

Community	Percent low-income	EJ low-income population?	Percent minority	EJ minority population?	Percent Native American	EJ Native American population?
Charleston View CDP	Not applicable[3]	No	0.0	No	0.0	No
Furnace Creek CDP	38.8	**Yes**	38.8	No	14.6	**Yes**
Shoshone CDP	0.0	No	0.0	No	0.0	No
Tecopa CDP	43.5	**Yes**	35.9	No	19.6	**Yes**
Amargosa Valley CDP	63.9	**Yes**	59.4	**Yes**	6.6	**Yes**
Baker CDP	60.8	**Yes**	88.9	**Yes**	0.0	No
Blue Diamond CDP	24.4	No	4.4	No	4.3	**Yes**
Cal-Nev-Ari CDP	42.9	**Yes**	0.0	No	0.0	No
Enterprise CDP	22.8	No	60.0	**Yes**	0.8	No
Goodsprings CDP	100.0	**Yes**	0.0	No	0.0	No
Indian Springs CDP	40.2	**Yes**	39.2	No	0.0	No
Las Vegas	34.4	**Yes**	57.9	**Yes**	2.1	No
Mount Charleston CDP	18.6	No	19.5	No	0.0	No
Nellis Air Force Base CDP	36.1	**Yes**	40.2	No	0.2	No
Nelson CDP	57.9	**Yes**	0.0	No	0.0	No
North Las Vegas	34.9	**Yes**	76.0	**Yes**	2.3	No
Pahrump CDP	35.4	**Yes**	27.5	No	3.1	**Yes**
Paradise CDP	38.6	**Yes**	53.2	**Yes**	1.0	No
Sandy Valley CDP	38.6	**Yes**	20.0	No	0.0	No
Searchlight CDP	60.4	**Yes**	10.4	No	0.0	No
Spring Valley CDP	32.1	**Yes**	52.7	**Yes**	0.6	No
Summerlin South CDP	15.2	No	34.3	No	0.8	No

Community	Percent low-income	EJ low-income population?	Percent minority	EJ minority population?	Percent Native American	EJ Native American population?
Sunrise Manor CDP	46.8	**Yes**	57.6	**Yes**	1.3	No
Whitney CDP	42.7	**Yes**	56.7	**Yes**	1.1	No
Winchester CDP	53.6	**Yes**	60.4	**Yes**	2.1	No
Moapa River Indian Reservation	62.8	**Yes**	95.8	**Yes**	80.4	**Yes**
Las Vegas Paiute Tribe	16.2	No	94.6	**Yes**	85.6	**Yes**

Sources: (U.S. Census Bureau 2020a; 2021a; 2023; 2021b; Headwaters Economics 2020)

Notes:

1. A minority population is a population where everyone other than a non-Hispanic white person is 50 percent or greater or is meaningfully greater than the general population in the state. *Meaningfully greater* is defined as meeting or exceeding 110 percent of the minority reference population.
2. A low-income population is a population where 50 percent or greater of the population are living at or below 200 percent of the poverty line or has a low-income percentage that is equal to or greater than that of the reference area.
3. 2020 demographic and poverty data were utilized for Charleston View since 2021 data was unavailable.
4. A Native American community is present if the percentage of the population identified as belonging to a Native American community is greater than that of the reference population.

Table D-9 Summary of Low-income, Minority, and Native American Populations for Census Tracts within the Utility Corridors RMPA 6-mile Buffer Analysis Area (compared to non-metro Nevada data)

Census tract	Percent low-income	EJ low-income population?	Percent minority	EJ minority population?	Percent Native American	EJ Native American population?
Census Tract 8, Inyo County, California	38.2	**Yes**	49.6	**Yes**	10.8	**Yes**
Census Tract 28.10, Clark County, Nevada	33.7	**Yes**	67.4	**Yes**	2.6	No
Census Tract 28.28, Clark County, Nevada	22.2	No	51.6	**Yes**	0.7	No

Census tract	Percent low-income	EJ low-income population?	Percent minority	EJ minority population?	Percent Native American	EJ Native American population?
Census Tract 28.37, Clark County, Nevada	21.1	No	39.5	**Yes**	6.4	**Yes**
Census Tract 29.02, Clark County, Nevada	24.1	No	77.6	**Yes**	0.3	No
Census Tract 29.78, Clark County, Nevada	19.1	No	57.8	**Yes**	0.6	No
Census Tract 29.83, Clark County, Nevada	25.7	No	71.6	**Yes**	1.1	No
Census Tract 29.85, Clark County, Nevada	21.0	No	57.8	**Yes**	4.3	No
Census Tract 58.18, Clark County, Nevada	40.2	**Yes**	68.7	**Yes**	4.7	No
Census Tract 58.29, Clark County, Nevada	20.7	No	55.5	**Yes**	0.3	No
Census Tract 58.30, Clark County, Nevada	26.5	No	70.2	**Yes**	2.9	No
Census Tract 58.31, Clark County, Nevada	15.0	No	60.0	**Yes**	0.2	No
Census Tract 58.34, Clark County, Nevada	14.8	No	55.2	**Yes**	1.3	No

Census tract	Percent low-income	EJ low-income population?	Percent minority	EJ minority population?	Percent Native American	EJ Native American population?
Census Tract 58.57, Clark County, Nevada	29.0	No	53.8	**Yes**	0.6	No
Census Tract 58.58, Clark County, Nevada	23.0	No	56.7	**Yes**	1.4	No
Census Tract 58.66, Clark County, Nevada	13.4	No	62.0	**Yes**	1.2	No
Census Tract 58.76, Clark County, Nevada	41.4	**Yes**	19.1	No	0.0	No
Census Tract 58.77, Clark County, Nevada	30.0	No	50.2	**Yes**	4.9	**Yes**
Census Tract 75, Clark County, Nevada	17.5	No	24.0	No	5.8	**Yes**
Census Tract 9604.08, Nye County, Nevada	27.8	No	12.2	No	1.4	No
Census Tract 9604.09, Nye County, Nevada	23.4	No	44.2	**Yes**	5.5	**Yes**
Census Tract 9604.10, Nye County, Nevada	27.1	No	30.4	**Yes**	1.8	No
Census Tract 9604.11, Nye County, Nevada	33.9	**Yes**	33.9	**Yes**	0.0	No

Census tract	Percent low-income	EJ low-income population?	Percent minority	EJ minority population?	Percent Native American	EJ Native American population?
Census Tract 9604.12, Nye County, Nevada	30.8	**Yes**	23.8	No	8.8	**Yes**
Census Tract 9604.13, Nye County, Nevada	43.1	**Yes**	26.5	No	0.0	No
Census Tract 9604.14, Nye County, Nevada	64.9	**Yes**	7.9	No	2.0	No

Sources: (U.S. Census Bureau 2020a; 2021a; 2023; 2021b; Headwaters Economics 2020)

Notes:

1. A minority population is a population where everyone other than a non-Hispanic white person is 50 percent or greater or is meaningfully greater than the general population in the state. *Meaningfully greater* is defined as meeting or exceeding 110 percent of the minority reference population.
2. A low-income population is a population where 50 percent or greater of the population are living at or below 200 percent of the poverty line or has a low-income percentage that is equal to or greater than that of the reference area.
3. A Native American community is present if the percentage of the population identified as belonging to a Native American community is greater than that of the reference population

3.15 Vegetation, Special Status Plants, and Noxious Weeds

Table D-10 Special Status Plant Species within the Project Analysis Area

Species	Conservation status/designation*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Ash Meadows blazing star (*Mentzelia leucophylla*)	USFWS-T BLM-S NV-P G1S1	Sandy to gravelly flats and slopes, saltbush, creosote bush, and mesquite communities. Endemic to Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge. Found up to 3,000 feet in elevation.	Not known to occur based on species range. Only known to occur along the eastern edge of Ash Meadows in Nye County.
Beaver dam breadroot (*Pediomelum castoreum*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G3S2	Open sandy desert, creosote-white bursage, Joshua tree woodland, in sandy washes and road cuts. Found in the eastern Mojave from 1,200 to 5,000 feet in elevation.	Unlikely to occur based on species range. Mostly found north and east of Las Vegas, also in the Spring Mountains.
Blaine's pincushion (Blaine Fishhook Cactus) (*Sclerocactus blainei*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G1G2S1	Greasewood, galleta grass, shadscale, and sagebrush communities on limestone and igneous gravels with a clay matrix. Found in Nye and Lincoln counties from 4,800 to 6,000 feet in elevation.	Unlikely to occur based on species range. It occurs at higher elevations than those within the Project site.
Blue Diamond cholla (*Cylindropuntia multigeniculata*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk NV-P G2S2	Dry, well-drained gravelly and rocky slopes on upper bajadas and moderate slopes in the lower mountains. Found only in Clark, Nye, and Lincoln counties (NV) and Mohave County (AZ) in creosote bush and blackbrush vegetation zones from 3,500 to 5,800 feet in elevation.	Unlikely to occur based on suitable habitat and species range. Mostly found at higher elevations than the Project site.
Chalk liveforever (Arizona Chalk Dudleya) (*Dudleya pulverulenta ssp. arizonica*)	BLM-S NDNH Watch List G4G5S3	Found in hot arid regions of the Mojave and Sonoran deserts. Grows in dry, rocky slopes and canyon walls. Often found in creosote bush scrub and Joshua tree woodlands up to 3,000 feet in elevation.	Unlikely to occur based on suitable habitat. The Project site does not contain suitable habitat. Has been documented 2 miles from the Project site.
Clokey buckwheat (*Eriogonum heermannii var. clokeyi*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G5T2S2	Endemic to the Spring and Shepp mountain ranges. Occurs on carbonate outcrops, talus, scree, and gravelly washes and banks in the creosote-bursage, shadscale, and blackbrush zones. Found from 3,600 to 8,000 feet in elevation.	Unlikely to occur based on species range. Known to occur in the Spring Mountains at higher elevations than the Project site.

Species	Conservation status/designation*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Darin (Mourning) buckwheat (*Eriogonum concinnum*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G3S3	Deep loose sand derived from light colored tuff or other volcanic rocks, often at the base of cliffs or outcrops. Found in the pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, mixed-shrub, blackbrush, and shadscale zones from 2,500 to 6,700 feet.	Unlikely to occur based on suitable habitat and species range. The Project site does not contain suitable habitat. Mostly known to occur at the Nevada Test Site northeast of Beatty.
Death Valley beardtongue (*Penstemon fruticiformis ssp. amargosae*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G4T3S2	Grows in quartzite and limestone soils, generally in sandy or gravelly washes. Found in creosote, saltbush, and blackbrush communities from 3,100 to 6,400 feet in elevation.	May occur. This species has been documented 2 to 5 miles from the Project site and there is potentially suitable habitat; however, it is typically found at higher elevations than the Project site and was not documented during surveys.
Halfring milkvetch (*Astragalus mohavensis var. hemigyrus*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G3G4T2T3S3	Carbonate gravel and limestone and dolomite derivative soils on terraced hills and ledges, open slopes, and along washes in the creosote-bursage, blackbrush, and mixed-shrub zones from 3,000 to 6,000 feet in elevation.	May occur. The Project site supports suitable habitat, and this species has been documented 2 to 5 miles from the Project site; however, it is typically found at higher elevations than the Project site and was not documented during surveys.
Ivory-spined agave (*Agave utahensis* var. *eborispina*)	BLM-S G4T3S3	Stony calcareous outcrops, slopes and ridges in mountainous areas and canyons in dry desert scrub habitat. Endemic to CA and NV, grows between 3,000 to 5,000 feet in elevation.	Unlikely to occur based on suitable habitat and species range. The Project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species and it is mostly found at higher elevations. Has been documented within 5 miles from the Project site.
Las Vegas bearpoppy (*Arctomecon californica*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk NV-P G3S3	Open, dry, spongy or powdery, often dissected ("badland") or hummocked soils with high gypsum content, often with well-developed soil crust. Found in areas of generally low relief on all aspects and slopes, with a sparse cover of other gypsum-tolerant species from 1,200 to 3,150 feet in elevation.	Unlikely to occur based on species range. Endemic to the Lake Mead region of southeastern Clark County and is not documented within the vicinity of the Project site.
Mojave milkvetch (*Astragalus mohavensis var. mohavensis*)	NDNH Watch List G3G4T3T4S2S3[2]	Occurs in the northern Mohave Desert and mountain ranges of southeastern California southern Nevada. Found in desert flats and mountain foothills, washes, dunes, and canyons within greasewood and pinyon-juniper communities from 2,700 to 6,900 feet in elevation.	May occur. The Project site supports suitable habitat, and this species has been documented within 5 miles from the Project site; however, it is typically found at higher elevations than the Project site and was not documented during surveys.

Species	Conservation status/designation*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Nye milkvetch (*Astragalus nyensis*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G3S3	Foothills of desert mountains, calcareous outwash fans, and gravelly flats, and sometimes in sandy soil, in Mojave Desert scrub vegetation communities. Known to occur in Clark, Lincoln, and Nye counties from 1,100 to 5,600 feet in elevation.	Unlikely to occur. The Project site contains potentially suitable habitat, but no individuals were observed during surveys and nearest occurrence is 6 miles northwest of the Project site.
Pahrump silverscale (*Atriplex argentea var. longitrichoma*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G5T2S1	Alkaline or gypsiferous, sometimes seasonally moist, often disturbed silty clay soils of valley bottoms in salt desert vegetation surrounded by the creosote-bursage zone, or on roadsides or in abandoned fields. Found at elevations between 2,000 and 2,800 feet. Known only from Pahrump and Stewart valleys, west of Pahrump.	Not known to occur. The Project site does not contain suitable habitat for the species, and nearest occurrence is 7 miles northwest of the Project site.
Pahrump Valley buckwheat (*Eriogonum bifurcatum*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G3S2	Mostly in barren, saline, heavy clay or silty hardpan soils on and near playa margins, and adjacent shore terraces, stabilized sand dunes, and sandy slopes. Generally found at elevations from 2,200 to 2,800 feet. Endemic to the Mojave Desert, found in Stewart, Pahrump, and Mesquite valleys in Nevada and California.	May occur. There is suitable habitat just outside the Project site mapped during surveys, with evidence of forensic populations.
Parish phacelia (*Phacelia parishii*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G3S3	Moist to superficially dry, open, flat to hummocky, mostly barren, often salt-crusted silty-clay soils on valley bottom flats, lake deposits, and playa edges, often near seepage areas, sometimes on gypsum deposits. Found from 2,200 to 6,000 feet in elevation.	Not known to occur based on species range and habitat. Nearest occurrences are 6 to 8 miles northwest of the Project site.
Polished blazing star (*Mentzelia polita*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G2G3S2	Grows in desert mountains, washes, and other dry habitats on limestone or gypsiferous soils from 3,900 to 5,000 feet in elevation.	Not known to occur based on species range. Occurrences are southwest of Las Vegas in the Spring and Clark Mountains at elevations higher than those within the Project site.
Rosy two-tone beardtongue (*Penstemon bicolor ssp. roseus*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G3T3S3	Rocky calcareous, granitic, or volcanic soils in washes, roadsides, scree at outcrop bases, rock crevices, or similar places receiving enhanced runoff, in the creosote-bursage, blackbrush, and mixed-shrub zones. Found from 1,800 to 4,900 feet in elevation.	Unlikely to occur based on suitable habitat. The Project site does not contain likely habitat for this species. It has been documented within 5 miles of the Project site but was not found during surveys.

Species	Conservation status/designation*	Habitat	Potential to occur[1] within the Project site
Spring Mountains milkvetch (*Astragalus remotus*)	BLM-S USFS-S NDNH At-Risk G2S2	Endemic to the southern portion of the Spring Mountains. Occurs in rocky hillsides, gravelly soils, and active washes. Grows in juniper, sagebrush, blackbrush, and Mojave Desert scrub communities from 2,950 to 5,550 feet in elevation.	Not known to occur based on species range. Nearest occurrences are in the Spring Mountains at higher elevations than those found within the Project site.
Threecorner milkvetch (*Astragalus geyeri* var. *triquetrus*)	NDNH At-Risk NV-P G4T2T3S2S3	Deep, sandy soils such as dunes typically stabilized by vegetation and/or a gravel veneer with creosote. Restricted to the northeastern Mojave Desert, known only to be found in Clark County (NV) and in the far northwest corner of Mohave County (AZ) at elevations from 1,100 to 2,400 feet.	Unlikely to occur based on species range and suitable habitat. The Project site is above elevations where this species is found. No deep sandy soils are present.
White bearpoppy (*Arctomecon merriamii*)	BLM-S NDNH At Risk G3S3	Found on rocky limestone slopes and gravel washes in creosote bush and blackbrush communities in the northeast Mojave Desert from 2,900 to 4,600 feet.	May occur. The species has been documented within 5 miles of the Project site and there may is suitable habitat present. However, this species was not documented during surveys.

Notes:

1. Based on recent species occurrence records (< 25 years) within 5 miles of the Project site. Species known to occur have documented occurrences within the Project site, those that may occur have not been documented within the Project site but there is suitable habitat, and those unlikely to occur have been documented within 5 miles but the Project site does not contain suitable habitat. Those that are not known to occur have not been documented within 5 miles.
2. These species do not have state or federal protections; however, these species are considered in the analysis due to their endemism to the Spring Mountain range and/or their imperiled or vulnerable status in the state of Nevada.

Status definitions:

BLM-S: Bureau of Land Management sensitive species
USFWS T: federally listed as threatened under the ESA
USFS-S: USDA Forest Service sensitive species
NV-P: fully protected by the State of Nevada (NAC § 527.010).
NDNH At-Risk: considered at risk and actively inventoried by NDNH
NDNH Watch List: could be declining in Nevada or across much of their range and/or are less common than currently thought and, as a result, could become at risk in the future
G: NatureServe global ranking
S: NatureServe state ranking
T: NatureServe subspecific or variety taxonomic level (used in conjunction with global rank)
NatureServe rankings: 1 = critically imperiled; 2 = imperiled; 3 = vulnerable; 4 = apparently secure; 5 = secure.

Source: (NatureServe, n.d.; NDNH 2021; 2023)

Table D-11 Special Status Plant Species within the Rerouted Segment of the Section 368 Utility Corridors RMPA Analysis Area

Species	Conservation status/designation*	Habitat	Potential to occur within the Project site
Ash Meadows blazing star (*Mentzelia leucophylla*)	USFWS-T BLM-S NV-P G1S1	Sandy to gravelly flats and slopes, saltbush, creosote bush, and mesquite communities. Found up to 3,000 feet in elevation.	Not known to occur based on species range. Only known to occur along the eastern edge of Ash Meadows in Nye County.
Beaver dam breadroot (*Pediomelum castoreum*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G3S2	Open sandy desert, creosote-white bursage, Joshua tree woodland, in sandy washes and road cuts. Found in the eastern Mojave from 1,200 to 5,000 feet in elevation.	Not known to occur based on species range. Has not been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment.
Blaine's pincushion (Blaine Fishhook Cactus) (*Sclerocactus blainei*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G1G2S1	Greasewood, galleta grass, shadscale, and sagebrush communities on limestone and igneous gravels with a clay matrix. Found in Nye and Lincoln counties from 4,800 to 6,000 feet in elevation.	Not known to occur based on species range. Has not been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment.
Blue Diamond cholla (*Cylindropuntia multigeniculata*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk NV-P G2S2	Dry, well-drained gravelly and rocky slopes on upper bajadas and moderate slopes in the lower mountains. Found only in Clark, Nye, and Lincoln counties (NV) and Mohave County (AZ) in creosote bush and blackbrush vegetation zones from 3,500 to 5,800 feet in elevation.	Not known to occur based on species range. Has not been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment.
Chalk liveforever (Arizona Chalk Dudleya) (*Dudleya pulverulenta ssp. arizonica*)	BLM-S NDNH Watch List G4G5S3	Found in hot arid regions of the Mojave and Sonoran deserts. Grows in dry, rocky slopes and canyon walls. Often found in creosote bush scrub and Joshua tree woodlands up to 3,000 feet in elevation.	May occur. The species has been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment and there may be suitable habitat present.
Charleston Mountain goldenbush (*Ericameria compacta*)	USFS-S NDNH At-Risk G2S2	Endemic to the Spring Mountain range. Found in forested slopes, adjacent ridges, and low outcrops in the subalpine and montane conifer zones along with bristlecone, limber, and ponderosa pines above 8,000 feet in elevation.	Unlikely to occur. This species has been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment, but suitable habitat is not present. It is found at higher elevations than those within the rerouted segment.
Clokey buckwheat (*Eriogonum heermannii var. clokeyi*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G5T2S2	Endemic to the Spring and Shepp mountain ranges. Occurs on carbonate outcrops, talus, scree, and gravelly washes and banks in the creosote-bursage, shadscale, and blackbrush zones. Found from 3,600 to 8,000 feet in elevation.	May occur. The species has been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment and there may be suitable habitat present.

Species	Conservation status/designation*	Habitat	Potential to occur within the Project site
Clokey mountain sage (*Salvia dorrii var. clokeyi*)	NDNH At-Risk G5T3S2[2]	Endemic to Nevada, known to occur only in the Spring Mountains and Sheep Range in Clark County. Found in pinyon-juniper woodlands, mixed conifer and bristlecone pine forests. Typically grows in shallow, gravelly soils derived from limestone and dolomite, often along ridges with bedrock outcrops or gravelly washes. Found from 7,000 to 10,000 feet in elevation.	Unlikely to occur. This species has been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment, but suitable habitat is not present. It is found at higher elevations than those within the rerouted segment.
Clokey paintbrush (*Castilleja martinii var. clokeyi*)	NDNH Watch List G5T3S3[2]	Found in mountain ranges in southern Nevada. Grows on dry, gravelly soils in bristlecone pine, mixed conifer, and pinyon-juniper woodlands from 6,500 to 10,250 feet in elevation.	May occur. The species has been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment and there may be suitable habitat present.
Darin (Mourning) buckwheat (*Eriogonum concinnum*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G3S3	Deep loose sand derived from light colored tuff or other volcanic rocks, often at the base of cliffs or outcrops. Found in the pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, mixed-shrub, blackbrush, and shadscale zones from 2,500 to 6,700 feet.	Not known to occur based on species range. Has not been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment.
Death Valley Mormon tea (*Ephedra funerea*)	NDNH At-Risk G3S2[2]	Rugged, dry rocky slopes in creosote bush scrub, soils are shallow, skeletal; on nutrient-poor calcareous, granodiorite, or volcanic substrates. Grows from 1,100 to 5,600 feet.	Not known to occur based on species range. Has not been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment.
Halfring milkvetch (*Astragalus mohavensis var. hemigyrus*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G3G4T2T3S3	Carbonate gravels and limestone and dolomite derivative soils on terraced hills and ledges, open slopes, and along washes in the creosote-bursage, blackbrush, and mixed-shrub zones from 3,000 to 6,000 feet in elevation.	Known to occur. The Project site supports suitable habitat, and this species has been documented within the rerouted segment.
Ivory-spined agave (*Agave utahensis* var. *eborispina*)	BLM-S G4T3S3	Stony calcareous outcrops, slopes and ridges in mountainous areas and canyons in dry desert scrub habitat. Endemic to CA and NV, grows between 3,000 to 5,000 feet in elevation.	May occur. The species has been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment and there may be suitable habitat present.
Jaeger phacelia (*Phacelia geraniifolia*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G2S2	In Nevada, known to occur in the Sheep Mountains. Grows in dry rocky habitats, usually with carbonate substrate, including cliff crevices, rock crevices, rock walls, and rocky slopes. Found predominantly within pinyon-juniper woodland communities and ponderosa-white fir communities from 2,400 to 7,400 feet in elevation.	May occur. The species has been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment and there may be suitable habitat present.

Species	Conservation status/designation*	Habitat	Potential to occur within the Project site
Keystone Canyon thistle (*Cirsium arizonicum var. tenuisectum*)	NDNH At-Risk G5T2S2[2]	Known only from middle elevations of the New York Mountains of San Bernardino County, California, and from lower and middle elevations of the Spring Mountains in Nevada. Found in rocky slopes, washes, roadsides, pine-oak-juniper woodlands, and montane coniferous forests from 4,500 and 8,400 feet in elevation.	May occur. The species has been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment and there may be suitable habitat present.
Las Vegas bearpoppy (*Arctomecon californica*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk NV-P G3S3	Open, dry, spongy or powdery, often dissected ("badland") or hummocked soils with high gypsum content, often with well-developed soil crust. Found in areas of generally low relief on all aspects and slopes, with a sparse cover of other gypsum-tolerant species from 1,200 to 3,150 feet in elevation.	Not known to occur based on species range. Has not been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment.
Mojave milkvetch (*Astragalus mohavensis var. mohavensis*)	NDNH Watch List G3G4T3T4S2S3[2]	Occurs in the northern Mohave Desert and mountain ranges of southeastern California southern Nevada. Found in desert flats and mountain foothills, washes, dunes, and canyons within greasewood and pinyon-juniper communities from 2,700 to 6,900 feet in elevation.	May occur. The species has been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment and there may be suitable habitat present.
Mount Charleston sandwort (*Eremogone congesta var. charlestonensis*)	NDNH At-Risk G5T2S2[2]	Occurs only in southeastern California in the New York Mountains and Panamint Range and Nevada in the Spring Mountains. Typically on dry, open, often calcareous rocky slopes, ridges, and crevices in the montane and subalpine conifer zones from 6,900 to 9,300 feet in elevation.	May occur. The species has been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment and there may be suitable habitat present.
New York Mountains catseye (*Cryptantha tumulosa*)	NDNH Watch List G4S2[2]	Found only in California and Nevada. Occurs in limestone, granitic gravel or clay soils in pinyon-juniper woodlands from 3,200 to 9,700 feet in elevation.	May occur. The species has been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment and there may be suitable habitat present.
Nye milkvetch (*Astragalus nyensis*)	NDNH At-Risk G3S3	Foothills of desert mountains, calcareous outwash fans, and gravelly flats, and sometimes in sandy soil, in Mojave Desert scrub vegetation communities. Known to occur in Clark, Lincoln, and Nye counties from 1,100 to 5,600 feet in elevation.	Not known to occur based on species range. Has not been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment.

Species	Conservation status/designation*	Habitat	Potential to occur within the Project site
Pahrump silverscale (*Atriplex argentea var. longitrichoma*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G5T2S1	Alkaline or gypsiferous, sometimes seasonally moist, often disturbed silty clay soils of valley bottoms in salt desert vegetation surrounded by the creosote-bursage zone, or on roadsides or in abandoned fields. Found at elevations between 2,000 and 2,800 feet. Known only from Pahrump and Stewart valleys, west of Pahrump.	Not known to occur based on species range. Has not been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment.
Pahrump Valley buckwheat (*Eriogonum bifurcatum*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G3S2	Mostly in barren, saline, heavy clay or silty hardpan soils on and near playa margins, and adjacent shore terraces, stabilized sand dunes, and sandy slopes. Generally found at elevations from 2,200 to 2,800 feet. Endemic to the Mojave Desert, found in Stewart, Pahrump, and Mesquite valleys in Nevada and California.	Known to occur. There are documented occurrences within the rerouted segment and suitable habit is present.
Parish phacelia (*Phacelia parishii*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G3S3	Moist to superficially dry, open, flat to hummocky, mostly barren, often salt-crusted silty-clay soils on valley bottom flats, lake deposits, and playa edges, often near seepage areas, sometimes on gypsum deposits. Found from 2,200 to 6,000 feet in elevation.	Not known to occur based on species range. Has not been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment.
Polished blazing star (*Mentzelia polita*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G2G3S2	Grows in desert mountains, washes, and other dry habitats on limestone or gypsiferous soils from 3,900 to 5,000 feet in elevation.	May occur. The species has been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment and there may be suitable habitat present.
Rosy two-tone beardtongue (*Penstemon bicolor ssp. roseus*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G3T3S3	Rocky calcareous, granitic, or volcanic soils in washes, roadsides, scree at outcrop bases, rock crevices, or similar places receiving enhanced runoff, in the creosote-bursage, blackbrush, and mixed-shrub zones. Found from 1,800 to 4,900 feet in elevation.	May occur. The species has been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment and there may be suitable habitat present.
Spring Mountains milkvetch (*Astragalus remotus*)	BLM-S USFS-S NDNH At-Risk G2S2	Endemic to the southern portion of the Spring Mountains. Occurs in rocky hillsides, gravelly soils, and active washes. Grows in juniper, sagebrush, blackbrush, and Mojave Desert scrub communities from 2,950 to 5,550 feet in elevation.	May occur. The species has been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment and there may be suitable habitat present.

Species	Conservation status/designation*	Habitat	Potential to occur within the Project site
Threecorner milkvetch (*Astragalus geyeri* var. *triquetrus*)	NDNH At-Risk NV-P G4T2T3S2S3	Deep, sandy soils such as dunes typically stabilized by vegetation and/or a gravel veneer with creosote. Restricted to the northeastern Mojave Desert, known only to be found in Clark County (NV) and in the far northwest corner of Mohave County (AZ) at elevations from 1,100 to 2,400 feet.	Not known to occur based on species range. Has not been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment
Yellow two-toned beardtongue (*Penstemon bicolor ssp. bicolor*)	BLM-S NDNH At-Risk G3T2S2	Endemic to the Spring Mountains. Occurs in calcareous or carbonate soils in washes, roadsides, rock crevices, outcrops, or similar places receiving enhanced runoff, in the creosote-bursage, blackbrush, mixed-shrub, and lower juniper zones from 2,500 to 5,480 feet in elevation.	May occur. The species has been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment and there may be suitable habitat present.
White bearpoppy (*Arctomecon merriamii*)	BLM-S NDNH At Risk G3S3	Found on rocky limestone slopes and gravel washes in creosote bush and blackbrush communities in the northeast Mojave Desert from 2,900 to 4,600 feet.	May occur. The species has been documented within 5 miles of the rerouted segment and there may be suitable habitat present.

Notes:

1. Based on recent species occurrence records (< 25 years) within 5 miles of the Project site. Species known to occur have documented occurrences within the Project site, those that may occur have not been documented within the Project site but there is suitable habitat, and those unlikely to occur have been documented within 5 miles but the Project site does not contain suitable habitat. Those that are not known to occur have not been documented within 5 miles.
2. These species do not have state or federal protections; however, these species are considered in the analysis due to their endemism to the Spring Mountain range and/or their imperiled or vulnerable status in the state of Nevada.

Status/designation definitions:

BLM-S: Bureau of Land Management sensitive species
USFWS T: federally listed as threatened under the ESA
USFS-S: USDA Forest Service sensitive species
NV-P: fully protected by the State of Nevada (NAC § 527.010).
NDNH At-Risk: considered at risk and actively inventoried by NDNH
NDNH Watch List: could be declining in Nevada or across much of their range and/or are less common than currently thought and, as a result, could become at risk in the future
G: NatureServe global ranking
S: NatureServe state ranking
T: NatureServe subspecific or variety taxonomic level (used in conjunction with global rank)
NatureServe rankings: 1 = critically imperiled; 2 = imperiled; 3 = vulnerable; 4 = apparently secure; 5 = secure.

Source: (NatureServe, n.d.; NDNH 2021; 2023)

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