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## APPENDIX C

# Species Occurrence Potential Determination

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## Species Occurrence Potential: Special-Status Plants

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		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
							Elevation Range	General Distribution	
<b>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</b>									
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>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 Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: June to October	3 - 115	No	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Berberis nevinii</i> (= <i>Mahonia nevinii</i> )	Nevin's barberry	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1.		Lifeform: perennial evergreen shrub Habitats: two habitat types: alluvial scrub community, chaparral community Soils: alluvial scrub community it grows on sandy and gravelly substrates along the margins of dry washes, chaparral community, it grows on steep, north-facing slopes with coarse soils and rocky slopes Bloom Period: February to June	229 - 2,706	No	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of 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 Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: May to November	0 - 98	No	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is inside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Eryngium aristatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	FE, SE, S1, 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	No	Yes	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the elevation range of 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 Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: April to October	16 - 1,082	No	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> (= <i>Orcuttia californica</i> var. <i>californica</i> )	California Orcutt grass	FE, SE, S1, CRPR: 1B.1		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: Vernal pools Soils: Clay soils Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: April to August	49 - 2,165	No	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<b>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.</b>									
<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	262 - 5,248	No	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>	aphanisma	S2, CRPR 2B.2		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub Soils: sandy soils Bloom Period: February to June	3 - 1,000	No	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i>	Horn's milk-vetch	CRPR 1B.1		Lifeform: annual herb Habitat: meadows and seeps, playas; also lake margins and alkaline areas. Bloom period: May - October	195 - 2,790	No	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Coulter's saltbush	S1S2, 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	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat such as coastal scrub or grassland to support this species.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	South Coast saltscale	S2, 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	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>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 alkali scrub components of alkali vernal plains Bloom Period: April to October	33 - 656	No	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of 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 Bloom Period: May to July	344 - 2,804	No	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> (= <i>Hemizonia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> )	southern tarplant	CRPR: 1B.1		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: margins of marshes and swamps, and in vernal mesic sites within valley and foothill grasslands and vernal pools Bloom Period: May to November	0 - 1,574	No	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	CRPR: 1B.2		Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: barrens, rocky places, and ridgelines as well as thinly vegetated openings in chaparral, valley and foothill grasslands, and coastal sage scrub Soils: clay soils, heavy soils, often clay Bloom Period: April to July	49 - 2,591	No	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is inside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Euphorbia misera</i>	cliff spurge	CRPR: 2B.2		Lifeform: perennial shrub Habitats: Mojavean desert scrub, coastal bluff scrub, and coastal scrub Soils: rocky sites Bloom Period: December to October	33 - 1,640	Yes	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.

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		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
							Elevation Range	General Distribution	
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Los Angeles sunflower	CRPR: 1A		Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: coastal salt and freshwater marshes and swamps Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: August to October	33 - 5,000	No	No	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> (= <i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i> )	mesa horkelia	CRPR: 1B.1		Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: maritime chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodlands Soils: sandy or gravelly sites Bloom Period: February to September	230 - 2,657	Yes	No	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	decumbent goldenbush	S2, CRPR 1B.2		Lifeform: perennial shrub Habitats: Coastal scrub, chaparral. Often in disturbed sites. Soils: sandy soils Bloom Period: April to November	35 - 820	No	No	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	S2, CRPR 1B.1		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools, playas, sinks, and grasslands. Soils: Usually found on alkaline soils. Bloom Period: February to June	3 - 4,002	No	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper grass	S3, CRPR 4.3	-	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: chaparral and coastal sage scrub; shrubland. Soils: dry soils Bloom Period: January to July	3 - 2,903	Yes	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i>	mud nama	S1S2, CRPR 2B.2	-	Lifeform: annual/perennial herb Habitats: Marshes and swamps (lake shores, river banks, intermittently wet areas). Bloom Period: January to July	15 - 1,640	No	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia (=prostrate navarretia)	S2, CRPR 1B.2		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands (alkaline washes), meadows and seeps, and vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Soils: alkaline soils Bloom Period: April to July	10 - 3,970	No	No	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	coast woolly-heads	S2, CRPR 1B.2	-	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal dunes Bloom Period: April to September	0 - 328	No	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's star phacelia	S1, CRPR 1B.1		Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: open areas in coastal dunes and coastal scrub Bloom Period: March to June	3 - 1,312	No	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's scrub oak	S3, CRPR 1B.1		Lifeform: perennial evergreen shrub Habitats: closed-cone coniferous forests, chaparral, and coastal scrub Soils: Generally on sandy soils near the coast; sometimes on clay loam Bloom Period: February to August	49 - 1,312	No	No	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<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	No	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	chaparral ragwort (=rayless ragwort)	S2, CRPR 2B.2	-	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; sometimes on drying alkaline flats. Bloom Period: January to April (May)	49 - 2,624	No	No	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom (=mountain sidalcea)	S2, CRPR 2B.2		Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: Playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, alkali springs and marshes, mesic sites. Bloom Period: March to June	49 - 5,018	No	No	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Suaeda estrova</i>	estuary seablite	S2, 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	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.
<i>Symphoricarum defoliatum</i> (= <i>Aster bernardinus</i> )	San Bernardino aster	CRPR: 1B.2		Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and vernal mesic valley and foothill grasslands Soils: moist fine alluvial soils Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: July to November	7 - 6,691	No	No	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for, and is outside of the general distribution of this species.

**Legend and Notes**

**Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes:**

- FE = federally listed as endangered: any species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
- FT = federally listed as threatened: any species of plant or animal that is considered likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future.

**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).

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		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
							Elevation Range	General Distribution	

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

• **CRPR: 1A** = California Rare Plant Rank 1A - plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere: the plants with a CRPA of 1A are presumed extirpated because they have not been seen or collected in the wild in California for many years. This rank includes plants that are both presumed extinct as well as those plants which are presumed extirpated in California. All of the plants constituting CRPR 1A meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. Should these taxa be rediscovered, it is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.

• **CRPR 1B** = California Rare Plant Rank 1B - plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere: plants with a CRPR of 1B are rare throughout their range with the majority of them endemic to California. Most of the plants that are ranked 1B have declined significantly over the last century. All of the plants constituting CRPR 1B meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. It is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.

• **CRPR 2A** = California Rare Plant Rank 2A - plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere: the plant taxa of CRPR 2A are presumed extirpated because they have not been observed or documented in California for many years. This list includes only those plant taxa that are presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere in their range. All of the plants on List 2A meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. Should these taxa be rediscovered, it is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.

• **CRPR 2B** = California Rare Plant Rank 2B - plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere: except for being common beyond the boundaries of California, plants with a CRPR of 2B would have been ranked 1B. From the federal perspective, plants common in other states or countries are not eligible for consideration under the provisions of the ESA. All of the plants constituting CRPR 2B meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. It is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.

• **CRPR 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)

**Glossary:**

- **ND** = no designation
- **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.
- **Hemiparasitic:** plants that are connected to host plants and derive energy, water, and minerals from them, but also maintain their own functional root systems or photosynthetic surfaces.
- **Parasitic:** plants that are connected to host plants and rely solely on them for energy, water, and nutritional requirements.
- **Carnivorous:** plants that trap insects and other small animals and derive nourishment from them.
- **Herbs:** plants that are herbaceous and lack above-ground woody tissue.
- **Bulbiferous herb:** plants that have fleshy underground storage organs typically derived from scale leaves (this category includes corniferous and other similar plants in which storage organs have other origins).
- **Rhizomatous herb:** plants that have underground stems (rhizomes), typically bearing shoots which develop into new plants.
- **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.
- **Leaf succulents:** succulents with thick, fleshy leaves.
- **Stem succulents:** succulents with thick, fleshy stems and reduced or absent leaves.
- **Trees:** larger woody perennials that retain all of their above-ground wood tissue and are typically single-stemmed.
- **Vines:** twining woody perennials requiring external support for growth.
- **Mosses:** small green plants (one of three groups of bryophytes) with structures that resemble miniature leaves and stems. The leaves generally have a midrib called a costa. The sporophyte (the spore-bearing structure) is persistent for weeks.
- **Liverworts:** small green plants (one of three groups of bryophytes). There are both leafy and thalloid types - leafy liverworts lack a midrib on the leaves, while thalloid liverworts have no leaves. The sporophyte is short-lived

**Notes:**

The BSA contains approximate elevations of 23 to 31 feet.

The BSA encompasses a former alluvial plain that is now an urbanized area in which land cover consists primarily of impermeable surfaces.

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.

**Resources**

- The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, second edition (Baldwin et al., 2012);
- The Status of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants and Animals of California, 2000-2004 (CDFG, 2005);
- CNDDDB;
- Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (CDFW, 2025);
- State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California (CDFW, 2016);
- CNPS website);
- Floras.org website);
- NatureServe Explorer website);
- UltraSystems in-house records.

## Species Occurrence Potential: Special-Status Animals

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 Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
<b>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.</b>							
<b>Listed Invertebrates</b>							
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch's bumble bee	SCE, S2		Habitats: grasslands and shrublands. Hotter and drier environment than other bumblebee species. Prefers millweeds, 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	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable grasslands and shrublands habitat to support this species.
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	San Diego fairy shrimp	FE, S1		Habitats: small, shallow vernal pools, which range in depth from 2 to 12 inches and in water temperature from 10 to 20 degrees Celsius, ditches and road cuts	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable vernal pool or vernal pool like aquatic environments to support this species.
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside fairy shrimp	FE, S2		Habitats: deep, long-lived, cool lowland vernal pools, vernal pool like ephemeral ponds, and stock ponds that retain water, minimum depth of 30 cm at maximum filing and the water is usually moderately turbid, seasonal grasslands. Characteristics: Hatch in warm water later in the season.	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable vernal pool or vernal pool like aquatic environments to support this species.
<b>Listed Fish</b>							
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 10	steelhead – southern California DPS	FE, SCE		Habitats: cool, clear, well-oxygenated streams Characteristics: higher-elevation headwaters are primary spawning and rearing areas	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic habitats to support this fish.
<b>Listed Reptiles</b>							
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	green turtle (=green sea turtle)	FT		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 Characteristics: nesting occurs on high energy beaches with deep sand	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic habitats and breeding sandy habitats to support this turtle.
<b>Listed Birds</b>							
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	ST, Season of Concern: nesting colony	SSC, BCC	Habitats: fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails ( <i>Typha</i> sp.) or tules, natural grassland, woodland, or agricultural cropland Characteristics: species is not migratory, but is nomadic and highly colonial	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic habitats to support this turtle.
<i>Athene cucularia</i>	burrowing owl	SCT: Season of Concern: burrowing sites and some wintering sites.	BCC	Habitats: open, dry, flat ground or low rolling hills with sparse vegetation and available burrows; may be found in desert, rural, urban, and suburban habitats Characteristics: prefer to use existing burrows dug by small mammals (e.g., gophers), but will also dig their own burrows in suitably soft soils.	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable desert habitats to support this species.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	ST; S4; Season of Concern: nesting		Habitats: large, open areas with abundant prey in association with suitable nest trees, native grasslands or lightly grazed pastures and croplands, open deserts, sparse shrub lands Characteristics: nest in juniper trees of juniper-sage flats not near riparian zones	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable breeding tree habitats or foraging native grasslands, grazed pastures, croplands, open deserts, or sparse shrubland habitats to support this species.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT, SE; S1		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	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging dense, wide riparian blocks with aquatic habitats to support this species. Cuckoos generally arrive in California during June, though there are a few early records for May. Fall migration begins in early August and most cuckoos have departed California by mid-September.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	fully protected, Season of Concern: nesting		Habitats: undisturbed, open grasslands, meadows, emergent wetlands, farmlands, crops, pastures, and other cultivated habitats Characteristics: adjacent to their nesting woodland must be open foraging grasslands	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable grassland habitats to support this species.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	ST, fully protected,	BCC	Habitats: high coastal marshes to freshwater marshes along the lower Colorado River, pickleweed, bulrushes, and matted salt grass ( <i>Distichlis spicata</i> ) and other marsh vegetation Characteristics: they use areas of shallow water with relatively stable water levels and flat shoreline	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable breeding coastal salt marsh or freshwater marsh habitats and aquatic mudflat foraging habitats to support this species.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Belding's savannah sparrow	SE,	BCC	Habitats: mud flats, shorelines, and rock jetties Characteristics: associated with coastal salt marshes in the upper intertidal marsh zone	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging coastal salt marsh habitats to support this species.
<i>Poliopitila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT; S2	SSC	Habitats: small, non-migratory, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub, small, non-migratory, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging coastal sage scrub habitats to support this species.
<i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i> (=Rallus longirostris levipes)	light-footed rail (=light-footed clapper rail)	FE, SE, fully protected		Habitats: coastal southern California, freshwater marshes, although this is not common Characteristics: require shallow water and mudflats for foraging	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable breeding coastal salt marsh or freshwater marsh habitats and aquatic mudflat foraging habitats to support this species.
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	bank swallow	ST; S3; Season of Concern: nesting		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	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitats with vertical banks consisting of fine-texture soils to support breeding bank swallows.
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> (=Sternula antillarum browni)	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 Characteristics: near estuaries, bays, or harbors where small fish are abundant	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> 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; S3; Season of Concern: nesting		Habitats: dry, intermittent streams, on the desert slopes mesquite (Prosopis 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	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging riparian and aquatic habitats to support this species. From their wintering ground in southern Baja California, Mexico, LBVs migrate between mid-March and early April to southern California, where they remain until July or August.
<b>Listed Mammals</b>							
<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 Soil: fine-grained, sand soil and alluvial sands near the ocean	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable coastal habitats to support this species.
<b>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</b>							
<b>Sensitive Invertebrates</b>							

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 Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
<i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i>	American bumble bee	S2	Special Animals List;	Habitats: open farmlands and fields where it nests on the surface of the ground, among long grass, but occasionally underground; males congregate outside nest entrances in search of mates	No	No	<b>Moderate potential to occur.</b> Flowering milkweed may be grown in residential areas within the BSA and could attract this species to forage, however, there are no dense groves of trees such as eucalyptus groves within the BSA. Thus, this species is not expected to overwinter within the BSA. There were three reported occurrences within a mile of the BSA in the last 11 years (CNDDB, 2025). The species is not expected to occur within the project site because the project site lacks foraging vegetation and undisturbed soils with burrows in which this species could nest.
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i> (=Pacific hairy-necked tiger beetle)	sandy beach tiger beetle (=Pacific hairy-necked tiger beetle)		Special Animals List	Habitats: found in moist sand near the ocean, for example in swales behind dunes or upper beaches beyond normal high tides	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable coastal habitats to support this species.
<i>Cicindela latesignata</i>	western beach tiger beetle	G2G3, S1	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	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable marsh habitats 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.	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat to support this species such as tidal salt marshes.
<i>Coelus globosus</i>	globose dune beetle		Special Animals List	Habitats: foredunes and sand hummocks immediately bordering the coast from Bodega Bay Head to Ensenada, Baja California, and all of the Channel Islands except San Clemente Island	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitat to support this species such as foredunes and sand hummocks.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> pop. 1	monarch butterfly	FPT, S2, California overwintering population,		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	No	<b>Low potential to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable habitats to support this species such as tree groves. It may come to the BSA for foraging.
<i>Glyptostoma gabrielse</i>	San Gabriel chestnut	S3	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	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA lacks semi-arid country habitats including salt marshes, tidal flats, and beaches.
<i>Habroscelimorpha gabpii</i>	western tidal-flat tiger beetle		Special Animals List	Habitats: salty coastal habitats including salt marshes, tidal flats, beaches	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA lacks salty, coastal habitats including salt marshes, tidal flats, and beaches.
<i>Panoquina errans</i>	Wandering skipper	G4, S2,	Special Animals List	Habitats: Wandering skipper occurs in salt marshes in coastal southern California, Baja California and the west coast of Mexico. Soils: This species occurs in soils associated with salt marshes. Characteristics: Caterpillars of this species feed on salt grass ( <i>Distichlis spicata</i> ). Flight period is between June to September in California. Adults feed on flower nectar.	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable salt marsh habitat to support this species.
<i>Trigonoscuta dorothea dorothea</i>	Dorothy's El Segundo dune weevil		Special Animals List	Habitats: sand dunes	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain sand dune habitat to support this species.
<i>Tryonia imitator</i>	mimic tryonia	G2, S2	Special Animals List,	Habitats: freshwater, herbaceous wetlands	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat to support this species such as freshwater wetlands.
<b>Sensitive Amphibians</b>							
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	FPT, S3S4;	SSC	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	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species such as aquatic and vernal pool breeding sites and coastal sage scrub, open chaparral, pine-oak woodlands and grassland habitats, grasslands with vernal pools or mixed grassland/coastal sage scrub areas.
<b>Sensitive Reptiles</b>							
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	southern California legless lizard	S3;	SSC	Habitats: occurs in many habitats with sandy soil. Habitats: coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. Population occurs in Piute and Tehachapi mountains at elevation of 400-900 m in oak woodland and mixed conifer forest	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species such as coastal sand dunes.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> (=Cnemidophorus hyperythra beldingii)	orange-throated whiptail		WL	Habitats: semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, stream sides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral Characteristics: friable soil appears to be a necessary requirement for excavating burrows and hiding eggs	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species such as semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red diamond rattlesnake		SSC	Habitats: arid scrub, coastal chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grassland, cultivated areas (it avoids the mountains above around 4,000 feet), to warm inland mesas and valleys Characteristics: need rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species such as arid scrub, coastal chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grassland, cultivated areas.
<i>Actinemys pallida</i> (=Emys marmorata pallida) (=Actinemys marmorata pallida); = (Clemmys marmorata pallida)	southwestern pond turtle (=southern western pond turtle; = western pond turtle)	FPT; S3; G3G4	SSC;	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.	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species such as aquatic and vernal pool breeding sites and coastal sage scrub, open chaparral, pine-oak woodlands and grassland habitats, grasslands.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> (=Phrynosoma coronatum) (=Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii)	Blainville's horned lizard (=coast horned lizard) (=San Diego horned lizard)	S3;	SSC	Habitats: wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest, habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA lacks suitable foraging and basking scrub and grassland habitats or coastal sage scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland, or coniferous forest.
<b>Sensitive Birds</b>							
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	grasshopper sparrow		SSC, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: California breed (and primarily apparently winter) on slopes and mesas containing grasslands of varying compositions Characteristics: avoid grassland areas with extensive shrub cover and the presence of native grasses is less important than the absence of trees	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA lacks slopes and mesas containing grasslands.
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	ferruginous hawk		WL, BCC	Habitats: in California only as winter visitor or a migrant, in September and depart by mid-April, open terrain, grasslands of plains and foothills, agricultural, and arid areas with an abundance of prey species Characteristics: trees, utility poles, towers, fence posts, rocky outcrops, cliffs, and ground are perching substrates used by ferruginous hawks	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable foraging habitats and prey items to support this species. In addition, the ferruginous hawk does not breed in California.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandieagensis</i>	coastal cactus wren (=San Diego cactus wren)		SSC (San Diego & Orange Counties only), BCC	Habitats: coastal sage scrub plant community in which cacti are prominent Characteristics: usually absent from areas where only low, sprawling cacti grow	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable coastal sage habitats with suitable nesting cactus vegetation to support this species.
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> (=Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus)	western snowy plover - interior population		SSC, BCC	Habitats: coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely-vegetated dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries Characteristics: interior population breeds on barren to sparsely vegetated ground at alkaline or saline lakes, reservoirs, and pond	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable undisturbed breeding habitats or large aquatic feeding grounds to support this species.
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	yellow rail		SSC, BCC	Habitats: large wet meadows or shallow marshes dominated by sedges and grasses Characteristics: nest is shallow cup of sedges and grasses	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not have large wet meadows or shallow marshes.

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 Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark		WL	Habitats: grasslands along the coast and deserts near sea level to alpine dwarf-shrub habitat above treeline Characteristics: mostly eats insects, snails, and spiders during breeding season; adds grass and forb seeds and other plant matter to diet at other seasons. Grasses, shrubs, forbs, rocks, litter, clods of soil, and other surface irregularities provide cover.	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable open habitats to support breeding or foraging California horned larks.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	FDR, State Delisted, S3S4; Season of Concern: nesting	Special Animals List;	Habitats: open habitats, including tundra, marshes, seacoasts, savannahs and high mountains, woodland, forest, wetlands, cities, agricultural areas and coastal habitats Nesting Habitat: Cliffs from 25-1,300 feet high, tall buildings and structures, bridges, churches, and abandoned nest sites of other species such as common raven, bald eagle, red-tailed hawk, cormorants and osprey. Characteristics: riparian areas and coastal and inland wetlands are important habitats year-round, non-breeding seasons	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA lacks open habitats, including tundra, marshes, seacoasts, savannahs and high mountains, woodland, forest, wetlands, agricultural areas and coastal habitats to support this species.
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	S4; Covered Season of Concern: nesting	SSC;	Habitats: dense riparian thickets of willows, vines, and brush associated with streams and other wetland habitats Characteristics: nest is an open cup placed in dense shrubs or thickets within 3 to 8 feet above ground along a stream or river	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging riparian habitats with adequate strata to support breeding yellow-breasted chats. In California, the yellow-breasted chat occur as a migrant and summer resident primarily from late March to late September and breeds from late April through early August.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey		WL, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: rivers, large streams, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bays, estuaries, and surf zones Characteristics: nests are usually within 1.312 feet of fish-producing water	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable adequate large bodies of water with abundant fish for foraging or suitable trees or man-made structures for nest sites.
<i>Bynchops niger</i>	black skimmer		SSC, BCC, Season of Concern: nesting colony	Habitats: gravel bars, low islets, and sandy beaches, in unvegetated sites Characteristics: eggs are laid in hollows or sand scrapes above high water	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable undisturbed gravelly or sandy breeding habitats or large aquatic/pelagic feeding grounds to support this species.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> (= <i>Dendroica petechia</i> )	yellow warbler		SSC, BCC, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: deciduous trees of the riparian woodland from coastal desert woodlands to the Sierra Nevada - willows ( <i>Salix</i> sp.), cottonwoods ( <i>Populus</i> sp.), aspens ( <i>Populus</i> sp.), California sycamores ( <i>Platanus racemosa</i> ), and alders ( <i>Alnus</i> sp.) Characteristics: nests are deep cups, placed in an upright fork in a deciduous sapling or shrub, typically 2 to 16 feet high	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur</b> because BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging riparian, montane chaparral, or mixed conifer habitats to support this species. Yellow warblers occur principally as a migrant and summer resident in California from late March through early October and breeds from April to late July.
<b>Sensitive Mammals</b>							
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	Mexican long-tongued bat		SSC	Habitats: urban areas with abundant flowers and fruit trees, montane woodlands, riparian areas, tropical forests, arid scrubland and deserts with dominant succulents Characteristics: uses caves, mines, and probably buildings as nursery sites	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA is not abundant with flowers and fruit trees, montane woodlands, riparian areas, tropical forests, arid scrubland and deserts with dominant succulents.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	S3S4;	SSC, WBWG,H	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	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable desert habitats to support this species.
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat	S4;	WBWG,M	Habitats: near open grassy areas in coniferous and deciduous forest or near lakes, open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding Characteristics: winter roosts include sides of buildings and tree trunks	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain grassy area habitats to support this species.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	S3;	SSC, WBWG,H	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	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> This species is typically found in open desert regions; the BSA lacks suitable habitat such as desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats.
<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.	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain wetland habitats to support this species.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	S3;	SSC, WBWG,MH	Habitats: rugged, rocky habitats in arid landscapes, located in a variety of plant associations including desert shrub, woodlands, and evergreen forests. This bat roosts mainly in the crevices of cliff rocks although May 28, 2024 roost in buildings, caves, and tree cavities. Characteristics: appears to be associated with lowlands primarily below 5,900 ft in the southwestern U.S.	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain rugged, rocky habitats in arid landscapes to support this species.
<i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i>	southern California saltmarsh shrew		SSC	Habitats: coastal marshes Characteristics: require fairly dense vegetation and woody debris for cover	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA lacks suitable habitat such as dense vegetation and woody debris for cover.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	S3;	SSC	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	No	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain sufficient expansive open areas to support this species.

**Legend and Notes**

**Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes:**

- **FE** = federally listed as endangered: any species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
  - **FT** = federally listed as threatened: any species of plant or animal that is considered likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future.
  - **FC** = federal candidate for listing: candidate species are plants and animals for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their biological status and threats to propose them for listing as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by higher priority listing actions to address species in greater need.
- A proposed regulation has not yet been published in the Federal Register for these species.
- **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.
  - **FPO** = federally proposed for delisting: a species that has been proposed by USFWS or NMFS for delisting (or down listing from endangered to threatened) and the proposed rule to delist has been published in the Federal Register.
  - **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 threatened or 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).
- **SCD** = state candidate for delisting: a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for removal from either the list of endangered species or the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to remove the species to either list.
- **SCE** = state candidate for listing as endangered: a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of endangered species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).
- **SCT** = state candidate for listing as threatened: a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed by publication in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).

**California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Designations:**

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 Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	

- **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 CNDDR, as well as taxa for which mapped data may not yet be incorporated into CNDDR user products.

**United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Designations:**

- **FSC** = federal species of concern: federal species of concern is an informal term. It is not defined in the ESA. The term commonly refers to species that are declining or appear to be in need of conservation.
- **BCC** = bird of conservation concern: a bird of conservation concern is listed in the USFWS 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.

**Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) Designations:**

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

**Resources:**

- **Check-List of North American Birds, 64th supplement (AOU, 2025);** (AOU website <https://checklist.americanornithology.org/>);
- **Amphibian species accounts** (Amphibiaweb website);
- **Special Status Animals in California, Including BLM Designated Sensitive Species (BLM, 2019);**
- **Life History Accounts and Range Maps (CDFG, 1988a and updates; CDFG, 1988b and updates; CDFG, 1988c and updates);** CDFW Website, accessed 2024
- **STATE AND FEDERALLY LISTED ENDANGERED AND THREATENED ANIMALS OF CALIFORNIA (CDFW, 2024)**
- **Atlas of the Biodiversity of California (CDFW Website accessed 2025);**
- **RareFind, CDFW, California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB 2025);**
- **State & Federally Listed Endangered & Threatened Animals of California (CDFW, 2016);**
- **CDFW's California Wildlife Habitat Relationships: Online Life History Accounts and Range Maps; (CDFW <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CWHR/Life-History-and-Range>, accessed 2024)**
- **California Herps website; (californiaherps.com)**
- **NatureServe Explorer website**
- **California Bird Species of Special Concern: A ranked assessment of species, subspecies, and distinct populations of birds of immediate conservation concern in California (Shuford and Gardali, 2008);**
- **The Birds of North America Online (<https://www.audubon.org/bird-guide> accessed 2024);**
- **California Fish Website; (University of California, Davis, 2024)**
- **UltraSystems in-house records.**
- **Audobon.org/field-guide**
- **Animal Diversity Web (animaldiversity.org)**
- **CDFW website (Terrestrial Mammal Species of Special Concern in California, Bolster. B.C., Ed., 1998)**

**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.
- **DPS = distinct population segment:** A DPS, or a distinct population segment, is a vertebrate population or group of populations that is discrete from other populations of the species and significant in relation to the entire species. The ESA provides for listing species, subspecies, or distinct population segments of vertebrate species.
- **ESU = evolutionarily significant unit:** a Pacific salmon population or group of populations that is substantially reproductively isolated from other conspecific populations and that represents an important component of the evolutionary legacy of the species.

- **Elevation** = the BSA contains elevations ranging from approximately 23 to 31 feet above mean sea level (amsl).