

Special-Status Species in the Project Vicinity

D
APPENDIX

Appendix D Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Species	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
Alkali milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Alkaline sites in playas, valley and foothill grassland (on adobe clay), and vernal pools; elevation 1-60m. Blooming Period: March - June	Unlikely. Suitable playas or valley and foothill grassland habitat not found at the project site.
Anderson's manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos andersonii</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, and North Coast coniferous forest. Known only from the Santa Cruz Mountains. Prefers open sites in redwood forest; elevation 180-800m. Blooming Period: November - April	Unlikely. Suitable upland forest, chaparral, or North Coast coniferous forest habitat not found at the project site.
Arcuate bush-mallow (<i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, in gravelly alluvium; elevation 80-355m. Blooming Period: April - September	Unlikely. Suitable chaparral habitat not found at the project site.
Big-scale balsamroot (<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland, and cismontane woodland; sometimes on serpentine; elevation 35-1000m. Blooming Period: March - June	Unlikely. Suitable valley and foothill grassland or cismontane woodland habitat not found at the project site.
California alkali grass (<i>Puccinellia simplex</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Meadows and seeps, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools. Alkaline, vernal mesic. Sinks, flats, and lake margins; elevation 1-915m. Blooming Period: March - May	Unlikely. Suitable alkaline or mesic habitat not found at the project site.
Chaparral harebell (<i>Campanula exigua</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral (rocky, usually serpentine); elevation 275-1250m. Blooming Period: May - June	Unlikely. Suitable chaparral habitat not found at the project site.
Congdon's tarplant (<i>Centromadia parryi</i> spp. <i>congonii</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline); elevation 1-230m. Known to occur on various substrates, and in disturbed and ruderal (weedy) areas. Blooming Period: June - November	Moderate. Disturbed, ruderal areas along the margins of the project site could provide habitat.
Eastwood's goldenbush (<i>Ericameria fasciculata</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral (maritime), coastal dunes, and coastal scrub/sand; elevation 30 - 275 meters. Blooming Period: July - October	Unlikely. Suitable closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub/sand habitats not found at the project site.
Fragrant fritillary (<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and coastal prairie. Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually clay in grassland; elevation 3-410m. Blooming Period: February - April	Low. Suitable grassland habitat found at the project site.
Hairless popcorn flower (<i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i>)	--/--/1A	Meadows and seeps (alkaline), marshes and swamps (coastal salt); elevation 15-180m. Blooming Period: March - May	Unlikely. Suitable meadows or marsh habitat not found at the project site.
Hall's tarplant (<i>Deinandra halliana</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Variety of substrates, including clay, sand, and alkaline soils; elevation 300-950m. Blooming Period: April - May	Unlikely. Suitable woodland, chenopod scrub, or valley and foothill grassland habitat not found at the project site.
Hooker's manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos hookeri</i> ssp. <i>hookeri</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Sandy soils in coastal scrub, chaparral, and closed-cone forest habitats; evergreen; elevation 45-215m. Blooming Period: February - April	Unlikely. Suitable coastal scrub, chaparral, and closed-cone forest habitat not found at the project site.
Hoover's button-celery (<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Vernal pools. Alkaline depressions, roadside ditches, and other wet places near the coast; elevation 5-45m. Blooming Period: July	Unlikely. Suitable vernal pool habitat not found at the project site.

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Hospital Canyon larkspur (<i>Delphinium californicum</i> ssp. <i>interius</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland and chaparral, in wet, boggy meadows, openings in chaparral, and in canyons; elevation 225-1060m. Blooming Period: April - June	Unlikely. Suitable wet meadow habitat not found at the project site.
Indian Valley bush-mallow (<i>Malacothamnus aboriginum</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral and cismontane woodland; rocky, often burned areas. Prefers granitic outcrops and sandy bare soil; elevation 150-1700m. Blooming Period: April - October	Unlikely. Suitable chaparral or cismontane woodland habitat not found at the project site.
Kellogg's horkelia (<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>sericea</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, maritime chaparral, coastal scrub, sandy or gravelly openings; elevation 10-200m. Blooming Period: April - September	Unlikely. Suitable forest, maritime chaparral, or coastal scrub habitat not found at the project site.
Legenere (<i>Legenere limosa</i>)	--/--/1B.1	In beds of vernal pools; elevation 1-880m. Blooming Period: April - June	Unlikely. Suitable vernal pool habitat not found at the project site.
Loma Prieta hoita (<i>Hoita strobilina</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Wet areas on serpentine substrate in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland; elevation 30-860m. Blooming Period: May - October	Unlikely. Suitable serpentine substrate not found at the project site.
Marsh sandwort (<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>)	FE/SE/1B.1	Sandy openings in freshwater or brackish marshes and swamps; elevation 3-170m. Blooming Period: May - August	Unlikely. Suitable marsh or swamp habitat not found at the project site.
Monterey clover (<i>Trifolium trichocalyx</i>)	FE/SE/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, endemic to Monterey County. Poorly drained, low nutrient soil underlain with hardpan soils, also openings and burned areas; elevation 120-205. Blooming Period: April - June	Unlikely. Suitable closed-cone coniferous forest habitat not found at the project site.
Monterey gilia (<i>Gilia tenuiflora</i> ssp. <i>arenaria</i>)	FE/ST/1B.2	Maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, sandy openings; elevation 0-45m. Blooming Period: April - June	Unlikely. Suitable maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, or coastal scrub habitat not found at the project site.
Monterey pine (<i>Pinus radiata</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland; elevation 25-185m. Evergreen	None. Project site is outside the range of natural stands of this species.
Monterey spineflower (<i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>pungens</i>)	FT/--/1B.2	Sandy openings in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland; elevation 3-450m. Blooming Period: April - June	Unlikely. Suitable maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, or valley and foothill grassland habitat not found at the project site.
Most beautiful jewel-flower (<i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>peramoenus</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, and cismontane woodland; serpentine outcrops, on ridges and slopes; elevation 120-730m. Blooming Period: April - June	Unlikely. Suitable serpentine outcrops not found at the project site.
Mt. Hamilton fountain thistle (<i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>campylon</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Serpentine seeps in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland; elevation 100-890m. Blooming Period: February - October	Unlikely. Suitable seep habitats not found at the project site.
Pajaro manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos pajaroensis</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Sandy soils in chaparral habitat; evergreen; elevation 30-760m. Blooming Period: December - March	Unlikely. Suitable chaparral habitat not found at the project site.

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Pine rose (<i>Rosa pinetorum</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest; elevation 2-300m. Blooming Period: May - July	Unlikely. Suitable forest habitat not found at the project site.
Pink creamsacs (<i>Castilleja rubicundula</i> ssp. <i>rubicundula</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, meadows and seeps, and valley and foothill grassland. Openings in chaparral or grasslands on serpentine soils; elevation 20-900m. Blooming Period: April - June	Unlikely. Suitable serpentine soils not found at the project site.
Pinnacles buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum nortonii</i>)	--/--/1B.3	Sandy sites in chaparral and valley and foothill grassland, often on recent burns; elevation 300-975m. Blooming Period: May - June	Unlikely. Suitable chaparral or valley and foothill grassland habitat not found at the project site.
Prostrate vernal pool navarretia (<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Alkaline soils in grassland, or in vernal pools; elevation 15-700m. Blooming Period: April - July	Unlikely. Suitable alkaline soils not found at the project site.
Saline clover (<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Prefers wet, alkaline sites; elevation 0-300m. Blooming Period: April - June	Unlikely. Suitable wet, alkaline sites not found at the project site.
San Francisco collinsia (<i>Collinsia multicolor</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Serpentine sites in closed cone coniferous forest and coastal scrub. Prefers decomposed shale (mudstone) mixed with humus; elevation 30-250m. Blooming Period: March - May	Unlikely. Suitable serpentine soils not found at the project site.
San Francisco popcornflower (<i>Plagiobothrys diffusus</i>)	--/SE/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, and coastal prairie. Historically from grassy slopes with marine influence; elevation 60-485m. Blooming Period: March - June	Unlikely. Suitable valley and foothill grassland or coastal prairie habitat not found at the project site.
San Joaquin spearscale (<i>Atriplex joaquinana</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Alkaline sites in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, and valley and foothill grassland; elevation 1-320m. Blooming Period: April - October	Unlikely. Suitable alkaline habitat not found at the project site.
Santa Clara Valley dudleya (<i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>setchellii</i>)	FE/--/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, and cismontane woodland. Endemic to serpentine outcrops and on rocks within grassland or woodland in Santa Clara County; elevation 80-335m. Blooming Period: April - June	Unlikely. Suitable serpentine soils not found at the project site.
Santa Cruz Mountains beardtongue (<i>Penstemon rattanii</i> var. <i>kleei</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Sandy shale slopes in transition zone between forest and chaparral; elevation 400-1100m. Blooming Period: May - June	Unlikely. Suitable chaparral or lower montane coniferous forest habitat not found at the project site.
Santa Cruz tarplant (<i>Holocarpha macradenia</i>)	FT/SE/1B.1	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland; often on clay or sandy soils; elevation 10-220m. Blooming Period: June - October	Unlikely. Suitable coastal prairie, coastal scrub, or valley and foothill grassland habitat not found at the project site.
Seaside bird's-beak (<i>Cordylanthus rigidus</i> ssp. <i>littoralis</i>)	--/SE/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, sandy often disturbed sites; elevation 0-215m. Blooming Period: May - October	Unlikely. Suitable closed-cone coniferous forest, maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, or coastal scrub habitat not found at the project site.
Smooth lessingia (<i>Lessingia micradenia</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral; endemic to Santa Clara County. Serpentine, often on roadsides; elevation 120-485m. Blooming Period: July - November	Unlikely. Suitable chaparral habitat not found at the project site.

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Woodland woollythreads (<i>Monolopia gracilens</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Serpentine, open sites in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland; elevation 100-1200m. Blooming Period: March - July	Unlikely. Suitable serpentine soils not found at the project site.
Yadon's rein orchid (<i>Piperia yadonii</i>)	FE/--/1B.1	Sandy sites in coastal bluff scrub, closed cone coniferous forest, maritime chaparral; elevation 10-510m. Blooming Period: May - August	Unlikely. Suitable coastal bluff scrub, closed cone coniferous forest, or maritime chaparral habitat not found at the project site.

SOURCE: CDFW 2024, CNPS 2024

NOTE: Status Codes:

Federal (USFWS)

FE: Listed as Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

FT: Listed as Threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

FC: A Candidate for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

FSC: Species of Special Concern.

FD: Delisted under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

State (CDFW)

SE: Listed as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.

ST: Listed as Threatened under the California Endangered Species Act.

SR: Listed as Rare under the California Endangered Species Act.

SC: A Candidate for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.

SSC: Species of Special Concern.

SFP: Fully Protected species under the California Fish and Game Code.

SD: Delisted under the California Endangered Species Act.

CNPS Rare Plant Ranks and Threat Code Extensions

1B: Plants that are considered Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere.

2B: Plants that are considered Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

.1: Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat).

.2: Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened).

.3: Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

Appendix D Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Species	Status (Federal/State)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
American badger (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>)	--/SSC	Most abundant in drier, open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats. Need sufficient food and open, uncultivated ground with friable soils to dig burrows. Prey on burrowing rodents.	Low. Habitat quality considered low due to disturbance and limited prey availability. CNDDDB occurrences recorded within the project site vicinity.
Bank swallow (<i>Riparia riparia</i>)	--/ST	Highly colonial species that nests in alluvial soils along rivers, streams, lakes, and ocean coasts. Nesting colonies only occur in vertical banks or bluffs of friable soils at least one meter tall, suitable for burrowing with some predator deterrence values. Breeding colony present in Salinas River.	Unlikely. Suitable vertical banks or bluffs of friable soils along aquatic areas not found at the project site.
Bay checkerspot butterfly (<i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i>)	FT/--	Restricted to native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. <i>Plantago erecta</i> is the primary host plant; <i>Castilleja densiflora</i> and <i>C. exserta</i> are secondary host plants.	Unlikely. Suitable serpentine soils or host plants not found at the project site.
Burrowing owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	--/SSC & SC	Open, dry, annual or perennial grasslands, desert, or scrubland, with available small mammal burrows.	Low. Habitat quality considered low due to disturbance and limited prey availability. CNDDDB occurrences recorded within the project site vicinity.
California condor (<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>)	FE/SE & FP	Requires vast expanses of open savannah, grasslands, and foothill chaparral in mountain ranges of moderate altitude. Deep canyons containing clefts in the rocky walls provide nesting sites. Forages up to 100 miles from roost/nest.	Unlikely. Suitable open habitats not found at the project site.
California giant salamander (<i>Anodonta californiensis</i>)	--/SSC	Known from wet coastal forests near streams and seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County and east to Napa County. Aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds. Adults known from wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat not found at the project site.
California linderiella (<i>Linderiella occidentalis</i>)	FSC/--	Seasonal pools in unplowed grasslands with old alluvial soils underlain by hardpan or in sandstone depressions. Water in the pools typically has very low alkalinity, conductivity, and total dissolved solids.	Unlikely. Suitable seasonal pool habitat not found at the project site.
California red-legged frog (<i>Rana draytonii</i>)	FT/SSC	Rivers, creeks, and stock ponds with pools and overhanging vegetation. Requires dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation, and prefers short riffles and pools with slow-moving, well-oxygenated water. Needs upland habitat to aestivate (remain dormant during dry months) in small mammal burrows, cracks in the soil, or moist leaf litter.	Low. Habitat quality considered low due to disturbance and limited upland cover. May occur on project site due to proximity of nearby breeding sites. CNDDDB occurrences recorded within the project site vicinity.
California Ridgway's rail (<i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i>)	FE/SE	Found in saltwater and brackish marshes, traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Associated with abundant growths of pickleweed, but feeds away from cover on invertebrates from mud-bottomed sloughs.	Unlikely. Suitable saltwater or brackish marsh habitat not found at the project site.

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Species	Status (Federal/State)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
California tiger salamander (<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>)	FT/ST	Grasslands and oak woodlands near seasonal pools and stock ponds in central and coastal California. Needs upland habitat to aestivate (remain dormant during dry months) in small mammal burrows, cracks in the soil, or moist leaf litter. Requires seasonal water sources that persist into late March for breeding habitat.	Low. Habitat quality considered low due to disturbance and limited burrowing activity. May occur on project site due to proximity of nearby breeding sites. CNDDB occurrences recorded within the project site vicinity.
Coast horned lizard (<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>)	--/SSC	Arid grassland and scrubland habitats; prefers lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burrowing, and abundant supply of ants and other insects for feeding.	Unlikely. Suitable arid grassland or scrubland habitat not found at the project site.
Coast Range newt (<i>Taricha torosa</i>)	--/SSC	Coastal drainages; lives in terrestrial habitats and can migrate over 1 km to breed in ponds, reservoirs, and slow-moving streams.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat not found at the project site.
Crotch bumble bee (<i>Bombus crotchii</i>)	--/SCE	Open grassland and scrub habitats. Require flowering plants and suitable nesting sites. Documented food plants include <i>Asclepias</i> sp., <i>Chaenactis</i> sp., <i>Lupinus</i> sp., <i>Medicago</i> sp., <i>Phacelia</i> sp., and <i>Salvia</i> sp.	Moderate. Habitat quality considered moderate due to potential habitat for food plants within grassland habitats at the project site.
Foothill yellow-legged frog (<i>Rana boylei</i>)	--/SSC	Partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Requires at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and 15 weeks of available water to attain metamorphosis.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat not found at the project site.
Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	--/SFP	Rolling foothill mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range. Also uses large trees in open areas.	Unlikely. Suitable open habitats or rolling canyons not found at the project site.
Hoary bat (<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>)	--/SSC	Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding. Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. Feeds primarily on moths. Requires water.	Low. Habitat quality considered low due to disturbance; however suitable roosting habitat present within trees.
Least Bell's vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>)	FE/SE	Summer resident of southern and central California in riparian habitats below 2,000 feet in elevation. Often nests in large shrubs, along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways.	Unlikely. Suitable riparian habitat not found at the project site.
Marbled murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)	FT/SE	Feeds near shore, and nests up to six miles inland from coast from Half Moon Bay to Santa Cruz in old-growth redwood forests, often in Douglas fir trees.	Unlikely. Suitable old-growth redwood forest or Douglas fir trees not found at the project site.
Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>)	--/WL	Seacoast, tidal estuaries, open woodlands, savannahs, edges of grassland and deserts, farms and ranches, clumps of trees or windbreaks are required for roosting in open county.	Unlikely. Suitable open coastal habitat not found at the project site.
Monarch butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)	FC/--	Winter roost sites. Wind protected tree groves (Eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress) with nectar and water sources nearby.	Unlikely. Project is beyond the known range of coastal winter roost sites.

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Monterey dusky-footed woodrat (<i>Neotoma macrotis Luciana</i>)	--/SSC	Forest habitats of moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory. Also in chaparral habitats. Nests/houses constructed of grass, leaves, sticks, feathers, etc. Population may be limited by availability of nest materials.	High. Species is known to occur on the project site.
Monterey hitch (<i>Lavinia exilicauda harengus</i>)	--/SSC	Inhabits slow warm water, including lakes and quiet stretches of rivers. Sometimes found in cool and clear low-gradient streams, hiding among aquatic vegetation in sandy runs or pools.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat not found at the project site.
Northern california legless lizard (<i>Anniella pulchra</i>)	--/SSC	Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation, moist soils. <i>Anniella pulchra</i> is traditionally split into two subspecies: <i>A. pulchra pulchra</i> (silvery legless lizard) and <i>A. pulchra nigra</i> (black legless lizard), but these subspecies are typically no longer recognized.	Unlikely. Suitable sandy or loose loamy soils not found at the project site.
Obscure bumble bee (<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>)	--/SCE	Meadows and grasslands with flowering plants. May be found in some natural areas within urban environments. Require flowering plants that bloom and provide adequate nectar and pollen throughout the colony's flight period from as early as February to late November.	Moderate. Habitat quality considered moderate due to potential habitat for food plants within grassland habitats at the project site.
Opler's longhorn moth (<i>Adela oplerella</i>)	FSC/--	From Marin County and the Oakland area on the inner coast ranges south to Santa Clara County. Serpentine grassland, larvae feed on <i>Platystemon californicus</i> .	Unlikely. Suitable serpentine grassland habitat not found at the project site.
Pallid bat (<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>)	--/SSC	Deserts, grasslands, scrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures.	Low. Habitat quality considered low due to disturbance, however suitable roosting habitat present within trees on and adjacent to the project site.
San Francisco garter snake (<i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i>)	FE/SE, SFP	Typically found in the vicinity of freshwater marshes, ponds and slow-moving streams in San Mateo County and extreme northern Santa Cruz County. Prefers dense cover and water depths of at least one foot. Upland areas near water are also very important.	Unlikely. Suitable freshwater marsh habitat not found at the project site.
San Joaquin coachwhip (<i>Masticophis flagellum ruddocki</i>)	--/SSC	Open, dry habitats with little or no tree cover. Found in valley grassland and saltbush scrub in the San Joaquin Valley. Requires mammal burrows for refuge and oviposition sites.	Unlikely. Suitable open, dry habitats not found at the project site.
San Joaquin kit fox (<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>)	FE/ST	Annual grasslands or grassy open stages with scattered shrubby vegetation. Needs loose-textured sandy soils for burrowing, and suitable prey base.	Low. Habitat quality considered low due to disturbance; however suitable habitat present within grassland areas. CNDDB occurrences recorded within the project site vicinity.
Santa Cruz black salamander (<i>Aneides flavipunctatus niger</i>)	--/SSC	Mixed deciduous and coniferous woodlands and coastal grasslands in San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara Counties. Adults found under rocks, talus, and damp woody debris.	Unlikely. Suitable coniferous woodlands or coastal grassland habitat not found at the project site.

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Species	Status (Federal/State)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
Santa Cruz long-toed salamander (<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum</i>)	FE/SE, SFP	Wet meadows near sea level in a few restricted locales in Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties. Aquatic larvae prefer shallow (<12 inches) water; use clumps of vegetation or debris for cover. Adults use mammal burrows.	Unlikely. Suitable wetland meadow habitat not found at the project site.
Steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>)	FT/--	Coastal stream with clean spawning gravel. Requires cool water and pools. Needs migratory access between natal stream and ocean.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat not found at the project site.
Swainson's hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)	--/ST	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas, such as grasslands or agricultural fields supporting rodent populations.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat limited at the project site. Observations not recorded in the vicinity.
Townsend's big-eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)	--/SCT	Inhabits a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	Unlikely. Suitable undisturbed areas or mesic habitat not found at the project site.
Tricolored blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>)	--/SE	Areas adjacent to open water with protected nesting substrate, which typically consists of dense, emergent freshwater marsh vegetation.	Unlikely. Suitable marsh habitat not found at the project site.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp (<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>)	FT/--	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast Mtns., and South Coast Mtns. in astatic rain-filled pools. Inhabits small, clear-water sandstone depression pools and grass swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat not found at the project site.
Western bumble bee (<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>)	--/CE	Meadows and grasslands with flowering plants; can also be found in natural areas within urban environments.	Moderate. Habitat quality considered moderate due to potential habitat for food plants within grassland habitats at the project site.
Western mastiff bat (<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>)	--/SSC	Many open, semi-arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	Low. Habitat quality considered low due to disturbance; however suitable roosting habitat present within trees.
Western pond turtle (<i>Emys marmorata</i>)	FPT/SSC	Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Needs basking sites (such as rocks or partially submerged logs) and suitable upland habitat for egg-laying (sandy banks or grassy open fields).	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat not found at the project site.
Western red bat (<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>)	--/SSC	Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 feet above the ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	Low. Habitat quality considered low due to disturbance; however suitable roosting habitat present within trees.
Western spadefoot (<i>Spea hammondi</i>)	--/SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands, breeds in winter and spring (January - May) in quiet streams and temporary pools.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat not found at the project site.

Species	Status (Federal/State)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
Yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)	FT/SE	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	Unlikely. Suitable riparian habitat not found at the project site.
White-tailed kite (<i>Elanus leucurus</i>)	--/SFP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks, and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodlands. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Low. Habitat quality considered low due to disturbance; however suitable foraging habitat present in grasslands and nesting habitat present within trees. CNDDDB occurrences recorded within the project site vicinity.

SOURCE: CDFW 2024

NOTE: Status Codes:

Federal (USFWS)

FE: Listed as Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

FT: Listed as Threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

FC: A Candidate for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

FSC: Species of Special Concern.

FD: Delisted under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

State (CDFW)

SE: Listed as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.

ST: Listed as Threatened under the California Endangered Species Act.

SR: Listed as Rare under the California Endangered Species Act.

SC: A Candidate for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.

SSC: Species of Special Concern.

SFP: Fully Protected species under the California Fish and Game Code.

SD: Delisted under the California Endangered Species Act.