

APPENDIX C
SPECIES OCCURRENCE POTENTIAL TABLES

Plant Species Occurrence Potential

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Federal/State Status	Other 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	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 pycnostachyus</i> <i>var. lanosissimus</i>	Ventura marsh milk-vetch	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1		Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: coastal back dune habitat and the edges of coastal salt marshes, brackish marshes, coastal meadows and seeps Soils: seeps on sandy bluffs Bloom Period: June to October	3 - 115	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable dune, marsh, meadow or other listed habitat to support this species.
<i>Berberis nevinii</i> (= <i>Mahonia nevinii</i>)	Nevin's barberry	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1		Lifeform: perennial evergreen shrub Habitats: alluvial scrub community, chaparral community, and along the margins of dry washes. Steep, north-facing slopes, and rocky slopes. Soils: sandy, gravelly, coarse soils Bloom Period: February to June	0 - 2,706	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable scrub, chaparral or other listed habitat to support this species.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> (= <i>Cordylanthus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>maritimus</i>)	salt marsh bird's- beak	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.2		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: portions of salt marshes subject to periodic inundation from high tides, non-tidal areas or in areas of perched water tables. Dunes, coastal strands, wetland-riparian. Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: May to November	0 - 98	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable marsh, dune, tidal, wetland or other listed habitat to support this species.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button- celery	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1		Lifeform: annual/perennial herb Habitats: moist depressions surrounded by coastal scrub chaparral, and valley and foothill grasslands Soils: vernal pools and moist clay depressions in poorly-drained adobe soil grasslands Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: April to June	66 - 2,034	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable scrub, chaparral, grassland or other listed habitat to support this species.
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i> (= <i>Rorippa gambelii</i>)	Gambel's water cress	FE, ST, CRPR: 1B.1		Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: freshwater and brackish marshes or swamps and grows on the margins of lakes and slowly flowing streams. During periods of drought, plants can be found growing on mud. Soils: sandy, saturated, typically high organic content Bloom Period: April to October	16 - 1,082	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable marsh, swamp or other listed habitat to support this species.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> (= <i>Orcuttia californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>)	California Orcutt grass	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: Vernal pools, wetlands, valley grasslands, wetland-riparian Soils: Clay soils Bloom Period: April to August	49 - 2,165	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable wetland, grassland or other listed habitat to support this species.
<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>	Lyon's pentachaeta	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: openings of chaparral, coastal sage scrub and valley and foothill grasslands Soils: rocky clay soils of volcanic origin Bloom Period: February to August	0 - 2,066	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable chaparral, scrub, grassland or other listed habitat 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>Abronia maritima</i>	red sand verbena (=sticky sand verbena)	CRPR: 4.2		Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: coastal dunes Soils: sandy Bloom Period: February to October	<100	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable coastal dune habitat to support this species.
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	chaparral sand- verbena	CRPR: 1B.1		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: chaparral, coastal scrub, and desert dunes Soils: sandy soils Bloom Period: January to September	0 - 5,248	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable chaparral, scrub, or dune habitat to support this species.
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>	aphanisma (= San Diego coastal creeper)	CRPR 1B.2		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal sage scrub or sandy areas like coastal bluff scrub and coastal dunes Soils: sandy or alkaline soils Bloom Period: February to June	3 - 1,000	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable sandy or scrub habitats to support this species.

<i>Astragalus hornii</i> <i>var. hornii</i>	Horn's milk-vetch	CRPR 1B.1		Lifeform: annual herb Habitat: meadows and seeps, playas; also lake margins and alkaline areas. Salty flats. Soil: alkaline Bloom period: May to October / May to September	195 - 2790	No	No	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside the species known elevation range and does not contain suitable meadows, seeps or other listed to support this species.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Coulter's saltbush	CRPR 1B.2		Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats : Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; ocean bluffs, ridgetops, as well as alkaline low places. Soils: alkaline or clay soils Bloom Period: March to October	10 - 1,510	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable scrub, grasslands or other listed habitat to support this species.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	South Coast saltscale	CRPR 1B.2		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: Coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, playas, coastal dunes. Soils: alkaline soils Bloom Period: March to October	0 - 459	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable scrub, dune or other listed habitat to support this species.
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittle scale (=Parish's saltbush)	CRPR: 1B.1		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chenopod scrub and playas. Vernal pools. Freshwater wetlands, shadscale, alkali sink, wetland-riparian. Soils: alkaline or clay soils Bloom Period: March to October	0 - 1,542	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable scrub, dune, or other listed habitat to support this species.
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> <i>var. davidsonii</i>	Davidson's saltscale (=Davidson's saltbush, bractscale)	CRPR: 1B.2		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub, alkali vernal pools, alkali annual grasslands, alkali playa, and vernal plains. Soil: alkaline Bloom Period: April to October	33 - 656	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable bluff, grassland, or other listed habitat to support 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. Coastal sage scrub. Yellow pine forest. Foothill woodlands. Soils: dry, rocky slopes and soils Bloom Period: May to July	0 - 5,576	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable chaparral, grassland, scrub, or other listed habitats to support this species.
<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. Valley grasslands. Soil: heavy, rocky soil. dry Bloom Period: May to July	0 - 2,804	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable chaparral, scrub, or other listed habitats to support this species.
<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 expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable meadow or other listed habitats to support this species.
<i>Camissoniopsis lewisii</i>	Lewis' evening-primrose (Lewis' suncup)	CRPR: 3		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodlands, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands Soils: sandy or clay soils Bloom Period: March to June	0 - 984	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable scrub, grassland, or other listed habitats to support this species.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> (=Hemizonia parryi ssp. <i>australis</i>)	southern tarplant	CRPR: 1B.1		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: Fresh and saltwater marshes and swamps, and in vernal mesic sites within valley and foothill grasslands and vernal pools. Coastal scrub. Soils: poorly drained or alkaline soils Bloom Period: May to November	0 - 1,574	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable scrub, marsh, or other listed habitats to support this species.
<i>Cistanthe maritima</i>	seaside cistanthe (=Seaside Calandrinia)	CRPR: 4.2		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal scrub, valley grassland, sea bluffs Soil: sandy soils Bloom Period: Feb to May	0 - 1,500	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable scrub, grassland, or other listed habitats to support this species.
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	small-flowered morning-glory	CRPR: 4.2		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: openings in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands Soils: friable clay soils, devoid of shrubs Bloom Period: March to July	98 - 2,296	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable scrub, grassland, or other listed habitats to support 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. Sandstone outcrops, coastal plains. Soils: clay soils, heavy soils, often clay Bloom Period: April to July	0 - 2,591	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable chaparral, scrub, or other listed habitats to support this species.
<i>Eleocharis parvula</i> (= <i>Heleocharis parvula</i>)	small spikerush	CRPR: 4.3		Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: Marshes and swamps. Wetlands. Salt-marsh. Coastal. Riparian. Soil: brackish wet soil. Bloom Period: (Apr)Jun - Aug(Sep)	5-9,910	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable swamp or other listed habitats to support 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. Wetland-riparian. Bloom Period: August to October	33 - 5,000	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable swamp or other listed habitats to support this species.
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	vernal barley (=bobtail barley)	CRPR: 3.2		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal dunes, vernal pools and (sometimes dry) saline flats and depressions in valley and foothill grasslands. Alkaline flats. Soils: alkali flats and flood plains Bloom Period: March to June	16 - 3,280	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable dunes, grasslands, or other listed habitats to support this species.
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	decumbent goldenbush	CRPR 1B.2		Lifeform: perennial shrub Habitats: Coastal scrub, chaparral. Often in disturbed sites. Dunes, hillsides, arroyos. Soils: sandy soils Bloom Period: April to November	35 - 820	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable dunes, chaparral, or other listed habitats to support this species.
<i>Juglans californica</i> (= <i>Juglans californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>)	Southern California black walnut	CRPR: 4.2	IUCN:NT	Lifeform: perennial deciduous tree Habitats: utilizes a variety of habitats in Southern California, coastal scrub and rarely occurs in chaparral, slopes, canyons and alluvial habitats Bloom Period: March to August	100 - 2,952	No	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA is within the known distribution range and the species may be used for ornamental landscaping. It was not observed within the project site during the field surveys.
<i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i> (= <i>Juncus acutus</i> var. <i>sphaerocarpus</i>)	southwestern spiny rush	CRPR: 4.2		Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: Coastal strands, wetland-riparian, alkaline seeps, meadows, salt-marshes, dunes, coastal/moist saline areas. Soils: "any or most" as long as its moist Bloom Period: March to June / June - August	10 - 2,952	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The nearest sightings are approximately three miles southeast in habitat that is not representative of the BSA.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	CRPR 1B.1		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools, sinks, and grasslands. Soils: Usually found on alkaline/saline soils. Bloom Period: February to June	3 - 4,002	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable salt marshes, grasslands, or other listed habitats to support this species.
<i>Lycium californicum</i>	California box-thorn	CRPR: 4.2		Lifeform: perennial shrub Habitats: coastal bluff scrub, coastal sage scrub Soil: sandy or clay, tolerates saline soil Bloom Period: March to August	150 - 490	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The nearest sightings are along the Los Angeles River, approximately five miles southwest of the project site, in habitat that is not representative of the BSA.
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i>	mud nama	CRPR 2B.2		Lifeform: annual/perennial herb Habitats: Marshes and swamps, lake shores, stream/river banks, intermittently wet areas, freshwater wetland-riparian areas. Bloom Period: January to July	15 - 1,640	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable marshes or other listed habitats to support this species.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia (=prostrate navarretia)	CRPR 1B.2		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, alkaline washes, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. Soils: alkaline soils Bloom Period: April to July	10 - 3,970	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable meadow, grassland, or other listed habitat to support this species.

<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	coast woolly-heads	CRPR 1B.2		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal dunes, grasslands, beaches Soils: sandy Bloom Period: April to September	0 - 328	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable sandy or grassland habitats to support this species.
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> var. <i>australitoralis</i>	south coast branching phacelia	CRPR: 3.2		Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: chaparral, coastal scrub, coastal dunes, saline marshes and swamps Soils: rocky (sometimes), sandy Bloom Period: March to August	15 - 985	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable marshes or other listed habitats to support this species.
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's star phacelia	CRPR 1B.1		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: open areas in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, coastal strands. Soil: prefers looser soils Bloom Period: March to June / March to May	3 - 1,312	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable dunes or other listed habitats to support this species.
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann oak	CRPR: 4.2		Lifeform: perennial deciduous tree Habitats: foothills, slopes and in arroyos and dry fans, cismontane woodlands, chaparral, riparian woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands Soil: tolerates dry soil Bloom Period: March to June	0 - 4,264	No	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA is within the known distribution range and the species may be used for ornamental landscaping within the BSA. The nearest confirmed sightings are approximately one mile southeast of the project site. It was not observed within the project site during the field surveys.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	Sanford's arrowhead	CRPR: 1B.2		Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent) Habitats: marshes and swamps, ditches, sloughs, ponds or slow-moving streams. Soils: silty or muddy substrates Bloom Period: May to November	0 - 2,132	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain marshes, ponds, or other listed suitable habitat to support this species.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom (=mountain sidalcea)	CRPR 2B.2		Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: Playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, alkali springs and marshes, mesic sites. Soil: loamy or clay Bloom Period: March to June	49 - 5,018	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain scrubs, forrests, or other listed suitable habitat to support this species.
<i>Suaeda taxifolia</i>	woolly seablite	CRPR: 4.2		Lifeform: perennial evergreen shrub Habitats: coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, salt marshes and swamps. Wetland-riparian. Soil: can survive in high salt concentrations Bloom Period: January to December	0 - 50	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain scrubs, marshes, or other listed suitable habitat to support this species.
<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>	estuary seablite	CRPR 1B.2		Lifeform: perennial fleshy herb Habitats: coastal salt marshes and swamps often growing with <i>Salicornia subterminalis</i> . Soils: clay, silt, and sand substrates Bloom Period: May to January	0 - 16	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable marsh or swamp habitat to support this species.
<i>Symphyotrichum 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, freshwater marshes and swamps, and vernal mesic valley and foothill grasslands. Disturbed sites. Soils: moist fine alluvial soils Bloom Period: July to November	7 - 6,691	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain marsh, grassland, or other listed habitat 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.
- **FDR** = federally delisted as a result of population recovery

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).
- **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).

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 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.

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)
- ?" indicates CDFW's best estimate of the rank with known insufficient samples over the full expected range of the type, but existing information points to this rank.

Other:

- **Annual:** grows from seed and reproduce within a single year.
- **Perennial:** lives more than one year.
- **Deciduous:** plants shed their leaves for part of the year.
- **Evergreen:** plants retain their leaves for an entire year.
- **Mesic habitat:** a habitat with a moderate or well-balanced supply of moisture.
- **Herbs:** plants that are herbaceous and lack above-ground woody tissue.
 - o **Bulbiferous herb:** plants that have fleshy underground storage organs typically derived from scale leaves (this category includes cormiferous and other similar plants in which storage organs have other origins).
 - o **Rhizomatous herb:** plants that have underground stems (rhizomes), typically bearing shoots which develop into new plants.
 - o **Stoloniferous herb:** plants that have above-ground runners (stolons) which typically root and produce new plants.
- **Shrubs:** smaller woody perennials that retain most of their above-ground woody tissue and are typically many-stemmed.
- **Trees:** larger woody perennials that retain all of their above-ground wood tissue and are typically single-stemmed.

Notes:

The BSA contains approximate elevations of 51 to 63 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

(placeholder: The BSA encompasses a lower montane landscape on the coastal side of southern California mountain ranges (cismontane).

Yes = the BSA is located within the plant species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA contains suitable habitats and/or soils to support the plant species. The plant species has a potential to occur within the BSA. Further evaluation is needed.

No = the BSA is located outside the plant species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA lacks suitable habitats and/or soils to support the plant species. It is highly unlikely for the plant species to have a potential to occur within the BSA. No further evaluation is needed.

Present = observed within the BSA during surveys.

A CNPS elevation range is provided for each taxon in feet. The stated range is for the California portion of a plant's range only (if the taxon also occurs outside the state). These CNPS elevation range data are accumulated from literature, herbarium specimens, and field survey information.

Plant Species Occurrence Potential

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Federal/State Status	Other Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
					Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Wildlife: Wildlife with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.							
Listed Invertebrates							
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch's bumble bee	SCE	IUCN: EN	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.	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable native habitat like sages, poppies, or wild buckwheats, however, it includes non-native grasses. The nearest CNDDDB observation occurred on May 30, 2017 approximately 1.87 miles northeast of the BSA. The nearest recorded research grade observation on iNaturalist occurred on June 1, 2020 approximately 4.2 miles southeast of BSA near El Dorado East Regional Park.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> pop. 1	monarch butterfly	FPT: California overwintering population	IUCN: EN	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.	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable tree groves. The CNDDDB database has six recorded observations within 10 miles, the closest one occurred on June 2021 approximately 2.45 miles south of the BSA.
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> (= <i>Euphydryas editha wrighti</i>)	quino checkerspot butterfly	FE		Habitats: grasslands, remnant forland, open coastal sage scrub, open chamise chaparral, open red shank chaparral, juniper woodland, and semi-desert scrub, open or sparsely vegetated rounded hilltops, ridgelines, rocky outcrops of chaparral and coastal sage scrub Soils: loamy soils with moderate to high amounts of clay Characteristics: adult butterflies will only deposit eggs on species they recognize as host plants	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable chaparral or woodland habitat to support this species. This species is sedentary so it is unlikely they will pass through the BSA.
<i>Glaucopsyche lydamus palosverdesensis</i>	Palos Verdes blue butterfly	FE		Habitats: coastal scrub habitat, cool and often foggy canyons and terraces on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. Caterpillars feed on native species like deerweed and Santa Barbara milk vetch. Characteristics: Adult flying period is ~January-May.	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain coastal scrub habitat with deerweed or Santa Barbara milk vetch (which the caterpillars feed on).
Listed Amphibians							
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	FPT; 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	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable sage scrub, woodlands, or other listed habitat to support this species. The open fields of the BSA include non-native grasslands
Listed Reptiles							
<i>Actinemys pallida</i> -(<i>Emys marmorata pallida</i>); =(<i>Actinemys marmorata pallida</i>); -(<i>Clemmys marmorata pallida</i>)	southwestern pond turtle (=southern western pond turtle; = western pond turtle)	FPT; SSC	IUCN: VU	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 0.5 km from water for egg-laying. May enter brackish water and even seawater. Adjacent upland areas provide overwintering and estivation sites.	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA contains a channelized stream though lacks abundant aquatic vegetation and upland habitat for foraging and egg-laying.
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	green turtle (=green sea turtle)	FT	IUCN: EN	Habitats: habitat and they rarely leave the water except to lay eggs, feeding occurs in shallow, low-energy waters with abundant submerged vegetation, and also in convergence zones in the open ocean, sand may be coarse to fine. Observed in channelized rivers. Characteristics: nesting occurs on high energy beaches with deep sand.	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic and sandy habitats to support this turtle.
Listed Birds							
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	ST, SSC	BCC, IUCN: EN	Habitats: fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails (<i>Typha</i> sp.) or tules, natural grassland. Woodland, agricultural cropland, rural areas. Characteristics: species is not migratory, but is nomadic and highly colonial	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable wetland or agricultural habitat.
<i>Athene cucularia</i>	burrowing owl	SCE, SSC	BCC, IUCN: LC	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 or occupy manmade structures such as pipes or concrete piles.	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is within an urban area with open fields, however, no burrows were observed during the field surveys. The nearest research grade observation on iNaturalist occurred on January 9, 2020 approximately 2.63 miles southwest of the BSA.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	ST, WL	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. Common nesting trees include willow, black locust, oak, aspen, cottonwood, and conifers. Characteristics: pairs often nest near the tops of a solitary tree or small group of trees along streams. Sometimes nests are built in mesquite bushes ~3ft off the ground. Observed to nest in power poles or transmission towers.	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat such as native grassland, lightly grazed pastures, open deserts, or sparse shrubland.
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> (= <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>)	western snowy plover - Pacific coastal population	FT, SSC		Habitats: coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely-vegetated dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries, sparsely vegetated ground at alkaline or saline lakes, reservoirs, and pond; on riverine sand bars; and at sewage, salt- evaporation, and agricultural waste-water ponds	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable undisturbed breeding habitats or large aquatic feeding grounds to support this species.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT; SE		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	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain dense shrub growth as the channel is cemented. The nearest recorded CNDDDB observation occurred on June 22 of 1912 approximately a half mile east of the project site. The most recent observation occurred on June 23 of 1923 approximately 5.9 miles away, along the channelized portion of Los Angeles River nears Long Beach.
<i>Empidonax traillii eximius</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE; SE		Habitats: dense riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, lakes, surface water, and other wetlands. Saturated soil, or herbaceous wetland plants. Woody riparian vegetation Characteristics: adults arrive in ~May then leave by ~August, juveniles depart in September	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable wetland habitat to support this species.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Belding's savannah sparrow	SE	BCC	Habitats: mud flats, shorelines, and rock jetties, coastal salt marshes in the upper intertidal marsh zone	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable marsh or shoreline habitat to support this species.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT; SSC		Habitats: small, non-migratory, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable coastal sage scrub habitat, which this species is a permanent resident of.
<i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i> (= <i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i>)	light-footed rail (=light-footed clapper rail) (=light-footed Ridgway's rail)	FE, SE, fully protected		Habitats: coastal southern California, marshes, lagoons, freshwater habitats. Characteristics: require shallow water and mudflats for foraging. They are most active in mornings and evenings as they rest mid-day.	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable freshwater habitat as the water feature as been cemented.
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	bank swallow	ST	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. Migratory.	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable bluff or natural riverbank habitats to support this species.
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> (= <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>)	California least tern	FE, SE, fully protected Season of Concern: nesting colony		Habitats: bare or sparsely vegetated flat substrates, beaches or sandbars near the coast, nearby shallow water. Near estuaries, bays, or harbors where small fish are abundant.	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable undisturbed coastal beach or sandbar breeding habitats or aquatic/pelagic feeding grounds to support this species.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE; SE		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. Characteristics: Least Bell's vireos winter in southern Baja California, Mexico (habitats of mesquite scrub within arroyos, palm groves, and hedgerows bordering agricultural and residential areas). Travel south in September and return north by mid-March to late April. They breed in southern California.	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable riparian habitat to support this species. The nearest confirmed sightings is approximately two miles southeast of the project site in similar habitat to the BSA. Sightings would likely be due to passing through the BSA.

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Federal/State Status	Other Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
					Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
Listed Mammals							
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	Pacific pocket mouse	FE, SSC		Habitats: open, shrubby vegetation, including coastal strand, coastal dunes, weedy vegetation on river alluvium, and open coastal sage scrub Characteristics: Nocturnal, feeds on seeds, lives in burrows of fine-grained, alluvial sandy soil near the ocean.	No	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable shrubby, sandy, or other listed habitat suitable for supporting this species, and though the BSA may be in the historical range, the species considered extirpated outside of small pockets within southern California (which do not intersect the BSA).
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	ICUN: VU	Habitat: farmland, open fields, gardens, orchards. Commonly visited plants include Vetches (Vicia), clovers (Trefolium), goldenrods (Solidago), St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum), boneset (Eupatorium), sunflowers (Helianthus), lilies (Erythronium) and columbines (Aquilegia). Characteristics: nest in low grass, underground or on the ground surface. Colony tends to pollinate in summer /autumn. The queen dies in the cold weeks of autumn after producing more queens, which mate then hibernate for the winter. Late emerging (May-October).	Yes	Yes	Moderate potential to occur. The BSA includes open fields of non-native low grasslands. The CNDDDB database has recorded 49 observations within 10 miles, the closest occurred on June 24, 2023 approximately 1.56 miles south of the BSA.
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i> (=Pacific Hairy-necked tiger beetle)	sandy beach tiger beetle (=Pacific hairy-necked tiger beetle)	Special Animals List		Habitats: moist sand near rivers, the ocean swales behind dunes, or upper beaches beyond normal high tides. Littoral-riparian areas. Historically observed on the Pacific coasts from Baja California to Santa Cruz County California. Characteristics: burrow in moist, typically sandy, soils along shorelines of rivers, lakes, and oceans (distant enough not to flood)	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain moist, sandy substrates suitable for burrowing as the channel has been cemented.
<i>Cicindela latesignata</i>	western beach tiger beetle	Special Animals List		Habitats: salt marsh, mud flat, or other estuarine habitat and any other associated habitats (usually nearby beaches) where adults and/or larvae or have recently occurred with potential for persistence or regular recurrence. Historically observed from Los Angeles to Baja California. Observed on washed up kelp of beaches.	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable marsh, estuarine, or other listed habitat to support this species.
<i>Cicindela senilis frosti</i>	senile tiger beetle	Special Animals List		Habitats: tidal salt marshes along southern CA coastline. Inland salt marsh of Lake Elsinore.	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat to support this species such as tidal salt marshes.
<i>Glyptostoma gabrielse</i>	San Gabriel chestnut	Special Animals List		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. Characteristics: need moisture (greatest threat is drying out), consume decaying plant material, as well as fungi and bacteria.	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is within the known distribution range but the BSA is not within rocky hills or mountains.
<i>Gonidea angulata</i>	western ridged mussel	Special Animals List	IUCN:VU	Habitat: Fish-bearing, permanently inundated habitat, low gradient, well-oxygenated, creeks, streams, and rivers. Sometimes lakes. Silt, clay, and sand to boulder substrates. Originally found in most of California, now extirpated in southern and central California. Characteristics: larvae partake in a parasitic lifestage specific to only certain fish species. Takes 30 years to reach five inches.	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is not expected to contain fish species due to the previous developments of the channel.
<i>Habroscelimorpha gabbi</i>	western tidal-flat tiger beetle	Special Animals List		Habitats: salty coastal habitats including salt marshes, tidal flats, beaches	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The he CNDDDB reports known occurrences within the BSA, however the BSA lacks coastal habitats like salt marshes, tidal flats, and beaches.
Sensitive Reptiles							
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	southern California legless lizard	SSC		Habitats: occurs in many habitats with sandy soil. Coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. Observed in developed urban areas. Population occurs in Piute and Tehachapi mountains at elevation of 400-900 m in oak woodland and mixed conifer forest	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is within the species known distribution range, however, the BSA lacks sandy habitat.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> (=Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus)	San Diegan whiptail (=coastal whiptail)	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. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky	Yes	No	Low potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable desert, chaparral, or other listed habitat suited to support this species.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> (=Phrynosoma coronatum) (=Phrynosoma coronatum blainvilliei)	Blainville's horned lizard (=coast horned lizard) (=San Diego horned lizard)	SSC	IUCN:LC	Habitats: coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest. Loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction (necessary for burrowing, a tactic to protect themselves from extreme heat and predators); an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking.	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable burrowing sands, chaparral, or other listed habitat suitable for supporting this species.
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1</i>	south coast gartersnake	SSC		Habitats: Riparian, marsh and upland habitats, meadows.	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable riparian, marsh, or other listed habitat to support this species.
Sensitive Birds							
<i>Astur cooperii</i> (=Accipiter cooperii)	Cooper's hawk	WL	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. Observed in suburban/urban areas. Characteristics: tolerant of human activities near the nest and is often seen nesting and feeding in urban/residential areas	Yes	Yes	Present. This species was observed near the Palo Verde Lateral Storm channel inside the project site.
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	ferruginous hawk	WL	IUCN:LC	Habitats: open terrain, grasslands of plains and foothills, agricultural, and arid areas with an abundance of prey species. Observed in trees, utility poles, towers, fence posts, rocky outcrops, cliffs, and ground are perching substrates used by ferruginous hawks Characteristics: Visit California in the winter, ~ September-April.	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA contains suitable perching substrates for this species. Sightings would likely relate to passing through the BSA. The CNDDDB has only one observation within 10 miles, it occurred on November 28, 1997 approximately 5.66 miles southeast of the BSA. The nearest research grade observation on iNaturalist occurred on January 5, 2015, approximately 2.86 miles southeast of the BSA.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	coastal cactus wren (=San Diego cactus wren)	SSC	BCC	Habitats: Cholla or prickly-pear cacti in the desert, urban, suburban parks, or coastal sage scrub. Characteristics: Nest in cacti	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable nesting cactus vegetation to support this species.
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	California brown pelican	Special Animals List, Delisted		Habitats: colonies or rookeries, coastal waters or inland seas (Salton Sea), jetty, mudflat, or estuary. Characteristics: they do not roost overnight on water	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable undisturbed coastal island breeding habitats, roosting sites, or large aquatic/pelagic feeding grounds to support this species.
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's hummingbird	BCC		Habitats: sparse to dense scrub habitats and sparse to open woodlands Characteristics: nest on twig or fork of tree or shrub	Yes	Yes	Present. This species was observed inside the BSA.
Sensitive Mammals							
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	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	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA contains urban and palm habitat suitable for supporting this species.
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	silver-haired bat	Special Animals List	IUCN:LC	Habitats: coastal and montane coniferous forests, valley foothill woodlands, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and valley foothill and montane riparian habitats Characteristics: a forest dweller, feeding over streams, ponds, and open brushy areas	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable woodlands or riparian habitats to support this species.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	SSC	IUCN:LC	Habitats: valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. This species almost exclusively roosts in palms. Open, grassy areas. Residential areas. Close proximity to rivers or ponds. Characteristics: occurs year-round in California	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable riparian, desert wash or palm oasis habitats to support this species.
<i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i>	south coast marsh vole	SSC		Habitats: occurs in a narrow band of wetland communities and associated grasslands in the immediate coastal zone from southern Ventura County to northern Orange County.	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable wetland or coastal habitats to support this species.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	SSC	IUCN:LC	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.	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable desert, woodland, or evergreen forests, however, this species has been known to roost in buildings. The BSA is within the known distribution range.
<i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i>	southern California saltmarsh shrew	SSC		Habitats: coastal mares. Require fairly dense vegetation and woody debris for cover	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks suitable habitat such as dense vegetation and woody debris for cover.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	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	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain sufficient expansive open areas to support this species.

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Federal/State Status	Other Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
					Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	

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 or NMFS 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 or NMFS for listing as threatened and the proposed rule, but not a final rule, to list 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).

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.
- **Fully protected:** fully protected animal species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock. Lists were created for fish (Fish and Game Code § 5515), amphibians and reptiles (Fish and Game Code § 5050), birds (Fish and Game Code § 3511) and mammals (Fish and Game Code § 4700).
- **WL** = watch list: consisting of taxa that were previously SSCs, but do not meet SSC criteria. These are species for which there is concern and a need for additional information to clarify status.
- **Special Animals List:** The Special Animals List contains taxa that are actively inventoried, tracked, and mapped by the CNDDDB, as well as taxa for which mapped data may not yet be incorporated into CNDDDB user products.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Designations:

- **BCC** = bird of conservation concern: a bird of conservation concern is listed in the USFWS' 2021 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.

Notes:

- **Yes** = the BSA is located within the wildlife species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA contains suitable habitats or conditions to support the species. The wildlife species has a potential to occur within the BSA. Further evaluation is needed.
- **No** = the BSA is located outside the wildlife species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA lacks suitable habitats or conditions to support the species. It is highly unlikely for the wildlife species to have a potential to occur within the BSA. No further evaluation is needed.
- **Present** = observed within the BSA during surveys.
- **Elevation** = the BSA contains elevations ranging from approximately 51 to 63 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

Glossary:

- **Alluvial fan:** a wide, cone-shaped deposit of rocks, sand, gravel, and finer materials that has been deposited by a stream as it flows out of a mountainous area onto a plain.
- **Alluvium:** river or stream deposits, such as sand and silt.
- **Aquatic:** growing, living in, or frequenting water, usually open water.
- **Estivate:** to spend the summer in a dormant condition.
- **Estuary:** an area in which salt water from the ocean mixes with flowing fresh water, usually at the wide mouth of a river.
- **Extinct:** refers to a plant or animal that no longer exists anywhere.
- **Extirpated:** refers to a plant or animal or vegetation type that has been locally eliminated, but is not extinct.
- **Friable:** easily crumbled.
- **Hibernate:** to spend the winter in a dormant condition.
- **Home range:** the area in which an individual animal travels in the scope of normal activities: not to be confused with range or distribution which refers to entire taxa.
- **Migratory:** refers to animals which travel seasonally. Migrations may be local or over long distances.
- **Nocturnal:** active at night.
- **Pelagic:** referring to the ocean surface or the open sea, as opposed to coastal waters.
- **Range:** defined here as the maximum geographic extent of a taxon or habitat; does not imply suitable conditions exist through the defined limits.
- **Resident:** refers to animal taxa which remain in a given location throughout the year.
- **Riparian:** on, relating to, or near the banks of a river or stream.
- **Temperate:** used here to describe climates neither extremely hot nor extremely cold.
- **Vernal pools:** seasonal wetlands that form in depressions on the soil surface above a water-restricting layer of soil or rock. Plant and animal taxa endemic to vernal pools are those which can adapt to a unique cycle of flooding, temporary ponding, and drying.
- **Wetland:** a general term referring to the transitional zone between aquatic and upland areas. Some wetlands are flooded or saturated only during certain seasons of the year.