B-3: Special-status Species Tables

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Table 1: Special-status Plant Species Habitat Value Evaluation

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description4	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA[2]	CRPR[3]		
Acanthomintha lanceolata Santa Clara thorn-mint	—	—	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Grows in rocky soils. Elevation: 80-1200 m. Blooming period: March-June	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Androsace elongata ssp. acuta California androsace	—	—	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 150-1305 m. Blooming period: March-June	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Astragalus tener tener alkali milk-vetch	—	—	1B.2	Adobe clay valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools, playas. Grows in low ground, alkali flats, and flooded lands. Elevation: 0-60 m. Blooming period: March-June	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are two recorded occurrences, in 2002, within 5 miles of the project site; one occurrence approximately 1.8-miles north, and one approximately 3.7 miles northwest of the project site.
Atriplex depressa brittlescale	—	—	1B.2	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Grows in alkaline, clay soils. Elevation: 1-320 m. Blooming period: April-October	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 2003, between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site.
Atriplex minuscula lesser saltscale	—	—	1B.1	Chenopod scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 15-200 m. Blooming period: May-October	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 2003, between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site.
Balsamorhiza macrolepis big-scale balsamroot	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Sometimes grows in serpentinite soils. Elevation: 45-1555 m. Blooming period: March-June	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Calandrinia breweri Brewer's calandrinia	—	—	4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, often grows in burned or disturbed areas. Sometimes grows in loam or sandy soils. Elevation: 10-1220 m. Blooming period: (January)March-June	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.

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Calyptridium parryi var. hesseae Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws	—	—	1B.1	Chaparral and cismontane woodland openings. Grows in gravelly and sandy soils. Elevation: 300-1200 m. Blooming Period: May-August	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii Congdon's tarplant	—	—	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland. Grows in alkaline soils, sometimes described as heavy white clay. Elevation: 0-230 m. Blooming period: (April)May-October(November)	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are five recorded occurrences within 5 miles of the project site; one occurrence approximately 1.3-miles north, one approximately 3.75 miles northwest, three approximately 4.2 miles northwest of the project site.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. palustre Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	—	—	1B.2	Coastal salt marshes and swamps. Usually found with *Salicornia, Distichlis, Jaumea, Spartina,* etc. Elevation: 0-10 m. Blooming period: June-October	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 1905, between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site, and is considered extirpated.
Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta robust spineflower	FE	—	1B.1	Maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland openings, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Sometimes grows in gravelly and sandy soils. Elevation: 3-300 m. Blooming period: April-September	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 1882, between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site, and is considered extirpated.
Cirsium fontinale var. campylon Mt. Hamilton thistle	—	—	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Often grows in serpentine soils and seeps. Elevation: 100-890 m. Blooming period: (February)April–October	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Clarkia concinna ssp. automixa Santa Clara red ribbons	—	—	4.3	Chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 90-1500 m. Blooming period: (April)May-June(July)	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Clarkia lewisii Lewis' clarkia	—	—	4.3	Broadleafed upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Elevation: 30-1195 m. Blooming period: (February)May-July	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Collinsia multicolor San Francisco collinsia	—	—	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub. Grows on decomposed shale (mudstone)	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description4	Habitat Value and Rationale
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				mixed with humus; sometimes in serpentine soils. Elevation: 30-275 m. Blooming period: (February)March-May	
Convolvulus simulans small-flowered morning-glory	—	—	4.2	Chaparral openings, coastal scrub, seeps, valley and foothill grassland. Grows in clay and serpentine soils. Elevation: 30-740 m. Blooming period: March-July	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Cypripedium fasciculatum clustered lady's-slipper	—	—	4.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest. Usually grows in seeps, streambanks, and serpentine soils. Elevation: 100-2435 m. Blooming period: March-August	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Delphinium californicum ssp. interius Hospital canyon larkspur	—	—	1B.2	Mesic cismontane woodland, chaparral openings, coastal scrub. Grows in wet, boggy meadows and canyons. Elevation: 195-1095 m. Blooming period: April-June	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Dirca occidentalis western leatherwood	—	—	1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland. On brushy slopes, mesic sites; mostly in mixed evergreen & foothill woodland communities. Elevation: 25-425 m. Blooming period: January-March(April)	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Dudleya abramsii ssp. setchellii Santa Clara Valley dudleya	FE	—	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Grows on rocky serpentine outcrops and on rocks within grassland or woodland. Elevation: 60-535 m. Blooming period: April–October	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Eleocharis parvula small spikerush	—	—	4.3	Marshes and swamps. Elevation: 1-3020 m. Blooming period: (April)June-August(September)	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description4	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA[2]	CRPR[3]		
Eriogonum argillosum clay buckwheat	—	—	4.3	Cismontane woodland. Grows in clay and serpentinite soils. Elevation: 150-800 m. Blooming period: March-June	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Eriogonum umbellatum var. bahiiforme bay buckwheat	—	—	4.2	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Grows in rocky and serpentine soils. Elevation: 700-2200 m. Blooming period: July-September	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Eriophyllum jepsonii Jepson's woolly sunflower	—	—	4.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sometimes grows in serpentine soils. Elevation: 200-1025 m. Blooming period: 200-1025 m.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Eryngium aristulatum var. hooveri Hoover's button-celery	—	—	1B.1	Vernal pools. Elevation: 3-45 m. Bloom period: (June)July(August)	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are two recorded occurrences within 5 miles of the project site; one occurrence approximately 2.7 miles northwest, one approximately 3.7 miles west of the project site.
Extriplex joaquinana San Joaquin spearscale	—	—	1B.2	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland. In seasonal alkali wetlands or alkali sink scrub *with Distichlis spicata, Frankenia sp.*, etc. Elevation: 0-800 m. Blooming period: Apr-Oct	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 2011, between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site.
Fritillaria agrestis stinkbells	—	—	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Grows in clay and serpentine soils. Elevation: 10-1555 m. Blooming period: March-June	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Fritillaria liliacea fragrant fritillary	—	—	1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland. Often grows in serpentine. Elevation: 3-410 m. Blooming period: February-April	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Galium andrewsii ssp. gatense phlox-leaf serpentine bedstraw	—	—	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Grows in rocky and serpentine soils.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description4	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA[2]	CRPR[3]		
				Elevation: 150-1450 m. Blooming period: April-July	
Hoita strobilina Loma Prieta hoita	—	—	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland. Grows in serpentine and mesic soils. Elevation: 30-860 m. Blooming period: May-July(August-October)	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Iris longipetala coast iris	—	—	4.2	Coastal prairie, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Grows in mesic soils. Elevation: 0-600 m. Blooming period: March-May(June)	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Isocoma menziesii var. diabolica Satan's goldenbush	—	—	4.2	Cismontane woodland. Elevation: 15-400 m. Blooming period: August-October	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Lasthenia conjugens Contra Costa goldfields	FE	—	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, alkaline playas, cismontane woodland. Grows in mesic soils, swales, and low depressions. Elevation: 1-470 m. Blooming period: March-June	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 2009 and 2011, between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site.
Leptosiphon ambiguous serpentine leptosiphon	—	—	4.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Grows in serpentine soils. Elevation: 120-1130 m. Blooming period: March-June	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Leptosiphon grandifloras large-flowered leptosiphon	—	—	4.2	Coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Grows in sandy soils. Elevation: 5-1220 m. Blooming period: April-August	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Lessingia hololeuca woolly-headed lessingia	—	—	3	Broadleafed upland forest, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Grows in clay and serpentine soils. Elevation: 15-305 m. Blooming period: June-October	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.

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	ESA[1]	CESA[2]	CRPR[3]		
Lessingia micradenia var. glabrata smooth lessingia	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Often found growing on serpentine soils and on roadsides. Elevation: 120-420 m. Blooming period: (April-June)July-November	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Lessingia tenuis spring lessingia	—	—	4.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Grows in openings. Elevation: 300-2150 m. Blooming period: May-July	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Malacothamnus arcuatus arcuate bush-mallow	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Often found growing on gravelly alluvium substrates. Elevation: 15–355 m. Blooming period: April–September	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Malacothamnus hallii Hall's bush-mallo	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Some populations on serpentine soils. Elevation: 10-760 m. Blooming period: (April)May-September(October)	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 1955, between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site.
Mielichhoferia elongata elongate copper moss	—	—	4.3	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest, roadsides. Grows in acidic, carbonate, and vernally mesic soils. Elevation: 0-1960 m. Blooming period: None	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Monolopia gracilens woodland woollythreads	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, broadleafed upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest. Grassy sites, in openings; sandy to rocky soils. Often seen on serpentine after burns but may have only weak affinity to serpentine. Elevation: 100-1200 m. Blooming period: (February)March-July	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description4	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA[2]	CRPR[3]		
Navarretia prostrata prostrate vernal pool navarretia	—	—	1B.2	Coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Grows in mesic and alkaline soils. Elevation: 3-1210 m. Bloom period: April-July	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are two occurrences of this species recorded in 2003 and 2014, between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site.
Plagiobothrys glaber hairless popcornflower	—	—	1A	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Grows in alkaline soils. Elevation: 15-180 m. Bloom period: March-May	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Puccinellia simplex California alkali grass	—	—	1B.2	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Grows in alkaline and vernally mesic soils, flats, and margins. Elevation: 2–930 meters Blooming period: March–May	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 2003, between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site.
Ravenella exigua chaparral harebell	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral. Grows in rocky and serpentinite soils. Elevation: 275-1250 m. Blooming period: May-June	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Senecio aphanactis chaparral ragwort	—	—	2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sometimes occurs in alkaline soils. Elevation: 15-800 m. Blooming period: January-April(May)	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Sidalcea malachroides maple-leaved checkerbloom	—	—	4.2	Broad-leafed upland forests, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, North Coast coniferous forests, riparian woodlands. Often grows in disturbed sites. Elevation: 0-730 m. Blooming Period: (March)April-August	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Spergularia macrotheca var. longistyla Long-styled sand-spurrey	—	—	1B.2	Marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps. Grows in alkaline soils. Elevation: 0-255 m. Blooming period: February-May	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Streptanthus albidus ssp. albidus Metcalf Canyon jewelflower	FE	—	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland. Grows in relatively open areas in dry grassy meadows on serpentine soils and serpentine balds.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description4	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA[2]	CRPR[3]		
				Elevation: 45-800 m. Blooming period: April-July	
Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus most beautiful jewelflower	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Grows in serpentinite soils. Elevation: 95-1000 m. Bloom period: (March)April-September(October)	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina Northern slender pondweed	—	—	2B.2	Marshes and swamps. Grows in shallow freshwater, clear water of lakes and drainage channels. Elevation: 300-2150 m.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Suaeda californica California seablite	FE	—	1B.1	Coastal salt marsh and swamp margins. Elevation: 0-15 m. Blooming period: July-October.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 1986, between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site.
Trifolium hydrophilum saline clover	—	—	1B.2	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland in mesic or alkaline soils, vernal pools. Elevation: 0-300 m. Bloom period: April-June	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or soils to support this species. There are two occurrences of this species recorded in 1892 and 2019, between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site.

Code Designations

[1] Federal Status: 2025 Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing	[2] State Status: 2025 California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing	[3] California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR): 2025 CRPR Listing
ESU = Evolutionary Significant Unit is a distinctive population.	**SE** = Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.	**Rank 1A** = Plants species that presumed extinct in California.
FE = Listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act.	**ST** = Listed as threatened under CESA.	**Rank 1B** = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
FT = Listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act.	**SSC** = Species of Special Concern as identified by the CDFW.	**Rank 2** = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
FC = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under the Endangered Species Act.	**FP** = Listed as fully protected under the Fish and Game Code.	**Rank 3** = Plants about which we need more information–A Review List
FD = Delisted in accordance with the Endangered Species Act.	**CFG** = FGC =protected by Fish and Game Code 3503.5	**Rank 4** = Plants of limited distribution–A Watch List
FPD = Federally Proposed to be Delisted.	**CR** = Rare in California.	**Blooming period:** Months in parentheses are uncommon.
	— = Not State-listed	

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description4	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA[2]	CRPR[3]		
MBTA = Protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act **—** = Not federally listed					

Notes:

[4] **Habitat Description**: Habitat description adapted from CNDDB and CNPS online inventory or other specified source.

[5] **Potential to Occur and Rationale**: Location of recorded species occurrences determined by geospatial information from BIOS 6 or other specified source.

Sources:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. CNDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx. Accessed March 19, 2025.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2025. California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory. Website: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/. Accessed March 19, 2025.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 6). Website: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/BIOS. Accessed March 19, 2025.

Table 2: Special-status Wildlife Species Habitat Value Evaluation

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description[3]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA/FGC[2]		
Amphibians				
Ambystoma californiense pop. 1 California tiger salamander - central California DPS	FT	ST WL	Need underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows, and vernal pools, ponds, or other standing water bodies for breeding.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable burrow or aquatic habitat to support this species. There are seven occurrences of this species recorded in the project vicinity, the most recent in 2004; one occurrence 4.5 miles north, and six occurrences between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site.
Aneides niger Santa Cruz black salamander	—	SSC	Mixed deciduous and coniferous woodlands and coastal grasslands in San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara counties. Adults found under rocks, talus, and damp woody debris.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Dicamptodon ensatus California giant salamander	—	SSC	Aquatic habitat, meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forest. Aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds. Adults known from wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes. Known to occupy wet coastal forests near streams and seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County, and east to Napa County.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Rana boylii pop. 4 foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	FC	CE	Partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable aquatic habitat to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 1904 and has since been extirpated. Due to 121 years since the last occurrence was recorded in the project vicinity, it is presumed absent from the project site.
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	FT	SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable aquatic or riparian habitat to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 1996 and has since been extirpated. Due to 29 years since the last occurrence was recorded in the project vicinity, it is presumed absent from the project site.
Birds				
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	— MBTA	WL	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river floodplains; also, live oaks.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable foraging or nesting habitat to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description[3]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA/FGC[2]		
Accipiter striatus sharp-shinned hawk	—	WL	Mixed or coniferous forests, open deciduous woodlands, thickets, edges. Usually nests in groves of coniferous trees in mixed woods, sometimes in dense deciduous trees or in pure coniferous forest with brush or clearings nearby. In winter found in any kind of forest or brushy area; tends to avoid open country.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable foraging or nesting habitat to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	— MBTA	ST SSC FGC	Occurs and nests in large freshwater marshes with dense stands of hydrophytic vegetation (cattails, bulrushes, etc.). Short-distance migrant.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable nesting or aquatic habitat to support this species. The project site is devoid of dense stands of hydrophytic vegetation. There are four occurrences of this species recorded in the project vicinity, the most recent in 2021; one occurrence 0.9-mile northwest, one occurrence 2.1 miles northwest, one occurrence 3.7 miles northwest, and one occurrence between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site.
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	— MBTA	FP	Typically frequents rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 2021; one occurrence 3.5 miles northwest of the project site.
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	FC MBTA	SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	**None:** The project site currently functions as a business park and does not contain suitable habitat or burrows on-site to support this species. The project site is surrounded by urban development, the nearest occurrence was found in the annual grassland along the Guadalupe River. There are 24 occurrences of this species recorded within the project vicinity, the most recent in 2016; 3 occurrences approximately 1.5 miles north; 6 occurrences approximately 3 miles west; 7 occurrences approximately 3 miles northwest; 8 occurrences approximately 4.5 miles northwest. Although numerous occurrences were found in the project vicinity, the project is fully developed and does not contain habitat consistent with other occurrences in the area. Therefore, it is presumed that burrowing owl is absent from the site.
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	— MBTA	ST FGC	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable foraging or nesting habitat to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Charadrius nivosus nivosus western snowy plover	FT MBTA	SSC	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable nesting habitat to support this species. There are two occurrences of this species recorded in 2017 and 2009, between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description[3]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA/FGC[2]		
Circus hudsonius northern harrier	—	SSC	Coastal salt and freshwater marsh. Nest and forage in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain cienagas. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable foraging or nesting habitat to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Coccyzus americanus western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT MSHCP MBTA	SE	Inhabits wooded riparian habitats with dense cover and water nearby, including woodlands with low, scrubby, vegetation, overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland and dense thickets along streams and marshes. Nests are often placed in willows along streams and rivers, with nearby cottonwoods serving as foraging sites.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable riparian habitat to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 1899 and has since been extirpated. Due to the 126 years since the last occurrence was recorded in the project vicinity, it is presumed absent from the project site.
Coturnicops noveboracensis yellow rail	— MBTA	SSC	Occurs in wet meadows, shallow marshes, and agricultural fields with grassy cover or heavy stubbles with fairly short vegetation. Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County. Often nest among sedges of the genus *Carex*.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. There are two occurrences of this species recorded in 2013 and 1895, between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site.
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	— MBTA	FP FGC	Found in rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Requires open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to the isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable nesting or foraging habitat to support this species. There are two occurrences of this species recorded in 2004 and 1971, approximately 4.5 miles of the project site. Lack of suitable habitat on-site precludes presence.
Falco mexicanus prairie falcon	—	WL	Open, dry scrub and grassland terrain. Breeding sites located on cliffs.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable foraging or nesting habitat to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon	FD MBTA	SD FP FGC	Occurs near bodies of water, including wetlands, lakes, and rivers, in open areas with cliffs, ledges, and canyons nearby for cover and nesting. They will also nest on banks, dunes, and mounds. Their nests are a scrape on a depression or ledge on an open site. They will nest on human-made structures, and occasionally uses tree or snag cavities or old nests of other raptors.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable nesting habitat to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Geothlypis trichas sinuosa saltmarsh common yellowthroat	—	SSC	Resident of the San Francisco Bay region, in fresh and saltwater marshes. Requires thick, continuous cover down to water surface for foraging; tall grasses, tule patches, willows for nesting.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable marsh habitat to support this species. There is four occurrences of this species recorded in the project vicinity, the most recent in 1999 and has since been extirpated. Due to the 26 years since the last occurrence was recorded in the project vicinity, it is presumed absent from the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description[3]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA/FGC[2]		
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	MBTA	ST FP FGC	Occurs and nests in freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable nesting or marsh habitat to support this species. There are four occurrences of this species recorded in the project vicinity, the most recent in 2016; one occurrence approximately 3 miles northwest, and three occurrences between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site.
Melospiza melodia pusillula Alameda song sparrow	—	SSC	Resident of salt marshes bordering south arm of San Francisco Bay. Inhabits Salicornia marshes; nests low in Grindelia bushes (high enough to escape high tides) and in Salicornia.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable nesting or marsh habitat to support this species. There are three occurrences of this species recorded in the project vicinity, the most recent in 2004; one occurrence approximately 3.4 miles northwest, and two occurrences between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site.
Rallus obsoletus obsoletus California Ridgway's rail	FE	FP	Salt water and brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Associated with abundant growths of pickleweed, but feeds away from cover on invertebrates from mud-bottomed sloughs	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. There is four occurrences of this species recorded in the project vicinity, both in 1975. Due to the 50 years since the last occurrence was recorded in the project vicinity, it is presumed absent from the project site.
Riparia riparia bank swallow	—	ST	Riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole. Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Rynchops niger black skimmer	—	SSC	Nests on gravel bars, low islets, and sandy beaches, in unvegetated sites. Nesting colonies usually less than 200 pairs.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Sternula antillarum browni California least tern	FE	FP SE	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Invertebrates				
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	—	SC	Occurs in grassland and scrubland habitats. Nests in abandoned rodent burrows. Food plant genera include *Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia,* and *Eriogonum*.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable host plants or habitat to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 1903. Due to the 122 years since the last occurrence was recorded in the project vicinity, it is presumed absent from the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description[3]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA/FGC[2]		
Bombus occidentalis western bumble bee	—	SC	Formerly found in large parts of California but has been reduced in abundance and is now mostly restricted to high meadows or coastal environments. Species requires floral resources, and undisturbed nest and overwintering sites	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable host plants or habitat to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 1979. Due to the 46 years since the last occurrence was recorded in the project vicinity, it is presumed absent from the project site.
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	FC	—	Closed-cone coniferous forest. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby. Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable overwintering habitat or host plants to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Euphydryas editha bayensis Bay checkerspot butterfly	FT	—	Restricted to native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. *Plantago erecta* is the primary host plant; *Orthocarpus densiflorus* and *O. purpurscens* are the secondary host plants.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or host plants to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Lepidurus packardi vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE	—	Inhabits vernal pools and swales in the Sacramento Valley containing clear to highly turbid water. Pools commonly found in grass-bottomed swales of unplowed grasslands. Some pools are mud-bottomed and highly turbid.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable vernal pool habitat to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 2004, between 5 miles and 10 miles of the project site.
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	—	SSC	Found in deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures and include trees and buildings. Species is very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable roosting habitat to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	—	SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in areas associated with mixed conifer forest, desert scrub, or pine forest habitat. Roosts in caves, mines, and buildings. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable roosting habitat to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 1939. Due to the 86 years since the last occurrence was recorded in the project vicinity, it is presumed absent from the project site.
Neotoma fuscipes annectens San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	—	SSC	Forest habitats of moderate canopy & moderate to dense understory. May prefer chaparral & redwood habitats. Constructs nests of shredded grass, leaves & other material. May be limited by availability of nest-building materials.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable nesting habitat to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description[3]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA/FGC[2]		
Reithrodontomys raviventris salt-marsh harvest mouse	—	FP	Only in the saline emergent wetlands of San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. Pickleweed is primary habitat but may occur in other marsh vegetation types and in adjacent upland areas. Does not burrow; builds loosely organized nests. Requires higher areas for flood escape.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. There are five recorded occurrences within 5 miles of the project site, the most recent in 2006; one approximately 3.6 miles northwest, one 4 miles northwest, one occurrence approximately 4.4 miles north, one approximately 4.8 miles west of the project site, and 7 occurrences between 5 and 10 miles of the site. The project site is considered out of dispersal distance for this species and therefore absent from the project site.
Sorex vagrans halicoetes salt-marsh wandering shrew	—	SSC	Salt marsh wandering shrews inhabit a narrow band of Salicornia marsh which is inundated daily by tidal waters. Salt marsh wandering shrews are most frequent in salt marshes that provide dense cover, an abundant source of invertebrates for food, suitable nesting and resting sites, and continuous ground moisture.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable marsh habitat to support this species. There is two occurrences of this species recorded in the project vicinity, the most recent in 1976. Due to the 49 years since the last occurrence was recorded in the project vicinity, it is presumed absent from the project site.
Taxidea taxus American badger	—	SSC	Found in drier open stages of most shrub, forest and herbaceous habitats with friable soils, specifically grassland environments. Natal dens occur on slopes.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat or host plants to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.
Reptiles				
Actinemys marmorata northwestern pond turtle	FC	SSC SNR	Inhabits a variety of aquatic environments, including marshes, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes1. They also utilize nearby sparsely vegetated ground for nesting and moist, shrubby, or forested areas for aestivation and overwintering.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable aquatic or nesting habitat to support this species. There are five recorded occurrences within 5 miles of the project site; one approximately 2.25 miles northwest, one occurrence approximately 3 miles northwest, one 2.8 miles west, one 3 miles west, and one approximately 4.8 miles west of the project site. The project site is considered out of dispersal distance for this species and therefore likely absent from the project site.
Anniella pulchra Northern California legless lizard	—	SSC	Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable soils or habitat to support this species. There is one occurrence of this species recorded in 1949 and has since been extirpated. Due to the 79 years since the last occurrence was recorded in the project vicinity, it is presumed absent from the project site.
Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus Alameda whipsnake	FT	—	Typically found in chaparral and scrub habitats but will also use adjacent grassland, oak savanna and woodland habitats. Specifically, mostly south-facing slopes and ravines, with rock outcrops, deep crevices or abundant rodent burrows, where shrubs form a vegetative mosaic with oak trees and grasses.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. There are no recorded occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description[3]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA/FGC[2]		

Code Designations

[1] Federal Status: 2025 Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing		[2] State Status: 2025 California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing	
ESU	= Evolutionary Significant Unit is a distinctive population.	**SE**	= Listed as endangered under CESA.
FE	= Listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act.	**ST**	= Listed as threatened under CESA.
FT	= Listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act.	**SSC**	= Species of Special Concern as identified by the CDFW.
FC	= Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under the Endangered Species Act.	**FP**	= Listed as fully protected under the Fish and Game Code.
FD	= Delisted in accordance with the Endangered Species Act.	**CFG**	= FGC = protected by Fish and Game Code 3503.5
FPD	= Federally Proposed to be Delisted.	**CR**	= Rare in California.
MBTA	= protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act	**—**	= Not State-listed
—	= Not federally listed		

Notes:

[3] **Habitat Description**: Habitat description adapted from CNDDB or other specified source.

[4] **Potential to Occur and Rationale**: Location of recorded species occurrences determined by geospatial information from BIOS 5 or other specified source.

Sources:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. CNDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx. Accessed March 19, 2025.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 6). Website: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/BIOS. Accessed March 19, 2025.