

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

C
APPENDIX

Appendix C.1

Table 1 Special-Status Plant Species with the Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Species	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on the 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. No suitable playas, valley and foothill grassland, or vernal pools. Project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
Big-scale balsamroot (<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland, and cismontane woodland; sometimes on serpentine; elevation 35-1000m. Blooming Period: March – June	Unlikely. No suitable valley and foothill grassland or cismontane woodland.
California alkali grass (<i>Puccinellia simplex</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Meadows and seeps, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools. Alkaline, vernal mesic. Sinks, flats, and lake margins; elevation 1-915m. Blooming Period: March - May	Unlikely. No suitable meadows and seeps, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, or vernal pools.
Chaparral harebell (<i>Campanula exigua</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral (rocky, usually serpentine); elevation 275-1250m. Blooming Period: May - June	Unlikely. No suitable chaparral habitat. Project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
Eastwood's goldenbush (<i>Ericameria fasciculata</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral (maritime), coastal dunes, and coastal scrub/sand; elevation 30 - 275 meters. Blooming Period: July - October	Unlikely. No suitable closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, or coastal scrub/sand. Species was not observed during the September 2025 biological survey.
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. No suitable coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, or coastal prairies.
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. No suitable meadows and seeps or marshes and swamps.

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Hall's bush-mallow (<i>Malacothamnus hallii</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, some populations on serpentine; elevation 10-550m. Blooming Period: May - September	Unlikely. No suitable chaparral. Species was not observed during the September 2025 biological survey.
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. No suitable cismontane woodland, chenopod scrub, or valley and foothill grasslands. Project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
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. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 2.3 miles from the project site. No suitable vernal pools within the project site. Project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
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. No suitable cismontane woodland or chaparral. Project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
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. No suitable chaparral or cismontane woodland. Species was not observed during the September 2025 biological survey.
Legenere (<i>Legenere limosa</i>)	--/--/1B.1	In beds of vernal pools; elevation 1-880m. Blooming Period: April - June	Unlikely. No suitable vernal pools.
Loma Prieta hoita (<i>Hoita strobilina</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Wet areas on serpentine substrate in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland; elevation 30-860m. Blooming Period: May - October	Unlikely. No suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, or riparian woodland. Species was not observed during the September 2025 biological survey.
Monterey spineflower (<i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>pungens</i>)	FT/--/1B.2	Sandy openings in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland; elevation 3-450m. Blooming Period: April - June	Unlikely. No suitable maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, or valley and foothill grasslands.

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Most beautiful jewel-flower (<i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>peramoenus</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, and cismontane woodland; serpentine outcrops, on ridges and slopes; elevation 120-730m. Blooming Period: April - June	Unlikely. No suitable chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, or cismontane woodland.
Pajaro manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos pajaroensis</i>)	--/--/1B.1	Sandy soils in chaparral habitat; evergreen; elevation 30-760m. Blooming Period: December - March	Unlikely. No suitable chaparral. Species was not observed during the September 2025 biological survey.
Pink creamsacs (<i>Castilleja rubicundula</i> ssp. <i>rubicundula</i>)	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, meadows and seeps, and valley and foothill grassland. Openings in chaparral or grasslands on serpentine soils; elevation 20-900m. Blooming Period: April - June	Unlikely. No suitable chaparral, meadows and seeps, or valley and foothill grasslands.
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. No suitable chaparral or valley and foothill grassland. Project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
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. No suitable coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, or vernal pool habitats within the project site. One CNDDDB occurrence within 3 miles of the project site from 2014.
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. No suitable marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, or vernal pool habitats within the project site. Three CNDDDB occurrences within 3 miles of the project site within a disked native field and a weedy field. Occurrences were not within actively cultivated agricultural land or ruderal habitats found on site.
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. No suitable valley and foothill grassland or coastal prairie.
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. No suitable alkaline sites in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, or valley and foothill grassland habitats within the project site. There is one

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			occurrence within 3 miles of the project site within an alkaline grassland near a lake from 2013. Species was not observed during the September 2025 biological survey.
Santa Clara Valley dudleya (<i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>setchellii</i>)	FE/-/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, and cismontane woodland. Endemic to serpentine outcrops and on rocks within grassland or woodland in Santa Clara County; elevation 80-335m. Blooming Period: April - June	Unlikely. No suitable valley and foothill grassland or cismontane woodland.
Smooth lessingia (<i>Lessingia micradenia</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>)	-/-/1B.2	Chaparral; endemic to Santa Clara County. Serpentine, often on roadsides; elevation 120-485m. Blooming Period: July - November	Unlikely. No suitable chaparral. Species was not observed during the September 2025 biological survey.
Western Heermann's buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum heermannii</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. No suitable cismontane woodland. Species was not observed during the September 2025 biological survey. Project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
Woodland woollythreads (<i>Monolopia gracilens</i>)	-/-/1B.2	Serpentine, open sites in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland; elevation 100-1200m. Blooming Period: March - July	Unlikely. No suitable broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, or cismontane woodland.

SOURCE: CDFW 2025, CNPS 2025, USFWS 2025

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Potential to Occur

Present: Observed during field surveys, known occurrence of species within the site

High: Known occurrence of species in the vicinity from the CNDDDB or other records; presence of suitable habitat conditions

Moderate: Known occurrence of species in the vicinity from the CNDDDB or other records; presence of marginal habitat conditions

Low: Species known to occur in the vicinity from the CNDDDB or other records; presence of low quality habitat conditions

Unlikely: Species not known to occur in the vicinity from the CNDDDB or other documentation; no suitable habitat is present

Not Present: Species not observed during surveys

Appendix C.2

Table 1 Special-Status Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Species	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on the 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. The only CNDDDB occurrence within the project vicinity is approximately 2.27 miles from the project site is from 2019. No suitable friable soil because the site is mostly tilled agricultural land and compacted dirt roads.
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. No suitable large trees with open branches for nesting.
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. No suitable vertical banks or bluffs of friable soil for nesting. No occurrences within the project vicinity.
Bay checkerspot butterfly (<i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i>)	FT/--	Restricted to native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. <i>Plantago erecta</i> is the primary host plant; <i>Castilleja densiflora</i> and <i>C. exserta</i> are secondary host plants.	Unlikely. No suitable native grasslands. No occurrences within the project vicinity.
Burrowing owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	--/SSC	Open, dry, annual or perennial grasslands, desert, or scrubland, with available small mammal burrows.	Moderate. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 0.14 miles from the project site from 2009 within annual grassland. There are 7 occurrences within 3 miles of the project site. Few small mammal burrows occur in suitable habitat within the project site; however annual grassland habitat

Species	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
			exists directly adjacent to the project site that could provide suitable habitat for this species.
California condor (<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>)	FE/SE &FP	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. No suitable open savannah, grasslands, foothill chaparral in mountain ranges with deep canyons.
California horned lark (<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>)	--/SWL	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.	Unlikely. No suitable short-grass prairie, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, or alkali flats. No occurrences within the project vicinity.
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.	Very Low. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 0.4 miles from the project site from 1990 within a freshwater marsh. There is only one other CNDDDB occurrence within 3 miles of the project vicinity. Minimal suitable upland habitat is present within the project site, however given the project's proximity to occurrence data, an individual could pass through the 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. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 2.4 miles from the project site from 1992 within cattle ponds. This CNDDDB occurrence is outside of the known dispersal distance for this species.
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. No suitable arid grassland or scrubland. No occurrences within the project vicinity.
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. No suitable coastal drainages. No occurrences within the project vicinity.

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Crotch's 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. No suitable grassland or scrub. No occurrences within the project vicinity.
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. No suitable water resources within the project site. No occurrences within the project vicinity.
Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	--/SFP	Rolling foothill mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range. Also uses large trees in open areas.	Unlikely. No suitable cliff-walled canyons for nesting. No occurrences within the project vicinity.
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. No suitable riparian habitat. No occurrences within the project vicinity.
Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>)	--/SWL	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.	Moderate. Farms, ranches, and edges of grassland habitat occur within the project vicinity. An observation of this species was recorded on iNaturalist within one mile of the project site in 2015.
Monarch butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)	FC/--	Winter roost sites. Wind protected tree groves (Eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress) with nectar and water sources nearby.	Unlikely. No suitable wind protected tree groves of Eucalyptus, Monterey pine, or cypress.
Monterey hitch (<i>Lavinia exilicauda harengus</i>)	--/SSC	Inhabits slow warm water, including lakes and quiet stretches of rivers. Sometimes found in cool and clear low-gradient streams, hiding among aquatic vegetation in sandy runs or pools.	Not Present. No suitable water resources 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.	Low. Suitable grassland habitat occurs directly adjacent to the project site.
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. No suitable cliffs for breeding within the project vicinity. No occurrences within the project vicinity.

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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. No suitable valley grassland or saltbush scrub.
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.	Possible. The nearest occurrence is approximately 5.6 mile from the project site from 1971. There are six CNDDDB occurrences within 10 miles of the project site.
Steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>)	FT/SSC	Coastal stream with clean spawning gravel. Requires cool water and pools. Needs migratory access between natal stream and ocean.	Not Present. No suitable water resources within the project site.
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.	Possible. There are two CNDDDB occurrences within 3 miles of the project from 2020 and 2022. Minimal suitable breeding habitat and large trees occur within the project site, but could forage within the agricultural fields on the project site and breed in large trees within the project vicinity. One occurrence on iNaturalist was documented approximately 0.26 miles from the project site in 2024.
Townsend's big-eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)	--/SSC	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.	Low. Suitable habitat not found at the project site. One CNDDDB occurrence approximately 3 miles from the project site from 1946. The project site contains human disturbance in the form of agricultural work. Could potentially roost in barn or house structures within the project site.
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. There are three CNDDDB occurrences within 3 miles of the project site, however no suitable water resources or wetland vegetation is present within the project site for nesting habitat.

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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. No suitable water resources. No occurrences within the project vicinity.
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. No suitable open, semi-arid habitats. No occurrences within the project vicinity.
Western pond turtle (<i>Acitinemys sp.</i>)	FC/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. One occurrence within the project vicinity approximately 0.4 miles from the project site from 2007. Site is frequently disturbed during agricultural activities and minimal suitable upland areas are 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.	Unlikely. Minimal suitable trees in the project vicinity. No occurrences within the project vicinity.
Western spadefoot (<i>Spea hammondi</i>)	FPT/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. No suitable grassland habitat within the project vicinity. No occurrences within the project vicinity.
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.	Low. No suitable rolling foothills, valley margins, or marshes. Species has been observed within the project vicinity on iNaturalist in 2018. Could forage in grasslands adjacent to the project site and nest in trees on the project site.
Yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)	FT/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 habitat. No occurrences within the project vicinity.

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