

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

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APPENDIX

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

Species	Status (Federal/State)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
American badger (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>)	--/SSC	Most abundant in drier, open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats. Need sufficient food and open, uncultivated ground with friable soils to dig burrows. Prey on burrowing rodents.	Unlikely. Suitable open grassland not present.
American peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>)	FD/SD,SFP	Occurs near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other waters on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds, and human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape on a depression or ledge in an open site.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat near water on cliffs, banks, or dunes not present.
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	FD/SE	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within one mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat near water in large old-growth trees not present.
Bank swallow (<i>Riparia riparia</i>)	--/ST	Highly colonial species that nests in alluvial soils along rivers, streams, lakes, and ocean coasts. Nesting colonies only occur in vertical banks or bluffs of friable soils at least one meter tall, suitable for burrowing with some predator deterrence values. Breeding colony present in Salinas River.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat along stream banks not present.
Big-eared kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys venustus elephantinus</i>)	--/SSC	Chaparral-covered slopes of the southern part of the Gabilan Range, in the vicinity of the Pinnacles. Forages under shrubs and in the open. Burrows for cover and for nesting.	Unlikely. Suitable chaparral not present.
Blunt-nosed leopard lizard (<i>Gambelia sila</i>)	FE/SE	Resident of sparsely vegetated alkali and desert scrub habitats, in areas of low topographic relief. Seeks cover in mammal burrows, under shrubs or structures such as fence posts.	Unlikely. Suitable sparsely vegetated alkali and scrub habitat no present.
Burrowing owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	--/SSC	Open, dry, annual or perennial grasslands, desert, or scrubland, with available small mammal burrows.	Unlikely. Cultivated field with tall vegetation not suitable. If left fallow, may provide suitable nesting habitat.
California condor (<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>)	FE/SE	Requires vast expanses of open savannah, grasslands, and foothill chaparral in mountain ranges of moderate altitude. Deep canyons containing clefts in the rocky walls provide nesting sites. Forages up to 100 miles from roost/nest.	Unlikely. Outside of nesting range. Possible during flyovers in search of foraging areas.
California horned lark (<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>)	--/SSC	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County, also within the main part of the San Joaquin Valley and east to the foothills. Prefers short-grass prairie, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	Possible, especially after harvesting. Marginal habitat during growing season. Potential nesting in fallow field.
California red-legged frog (<i>Rana draytonii</i>)	FT/SSC	Rivers, creeks, and stock ponds with pools and overhanging vegetation. Requires dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation, and prefers short riffles and pools with slow-moving, well-oxygenated water. Needs upland habitat to aestivate (remain dormant during dry months) in small mammal burrows, cracks in the soil, or moist leaf litter.	Unlikely. Many barriers between breeding habitat and project site. No small mammal burrows observed.

Appendix C

Species	Status (Federal/State)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
California tiger salamander (<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>)	FT/ST	Grasslands and oak woodlands near seasonal pools and stock ponds in central and coastal California. Needs upland habitat to aestivate (remain dormant during dry months) in small mammal burrows, cracks in the soil, or moist leaf litter. Requires seasonal water sources that persist into late March for breeding habitat.	Unlikely. Many barriers between breeding habitat and project site. No small mammal burrows observed.
Coast horned lizard (<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>)	--/SSC	Arid grassland and scrubland habitats; prefers lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burrowing, and abundant supply of ants and other insects for feeding.	Unlikely. Suitable grassland or scrubland habitat with sandy washes and open areas for sunning not present.
Coast Range newt (<i>Taricha torosa</i>)	--/SSC	Coastal drainages; lives in terrestrial habitats and can migrate over 1 km to breed in ponds, reservoirs, and slow-moving streams.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat over 1Km from site, extensive barriers present.
Cooper's hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>)	--/SSC	Oak or riparian woodlands.	Unlikely. No suitable oak or riparian habitat present.
Crotch bumble bee (<i>Bombus crotchii</i>)	--/SCE	Open grassland and scrub habitats. Require flowering plants and suitable nesting sites. Documented food plants include <i>Asclepias</i> sp., <i>Chaenactis</i> sp., <i>Lupinus</i> sp., <i>Medicago</i> sp., <i>Phacelia</i> sp., and <i>Salvia</i> sp.	Unlikely. Open grassland and shrub habitat with host plants not present.
Foothill yellow-legged frog (<i>Rana boylei</i>)	--/SSC	Partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Requires at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and 15 weeks of available water to attain metamorphosis.	Unlikely. Suitable shaded streams not present.
Giant kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys ingens</i>)	FE/SE	Annual grasslands on the western side of the San Joaquin Valley, marginal habitat in alkali scrub. Needs level terrain and sandy loam soils for burrowing.	Unlikely. Suitable annual grassland not present.
Hoary bat (<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>)	--/SSC	Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding. Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. Feeds primarily on moths. Requires water.	Unlikely. Suitable open habitat with tree cover and water not present.
Least Bell's vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>)	FE/SE	Summer resident of southern and central California in riparian habitats below 2,000 feet in elevation. Often nests in large shrubs, along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways.	Unlikely. Suitable riparian habitat not present.
Long-eared owl (<i>Asio otus</i>)	--/SSC	Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods. Also prefers belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Requires adjacent open land productive with mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.	Unlikely. Suitable riparian habitat with trees not present.
Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>)	--/--	Seacoast, tidal estuaries, open woodlands, savannahs, edges of grassland and deserts, farms and ranches, clumps of trees or windbreaks are required for roosting in open county.	Unlikely. Suitable trees required for roosting not present.
Monarch butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)	--/--	Winter roost sites. Wind protected tree groves (Eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress) with nectar and water sources nearby.	Unlikely. Suitable tree groves not present.

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Monterey dusky-footed woodrat (<i>Neotoma fuscipes luciana</i>)	--/SSC	Forest habitats of moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory. Also, in chaparral habitats. Nests constructed of grass, leaves, sticks, feathers, etc. Population may be limited by availability of nest materials.	Unlikely. Forest and chaparral habitats not present.
Monterey hitch (<i>Lavinia exilicauda</i>)	--/SSC	Found in the Sacramento and San Joaquin drainages; Clear Lake, Lake County; Russian River; Pajaro and Salinas River drainages. Prefers the lower, sandy to muddy, slow-moving stretches of rivers or the quiet pools of creeks, in fairly warm water.	Unlikely. River habitat not present.
Mountain plover (<i>Charadrius montanus</i>)	--/SSC	Short grasslands, freshly plowed fields, newly sprouting grain fields, and sometimes sod farms. Prefers short vegetation, bare ground, and flat topography, such as grazed areas and areas with burrowing rodents.	Unlikely. Suitable short vegetation not present. Vegetation height too tall for these species.
Nelson's (=San Joaquin) antelope squirrel (<i>Ammospermophilus nelsoni</i>)	--/ST	Western San Joaquin Valley from 200-1200 ft elev. On dry, sparsely vegetated loam soils. Dig burrows or use k-rat burrows. Need widely scattered shrubs, forbs and grasses in broken terrain with gullies and washes.	Unlikely. Suitable sparsely vegetation loam soils not present.
Northern California legless lizard (<i>Anniella pulchra</i>)	--/SSC	Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation, moist soils. <i>Anniella pulchra</i> is traditionally split into two subspecies: <i>A. pulchra pulchra</i> (silvery legless lizard) and <i>A. pulchra nigra</i> (black legless lizard), but these subspecies are typically no longer recognized.	Unlikely. Suitable sandy loam soils not present onsite.
Obscure bumble bee (<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>)	--/SCE	Meadows and grasslands with flowering plants. May be found in some natural areas within urban environments. Require flowering plants that bloom and provide adequate nectar and pollen throughout the colony's flight period from as early as February to late November.	Unlikely. Most common foraging plants not found in within the project site.
Pallid bat (<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>)	--/SSC	Deserts, grasslands, scrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures.	Unlikely. Suitable rocky areas for roosting not present.
Pinnacles optioservus riffle beetle (<i>Optioservus canus</i>)	--/--	Aquatic, found on rocks and in gravel of riffles in cool, swift, clear streams.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat not present.
Pinnacles shieldback katydid (<i>Idiostatus kathleenae</i>)	--/--	Only known from Pinnacles National Monument.	Unlikely. Only known from Pinnacles National Monument.
Prairie falcon (<i>Falco mexicanus</i>)	--/SSC	Nesting Habitats. Open terrain, either level or hilly breeding sites located on cliffs. Forages far distances, including to marshlands and ocean shores.	Unlikely. Cliff habitats for nesting not present.
San Joaquin coachwhip (<i>Masticophis flagellum ruddocki</i>)	--/SSC	Open, dry habitats with little or no tree cover. Found in valley grassland and saltbush scrub in the San Joaquin Valley. Requires mammal burrows for refuge and oviposition sites.	Unlikely. Suitable open dry habitats not present due to tall cultivated field crops.
San Joaquin kit fox (<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>)	FE/ST	Annual grasslands or grassy open stages with scattered shrubby vegetation. Needs loose-textured sandy soils for burrowing, and suitable prey base.	Low potential. Marginal suitable habitat within the project area.

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Santa Cruz kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys venustus venustus</i>)	--/--	Silverleaf manzanita mixed chaparral in the Zayante sand hills ecosystem of the Santa Cruz Mountains. Needs soft, well-drained sand.	Unlikely. Outside of range. No suitable chaparral habitat present.
Steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>)	FT/--	Coastal stream with clean spawning gravel. Requires cool water and pools. Needs migratory access between natal stream and ocean.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat not present.
Swainson's hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)	--/ST	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas, such as grasslands or agricultural fields supporting rodent populations.	Low potential for foraging. Marginal foraging habitat, but located within the residential portion of Hollister makes foraging very low potential.
Townsend's big-eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)	--/SCT	Inhabits a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	Unlikely. No suitable mesic sites within project area.
Tricolored blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>)	--/SE	Areas adjacent to open water with protected nesting substrate, which typically consists of dense, emergent freshwater marsh vegetation.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat and marsh vegetation not present.
Two-striped garter snake (<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>)	--/SSC	Coastal California from sea level to about 7,000 feet in elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water, often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat not present.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp (<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>)	FT/--	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast Mtns., and South Coast Mtns. in astatic rain-filled pools. Inhabits small, clear-water sandstone depression pools and grass swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	Unlikely. Suitable vernal pool habitat not present.
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp (<i>Lepidurus packardii</i>)	FE/--	Inhabits vernal pools and swales in the Sacramento Valley containing clear to highly turbid water. Pools commonly found in swales of unplowed grasslands.	Unlikely. Suitable vernal pool habitat not present.
Western mastiff bat (<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>)	--/SSC	Many open, semi-arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	Unlikely. Suitable nesting habitat in trees, buildings, and cliff faces not present.
Western pond turtle (<i>Emys marmorata</i>)	--/SSC	Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Needs basking sites (such as rocks or partially submerged logs) and suitable upland habitat for egg-laying (sandy banks or grassy open fields).	Unlikely. Suitable aquatic habitat not present.
Western red bat (<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>)	--/SSC	Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 feet above the ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	Low potential. Marginal habitat in the few ornamental trees on the edge of the project site. Marginal open area for foraging.
Western spadefoot (<i>Spea hammondi</i>)	--/SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands, breeds in winter and spring (January - May) in quiet streams and temporary pools.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not present.

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Western yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)	FC/SE	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	Unlikely. No Suitable riparian forest present.
White-tailed kite (<i>Elanus leucurus</i>)	--/SFP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks, and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodlands. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Unlikely. Suitable nesting habitat in dense tree stands not present. Possible foraging habitat.
Yellow-breasted chat (<i>Icteria virens</i>)	--/SSC	Summer resident. Inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian vegetation consisting of willow, blackberry, and wild grape. Forages and nests within 10 feet off the ground.	Unlikely. Suitable riparian thickets of willows and shrubs not present.
Yuma myotis (<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>)	--/--	Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed. Distribution is closely tied to bodies of water. Maternity colonies in caves, mines, buildings, or crevices.	Unlikely. Suitable forest and woodland habitats for foraging not present. Caves, mines and buildings for nesting not present.

SOURCE: CDFW 2023

NOTE: Status Codes:

Federal (USFWS)

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

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

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

FSC: Species of Special Concern.

FD: Delisted under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

State (CDFW)

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

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

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

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

SSC: Species of Special Concern.

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

SD: Delisted under the California Endangered Species Act.

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

Species	Status (Federal/State/ CNPS)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
Alkali milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Alkaline sites in playas, valley and foothill grassland (on adobe clay), and vernal pools; elevation 1-60m. Blooming Period: March - June	Unlikely. Suitable grasslands and vernal pools not present.
Carmel Valley malacothrix (<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> var. <i>arachnoidea</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral (rocky); elevation 25-335m. Blooming Period: March - December	Unlikely. Suitable chaparral habitat not present.
Chaparral harebell (<i>Campanula exigua</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral (rocky, usually serpentine); elevation 275-1250m. Blooming Period: May - June	Unlikely. Suitable chaparral habitat not present.
Chaparral ragwort (<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>)	--/--/2B.2	Cismontane woodland and coastal scrub. Prefers drying alkaline flats; elevation 20-575m. Blooming Period: January - April	Unlikely. Suitable woodland and coastal scrub habitat not present.
Diablo Range hare-leaf (<i>Lagophylla diabolensis</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Clay. 365-1070 m. Blooming Period: April - July	Unlikely. Suitable woodland or grassland not present.
Fragrant fritillary (<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and coastal prairie. Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually clay in grassland; elevation 3-410m. Blooming Period: February - April	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not present. Disturbed site.
Gabilan Mountains manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos gabrielensis</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, granitic substrates; elevation 300-700m. Blooming Period: March	Unlikely. Suitable woodland habitat on granitic substrates not present.
Hairless popcorn flower (<i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i>)	--/--/1A	Meadows and seeps (alkaline), marshes and swamps (coastal salt); elevation 15-180m. Blooming Period: March - May	Unlikely. Suitable meadow seeps, marsh, and swamp habitat not present.
Hall's tarplant (<i>Deinandra halliana</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Variety of substrates, including clay, sand, and alkaline soils; elevation 300-950m. Blooming Period: April - May	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not present. Disturbed site.
Hernandez spineflower (<i>Chorizanthe biloba</i> var. <i>immemora</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Usually serpentinite, sometimes clay. 425-1115 m. Blooming Period: May - September	Unlikely. Suitable woodland habitat on serpentinite substrate not present.
Hooked popcorn flower (<i>Plagiobothrys uncinatus</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral (sandy), cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; elevation 300-730m. Blooming Period: April - May	Unlikely. Suitable sandy, woodland or grassland habitat not present. Disturbed site.
Hoover's button-celery (<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Vernal pools. Alkaline depressions, roadside ditches, and other wet places near the coast; elevation 5-45m. Blooming Period: July	Unlikely. Suitable vernal pool habitat not present.
Hospital Canyon larkspur (<i>Delphinium californicum</i> ssp. <i>interius</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland and chaparral, in wet, boggy meadows, openings in chaparral, and in canyons; elevation 225-1060m. Blooming Period: April - June	Unlikely. Suitable woodland, chaparral, or boggy meadow habitat not present.
Indian Valley bush-mallow (<i>Malacothamnus aboriginum</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral and cismontane woodland; rocky, often burned areas. Prefers granitic outcrops and sandy bare soil; elevation 150-1700m. Blooming Period: April - October	Unlikely. Suitable chaparral or woodland habitat in recent burns not present.

Appendix C

Species	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
Jepson's milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus rattanii</i> var. <i>jepsonianus</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, chaparral. Commonly on serpentine in grassland or openings in chaparral. 175-1005 m. Blooming Period: March – June.	Unlikely. Suitable serpentine substrate in woodland or grassland habitat not present. Disturbed site.
Lost Hills crownscale (<i>Atriplex vallicola</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. In powdery, alkaline soils that are vernal moist with <i>Frankenia</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> spp. and <i>Distichlis</i> ; elevation 0-605m. Blooming Period: April – August.	Unlikely. Suitable scrub, grassland or vernal pool habitat not present. Disturbed site.
Marsh sandwort (<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>)	FE/SE/1B.1	Sandy openings in freshwater or brackish marshes and swamps; elevation 3-170m. Blooming Period: May – August.	Unlikely. Suitable marsh or swamp habitat not present.
Mt. Diablo phacelia (<i>Phacelia phacelioides</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Rocky sites in chaparral and cismontane woodland; elevation 500-1370m. Blooming Period: April – May.	Unlikely. Suitable rocky sites in chaparral or woodland habitat not present.
Munz's tidy-tips (<i>Layia munzii</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Hillsides, in white-grey alkaline clay soils, w/grasses and chenopod scrub associates. 45-765 m. Blooming Period: March – April.	Unlikely. Suitable scrub or grassland habitat not present. Disturbed site.
Pajaro manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos pajaroensis</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Sandy soils in chaparral habitat; evergreen; elevation 30-760m. Blooming Period: December – March.	Unlikely. Suitable chaparral habitat not present.
Pale-yellow layia (<i>Layia heterotricha</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland / alkaline or clay; elevation 300-1600m. Blooming Period: March – June.	Unlikely. Suitable woodland or grassland habitat not present. Disturbed site.
Panoche navarretia (<i>Navarretia panochensis</i>)	--/--/1B.3	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Clay, often gravelly. 330-860 m. Blooming Period: April – June.	Unlikely. Suitable scrub or grassland habitat not present. Disturbed site.
Panoche pepper-grass (<i>Lepidium jaredii</i> ssp. <i>album</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland. White or grey clay lenses on steep slopes; incidental in alluvial fans and washes. Clay and gypsum-rich soils. 65-1005 m. Blooming Period: Feb – June.	Unlikely. Suitable grassland habitat on steep slopes, alluvial fans or washes not present. Disturbed site.
Pinnacles buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum nortonii</i>)	--/--/1B.3	Sandy sites in chaparral and valley and foothill grassland, often on recent burns; elevation 300-975m. Blooming Period: May – June.	Unlikely. Suitable sandy substrate in chaparral and grassland habitat not present.
Prostrate vernal pool navarretia (<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Alkaline soils in grassland, or in vernal pools; elevation 15-700m. Blooming Period: April – July.	Unlikely. Suitable vernal pool habitat not present.
Rayless layia (<i>Layia discoidea</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. On serpentine alluvium and serpentine talus. 790-1585 m. Blooming Period: March.	Unlikely. Suitable serpentine substrate in chaparral or woodland/forest habitat not present.
Recurved larkspur (<i>Delphinium recurvatum</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Alkaline sites in chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland; elevation 3-750m. Blooming Period: March – May.	Unlikely. Suitable alkaline sites in woodland or grassland habitat not present. Disturbed site.

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Robbins' nemacladus (<i>Nemacladus secundiflorus</i> var. <i>robbinsii</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Dry, sandy or gravelly slopes. Openings. 360-1710 m. Blooming Period: April - June.	Unlikely. Suitable dry, sandy, gravelly openings in chaparral or grassland habitat not present.
Saline clover (<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Prefers wet, alkaline sites; elevation 0-300m. Blooming Period: April - June.	Unlikely. Suitable marsh, swamp or vernal pools within grassland habitats not present.
San Benito evening-primrose (<i>Camissonia benitensis</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. On gravelly serpentine alluvial terraces. 485-1435 m. Blooming Period: April - June.	Unlikely. Suitable gravelly serpentine alluvial terraces not present.
San Benito fritillary (<i>Fritillaria viridea</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Serpentine slopes. Sometimes on rocky streambanks. 365-1360 m. Blooming Period: March - May.	Unlikely. Suitable serpentine slopes or rocky streambanks not present.
San Benito pentachaeta (<i>Pentachaeta exilis</i> ssp. <i>aeolica</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Grassy areas; elevation 635-855m. Blooming Period: April - May	Unlikely. Suitable grassy areas in woodland or grassland habitat not present. Disturbed/cultivated site.
San Benito onion (<i>Allium howellii</i> var. <i>sanbenitense</i>)	--/--/1B.3	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Openings. Clay, often steep slopes. 390-1270 m. Blooming Period: April - June.	Unlikely. Suitable steep slopes in grassland or chaparral habitats not present..
San Francisco popcornflower (<i>Plagiobothrys diffusus</i>)	--/SE/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, and coastal prairie. Historically from grassy slopes with marine influence; elevation 60-485m. Blooming Period: March - June.	Unlikely. Suitable sloping habitat in grassland or coastal prairie not present.
San Joaquin spearscale (<i>Atriplex joaquinana</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Alkaline sites in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, and valley and foothill grassland; elevation 1-320m. Blooming Period: April - October	Unlikely. Suitable alkaline sites in meadows, seeps, or grasslands not present.
San Joaquin wooly-threads (<i>Monolopia congdonii</i>)	FE/--/1B.2	Chenopod scrub and valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline or loamy plains, sandy soils, often with grasses and within chenopod scrub; elevation 60-800m. Blooming Period: February - May	Unlikely. Suitable scrub or grassland habitat not present. Disturbed/cultivated site.
Santa Lucia dwarf rush (<i>Juncus luciensis</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Vernal pools, meadows and seeps, lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral, Great Basin scrub. Vernal pools, ephemeral drainages, wet meadow habitats and streamsides. 280-2035 m. Blooming Period: April - July.	Unlikely. Suitable vernal pool, meadows, or seeps in forest, scrub or chaparral habitat not present.
Shining navarretia (<i>Navarretia nigelliformis</i> ssp. <i>radians</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools; elevation 200-1000m. Blooming Period: May - July.	Unlikely. Suitable woodland or grassland habitat not present. Disturbed/cultivated site.
Showy golden madia (<i>Madia radiata</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, and chenopod scrub. Mostly on adobe clay in grassland or among shrubs; elevation 25-1125m. Blooming Period: March - May.	Unlikely. Suitable grassland, woodland, or scrub habitat not present. Disturbed/cultivated site.

Appendix C

Species	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
talus fritillary (<i>Fritillaria falcata</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Mostly on serpentine talus, but occasionally found on granitics. 425-1435 m. Blooming Period: March - May.	Unlikely. Suitable chaparral, woodland or forest habitat not present. Suitable serpentine or granitic substrate not present.
Western Heermann's buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum heermanni</i> var. <i>occidentale</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Openings in cismontane woodland, often on serpentine alluvium or on roadsides; rarely on clay or shale slopes; elevation 410-805m. Blooming Period: July – October.	Unlikely. Suitable woodland habitat on serpentine alluvium or roadsides not present.

SOURCE: CDFW 2023, CNPS 2023

NOTE: Status Codes:

Federal (USFWS)

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

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

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

FSC: Species of Special Concern.

FD: Delisted under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

State (CDFW)

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

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

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

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

SSC: Species of Special Concern.

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

SD: Delisted under the California Endangered Species Act.

CNPS Rare Plant Ranks and Threat Code Extensions

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

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

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

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

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