

Special-Status Species
with Potential to Occur 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
Adobe sanicle (<i>Sanicula maritima</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, chaparral, coastal prairie; moist clay or ultramafic soils; elevation 15-215 m. Blooming Period: February-May.	Unlikely. No suitable moist clay or ultramafic soils present.
Alkali-sink goldfields (<i>Lasthenia chrysantha</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Alkaline sinks, valley grassland, vernal pools, elevation 0-200 m. Blooming Period: February – June.	Unlikely. No suitable alkaline sinks, valley grassland, vernal pools present.
Arburua Ranch jewel-flower (<i>Streptanthus insignis</i> ssp. <i>lyonii</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Coastal scrub, endemic to Merced County. Serpentine slopes, also on non-serpentine; elevation 230-850m. Blooming Period: March – May.	Unlikely. No suitable serpentine/non serpentine slopes present.
California alkali grass (<i>Puccinellia simplex</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Meadows and seeps, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools. Alkaline, vernaly mesic. Sinks, flats, and lake margins; elevation 1-915m. Blooming Period: March – May.	Unlikely. No suitable alkaline sinks, valley grassland, vernal pools present.
Chaparral ragwort (<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>)	--/--/2B.2	Cismontane woodland and coastal scrub. Prefers drying alkaline flats; elevation 20-575m. Blooming Period: January - April	Unlikely. Suitable cismontane woodland and coastal scrub habitat not present.
Colusa grass (<i>Neostapfia colusana</i>)	FT/SE/1B.1	Vernal pools, usually in large or deep vernal pool bottoms, adobe soils; elevation 5-110m. Blooming Period: May - August	Unlikely. Large deep vernal pools not present.
Coulter's goldfields (<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Coastal salt marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools; elevation 1-1220m.	Unlikely. No suitable coastal salt marshes and swamps, playas, or vernal pools present.
Delta button-celery (<i>Eryngium racemosum</i>)	--/SE/1B.1	Riparian scrub; prefers seasonally inundated floodplain on clay soils; elevation 3-75m. Blooming Period: June - August	Unlikely. No riparian scrub habitat present.
Heartscale (<i>Atriplex cordulata</i> var. <i>cordulata</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and meadows. Prefers alkaline flats and scalds in the Central Valley, on sandy soils; elevation 1-150m. Blooming Period: April - October	Unlikely. No suitable chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, or meadows present.
Hispid salty bird's-beak (<i>Cordylanthus mollis</i> ssp. <i>hispidus</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Meadows, playas, valley and foothill grassland. In damp alkaline soils, especially in alkaline meadows and alkali sinks with <i>Distichlis</i> sp.; elevation 10-155m. Blooming Period: June - September	Unlikely. No meadows, playas, or valley and foothill grassland present.
Hoover's spurge (<i>Chamaesyce hooveri</i>)	FT/--/1B.2	Vernal pools, and valley and foothill grassland; pools on volcanic mudflow or clay substrates; elevation 25-140m. Blooming Period: July - August	Unlikely. No vernal pools or valley and foothill grassland present.
Lemmon's jewel-flower (<i>Caulanthus coulteri</i> var. <i>lemmonii</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Pinyon-juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland; elevation 80-1220m. Blooming Period: March - May	Unlikely. Pinyon-woodland habitat not present.
Lesser saltscale (<i>Atriplex minuscula</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, playas, and valley and foothill grassland. In alkali sinks in sandy, alkaline soils; elevation 20-100m. Blooming Period: May - October	Unlikely. Alkali sinks, alkaline soils not present.

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Lost Hills crownscale (<i>Atriplex vallicola</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. In powdery, alkaline soils that are vernal moist with <i>Frankenia</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> spp. and <i>Distichlis</i> ; elevation 0-605m. Blooming Period: April - August	Unlikely. No chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, or vernal pools present.
Northern slender pondweed (<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>)	--/--/2B.2	Marshes and swamps. Shallow, clear water of lakes and drainage channels. 5-2325 m.	Unlikely. Perennial shallow, clear water not present.
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. No coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, or vernal pools present.
Recurved larkspur (<i>Delphinium recurvatum</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Alkaline sites in chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland; elevation 3-750m. Blooming Period: March - May	Unlikely. No alkaline sites in chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, or valley and foothill grassland present.
Sanford's arrowhead (<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Marshes and swamps. Found in standing or slow-moving freshwater ponds, marshes, and ditches; elevation 0-610m. Blooming Period: May - October	Unlikely. Aquatic habitats not present.
Spiny-sepaled button-celery (<i>Eryngium spinosepalum</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Vernal pools within valley and foothill grassland. Some sites on clay soils of granitic origin; elevation 100-420m. Blooming Period: April - May	Unlikely. Vernal pool habitats not present.
Vernal pool smallscale (<i>Atriplex persistens</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Vernal pools on alkaline soils; elevation 10-115m. Blooming Period: July - October	Unlikely. Vernal pool habitats not present.
Wright's trichocoronis (<i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>)	--/--/2B.1	Marshes and swamps, riparian forest, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools. Mud flats of vernal lakes, drying river beds, alkali meadows; elevation 5-435m. Blooming Period: May - September	Unlikely. No marsh, swamp, riparian forest, meadows and seeps, or vernal pools present.

SOURCE: CDFW CNDDDB 2025, CNPS 2025

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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.	Unlikely. Suitable dry open stage grass and shrub habitat not present.
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	FD/SE	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within one mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches.	Unlikely. No suitable large, old growth trees with open branches for nesting.
Blunt-nosed leopard lizard (<i>Gambelia sila</i>)	FE/SE	Resident of sparsely vegetated alkali and desert scrub habitats, in areas of low topographic relief. Seeks cover in mammal burrows, under shrubs or structures such as fence posts.	Unlikely. Sparsely vegetated alkali or desert scrub habitats not present.
Burrowing owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	--/SSC, SCT	Open, dry, annual or perennial grasslands, desert, or scrubland, with available small mammal burrows.	Unlikely. Suitable open habitats with small animal burrows limited at site.
California condor (<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>)	FE/SE	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. Species requires rocky cliffs and canyons for nesting. No suitable nesting onsite.
California horned lark (<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>)	--/SSC	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County, also within the main part of the San Joaquin Valley and east to the foothills. Prefers short-grass prairie, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	Unlikely. Suitable alkali flats not present on 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. Aquatic habitat absent from 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.	Unlikely. Aquatic habitat absent from 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.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic or upland habitats absent from project site.
Conservancy fairy shrimp (<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>)	FE/--	Endemic to the grasslands of the northern two-thirds of the central valley; found in large, turbid pools. Also occurs in swales formed by old, braided alluvium filled by winter/spring rains.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat absent from project site.

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Crotch's 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.	Unlikely. Project site lacks sufficient food plants.
Ferruginous hawk (<i>Buteo regalis</i>)	--/SSC	(Wintering) Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon-juniper habitats. Mostly consumes flat lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and mice.	Unlikely. Closest known habitat located in the Diablo Range greater than 10 miles from project site.
Foothill yellow-legged frog (<i>Rana boylei</i>)	FT/FE	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. No shallow streams present. No known populations within 10 miles of the project site.
Fresno kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys nitratoides exilis</i>)	FE/--	Bare alkaline clay-based soils subject to seasonal inundation, with more friable soil mounds around shrubs and grasses. Alkali sink-open grassland habitats in western Fresno County.	Unlikely. Outside of know population range.
Giant garter snake (<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>)	FT/ ST	Prefers freshwater marsh and low gradient streams. Adapted to drainage canals and irrigation ditches. The most aquatic garter snake in California.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat not found at project site.
Giant kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys ingens</i>)	FE/SE	Annual grasslands on the western side of the San Joaquin Valley, marginal habitat in alkali scrub. Needs level terrain and sandy loam soils for burrowing.	Unlikely. Closest known population greater than 10 miles away on the eastern slopes of the Diablo Range.
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. No suitable cliff walled canyons for nesting. Marginal trees present, however site is within a heavily used developed area.
Hardhead (<i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i>)	--/SSC	Low to mid-elevation streams in the Sacramento-San Joaquin drainage. Also present in the Russian River. Clear, deep pools with sand-gravel-boulder bottoms and slow water velocity.	Unlikely. No suitable streams present.
Loggerhead shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)	--/SSC	(Nesting) Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	Unlikely. Suitable open country with perches not present at project site.
Long-horn fairy shrimp (<i>Branchinecta longiantenna</i>)	FE/--	Endemic to the eastern margin of the Central Coast mountains in seasonally astatic grassland vernal pools. Inhabits small, clear-water depressions in sandstone and clear to turbid clay/grass-bottomed pools in shallow swales.	Unlikely. Suitable seasonal pools in shallow swales not present.
Merced kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys heermanni dixonii</i>)	FSC/--	Grassland and savannah communities in eastern Merced and Stanislaus Counties. Needs fine, deep, well-drained soil for burrowing. Granivorous, but also eats forbs and green grasses.	Unlikely. No suitable grassland or savannah habitats present.
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. Monarch overwintering not known to occur in the eucalyptus trees at the site and considered unlikely due to frequent disturbance adjacent to the site.

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Mountain plover (<i>Charadrius montanus</i>)	--/SSC	Short grasslands, freshly plowed fields, newly sprouting grain fields, and sometimes sod farms. Prefers short vegetation, bare ground, and flat topography, such as grazed areas and areas with burrowing rodents.	Unlikely. Marginal habitat present. Closest known population greater than 9 miles from project.
Nelson's (San Joaquin) antelope squirrel (<i>Ammospermophilus nelsoni</i>)	--/ST	Western San Joaquin Valley from 200-1200 ft elev. On dry, sparsely vegetated loam soils. Dig burrows or use k-rat burrows. Need widely scattered shrubs, forbs and grasses in broken terrain with gullies and washes.	Unlikely. Loam soils with scattered shrubs with broken terrain, gullies, and washes not present.
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. No suitable habitat present. Known populations greater than 20 miles from project vicinity.
Northern harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	--/SSC	Found near coastal salt and freshwater marshes. Nests and forages in grasslands. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.	Unlikely. Suitable marsh habitat not present.
Northern leopard frog (<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>)	--/SSC	Native range is east of Sierra Nevada-Cascade crest. Found near permanent or semi-permanent water in a variety of habitats; highly aquatic species. Shoreline cover, submerged and emergent aquatic vegetation are important habitat characteristics.	Unlikely. No suitable permanent water with shoreline cover. Known populations greater than 10 miles from site.
Northwestern pond turtle (<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>)	FCT/SSC	Associated with permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitats. Requires basking sites. Nest sites may be found up to 0.5 km from water.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat not present.
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 Potential. Species may utilize eucalyptus trees or crevices in buildings as roosting habitat.
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. Populations located on eastern slopes of the Diablo Range. No populations within project vicinity.
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.	Unlikely. Undisturbed open areas of grassland mixed with scrub and available prey not present.
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 riverine habitat not present.
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.	Low Potential. Nesting possible within onsite or neighboring trees. Nearest recorded observation approximately 0.5 miles from site.

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Townsend's big-eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)	--/SSC	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.	Low Potential. Species may utilize eucalyptus trees or crevices in buildings as roosting habitat.
Tricolored blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>)	--/ST	Areas adjacent to open water with protected nesting substrate, which typically consists of dense, emergent freshwater marsh vegetation.	Unlikely. Suitable marsh habitat not present.
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle (<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>)	FT/--	Elderberry shrubs, usually in Central Valley riparian habitats.	Unlikely. Suitable elderberry shrubs not present.
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. No suitable grasslands with rain filled pools present. No known occurrences within the project vicinity.
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp (<i>Lepidurus packardii</i>)	FE/--	Inhabits vernal pools and swales in the Sacramento Valley containing clear to highly turbid water. Pools commonly found in swales of unplowed grasslands.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat not present.
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 Potential. Species may utilize eucalyptus trees or crevices in buildings as roosting habitat.
Western spadefoot (<i>Spea hammondi</i>)	FCT/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 present.
Yellow headed blackbird (<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>)	--/SSC	Nests in freshwater emergent wetlands with dense vegetation and deep water. Often along borders of lakes or ponds. Nests only where large insects such as Odonata are abundant, nesting timed with maximum emergence of aquatic insects.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat not present. No known occurrences within project vicinity.
Yellow rail (<i>Corturnicops noveboracensis</i>)	--/SSC	Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevadas, prefers freshwater marshlands.	Unlikely. Suitable marsh habitat not present.

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