

**APPENDIX C**  
**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION**

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Description in California	Plant Elevation Range (feet amsl)	BSA Contains Potential Suitable Habitats	BSA is Located Within the Plant Species' Known:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
						Elevation Range (31-43 ft.)	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 designations in addition to their federal or state listing.</b>								
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual/perennial herb Habitats: moist depressions surrounded by coastal scrub chaparral, and valley and foothill grasslands Soils: vernal pools and moist clay depressions in poorly-drained adobe soil grasslands Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: April to June	66 - 2,034	No	Yes	Yes	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i> (= <i>Rorippa gambelii</i> )	Gambel's water cress	FE, ST, CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: freshwater and brackish marshes or swamps and grows on the margins of lakes and slowly flowing streams. During periods of drought, plants can be found growing on mud Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: April to October	16 - 1,082	No	Yes	Yes	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Dudleya stolonifera</i>	Laguna Beach dudleya	FT, ST, CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: perennial stoloniferous herb Habitats: thin, rocky sedimentary soil (some < ½ inch deep) on sandstone cliffs on steep canyon walls, Found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands Bloom Period: May to July	33 - 853	No	Yes	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk-vetch	FE, CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: valley grasslands, coastal sage scrub, and closed-pine cone coniferous forests Soils: recently-burned or disturbed chaparral areas particularly on limestone-derived calcareous soils Bloom Period: January to August	13 - 2,100	No	Yes	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> (= <i>Cordylanthus maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</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	Yes	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	San Fernando Valley spineflower	SE, CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: open areas associated with mixed grasslands, chaparral, and coastal sage scrub communities Soils: sandy and gravelly places associated with sandstone Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes (sometimes) Bloom Period: April to July	492 - 4,002	No	No	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is below the known habitat range of this species.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> (= <i>Orcuttia californica</i> var. <i>californica</i> )	California Orcutt grass	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: terrace pools on marine terraces, volcanic mesa pools, and valley pools Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: April to August	49 - 2,165	No	Yes	Yes	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support 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>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	Yes	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i>	Orcutt's pincushion (=Orcutt's yellow pincushion)	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: sandy sites in coastal bluff scrub and coastal dunes Bloom Period: January to August	0 - 328	No	Yes	Yes	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Los Angeles sunflower	CRPR: 1A	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: coastal salt and freshwater marshes and swamps Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: August to October	33 - 5,000	No	Yes	Yes	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	decumbent goldenbush	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial shrub Habitats: low-lying alkali habitats along the coast and in inland valleys Soils: alkali scrub, alkali playans, vernal pools, and, alkali grasslands Bloom Period: April to November	33 - 443	No	Yes	Yes	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.

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						Elevation Range (31-43 ft.)	General Distribution	
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: openings of cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands Soils: alkaline or clay soils Bloom Period: February to June	3 - 4,002	No	Yes	Yes	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Pentachaeta aurea</i> ssp. <i>allenii</i>	Allen's pentachaeta	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: valley and foothill grasslands, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, riparian woodlands, coastal sage scrub, and lower montane coniferous forests Soils: dry, open or grassy areas and is often associated with clay substrates Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: March to June	246 - 1,706	No	No	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is below the known habitat range of this species.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> (= <i>Gnaphalium leucocephalum</i> )	white rabbit-tobacco	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub and riparian woodlands; sandy or gravelly benches, dry stream bottoms, canyon bottoms Soils: sandy and gravelly sites Bloom Period: (July) August to November (December)	0 - 6,888	No	Yes	Yes	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	chaparral ragwort (=rayless ragwort)	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: rocky limestone slopes and washes in pinyon and juniper woodlands (carbonate) Bloom Period: January to April (May)	49 - 2,624	No	Yes	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Symphotrichum 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	Yes	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	CRPR: 4.3	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: chaparral and coastal sage scrub often around rock outcrops Soils: dry soils Bloom Period: January to July	3 - 2,903	No	Yes	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>	aphanisma	CRPR: 1B.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	Yes	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Coulter's saltbush	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: coastal bluff scrub; on coastal dunes; and on ridge tops Soils: clay soils and alkaline low places Bloom Period: March to October	10 - 1,508	No	Yes	Yes	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	South Coast saltscale	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chenopod scrub and playas Soils: alkaline soils Bloom Period: March to October	0 - 459	No	Yes	Yes	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittlescale (=Parish's saltbush)	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: alkali vernal pools, alkali annual grasslands, alkali playa, and alkali chenopod scrub and alkali vernal plains Soils: alkaline flats with fine soils Bloom Period: June to October	82 - 6,232	No	No	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is below the known habitat range 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	Yes	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>	estuary seablite	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial fleshy herb Habitats: coastal salt marshes and swamps often growing with <i>Salicornia subterminalis</i> Bloom Period: May to January	0 - 16	No	No	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is above the known habitat range 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	Yes	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.

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<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	No	Yes	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Astragalus hornii</i> <i>var. hornii</i>	Horn's milk-vetch	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitat: meadows and seeps, playas; also lake margins and alkaline areas. Bloom period: May - October	195 - 2790	No	No	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is below the known habitat range of this species.
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's scrub oak	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: perennial evergreen shrub Habitats: closed-cone coniferous forests, chaparral, and coastal scrub Soils: sandy soils near the coast Bloom Period: February to August	49 - 1,312	No	Yes	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>intermedia</i>	intermediate monardella	CRPR: 1B.3	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: understory of chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and lower montane coniferous forests Bloom Period: April to September	1,312 - 4,100	No	No	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is below the known habitat range of this species.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom (=mountain sidalcea)	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: alkaline, mesic sites in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, Mojavean desert scrub, alkali playas, and brackish marshes Bloom Period: March to June	49 - 5,018	No	Yes	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Abronia villosa</i> <i>var. 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	Yes	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is below the known habitat range of this species.
<i>Penstemon californicus</i>	California beardtongue (=California penstemon)	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: chaparral, lower montane coniferous forests, and pinyon and juniper woodlands It generally grows on stony slopes and shrubby openings Soils: sandy or granitic soils Bloom Period: May to August	3,837 - 7,544	No	No	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is below the known habitat range of this species.
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i>	mud nama	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: annual/perennial herb Habitats: Marshes and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks) Bloom Period: January to July	16 - 1,640	No	Yes	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia (=prostrate navarretia)	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands (alkaline washes), meadows and seeps, and vernal pools Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: April to July	49 - 3,969	No	Yes	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	coast woolly-heads	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal dunes Bloom Period: April to September	0 - 328	No	Yes	Yes	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is entirely developed, and the project would occur on the top of the compressed-soil berm that borders the existing channel. The project site lacks habitat suitable to support this species.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> (=Horkelia cuneata 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	No	No	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is below the known habitat range 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 Bloom Period: May to July	344 - 2,804	No	No	No	<b>Not anticipated to occur.</b> The BSA is below the known habitat range of this species.

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<b>Legend and Notes</b>								

**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 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 for listing as threatened and the proposed rule, but not a final rule, to list has been published in the Federal Register.
- **FPD = federally proposed for delisting:** a species that has been proposed by USFWS for delisting (or down listing from endangered to threatened) and the proposed rule to delist has been published in the Federal Register.

**California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing Codes:**

- **SE = state-listed as endangered:** "endangered species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease (Fish and Game Code § 2062).
- **ST = state-listed as threatened:** "threatened species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts (Fish and Game Code § 2067).
- **SCE = state candidate for listing as endangered:** a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of endangered species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).
- **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 published 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).
- **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.
- **SR = state rare:** A species, subspecies, or variety of native plant is rare when, although not presently threatened with extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens (Fish and Game Code § 1901).

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

- **CRPR 1A = California Rare Plant Rank 1A - plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere:** the plants with a CRPR 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 3 = California Rare Plant Rank 3 - plants about which more information is needed - a review list:** the plants that comprise CRPR 3 are united by one common theme – CNPS and CDFW lack the necessary information to assign them to one of the other ranks or to reject them. Nearly all of the plants constituting CRPR 3 are taxonomically problematic. Some of the plants constituting CRPR 3 meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. CNPS strongly recommends that CRPR 3 plants be evaluated for consideration during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 4 = California Rare Plant Rank 4 - plants of limited distribution - a watch list:** the plants in this category are of limited distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California. While CNPS and CDFW cannot call these plants "rare" from a statewide perspective, they are uncommon enough that their status should be monitored regularly. Should the degree of endangerment or rarity of a CRPR 4 plant change, CNPS and CDFW will transfer it to a more appropriate rank. Some of the plants constituting CRPR 4 meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and few, if any, are eligible for state listing. Nevertheless, many of them are significant locally, and CNPS strongly recommends that CRPR 4 plants be evaluated for consideration during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **Considered But Rejected = plants that have been considered for inclusion into the CNPS Inventory, but were not included for various reasons.**

**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)**

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						Elevation Range (31-43 ft.)	General Distribution	

**Notes:**

The BSA ranges between the approximate elevations of 31 to 43 feet above mean sea level.

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

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

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

Present = observed within the BSA during surveys.

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

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence
				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>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	San Diego fairy shrimp	FE, OC NCCP/ HCP; Conditionally Covered Species	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 ruts	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain vernal pools to support this species.
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside fairy shrimp	FE, OC NCCP/ HCP; Conditionally Covered Species	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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain vernal pools to support this species.
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch's bumble bee	SCE	Habitats: grasslands and shrublands. Hotter and drier environment than other bumblebee species. Prefers milkweeds, dusty maidens, lupines, medics, phacelias, sages, clarkias, poppies, and wild buckwheats: This species occurs primarily in California, including the Mediterranean region, Pacific Coast, Western Desert, Great Valley, and adjacent foothills through most of southwestern California. It has also been documented in southwest Nevada, near the California border.	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide open grasslands or shrublands to support this species.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> pop. 1	monarch butterfly	FC: California overwintering population, USFS:S	Habitats: wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus [ <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.], Monterey pine [ <i>Pinus radiata</i> ], cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide optimal habitat (wind-protected groves) to support this species.
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> (= <i>Euphydryas editha wrighti</i> )	quino checkerspot butterfly	FE, OC NCCP/ HCP; Conditionally Covered Species	Habitats: grasslands, remnant forbland, open coastal sage scrub, open chamise chaparral, open red shank chaparral, juniper woodland, and semi-desert scrub, open or sparsely vegetated rounded hillslopes, ridgelines, rocky outcrops of chaparral and coastal sage scrub Soils: loamy soils with moderate to high amounts of clay Characteristics: adult butterflies will only deposit eggs on species they recognize as host plants	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide suitable grasslands, coastal sage scrub, juniper woodland, or chaparral habitats to support this species.
<b>Listed Fish</b>						
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	steelhead - southern California DPS	FE[10], SCE[10]	Habitats: cool, clear, well-oxygenated streams Characteristics: higher-elevation headwaters are primary spawning and rearing areas	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain well-oxygenated streams to support this species.
<b>Listed Birds</b>						
<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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide open grasslands, meadows, emergent wetlands, or other open habitats. Presence of this species in the BSA would be limited to passage (fly-over), as there are suitable wetland habitats approximately 1 mile southwest from the project.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	fully protected, OC NCCP/ HCP; Identified Species, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: open habitats, including tundra, marshes, seacoasts, savannahs and high mountains, woodland, forest, wetlands, cities, agricultural areas and coastal habitats Characteristics: riparian areas and coastal and inland wetlands are important habitats year-round, non-breeding seasons	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide open habitats including tundra, marshes, seacoasts, savannahs and high mountains, woodland, forest, wetlands, agricultural areas and coastal habitats to support this species. Presence of this species in the BSA would likely be restricted to passage (fly-over), as there are suitable coastal habitats in Upper Newport Bay located approximately 3 miles southwest from the project. There are also wetland habitats located approximately 1 mile southwest from the project.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	SE, fully protected, BCC, Season of Concern: nesting & wintering	Habitats: seacoasts, rivers, wetlands swamps, and large lakes, in winter in dense, sheltered, remote conifer stands Characteristics: large nests are normally built in the upper canopy of large trees, usually conifers	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain large bodies of water. In addition, suitable perching sites, roosting sites, and breeding habitats are absent from the BSA. Presence of this species in the BSA would be restricted to passage (fly-over).
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	ST, 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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable tree habitats or foraging native grasslands, grazed pastures, croplands, open deserts, or sparse shrubland 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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain coastal salt marsh or freshwater marsh habitats and aquatic mudflat foraging habitats to support this species. Presence of this species in the BSA would be restricted to passage (fly-over).
<i>Rallus obsoletus levis</i> (= <i>Rallus longirostris levis</i> )	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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain coastal salt marsh or freshwater marsh habitats and aquatic mudflat habitats to support this species. Presence of this species in the BSA would be restricted to passage (fly-over).
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> (= <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> )	western snowy plover - Pacific coastal population	FT[18], FT, SSC[19], BCC[20]	Habitats: coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely-vegetated dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries, sparsely vegetated ground at alkaline or saline lakes, reservoirs, and pond, on riverine sand bars; and at sewage, salt-evaporation, and agricultural waste-water ponds	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain coastal habitats to support this species. Presence of this species in the BSA would be restricted to passage (fly-over).
<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> (= <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> )	California least tern	FE, SE, fully protected Season of Concern: nesting colony	Habitats: bare or sparsely vegetated flat substrates, beaches or sandbars near the coast, nearby shallow water Characteristics: near estuaries, bays, or harbors where small fish are abundant	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide coastal habitats to support this species. Presence of this species in the BSA would be restricted to passage (fly-over).
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT, SE	Habitats: relatively dense growths of trees and shrubs in riparian habitats that lines rivers and streams Characteristics: Cuckoos have large home ranges, often exceeding 50 acres, and sometimes approaching 100 acres	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide wide riparian blocks with aquatic habitats to support this species. Presence of this species in the BSA would be restricted to passage (fly-over).
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE, SE	Habitats: dry, intermittent streams, on the desert slopes mesquite ( <i>Prosopis</i> sp.) and sandbar willow in canyon locations, willow-dominated riverine riparian habitats with well-developed overstories, understories, and low densities of aquatic and herbaceous cover	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide riparian and aquatic habitats to support this species.
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	bank swallow	ST, 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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide vertical banks to support this species.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT, SSC	Habitats: small, non-migratory, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub, small, non-migratory, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide coastal sage scrub habitats to support this species.

Scientific Name (+Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
<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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide coastal habitats to support this species. Presence of this species in the BSA would be restricted to passage (fly-over).
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	ST, 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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide freshwater emergent wetlands or woodland habitats to support this species. Presence of this species in the BSA would be restricted to passage (fly-over).
<b>Listed Mammals</b>						
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	Pacific pocket mouse	FE, SSC, OC NCCP/ HCP: Conditionally Covered Species	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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide open areas with shrubby vegetation, coastal strand, coastal dunes, river alluvium, or open coastal sage scrub 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>						
<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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide dunes or other sandy habitats to support this species.
<i>Tryonia imitator</i>	mimic tryonia	Special Animals List, G2, S2	Habitats: freshwater, herbaceous wetlands	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide freshwater wetlands to support this species.
<i>Habroscelimorpha gabбии</i>	western tidal-flat tiger beetle	Special Animals List	Habitats: salty coastal habitats including salt marshes, tidal flats, beaches	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide coastal habitats to support this species.
<i>Glyptostoma gabrieleense</i>	San Gabriel chestnut	SSC, G2, S2	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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide coastal habitats to support this species.
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravidula</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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide coastal habitats to support this species.
<b>Sensitive Amphibians</b>						
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	SSC, OC NCCP/ HCP: Identified Species	Habitats: coastal sage scrub, open chaparral, pine-oak woodlands and grassland habitats, grasslands with vernal pools or mixed grassland/coastal sage scrub areas Characteristics: upland habitats adjacent to potential breeding sites in burrows approximating 1 meter in depth	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide aquatic, vernal pools, coastal sage scrub, open chaparral, pine-oak woodlands or grassland habitats to support this species.
<i>Taricha torosa</i>	Coast Range newt (=California newt)	SSC (Monterey County and south), WRCMShCP: Covered	Habitats: terrestrial habitats (grassland, woodland and forest), but breeds in ponds, reservoirs, and slow moving streams within coastal drainages Characteristics: can migrate over 1 km to breeding areas	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide aquatic or woodland habitats to support this species.
<b>Sensitive Reptiles</b>						
<i>Actinemys pallida</i> (=Actinemys marmorata pallida)	southwestern pond turtle	SSC, BLMS, USFS: S, WRCMShCP: Covered	Habitats: intermittent streams, small ponds, small lakes, reservoirs, abandoned gravel pits, permanent and ephemeral shallow wetlands, stock ponds, and sewage treatment lagoons	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide suitable aquatic habitat to support this species.
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	southern California legless lizard	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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide dunes, washes, or other sandy habitats to support this species.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> (=Phrynosoma coronatum) (=Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillie)	Blainville's horned lizard (=coast horned lizard) (=San Diego horned lizard)	SSC, OC NCCP/ HCP: Identified Species	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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide foraging and basking scrub, grassland, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland, or coniferous forest habitats to support this species.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> (=Cnemidophorus hyperythrus beldingi)	orange-throated whiptail	WL, OC NCCP/ HCP: Target Species	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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide brushy areas, washes, stream sides, rocky hillsides, or coastal chaparral habitats to support this species.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> (=Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus)	San Diegan whiptail (=coastal whiptail)	SSC, OC NCCP/ HCP: Identified Species	Habitats: variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage such as deserts, chaparral and semiarid, found in open, often rocky areas with little vegetation or sunny microhabitats within shrub or grassland Characteristics: ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide dry, open areas or chaparral habitats to support this species.
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	SSC	Habitats: all ecological zones, from the coast to the mountain foothills, light shrubby to barren desert, sagebrush flats, grassland, chaparral-covered slopes, and woodlands Characteristics: refugia takes the form of mammal burrows, rock outcrops, and to a lesser extent	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide chaparral, grassland, or woodland habitats to support this species.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	SSC	Habitats: brushy or shrubby vegetation, such as chaparral in canyons and rocky hillsides, lacking this structural component Characteristics: presumed to take refuge and perhaps over winter in burrows or woodrat nests	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide chaparral habitat to support this species.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red diamond rattlesnake	SSC, OC NCCP/ HCP: Identified Species	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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide chaparral, woodlands, or open grasslands to support this species.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped gartersnake	SSC	Habitats: aquatic and it is rarely found far from water, permanent or semi-permanent bodies of freshwater and adjacent riparian habitat, oak woodlands, chaparral and coniferous forests on the coastal slopes of mountains and foothills to sea level	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide aquatic habitats or areas supporting woodlands or other riparian areas.



Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
<b>Sensitive Birds</b>						
<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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide aquatic habitats to support this species. Presence of this species in the BSA would likely be limited to passage (fly-over).
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	WL, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: usually mature forest, mostly conifer, also near open woodland and forest edge; usually builds nest on horizontal limb near trunk 6-18m above ground Characteristics: tolerant of human activities near the nest and is seen more often nesting in urban/residential areas	Yes	No	<b>Low potential to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain nesting habitat, but this species may occur as a flyover while hunting.
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	ferruginous hawk	WL, BCC, Season of Concern: wintering	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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide expansive areas to support hunting; and foraging of this species. In addition, the ferruginous hawk does not breed in California. Occurrence of this species in the BSA would likely be restricted to passage (fly-over).
<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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide marshes or wet meadows to support this species.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	SSC, BCC, Season of Concern: burrowing sites and some wintering sites	Habitats: open, dry, flat ground or low rolling hills with sparse vegetation and available burrows Characteristics: dig their own burrows in the soft banks of irrigation canals and ditches	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide open areas with friable soils to support this species.
<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.	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain suitable open habitats to support this species.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandieganensis</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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain coastal sage habitats with nesting cactus vegetation to support this species.
<i>Setophaga petechia (=Dendroica petechia)</i>	yellow warbler	SSC, BCC	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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain riparian, montane chaparral, or mixed conifer habitats to support this species.
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain riparian habitats with adequate strata to support this species.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	WL, OC NCCP/ HCP: Identified Species	Habitats: dry, steep sloping land and hillsides with a moderate density of low, scattered shrubs, coastal sage scrub, interspersed with grasses and forbs and occasional rock outcrops for song perches Characteristics: nests are placed in small depressions on the ground	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain habitats with low shrub cover interspersed with grasses/forbs and rock outcrops.
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	grasshopper sparrow	SSC, WRCMSHCP: Covered (e) 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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not contain grassland and shrubland habitats to support this species.
<b>Sensitive Mammals</b>						
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	SSC	Habitats: variety of shrub and desert habitats primarily associated with rock outcroppings, boulders, cacti, or areas of dense undergrowth Characteristics: cactus patches are also a favorite den site	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide shrub and desert habitats to support this species.
<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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide montane woodlands, riparian areas, tropical forests, arid scrubland and deserts with dominant succulents.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	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	Yes	Yes	<b>Low potential to occur.</b> The BSA may provide suitable roosting sites for this species. This species may occur on the project site as a flyover while hunting or foraging.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	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 roost in buildings, caves, and tree cavities. Characteristics: appears to be associated with lowlands primarily below 5,900 ft in the southwestern U.S.	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide rugged, rocky habitats, desert shrub, woodlands, and evergreen forests
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat	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	Yes	Yes	<b>Low potential to occur.</b> The BSA may provide suitable roosting sites for this species. This species may occur on the project site as a flyover while hunting or foraging.
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	SSC, WBWG:H	Habitats: variety of habitats is occupied by pallid bats, including deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests Characteristics: night roosts may be in more open sites, such as porches and open buildings	Yes	Yes	<b>Low potential to occur.</b> The BSA may provide suitable roosting sites for this species. This species may occur on the project site as a flyover while hunting or foraging.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	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	Yes	No	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> The BSA does not provide open areas or forest edges 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.
- **FPD** = 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:**

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

- **SE** = state-listed as endangered: "endangered species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease (Fish and Game Code § 2062).
- **ST** = state-listed as threatened: "threatened species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts (Fish and Game Code § 2067).
- **SCE** = state candidate for listing as endangered: a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of endangered species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).
- **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).
- **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.

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

- **SSC** = species of special concern: a species of special concern is a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal (fish, amphibian, reptile, bird and mammal) native to California that currently satisfies one or more of the following (not necessarily mutually exclusive) criteria: is extirpated from the state or, in the case of birds, in its primary seasonal or breeding role; is listed as federally, but not state, threatened or endangered; meets the state definition of threatened or endangered, but has not formally been listed; is experiencing, or formerly experienced, serious (noncyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for state threatened or endangered status; has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from any factor(s), that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for state threatened or endangered status.
- **Fully protected:** fully protected animal species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock. Lists were created for fish (Fish and Game Code § 5515), amphibians and reptiles (Fish and Game Code § 5050), birds (Fish and Game Code § 3511) and mammals (Fish and Game Code § 4700).
- **WL** = watch list: consisting of taxa that were previously SSCs, but do not meet SSC criteria. These are species for which there is concern and a need for additional information to clarify status.
- **Special Animals List:** The Special Animals List contains taxa that are actively inventoried, tracked, and mapped by the CNDDDB, as well as taxa for which mapped data may not yet be incorporated into CNDDDB user products.

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

- **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' 2008 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.
- **L = Low Priority:** most of the existing data support stable populations of the species, and that the potential for major changes in status in the near future is considered unlikely.