

APPENDIX C
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES DATA SEARCH

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Federal/State Status	General Habitat Description in California	Plant Elevation Range (feet amsl)	BSA Contains Potential Suitable Habitats	BSA is Located Within the Plant Species' Known:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
						Elevation Range (287 -313 ft)	General Distribution	
Listed Endangered, Threatened, Candidate and State Rare Plants: Plants with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and/or the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.								
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk-vetch	FE, CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: valley grasslands, coastal sage scrub, and closed-pine cone coniferous forests Soils: recently-burned or disturbed chaparral areas particularly on limestone-derived calcareous soils Bloom Period: January to August	13 – 2,100	No	Yes	No	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as valley grasslands and coniferous forests
<i>Berberis nevinii</i> (=Mahonia nevinii)	Nevin's barberry	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: perennial evergreen shrub Habitats: two habitat types- alluvial scrub community, chaparral community Soils: alluvial scrub community it grows on sandy and gravelly substrates along the margins of dry washes, chaparral community, it grows on steep, north-facing slopes with coarse soils and rocky slopes Bloom Period: February to June	229 – 2,706	No	Yes	No	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as alluvial scrub and chaparral
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: flood plains and in washes Soils: sandy soil of alluvium in flood plains and in washes Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: April to June	656 – 2,493	Yes	No	No	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA is below the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> (=Orcuttia californica var. californica)	California Orcutt grass	FE, SE, S1, CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: Vernal pools Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: April to August	49 – 2,165	No	Yes	No	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks vernal pools and vernal pool habitat required to support this species.
Sensitive Plants: These plants have no official status under the ESA, the CESA, and/or the NPPA; however they are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, and/or local conservation agencies and organizations.								
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i> (=Arctostaphylos gabrielensis)	San Gabriel manzanita	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial evergreen shrub Habitats: rocky habitats in chaparral Bloom Period: March	1,952 – 4,920	No	No	No	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA is below the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa lily	CRPR: 4.2	Lifeform: perennial bulbiferous herb Habitats: chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and lower montane coniferous forests Soils: dry, rocky slopes and soils Bloom Period: May to July	328 – 5,576	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as cismontane woodlands and coastal scrub
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	intermediate mariposa lily (=Weeds mariposa lily)	CRPR: 1B.2,	Lifeform: perennial bulbiferous herb Habitats: dry, rocky open slopes and rock outcrops in coastal scrub and chaparral Bloom Period: May to July	344 – 2,804	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as rocky outcrops in coastal scrub
<i>Calystegia felix</i>	lucky morning-glory	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual rhizomatous herb Habitats: meadows and seeps (sometimes alkaline) and alluvial riparian scrub Soils: silty loam and alkaline soils Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: March to September	98 - 705	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as meadows and seeps
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> (=Hemizonia parryi ssp. <i>australis</i>)	southern tarplant	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: margins of marshes and swamps, and in vernal mesic sites within valley and foothill grasslands and vernal pools Bloom Period: May to November	0 – 1,574	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as marshes are vernal mesic sites
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i> (=Hemizonia pungens ssp. <i>laevis</i>)	smooth tarplant	S2. 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: Valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, alkali meadow, alkali scrub; also in disturbed places. Soils: alkaline soils Bloom Period: April to September	0 – 2,099	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as valley grasslands or riparian areas with alkaline soils
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	CRPR: 1B.1,	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands Soils: sandy or rocky soils Bloom Period: April to June	902 – 4,002	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as coastal scrub or grasslands

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<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	Peruvian dodder	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: annual parasitic vine Habitats: freshwater marshes and swamps Bloom Period: July to October	49 - 918	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as marshes or swamps
<i>Diplacus johnstonii</i>	Johnston's monkeyflower	S4, CRPR: 4.3	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: lower montane coniferous forest, disturbed sites, roadsides Soils: gravelly, rocky soils Bloom Period: May to August	975 - 2,920	No	No	No	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA is below the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Dudleya densiflora</i>	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: steep rocky, granitic cliffs and canyon walls within chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, and riparian woodlands Bloom Period: March to June	800 - 2,001	No	No	No	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA is below the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	CRPR: 1B.2,	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: barrens, rocky places, and ridgelines as well as thinly vegetated openings in chaparral, valley and foothill grasslands, and coastal sage scrub Soils: clay soils, heavy soils, often clay Bloom Period: April to July	49 - 2,591	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as rocky ridgelines in grasslands or scrub
<i>Galium grande</i>	San Gabriel bedstraw	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial deciduous shrub Habitats: broad leaved upland forests, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and lower montane coniferous forests Bloom Period: January to July	1,394 - 4,920	No	No	No	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA is below the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Los Angeles sunflower	CRPR: 1A	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: coastal salt and freshwater marshes and swamps Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: August to October	33 - 5,000	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as coastal salt or freshwater marshes
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> (=Horkelia <i>cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puperula</i>)	mesa horkelia	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: maritime chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodlands Soils: sandy or gravelly sites Bloom Period: February to September	230 - 2,657	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as maritime chaparral or cismontane woodlands
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	California satintail	CRPR: 2B.1	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: mesic sites within chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps (often alkali), and riparian scrub Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: September to May	0 - 3,985	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as mesic sites or meadows and seeps
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	S2, CRPR 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools, playas, sinks, and grasslands. Soils: Usually found on alkaline soils. Bloom Period: February to June	3 - 4,002	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as marshes or playas with alkaline soils
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	S3, CRPR 4.3	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: chaparral and coastal sage scrub; shrubland. Soils: dry soils Bloom Period: January to July	3 - 2,903	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as chaparral or shrubland
<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>	California muhly	CRPR: 4.3	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, and meadows, usually near mesic seeps or along streambanks Bloom Period: June to September	328 - 6,560	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as coastal scrub or mesic seeps
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia (=prostrate navarretia)	S2, CRPR 1B.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands (alkaline washes), meadows and seeps, and vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Soils: alkaline soils Bloom Period: April to July	10 - 3,970	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as alkali washes or vernal pools
<i>Pelazoneuron puberulum</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i> (=Thelypteris <i>puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>)	Sonoran maiden fern	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: meadows and seeps along streams and seepage areas Bloom Period: January to September	164 - 2,001	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as meadows or seeps

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<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's star phacelia	S1, CRPR 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: open areas in coastal dunes and coastal scrub Bloom Period: March to June	3 - 1,312	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as coastal dunes or scrub
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> (=Gnaphalium leucocephalum)	white rabbit-tobacco	S2, CRPR 2B.2	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub and riparian woodlands; sandy or gravelly benches, dry stream bottoms, canyon bottoms Soils: sandy and gravelly sites Bloom Period: (July) August to November (December)	0 - 6,890	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as woodlands or dry stream bottoms with sandy sites
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's gooseberry	CRPR: 1A	Lifeform: perennial deciduous shrub Habitats: willow swales in riparian woodlands Bloom Period: February to April	213 - 984	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as willow swales or riparian woodlands
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i>	southern mountains skullcap (=southern skullcap)	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: oak or pine woodlands, chaparral, cismontane woodlands or lower montane coniferous forests Soils: gravelly streamside soils Bloom Period: June to August	1,394 - 6,560	No	No	No	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA is below the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom (=mountain sidalcea)	S2, CRPR 2B.2	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: Playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, alkali springs and marshes, mesic sites. Bloom Period: March to June	49 - 5,018	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as coastal scrub, coniferous forests or marshes
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> (=Aster bernardinus)	San Bernardino aster	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and vernal mesic valley and foothill grasslands Soils: moist fine alluvial soils Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: July to November	7 - 6,691	No	Yes	Yes	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species, such as lower montane woodlands or marshy sites
<i>Symphotrichum greatae</i> (=Aster greatae)	Greata's aster	CRPR: 1B.3	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: mesic canyons of broad leaved upland forests, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forests, and riparian woodlands Bloom Period: June to October	984 - 6,593	No	No	No	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA is below the known elevation range of this species.

Legend and Notes

Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes:

- **FE = federally listed as endangered:** any species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
- **FT = federally listed as threatened:** any species of plant or animal that is considered likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future.
- **FC = federal candidate for listing:** candidate species are plants and animals for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their biological status and threats to propose them for listing as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by higher priority listing actions to address species in greater need. A proposed regulation has not yet been published in the Federal Register for these species.
- **FPE = federally proposed for listing as endangered:** a candidate species that has been proposed by USFWS for listing as endangered and the proposed rule, but not a final rule, to list has been published in the Federal Register.
- **FPT = federally proposed for listing as threatened:** a candidate species that has been proposed by USFWS for listing as threatened and the proposed rule, but not a final rule, to list has been published in the Federal Register.
- **FPD = federally proposed for delisting:** a species that has been proposed by USFWS for delisting (or down listing from endangered to threatened) and the proposed rule to delist has been published in the Federal Register.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing Codes:

- **SE = state-listed as endangered:** "endangered species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease (Fish and Game Code § 2062).
- **ST = state-listed as threatened:** "threatened species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts (Fish and Game Code § 2067).
- **SCE = state candidate for listing as endangered:** a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of endangered species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).
- **SCT = state candidate for listing as threatened:** a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).
- **SCD = state candidate for delisting:** a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for removal from either the list of endangered species or the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to remove the species to either list.
- **SR = state rare:** A species, subspecies, or variety of native plant is rare when, although not presently threatened with extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens (Fish and Game Code § 1901).

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California Rare Plant Ranks (Formerly known as CNPS Lists): the CNPS is a statewide, nonprofit organization that maintains, with CDFW, an Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California. In the spring of 2011, CNPS and CDFW officially changed the name "CNPS List" or "CNPS Ranks" to "California Rare Plant Rank" (or CRPR). This was done to reduce confusion over the fact that CNPS and CDFW jointly manage the Rare Plant Status Review Groups and the rank assignments are the product of a collaborative effort and not solely a CNPS assignment.

- **CRPR: 1A** = California Rare Plant Rank 1A - plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere: the plants with a CRPA of 1A are presumed extirpated because they have not been seen or collected in the wild in California for many years. This rank includes plants that are both presumed extinct as well as those plants which are presumed extirpated in California. All of the plants constituting CRPR 1A meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. Should these taxa be rediscovered, it is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 1B** = California Rare Plant Rank 1B - plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere: plants with a CRPR of 1B are rare throughout their range with the majority of them endemic to California. Most of the plants that are ranked 1B have declined significantly over the last century. All of the plants constituting CRPR 1B meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. It is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 2A** = California Rare Plant Rank 2A - plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere: the plant taxa of CRPR 2A are presumed extirpated because they have not been observed or documented in California for many years. This list includes only those plant taxa that are presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere in their range. All of the plants on List 2A meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. Should these taxa be rediscovered, it is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 2B** = California Rare Plant Rank 2B - plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere: except for being common beyond the boundaries of California, plants with a CRPR of 2B would have been ranked 1B. From the federal perspective, plants common in other states or countries are not eligible for consideration under the provisions of the ESA. All of the plants constituting CRPR 2B meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. It is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 3** = California Rare Plant Rank 3 - plants about which more information is needed - a review list: the plants that comprise CRPR 3 are united by one common theme - CNPS and CDFW lack the necessary information to assign them to one of the other ranks or to reject them. Nearly all of the plants constituting CRPR 3 are taxonomically problematic. Some of the plants constituting CRPR 3 meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. CNPS strongly recommends that CRPR 3 plants be evaluated for consideration during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 4** = California Rare Plant Rank 4 - plants of limited distribution - a watch list: the plants in this category are of limited distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California. While CNPS and CDFW cannot call these plants "rare" from a statewide perspective, they are uncommon enough that their status should be monitored regularly. Should the degree of endangerment or rarity of a CRPR 4 plant change, CNPS and CDFW will transfer it to a more appropriate rank. Some of the plants constituting CRPR 4 meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and few, if any, are eligible for state listing. Nevertheless, many of them are significant locally, and CNPS strongly recommends that CRPR 4 plants be evaluated for consideration during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **Considered But Rejected** = plants that have been considered for inclusion into the CNPS Inventory, but were not included for various reasons.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Threat Ranks: The CNPS Threat Rank is an extension added onto the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) (as a decimal code) and designates the level of threats by a 1 to 3 ranking with 1 being the most threatened and 3 being the least threatened. A Threat Rank is present for all CRPR 1B's, 2B's, 4's, and the majority of CRPR 3's. CRPR 4 plants are seldom assigned a Threat Rank of .1, as they generally have large enough populations to not have significant threats to their continued existence in California; however, certain conditions exist to make the plant a species of concern and hence be assigned a CRPR. In addition, all CRPR 1A and 2A (presumed extirpated in California), and some CRPR 3 (need more information) plants, which lack threat information, do not have a Threat Rank extension.

- **.1** = seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
- **.2** = moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
- **.3** = not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

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Listed Invertebrates				
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch's bumble bee	SCE, S2	Habitats: grasslands and shrublands. Hotter and drier environment than other bumblebee species. Prefers milkweeds, dusty maidens, lupines, medics, phacelias, sages, clarkias, poppies, and wild buckwheats. This species occurs primarily in California, including the Mediterranean region, Pacific Coast, Western Desert, Great Valley, and adjacent foothills through most of southwestern California.	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain habitat required to support this species.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> pop. 1	monarch butterfly	FC: California overwintering population, S2	Habitats: Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	Low Potential to Occur: The BSA contains some suitable foraging habitat, including flowering shrubs and herbs in a disturbed habitat. However, presence of this species would likely be limited to infrequent foraging.
Listed Fish				
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	Santa Ana sucker	FT; SSC; S1; AFS:TH; IUCN:EN	Habitats: small, shallow streams, less than 25 feet in width, with currents ranging from swift in the canyons to sluggish in the bottom lands, permanent streams in water ranging in depth from a few centimeters to a meter or more Soils: gravel, rubble, and boulders with growths of filamentous algae, sand/mud substrates Characteristics: most abundant where the water is cool, clean, and clear	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic habitats to support this species.
Listed Amphibians				
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	southern mountain yellow-legged frog	FE; SE; S1; CDFW:WL; IUCN:EN	Habitats: sunny riverbanks, meadow streams, isolated pools, lake borders, and rocky stream courses in the mountains of Southern California Characteristics: prefer open stream and lake margins that gently slope	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic habitats to support this species.
Listed Birds				
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	ST; S4; BLM:S; IUCN:LC	Habitats: large, open areas with abundant prey in association with suitable nest trees, native grasslands or lightly grazed pastures and croplands, open deserts, sparse shrub lands Characteristics: nest in juniper trees of juniper-sage flats not near riparian zones	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable breeding tree habitats or open grassland habitat suitable for foraging to support this species
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT; SE; S1; BLM:S; USFS:S	Habitats: relatively dense growths of trees and shrubs in riparian habitats that lines rivers and streams Characteristics: Cuckoos have large home ranges, often exceeding 50 acres, and sometimes approaching 100 acres	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging dense, wide riparian blocks with aquatic habitats to support this species.

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<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE; SE; S3	Habitats: dense riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands, including lakes, surface water, saturated soil, or herbaceous wetland plants present during the early summer months; woody riparian vegetation is present	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging dense riparian and aquatic habitats to support this species. The SWFL arrives in spring usually in early May and in the fall, the adults depart mainly during the last half of August. Juveniles remain later in September, but all have departed by 1 October.
<i>Poliptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT; SSC; S2	Habitats: small, non-migratory, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging coastal sage scrub habitats to support this species.
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	bank swallow	ST; S3; IUCN:LC	Habitats: naturally eroding habitats of major lowland river systems, sandy, vertical bluffs or riverbanks Characteristics: birds build nests within two to three-foot deep burrows that are dug perpendicularly into near vertical earthen banks along streams, coastal bluffs, and sand and gravel pits	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable habitats with vertical banks consisting of fine-texture soils to support breeding bank swallows.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE; SE; S3	Habitats: dry, intermittent streams, on the desert slopes mesquite (<i>Prosopis</i> sp.) and sandbar willow in canyon locations, willow-dominated riverine riparian habitats with well-developed overstories, understories, and low densities of aquatic and herbaceous cover	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging riparian and aquatic habitats to support this species.
Sensitive Wildlife: These animals have no official status under the ESA and/or the CESA; however they are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, and/or local conservation agencies and organizations				
Sensitive Invertebrates				
<i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i>	American bumble bee	Special Animals List; S2; IUCN:VU	Habitats: open farmlands and fields where it nests on the surface of the ground, among long grass, but occasionally underground; males congregate outside nest entrances in search of mates	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable nesting or foraging habitat for this species.
<i>Glyptostoma gabrielense</i>	San Gabriel chestnut	Special Animals List; S3	Habitats: humid spots in semi-arid country; rocky hills and mountains at low elevations; found under dead cacti or vegetation debris, surface during moist conditions but aestivate underground or below rock piles during hot, dry seasons	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable nesting or foraging habitat for this species.
<i>Gonidea angulata</i>	western ridged mussel	Special Animals List	Fish-bearing, permanently inundated habitat, in well-oxygenated substrates, in creeks and rivers, and sometimes lakes. Originally found in most of California, now extirpated in southern and central California.	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic habitats to support this species.
<i>Palaeoxenus dohrni</i>	Dohrn's elegant eucnemid beetle	S1S2; Special Animals List	Habitats: Endemic in the mountain ranges of southern California. Adults and larvae can be found under the bark of conifers such as incense cedar and sugar pine. Found at elevations above ~4,000 feet.	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA is not within a mountain range in southern California and is not within the elevation range for this species.
Sensitive Fish				

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Federal/State Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. <i>B</i>	Santa Ana speckled dace	S1; SSC; USFS:S; AFS:TH	Habitats: shallow cobble and gravel riffles Characteristics: overhanging riparian plants, mainly alders (<i>Alnus</i> sp.) and sedges, provide cover for fish	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic habitats to support this fish.
Sensitive Amphibians				
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	FPT; S3S4; SSC; IUCN:NT	Habitats: coastal sage scrub, open chaparral, pine-oak woodlands and grassland habitats, grasslands with vernal pools or mixed grassland/coastal sage scrub areas Characteristics: upland habitats adjacent to potential breeding sites in burrows approximating 1 meter in depth	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species such as aquatic and vernal pool breeding sites and coastal sage scrub, open chaparral, pine-oak woodlands and grassland habitats, grasslands with vernal pools or mixed grassland/coastal sage scrub areas.
<i>Taricha torosa</i>	Coast Range newt (=California newt)	S4; SSC (Monterey County and south)	Habitats: terrestrial habitats (grassland, woodland and forest), but breeds in ponds, reservoirs, and slow moving streams within coastal drainages Characteristics: can migrate over 1 km to breeding areas	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable breeding or foraging habitat for this species.
Sensitive Reptiles				
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	southern California legless lizard	S3; SSC	Habitats: occurs in many habitats with sandy soil. Habitats: coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. Population occurs in Piute and Tehachapi mountains at elevation of 400-900 m in oak woodland and mixed conifer forest	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable habitat, such as sandy soils in forested mountains.
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	S2; SSC	Habitats: all ecological zones, from the coast to the mountain foothills, light shrubby to barren desert, sagebrush flats, grassland, chaparral-covered slopes, and woodlands Characteristics: refugia takes the form of mammal burrows, rock outcrops, and to a lesser extent under surface objects such as flat rocks and vegetation residue. Individuals occasionally burrow in loose soil.	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable habitat, such as friable soils with mammal burrows or vegetation.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> (=Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus)	San Diegan whiptail (=coastal whiptail)	S3; SSC	Habitats: variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage such as deserts, chaparral and semiarid, found in open, often rocky areas with little vegetation or sunny microhabitats within shrub or grassland Characteristics: ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable foraging habitat, such as sunny microhabitats of shrubs in firm, rocky soil
<i>Actinemys pallida</i> (=Emys marmorata pallida); (=Actinemys marmorata pallida); (=Clemmys)	southwestern pond turtle (=southern western pond turtle; = western pond turtle)	FPT; SSC; S3; G3G4	Habitat: A thoroughly aquatic turtle of small ponds, small lakes, marshes, rivers, intermittent streams, creeks, permanent and ephemeral shallow wetlands, stock ponds, sewage treatment lagoons, and irrigation ditches. Typically occurs with abundant aquatic vegetation, and either rocky or muddy bottoms. They are found below 6000 ft elevation in woodland, forest, and grassland habitats. Microhabitat: Needs basking sites such as logs, rocks, cattail mats, grassy open fields and exposed banks. Also needs upland habitat up to	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic habitats with abundant aquatic vegetation.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> (=Phrynosoma coronatum) (=Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii)	Blainville's horned lizard (=coast horned lizard) (=San Diego horned lizard)	S3; SSC; BLM:S; IUCN:LC	Habitats: wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest, habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable foraging and basking scrub and grassland habitats or coastal sage scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland, or coniferous forest.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped gartersnake	S3S4; SSC; BLM:S; IUCN:LC	Habitats: aquatic and it is rarely found far from water, permanent or semi-permanent bodies of freshwater and adjacent riparian habitat, oak woodlands, chaparral and coniferous forests on the coastal slopes of mountains and foothills to sea level	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic habitats, vegetation, or basking sites to support this snake.
Sensitive Birds				

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Federal/State Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	WL; S4; IUCN:LC	Habitats: usually mature forest, mostly conifer, also near open woodland and forest edge; usually builds nest on horizontal limb near trunk 6-18m above ground Characteristics: tolerant of human activities near the nest and is often seen nesting and feeding in urban/residential areas	Low Potential to Occur: The BSA contains some suitable foraging habitat, including open, disturbed habitat suitable for foraging. However, any presence of the species would likely be limited to flyovers.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	S2; SSC; BCC	Habitats: open, dry, flat ground or low rolling hills with sparse vegetation and available burrows; may be found in desert, rural, urban, and suburban habitats Characteristics: prefer to use existing burrows dug by small mammals (e.g., gophers), but will also dig their own burrows in suitably soft soils.	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species including friable soils and fossorial mammals.
<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	black swift	S3; SSC; BCC; IUCN:VU	Habitats: small colonies in moist crevices or caves on sea cliffs above the surf, or on cliffs behind, or adjacent to, waterfalls in deep canyons Characteristics: lives where there are rocky cliffs available for its somewhat specialized nest site	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable breeding rock habitats near aquatic sites to support this species.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	FDR, State Delisted, Special Animals List, S3S4; CDF:S	Habitats: open habitats, including tundra, marshes, seacoasts, savannahs and high mountains, woodland, forest, wetlands, cities, agricultural areas and coastal habitats Nesting Habitat: Cliffs from 25-1,300 feet high, tall buildings and structures, bridges, churches, and abandoned nest sites of other species such as common raven, bald eagle, red-tailed hawk, cormorants and osprey. Characteristics: riparian areas and coastal and inland wetlands are important habitats year-round, non-breeding seasons	Low Potential to Occur: The BSA contains open habitat suitable for foraging, and is located near tall structures that may be suitable for nesting. This species presence at the project site would likely be limited to flyovers.
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	SSC; S4	Habitats: dense riparian thickets of willows, vines, and brush associated with streams and other wetland habitats Characteristics: nest is an open cup placed in dense shrubs or thickets within 3 to 8 feet above ground along a stream or river	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging riparian habitats with adequate strata to support breeding yellow-breasted chats.
Sensitive Mammals				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	SSC; S3; USFSS; IUCN:LC; WBWG:H	Habitats: variety of habitats is occupied by pallid bats, including deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests Characteristics: night roosts may be in more open sites, such as porches and open buildings	Not Anticipated to Occur. The BSA is located within this bat's distribution, but does not contain suitable grassland, shrubland, and woodland habitats; they are most common in deserts, preferring areas of open, dry habitats, with rocky areas for roosting and water nearby.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	S2; SSC; USFSS; IUCN:LC	Habitats: subalpine and alpine habitats, coastal conifer and broad-leaf forests, oak and conifer woodlands, arid grasslands and deserts, and high-elevation forests and meadows	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA is located within the bat's distribution, but does not contain subalpine or alpine habitats, nor is it located within coniferous habitat.

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Federal/State Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	S3S4; SSC	Habitats: low-lying desert areas of southern California, desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, alkali desert scrub, palm oasis, conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, chaparral, urban. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels Characteristics: bats often are found in large groups	Low Potential to Occur: The BSA does contain some habitat suitable for roosting and foraging including palm trees, urban drainages that promote insect foraging, and is located near high buildings suitable for roosting.
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat	S4; IUCN:LC; WBWG:M	Habitats: near open grassy areas in coniferous and deciduous forest or near lakes, open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding Characteristics: winter roosts include sides of buildings and tree trunks	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA is located within the bat's distribution, but does not contain suitable habitat such as grassy or coniferous areas near bodies of water.
<i>Lasiurus frantzii</i> (=Lasiurus blossevillii)	western red bat	S3; SSC; IUCN:LC	Habitats: streamside habitats dominated by cottonwoods (Populus sp.), oaks, California sycamores (Platanus racemosa), and California black walnuts (Juglans californica), and rarely is found in desert habitats Characteristics: space beneath the roost must be free of obstacles to allow the bats to drop into flight	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA is located within the bat's distribution, but does not contain the dominant tree species of the bat's native habitat.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	S3; SSC; IUCN:LC	Habitats: valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. This species almost exclusively roosts in palms. Characteristics: occurs year-round in California	Low Potential to Occur: The BSA contains palm trees within the distribution of this species that may be suitable for roosting.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	S3S4; CDFW: Special Animals List	Habitats: open areas or semi-open country, typically in grasslands, agricultural fields or sparse coastal scrub, in arid regions supporting shortgrass Characteristics: not found in high mountain forests	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat to support this species, including foraging vegetation.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	S3; SSC; IUCN:LC	Habitats: pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, chaparral, and palm oasis Characteristics: prefer rock crevices in cliffs as roosting sites	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks suitable habitat to support this species such as pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, chaparral, and palm oasis.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	S3; SSC; IUCN:LC; WBWG:MH	Habitats: rugged, rocky habitats in arid landscapes, located in a variety of plant associations including desert shrub, woodlands, and evergreen forests. This bat roosts mainly in the crevices of cliff rocks although may roost in buildings, caves, and tree cavities. Characteristics: appears to be associated with lowlands primarily below 5,900 ft in the southwestern U.S.	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does contain suitable foraging habitats such as shrublands, woodlands, or forests.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	S3; SSC	Habitats: low arid scrub and semi-scrub vegetation desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging Characteristics: often use burrows dug by other rodents	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA lacks friable soil suitable for burrowing, as well as vegetation for foraging.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	S3; SSC; IUCN:LC	Habitats: alpine meadows to elevations as low as Death Valley. Requires open areas such as plains and prairies, farmland, and the edges of woods Characteristics: requirements - sufficient food, friable soils, and relatively open, uncultivated ground	Not Anticipated to Occur: The BSA does not contain sufficient expansive open areas to support this species.

Legend and Notes

Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes:

- **FE** = federally listed as endangered: any species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
- **FT** = federally listed as threatened: any species of plant or animal that is considered likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future.
- **FC** = federal candidate for listing: candidate species are plants and animals for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their biological status and threats to propose them for listing as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by higher priority listing actions to address species in greater need. A proposed regulation has not yet been published in the Federal Register for these species.

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Federal/State Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
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California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing Codes:

- **SE** = state-listed as endangered: "endangered species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease (Fish and Game Code § 2062).
- **ST** = state-listed as threatened: "threatened species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts (Fish and Game Code § 2067).

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Designations:

- **SSC** = species of special concern: a species of special concern is a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal (fish, amphibian, reptile, bird and mammal) native to California that currently satisfies one or more of the following (not necessarily mutually exclusive) criteria: is extirpated from the state or, in the case of birds, in its primary seasonal or breeding role; is listed as federally-, but not state-, threatened or endangered; meets the state definition of threatened or endangered, but has not formally been listed; is experiencing, or formerly experienced, serious (noncyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for state threatened or endangered status; has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from any factor(s), that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for state threatened or endangered status.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Designations:

- **FSC** = federal species of concern: federal species of concern is an informal term. It is not defined in the ESA. The term commonly refers to species that are declining or appear to be in need of conservation.
- **BCC** = bird of conservation concern: a bird of conservation concern is listed in the USFWS' 2008 Birds of Conservation Concern report. The report identifies species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become candidates for listing under the ESA. While all of the bird species included in the report is priorities for conservation action, the list makes no finding with regard to whether they warrant consideration for ESA listing.

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (WRCMSHCP):

Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) Designations:

- **H = High Priority:** These species are considered the highest priority for funding, planning, and conservation actions, information about status and threats to most species could result in effective conservation actions being implemented should a commitment to management exist. These species are imperiled or are at high risk of imperilment.
- **M = Medium Priority:** These species warrant closer evaluation, more research, and conservation actions of both the species and possible threats. A lack of meaningful information is a major obstacle in adequately assessing these species' status and should be considered a threat.