

Common Name (Species Name)	Status	Distribution	Habitat	Notes
Heller's Rabbit Tobacco (<i>Gnaphalium helleri</i> var <i>helleri</i>)	NCSR-P	Eastern U.S. (piedmont), IN, AK, TX	Dry sandy woods over mafic rocks	Documented in Montgomery County. Historic record in Anson County. Blooms September - October
Dissected Toothwort (<i>Cardamine dissecta</i>)	NCSR-P	Carolinas, VA, FL, TN, KY	Rich woods and bottomlands	Documented in Anson and Montgomery counties (Lake Tillery alluvial forests).
Water Purslane (<i>Didiplis diandra</i>)	NCSR-P	Coastal plain NC, VA, GA, FL, and MS	Vernal and ephemeral pools, ponds within bottomlands	Documented in project area within Richmond County. Found in oxbow lake of Blewett Falls Lake (vernal pools)
Bluff Oak (<i>Quercus austrina</i>)	NCSR-P	NC, GA, FL, AL, MS	Rich soils along bluffs and bottomlands	Documented in Anson, Montgomery and Richmond counties. Located in bottomlands of Blewett Falls Lake
Pink Thoroughwort (<i>Eupatorium incarnatum</i>)	NCSR-P	Mountains, coastal plain, and piedmont of NC and SC. Also FL, and WV	Basic and circumneutral soils in deciduous woods and thickets	Documented in Richmond County. Located along Blewett Falls Lake
Huger's Carrion-Flower (<i>Smilax hugeri</i>)	NCSR-P	Coastal plain and piedmont of Carolinas. Also GA, FL, AL	Deciduous woods	Documented in Anson and Richmond counties (bottomlands of Blewett Falls Lake)
Eastern Agave (<i>Manfreda virginica</i>)	NCWL	Piedmont and mountains of SC and NC and other southeastern states	Upland woods usually near granite outcrops	Documented in Montgomery County along Lake Tillery (Basic Oak-Hickory Forest near Cedar Creek
Large Yellow Lady-slipper (<i>Cypripedium pubescens</i>)	NCWL	Mountains and piedmont of NC, SC and other southeastern states	Rich and moist wooded slopes	Documented in Montgomery County along Lake Tillery (Uwharrie River area)

Note: FE=Federal Endangered; FT=Federal Threatened; FSC=Federal Species of Concern; NCE=North Carolina Endangered; NCT=North Carolina Threatened; NCSC=North Carolina Species of Concern; NCR=North Carolina Significantly Rare; NCWL=North Carolina Watch List (LeGrand et al. 2001).

4.6 Wildlife Resources

This section presents a characterization of the wildlife resources within and adjacent to the Project. Progress Energy has performed surveys to characterize these resources. Methodologies for wildlife surveys have been included in Appendix D. Progress Energy is proposing to establish an RWG for terrestrial resources with stakeholders in the spring of 2003 to review these

data together. The RWG will discuss and as appropriate, identify areas where additional surveys by Progress Energy may be required to address specific Project operational effects on wildlife resources provided there is reasonable evidence of a Project impact.

General Description

The Pee Dee River Basin, including Lake Tillery and Blewett Falls Lake, is known to be an area of significant vertebrate diversity (Wharton et al. 1982). For instance, the nearby Pee Dee Wildlife Refuge, which is situated on the banks of the Pee Dee River in Anson and Richmond counties, outside of the Project boundary between Tillery and Blewett Falls, has documented 28 mammal species, 171 bird species, and 56 reptiles and amphibians (EA 2000). The Uwharrie National Forest, which is located in Davidson, Montgomery, and Randolph counties and borders Lake Tillery, has documented 15 mammal species, 106 bird species, 36 reptile species and 22 amphibian species. This wildlife diversity is primarily due to the excellent habitat found in the project area that provides shelter, breeding areas, food, and water to the various species (EA 2000). The river below Lake Tillery has been rated as having an ORV designation for wildlife (NPS 2001). Rivers are designated should the river or river corridor contain nationally or regionally important populations or exceptionally high quality habitat and/or may provide unique habitat or a link in habitat conditions for federal- or state-listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered, or sensitive species (NPS 2001). A list of species known to be present in the Project area is presented in Table 4-5.

**TABLE 4-5
REPRESENTATIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES LIST FOR THE PEE DEE RIVER
PROJECT AREA**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Riverine Habitat	
<i>Birds</i>	
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Ring-necked duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>
Great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Great egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>
Double-crested cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>
Ring-billed gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>

TABLE 4-5 (continued)	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Mammals	
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>
River otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>
Reptiles and Amphibians	
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
Banded water snake	<i>Nerodia fasciata</i>
Common snapping turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>
Common musk turtle	<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>
Dwarf waterdog	<i>Necturus punctatus</i>
Eastern river cooter	<i>Pseudemys concinna</i>
Yellowbelly slider	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>
Spiny softshell	<i>Trionyx spiniferus</i>
Wetland and Riparian Habitats	
Birds	
Prothonotary warbler	<i>Prothonotary citrea</i>
Hooded warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>
Yellow-throated warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>
Yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Red-eyed vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
Acadian flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>
Wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>
Pileated woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Red-bellied woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>
Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Barred owl	<i>Strix varia</i>
Wild turkey	<i>Meleagris gallapavo</i>
Red-shouldered hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>
Green heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>
Northern rough-winged swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>
Red-winged blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Belted kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Wetland and Riparian Habitats	
Birds (Continued)	
Great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Green-winged teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Black duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Mammals	
Big brown bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>
Little brown myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Southern short-tailed shrew	<i>Sorex longirostris</i>
Marsh rice rat	<i>Oryzomys palustris</i>
White-footed mouse	<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>
Southern flying squirrel	<i>Glaucomys volans</i>
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>

TABLE 4-5 (continued)	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
White-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
Reptiles and Amphibians	
Marbled salamander	<i>Ambystoma opacum</i>
Spotted salamander	<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>
Mud salamander	<i>Pseudotriton montanus</i>
Red-spotted newt	<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>
Green frog	<i>Rana clamitans</i>
Gray tree frog	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>
Northern cricket frog	<i>Acris crepitans</i>
Southern leopard frog	<i>Rana utricularia</i>
Box turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>
Eastern painted turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>
Canebrake rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus atricaudatus</i>
Black racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>
Black rat snake	<i>Elaphe obsoleta</i>
Eastern fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus undulatus</i>
American toad	<i>Bufo americanus</i>
Upland Habitat	
Birds	
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Broad-winged hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
Wild turkey	<i>Meleagris gallapavo</i>
Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>
Chimney swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>
Downy woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
Great-crested flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Blue jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Carolina chickadee	<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>
Carolina wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>
Blue-headed vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>
Pine warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>
Hooded warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>
Common grackle	<i>Quiscalus quisqualis</i>
Summer tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>
Northern cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Northern bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>
Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>
Gray catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Eastern bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>
Eastern meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>
Indigo bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Mammals	
Big brown bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>
Least shrew	<i>Cryptotis parva</i>
Meadow jumping mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>
Eastern chipmunk	<i>Tamias striatus</i>
Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginianus</i>
Eastern cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>

TABLE 4-5 (continued)	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Gray fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>
White-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
Cotton mouse	<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i>
Golden mouse	<i>Ochrotomys nuttali</i>
Long-tailed weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>
Striped skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
Red fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Reptiles and Amphibians	
Spotted salamander	<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>
American toad	<i>Bufo americanus</i>
Fowler's toad	<i>Bufo woodhousii fowleri</i>
Northern copperhead	<i>Agkistrodon contortrix</i>
Corn snake	<i>Elaphe guttata</i>
Black rat snake	<i>Elaphe obsoleta</i>
Eastern garter snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>
Box turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>
Broadhead skink	<i>Eumeces laticeps</i>
Five-lined skink	<i>Eumeces fasciatus</i>
Green anole	<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>
Six-lined racerunner	<i>Cnemidophorus sexlineatus</i>
Northern dusky salamander	<i>Desmognathus fuscus</i>
Two-lined salamander	<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>
Three-lined salamander	<i>Eurycea guttolineata</i>

The majority of the shoreline along both Project developments is characterized by a mix of wetland, riparian, and upland habitats. This location and landscape position of wetland, hardwood forest, pine forest, and early successional growth provides favorable habitat interspersed for most of the region's wildlife species. The shoreline and adjacent habitats are largely forested, undeveloped, and provide important travel corridors and breeding habitat for the wildlife (Sorrie 2001). Wildlife habitats within the Project area include riverine, wetland, riparian, and upland communities.

- **Riverine Habitats** - The riverine habitats, which include the main channel of the river and adjacent shallows, provide extensive foraging area for aquatic and semi-aquatic species.
- **Wetland and Riparian Habitats** - Wetland and riparian habitats are associated with the extensive and mature hardwood bottomlands located along the river and the islands such as the Grassy Island complex within Blewett Falls Lake. The forested wetlands are similar in structure to other forested cover types and generally have a diverse assemblage of canopy and cavity dwelling wildlife species. Understory shrubs and herbaceous vegetation are

typically better developed in these wetland and riparian types. These bottomland areas also include communities such as ephemeral or vernal pools that serve as important breeding areas for several species of amphibians, such as the spotted salamander and American toad.

There is also extensive scrub-shrub and emergent wetlands scattered throughout the Project area. The scrub-shrub wetlands are structurally similar to early successional habitats although they generally have a greater diversity and abundance of wildlife species due in part to the presence of at least a seasonal hydrology. The common scrub-shrub wetlands in the project area include the black willow communities in the backwater and fringes of the larger coves. The emergent wetland habitats are dominated by herbaceous vegetation with little or no shrub or tree cover. The backwaters, old channels, and coves of Blewett Falls Lake have extensive areas of southern wild rice, as well as lizard's-tail, arrow arum, and various sedges.

The Pee Dee River in the vicinity of Lake Tillery and Blewett Falls Lake is listed by the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (Atlantic Coast Joint Venture) as a North Carolina Focus Area (NAWMP undated). The bottomland hardwood forest and adjoining upland buffer is listed as high value for breeding and migratory black duck, mallard, and the wood duck. The adjoining Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge is managed for waterfowl and is adjacent to the Project area in Anson and Richmond counties.

- **Upland Habitats** - The upland habitats within and immediately adjacent to the Project area include hardwood forest, pine forest, and successional lands such as existing utility right-of-ways, clearcuts, and agricultural lands.

Significant Wildlife Communities

Significant wildlife communities are those areas that include habitats for state- and federally-listed endangered and threatened species, wading bird breeding areas (i.e., rookeries), and state- or federally-designated refuges or wildlife management areas. Significant wildlife communities in the Project area are located on figures in Appendix G and are discussed below.

- **Bald Eagle Nesting Areas** - The bald eagle is listed as a federally-threatened and state-endangered species. The bald eagle is also protected through the Bald Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The state of North Carolina has seen an increase from no breeding pairs in the late 1960s to approximately 34 pairs as of 2000 (Watts and Bradshaw 2001a). Bald eagles typically nest along wooded shorelines near large expanses of open water with an abundance of food items (e.g., fish, carrion, and waterfowl). These nests usually occupy one of the dominant pine trees in the area (Peterson 1986). Adult eagles mate for life and return to the same nesting area each year. There are six known bald eagle nests in the vicinity of the Project area from High Rock Lake down to the Blewett Falls Lake. A brief description of the bald eagle nests found within or adjacent to the Project boundary are presented below.
 - There is one bald eagle documented on Lake Tillery in Stanly County. This active nest is located along the west shore of the lake just below Tater Top Mountain and the within Morrow State Park boundary (Watts and Bradshaw 2001a). This nest, found in a dead loblolly pine, is in good condition. In 2001, a single chick was observed in the nest. A chick was also fledged from this nest in 2002 (Watts and Bradshaw 2002).
 - There is also a documented eagle nest located in the river reach between the Tillery Dam and Blewett Falls Lake (Watts and Bradshaw 2001a). This nest is located in close proximity to the Tillery Hydroelectric Plant, along the west shore of the river. In 2001, two chicks were documented in this nest. In 2002, no eagles were observed in association with this nest (Watts and Bradshaw 2002). This is probably due to the considerable wind damage the nest received in the non-breeding season. During this time, most of the nest had been blown out of the live loblolly pine tree (Watts and Bradshaw 2002).

In 2002, Progress Energy biologists reported that a pair of eagles were attempting to build a new nest in the vicinity of the original but damaged nest below the Lake Tillery dam (Watts and Bradshaw 2002). This nest is located along the edge of a field near North Carolina Highway 731 and appeared to be a replacement nest. However, during

the 2002 aerial eagle surveys, this nest could not be located and no eagles were sighted (Watts and Bradshaw 2002).

- An eagle nest known to occur in the Project area is located on a short peninsula along the west shore just above the Blewett Falls dam (Watts and Bradshaw 2001a). Two chicks were observed in this nest in 2001.

However, the original nest occupied in 2001 was lost late to windthrow late in the season (Watts and Bradshaw 2002). In April 2002, a new nest was found to be constructed in the same location, and it produced two chicks (Watts and Bradshaw 2002). In June 2002, no birds were observed at this location, and the nest appeared to have been completely lost to windthrow.

- During the 2002 eagle survey, an additional pair of adult eagles and a young-of-the-year bird was documented within the river reach from the Blewett Falls Dam to Cheraw, South Carolina (i.e., southern tip of Leak Island) (Watts and Bradshaw 2002). Given the behavior and age of the young bird, it is surmised that the birds were within 1 to 2 km of an active nest (Watts and Bradshaw 2002). This site is considered to be an occupied territory and active during the 2002 season.

- **Osprey Nesting Areas** - The osprey is a widely distributed raptor that occurs primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts or any waterbody where fish are available (Vana-Miller 1987). Fish that frequent shallow waters or occur near the surface of deeper waters are those most often taken by this species. Bottom-feeding fish such as suckers, catfish, and carp are also forage species for the osprey (Vana-Miller 1987).

Tall dead snags or live trees with missing crowns that are surrounded by water provide the ideal nesting sites for inland breeding ospreys (Vana-Miller 1987). The particular species of nest tree, height of the tree, and surrounding tree density are highly variable and do not appear to be critical to the nest site (Vana-Miller 1987). Ospreys typically choose stable nesting structures with maximum visibility from the nest at a height similar to surrounding

structures. Ospreys exhibit strong nest fidelity, usually returning to the same nest for a number of years.

One active osprey nest is known to exist in the Project area. This nest is found on one of the Grassy Islands within the upper reaches of Blewett Falls Lake. The osprey is not a state- or federal-listed species, although it is protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

- **Wading Bird Rookeries** - A wide variety of nesting habitats is used by the great blue heron and other similar wading birds (Short and Cooper 1985). These wading birds are known to be colonial nesters and form large rookeries or heronries in riparian and bottomland areas, as well as isolated islands (CP&L 2001b). Trees are the preferred rookery substrate with nests commonly 5 to 15 meters above the ground (Short and Cooper 1985). Heron nest colony sites are largely traditional, although the interchange of individuals between rookeries is common (Short and Cooper 1985). In North Carolina, heron rookeries are classified as rare and uncommon (S3). The herons and the rookeries are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

There are a total of six documented great blue heron rookeries in the stretch of the Yadkin-Pee Dee River from High Rock Lake to just below Lake Tillery (CP&L 2001b, Watts and Bradshaw 2001b). One great blue heron colony is located along the west shoreline immediately below the Tillery Hydroelectric Plant (CP&L 2001b). This colony has extensive foraging use of the Lake Tillery tailwater area. A total of 30 pairs, including 28 nesting pairs, were associated with this colony in 2001. During the bald eagle survey of 2002, 39 nesting pairs were documented at this colony (CP&L 2002; Watts and Bradshaw 2002). Overall, during the 2002 wading bird survey, 45 heron nests with 76 hatchlings were counted.

- **Refuges and Wildlife Management Areas** - Within the Project area, there are several state- and federal-managed lands that are important to local and regional wildlife resources. In the area adjacent to High Rock Lake (i.e., Uwharrie and Alcoa Gamelands) to downstream of Blewett Falls Lake, there is over 87,668 acres of state and federal land dedicated for wildlife management and outdoor recreation.

On Lake Tillery, there are several wildlife lands of significance. The first area is associated with the 4,700-acre Morrow Mountain State Park in Stanly County. This park, which is administered by the NCDENR, is located on the west shore of the Project just downstream of Falls Dam. The park provides a variety of wildlife habitat up through an elevation of 936 ft msl at Morrow Mountain. The park is well known for its wildlife viewing.

The other area of wildlife significance in the Lake Tillery area consists of the 47,000-acre Uwharrie National Forest. The National Forest is located in Montgomery, Davidson, and Randolph counties east of both Badin Lake and Lake Tillery. This recreational area is well known for its healthy populations of white-tailed deer, wild turkey, small game, and waterfowl. Although most of the National Forest is in mature hardwood, regional biologists have established several large early successional areas and food plots within the boundaries. The National Forest has documented 15 mammal species, 106 bird species, 36 reptile species, and 22 amphibian species within the boundaries.

The Blewett Falls Lake area is also known for several high quality wildlife lands (USFWS 2002b). The first area consists of the Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge located in Anson and Richmond counties between the Tillery and Blewett Falls Developments, but outside of the Project boundary. This 8,843-acre refuge is part of the Savannah-Santee-Pee Dee Ecosystem and provides a diversity of habitats and management programs for a broad range of wildlife species. The refuge lands are comprised of 3,000 acres of high quality bottomland hardwoods, 1,200 acres of upland pine forest and 4,300 acres of croplands, old fields, moist soil management areas, and mixed pine hardwoods (USFWS 2002b).

The refuge provides habitat for migratory waterfowl and songbirds, endangered species such as the red-cockaded woodpecker, and game animals such as the white-tailed deer, bobwhite, and wild turkey. The refuge is regionally well known for its birding potential especially during the spring and fall migration periods. The refuge has documented 28 mammal species, 171 bird species, and 56 reptiles and amphibian species within its borders.

Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species

There are 18 documented RTE species found within the four-county Project area. However, 10 of these species are closely tied to the longleaf pine and scrub oak sandhills located within eastern Richmond and Montgomery counties. These Coastal Plain sandhills are located at the periphery of the Yadkin-Pee Dee River Project area. Suitable habitat for these species, although limited, is provided in the project area or immediately adjacent to Project land.

The bald eagle is the RTE species most commonly observed in the Project area. Based on 2001 and 2002 survey data, there are six active eagle nests in the Yadkin-Pee Dee River area (see Significant Wildlife Communities above). Eagles are also observed in the tailwater areas associated with several of the river developments. Figures locating known RTE species found within the Project area are presented in Appendix G. Table 4-6 provides a listing of RTE wildlife species that are known to occur or potentially be present in the project area.

**TABLE 4-6
RTE WILDLIFE SPECIES KNOWN TO
OCCUR OR POTENTIALLY PRESENT WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA**

Common Name (Species Name)	Status	Distribution	Habitat	Notes
Red-cockaded Woodpecker (<i>Picoides borealis</i>)	FE, NCE	Closely tied to longleaf pine, East TX to FL to NJ. Current estimates 10,000 to 12,000 individuals	Open stands of old growth longleaf and loblolly pine (80-120 years)	Existing population (one individual) at Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge (Anson County). Also in Montgomery and Richmond County sandhills
Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	FT, NCE	North America; 2,000+ pairs in NC	Coasts, large lakes, rivers with forested areas	Six known nests in the Yadkin-Pee Dee project area. Proposed for delisting
Eastern Cougar (<i>Felis concolor cougar</i>)	NCE	Remote scattered sites	Large forested area with adequate food supply	Probably not a viable eastern population. Sighted in Uwharrie National Forest and Carolina Sandhills NWR
Tiger Salamander (<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>)	NCT	Coastal Plain of eastern U.S. and Midwest	Sandy pinewoods; vernal pools for breeding	Documented in Richmond County
Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat (<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>)	FSC, NCSC	Eastern U.S. and scattered counties throughout NC	Colonial roosts in caves, mines, and hollow trees near water	Documented in Richmond County

Common Name (Species Name)	Status	Distribution	Habitat	Notes
Bachman's Sparrow (<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>)	FSC, NCSC	Southeastern U.S	Open longleaf pine forests	Documented in Richmond County
Northern Pine Snake (<i>Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus</i>)	FSC, NCSC	Scattered location throughout the southeastern U.S.	Dry and sandy woods associated with pine/scrub oak sandhills	Documented in Montgomery and Richmond counties
Eastern Fox Squirrel (<i>Sciurus niger</i>)	NCR	Eastern and Midwestern U.S.	Open forests associated with longleaf pine/scrub oak and sandhills	Documented in Anson and Richmond counties
Lark Sparrow (<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>)	NCR	Midwestern and western U.S.; mostly west of the Appalachians	Open sandhills with scrubs and trees	Documented in Richmond County
Southern Hognose Snake (<i>Heterodon simus</i>)	NCR	Coastal southeastern U.S	Sandy woods; sandhill longleaf pine/scrub oak	Documented in Richmond County
Coachwhip (<i>Masticophis flagellum</i>)	NCR	Southeastern U.S.	Dry and sandy woods	Documented in Anson, Stanly and Richmond counties
Pine Barrens Treefrog (<i>Hyla andersonii</i>)	NCR	NC, SC, FL, and NJ	Pine barrens, bay forests, swamps, and boggy areas	Documented in Richmond County
Timber Rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus horridus</i>)	NCR	Eastern and midwestern U.S.	Upland forest	Potential in Montgomery County
Four-toed Salamander (<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>)	NCSC	Eastern and midwestern U.S.	Pools and seepages in hardwood forests	Documented in Montgomery County
Mole Salamander (<i>Ambystoma talpoideum</i>)	NCSC	Southeastern U.S.	Bottomlands with vernal pools	Documented in Montgomery and Richmond counties
Star-nosed Mole [Coastal Plain Population] (<i>Condylura cristata</i>)	NCSC	Coastal Plain of NC	Bottomlands, moist meadows, and swamps	Documented in Richmond County
Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus</i>)	NCSC	Throughout most of North American; declining east of the Mississippi River	Fields and old pastures with perches and thorny scrubs	Documented in Montgomery County
Swainson's Warbler (<i>Limnothlypsis swainsonii</i>)	NCWL	Southeastern U.S.	Bottomlands, swamps, and stream bottoms	Documented in Richmond County along the Pee Dee River and tributaries

Note: FE=Federal Endangered; FT=Federal Threatened; FSC= Federal Species of Concern; NCE=North Carolina Endangered; NCT=North Carolina Threatened; NCSC=North Carolina Species of Concern; NCR=North Carolina Significantly Rare; NCWL=North Carolina Watch List (LeGrande et al. 2001).

4.7 Cultural Resources

The record of available information regarding historical properties in the Project area will be researched during the consultation and study process. Progress Energy is proposing to establish