
APPENDIX C2

SPECIES OCCURRENCE POTENTIAL 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	Comment Section
						Elevation Range	General Distribution		
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.									
<i>Yucca brevifolia</i> (= <i>Yucca baccata</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>)	Joshua tree	SCT	Lifeform: tree Habitats: desert flats, slopes, sagebrush, desert shrub, pinyon-juniper, desert grasslands Soils: silts, loams, and/or sands that are fine, loose, well drained and/or gravelly; alkaline or saline soils Bloom Period: April to May	1,312 - 6,561	Yes	Yes	Yes	Present. There are six individual Joshua trees on the project site.	
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.									
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i>	short-joint beavertail	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial stem succulent Habitats: chaparral, Joshua tree woodlands, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian woodlands, and pinyon and juniper woodlands Soils: sandy soils or coarse granitic, loam, sandy to rocky Bloom Period: April to August	1,395 – 5,904	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. Although disturbed, the project site contains Joshua tree woodlands that have been graded over, in addition to six living Joshua trees and one living California juniper. The project site also contains suitable sandy soils to support this species. There is only low-quality available habitat for this species because the BSA has undergone significant disturbances,	
<i>Asclepias nyctaginifolia</i>	Mojave milkweed	CRPR: 2B.1	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: Mojavean desert scrub and pinyon and juniper woodlands Soils: sandy soils, often near washes Bloom Period: May to June		Yes	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA is located outside of the known distributional range of the species. The BSA contains sandy soils preferred by the species, but the soils there have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances. Due to these factors, there is low potential for the species to occur in the BSA	
<i>Loeflingia squarrosa</i> var. <i>artemisiarum</i>	sagebrush loeflingia	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: Great Basin sagebrush scrub and Sonoran desert scrub Soils: sandy soils of desert dunes and flats Bloom Period: April to May	2,296 – 5,297	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA contains suitable sandy soils to support this species. However, the project area and other undeveloped areas in the BSA are frequently graded and therefore this species only has a low potential to occur.	
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i>	southern mountains skullcap (=southern skullcap)	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: oak or pine woodlands, chaparral, cismontane woodlands or lower montane coniferous forests Soils: gravelly streamside soils Bloom Period: June to August	1,394 – 6,560	No	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA lacks suitable gravelly streamside soils and suitable habitat such as oak or pine woodlands, chaparral, cismontane woodlands or lower montane coniferous forests.	
<i>Eremothera boothii</i> ssp. <i>boothii</i> (= <i>Camissonia boothii</i> ssp. <i>boothii</i>)	Booth's evening-primrose	CRPR: 2B.3	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: Joshua tree woodlands and pinyon and juniper woodlands Bloom Period: April to September	2,673 – 7,872	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. Although disturbed, the project site contains Joshua tree woodlands that have been graded over, in addition to six living Joshua trees and one living California juniper. There is only low-quality available habitat for this species because the BSA has undergone significant disturbances.	
<i>Canbya candida</i>	white pygmy-poppy (=pygmy poppy)	CRPR: 4.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: Mojavean desert scrub, Joshua tree woodlands, and pinyon and juniper woodlands Soils: sandy soils Bloom Period: March to June	1,968 – 4,789	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. Although disturbed, the project site contains Joshua tree woodlands that have been graded over, in addition to six living Joshua trees and one living California juniper. There is only low-quality available habitat for this species because the BSA has undergone significant disturbances,	

<i>Saltugilia latimeri</i> (=Gilia latimeri)	Latimer's woodlands-gilia	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodlands Soils: coarse sandy to rocky soils, often granitic, alluvial soils Bloom Period: March to June	1,312 – 6,232	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. Although disturbed, the project site contains Joshua tree woodlands that have been graded over, in addition to six living Joshua trees and one living California juniper. There is only low-quality available habitat for this species because the BSA has undergone significant disturbances,.	
<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i>	white-bracted spineflower	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal scrub (alluvial fans), Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodlands Soils: sandy or gravelly substrates Bloom Period: April to June	984 – 3,936	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. Although disturbed, the project site contains Joshua tree woodlands that have been graded over, in addition to six living Joshua trees and one living California juniper. The project site also contains suitable sandy soils to support this species. There is only low-quality available habitat for this species because the BSA has undergone significant disturbances,	
Legend and Notes									

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) Listing Codes: *tth* e CESA and NPPA are administered by CDFW. The official listing of Plants of California Declared to Be Endangered, Threatened or Rare is contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, § 670.2. Species, subspecies and varieties of California native plants are declared to be endangered, threatened as defined by § 2062 and § 2067 of the Fish and Game Code or rare as defined by § 1901 of the Fish and Game Code.

•**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).

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 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.

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.

•**2** = moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

- Other:***
- **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.
 - o **Bulbiferous herb:** plants that have fleshy underground storage organs typically derived from scale leaves (this category includes cormiferous and other similar plants in which storage organs have other origins).
 - o **Rhizomatous herb:** plants that have underground stems (rhizomes), typically bearing shoots which develop into new plants.
 - o **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.
 - o **Leaf succulents:** succulents with thick, fleshy leaves.
 - o **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 3,606 to 3,620 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

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 Desert Manual (Baldwin et al., 2002);*
- *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, second edition (Baldwin et al., 2012);*
- *BLM Special Status Plants under the jurisdiction of the California State Office as of October 30, 2013 (BLM, 2013);*
- *The Final Environmental Impact Report and Statement (Final EIR/S) for the West Mojave Plan (BLM, 2005);*
- *Final Environmental Impact Statement. Proposed Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan (NECO) (BLM and CDFG, 2002);*
- *(Calflora website);*
- *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, 2016);*
- *State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California (CDFW, 2016);*
- *(CNPS website);*
- *(eFloras.org website);*
- *(NatureServe Explorer website);*
- *Rare Plants of San Diego County (Reiser, 2001);*
- *USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, Sensitive Plant Species List by Forest (USFS, 2013).*
- *UltraSystems in-house records.*

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	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	
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.						
Listed Invertebrates						
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i>	Delhi sands flower-loving fly	FE	Habitats: sparsely vegetated area, providing sparse ground cover (10-20%) Soils: unique, fine, sandy soils	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable soil (Delhi sands) or vegetation habitats to support this species.
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> (=Euphydryas editha wrighti)	quino checkerspot butterfly	FE	Habitats: grasslands, remnant forland, open coastal sage scrub, open chamise chaparral, open red shank chaparral, juniper woodland, and semi-desert scrub, open or sparsely vegetated rounded hilltops, 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	Low potential to occur. The BSA contains some desert scrub habitat, however it exists in a disturbed state. In addition, the soils in the BSA do not contain a high clay faction; this species typically occurs in areas with clay-loam soils. The soils of the BSA are primarily loamy-fine-sand.
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumble bee	candidate endangered	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	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species, but the lands there have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances that likely preclude its occurrence. There are few remaining native plants in the BSA. Due to these factors, there is low potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
Listed Fish						
<i>Siphateles bicolor mohavensis</i> (=Siphateles mohavensis, =Gila bicolor mohavensis)	Mojave tui chub	FE, SE, fully protected	Habitats: weedy, near-shore areas of lakes, in the shallow areas of streams flowing out of lakes, and in mineral springs Characteristics: needs vegetation for spawning	Yes	No	No potential to occur. There is no suitable habitat (wetlands) in the BSA that would support populations of the species. .
Listed Amphibians						
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> (=Bufo californicus)	arroyo toad	FE, SSC	Habitats: sandy riverbanks, streams, washes, and arroyos, breeds in and near streams Characteristics: nearby sandy terraces, dampened in places by capillary action, and with some scattered vegetation providing surface sheltering and burrowing sites and foraging areas	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species, but it does not contain breeding habitat (wetlands) needed to support populations of the species. The soils in the BSA have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances likely prevent occupancy by the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> (=Rana aurora draytonii)	California red-legged frog	FT, SSC	Habitats: lowland streams, wetlands and marshes, lakes, riparian woodlands, ponds, reservoirs, and other sources of permanent water Characteristics: require cold water pond habitats with emergent and submergent vegetation	No	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is located outside of the known distributional range of the species and does not contain breeding habitat (wetlands) needed to support populations of the species. The soils in the BSA have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances likely prevent occupancy by the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for occurrence of this species.
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	southern mountain yellow-legged frog	FE, SE, CDFW:WL	Habitats: sunny riverbanks, meadow streams, isolated pools, lake borders, and rocky stream courses in the mountains of Southern California Characteristics: prefer open stream and lake margins that gently slope	No	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is located outside of the known distributional range of the species and does not contain breeding habitat (wetlands) needed to support populations of the species. The soils in the BSA have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances likely prevent occupancy by the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for occurrence of this species.
Listed Reptiles						
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	desert tortoise (=Mohave desert tortoise)	FT, ST	Habitats: desert scrub, creosote bush scrub, Mojave-saltscale scrub, desert wash, Joshua tree habitats and flat desert having sandy or gravelly soil, but occurs in almost every desert habitat except on the most precipitous slopes Characteristics: avoid plateaus, playas, sand dunes, steep slopes and areas with many obstacles to free movement	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species and contains sandy soils preferred by the species, but the soils there have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances. Due to these factors, there is low potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
<i>Charina umbratica</i>	southern rubber boa	ST	Habitats: moist oak-conifer and mixed-conifer coniferous forests and woodland habitats, large grassy fields or other open areas Characteristics: require loose, moist soil for burrowing, rock outcrops serve as hibernacula	No	No	No potential to occur. The BSA is located outside of the known distributional range of the species and does not contain habitat (forests) needed to support populations of the species. The soils in the BSA have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances likely prevent occupancy by the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for occurrence of this species
Listed Birds						
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	California condor	FE, SE, fully protected	Habitats: semi-arid, pine or chaparral covered rugged mountain ranges, higher elevations, foraging habitat lies in foothills predominately covered by grasslands or oak-savannah habitats Characteristics: habitat requirements may be adequate food supplies, open-enough habitat that food can be readily found and accessed	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain adequate open habitat to support this species. In addition, suitable breeding habitats are absent from the BSA. This species is rarely detected in urbanized areas, and while the BSA and its surrounding vicinity contain some open space, this species is most likely to utilize the habitat provided by the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests in the region rather than areas that have undergone some disturbance such as the BSA.
<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	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain adequate large bodies of water, or free flowing rivers with abundant fish for foraging. In addition, suitable perching sites, roosting sites, and breeding habitats are absent from the BSA. Any occurrence would mostly likely be restricted to passage.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	ST, BCC	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	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA is located within the historical breeding range of the species, but breeding populations are likely extirpated from the region. The BSA supports marginal foraging and there is low potential for migrating or transient individuals to forage in the BSA. There is no potential for the species to nest within the BSA.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT, SE,, BCC,	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	No potential to occur. The BSA is located outside of the known distributional range of the species and does not contain habitat (forests) needed to support populations of the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for occurrence of this species.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE, SE, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: dense riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands, including lakes, surface water, saturated soil, or herbaceous wetland plants present during the early summer months; woody riparian vegetation is present	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain habitat (riparian thickets) needed to support populations of the species.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE, SE, 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	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging riparian and aquatic habitats to support this species. Furthermore, the BSA lacks riparian habitat with well-developed understories and overstories.
Listed Mammals						
<i>Xerospermophilus mohavensis</i> (=Spermophilus mohavensis)	Mohave ground squirrel	ST	Habitats: arid Mohave Desert of California Soil: saltbush scrub, alkali desert scrub, desert scrub, creosote bush scrub	Yes	No	Low potential to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species and contains sandy soils preferred by the species, but the soils there have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances. Due to these factors, there is low potential for the species to occur in the BSA.

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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.						
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						
Sensitive Invertebrates						
<i>Helminthoglypta taylori</i>	westfork shoulderband	Special Animals List	Habitat: talus and rock piles on mountain slopes Characteristics: narrow endemic terrestrial snail from the desert foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains	No	No	No potential to occur. The BSA is outside of the known distributional range of the species and lacks habitat (wetlands) that would support populations of this species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
<i>Plebulina emigdionis</i>	San Emigdio blue butterfly	Special Animals List	Habitats: arid washes, dry riverbeds, and intermittent streamsides as well as adjacent flats in lower Sonoran zone Characteristics: flight time is from March through September. Hosts for caterpillars include Shadscale (<i>Atriplex canescens</i>)	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA is in the known distributional range of the species, but the lands there have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances that likely preclude its occurrence. There is no shadscale scrub in the BSA. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> pop. 1	monarch butterfly	FC: California overwintering population	Habitats: wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus [Eucalyptus sp.], Monterey pine [Pinus radiata], cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA offers geerally poor wind protection.
Sensitive Reptiles						
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i> (=Actinemys marmorata marmorata) (=Emys marmorata)	northern western pond turtle (=northern western pond turtle)	SSC	Habitats: stagnant or slow-moving water in aquatic habitats, ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation, and either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland	No	No	No potential to occur. The BSA is outside of the known distributional range of the species and lacks habitat (wetlands) that would support populations of this species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
<i>Actinemys pallida</i> (=Actinemys marmorata pallida)	southern western 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	No	No	No potential to occur. The BSA is outside of the known distributional range of the species and lacks habitat (wetlands) that would support populations of this species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvilli</i> (=Phrynosoma coronatum) (=Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei)	Blainville's horned lizard (=coast horned lizard) (=San Diego horned lizard)	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	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species and contains sandy soils preferred by the species, but the soils there have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances. Due to these factors, there is low potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped garter snake	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	No	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the known distributional range of the species and lacks habitat (wetlands) that would support populations of this species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
Sensitive Birds						
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> (=Circus cyaneus)	northern harrier	SSC	Habitats: northern harriers breed and forage in a variety of open (treeless) habitats, open wetlands, freshwater marshes, brackish and saltwater marshes, wet meadows, weedy borders of lakes, rivers and streams, annual and perennial grasslands (including those with vernal pools), weed fields, fallow fields, ungrazed or lightly grazed pastures, some croplands (especially alfalfa, grain, sugar beets, tomatoes, and melons), sagebrush flats, and desert sinks	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable foraging and breeding habitats to support this species such as , open wetlands, freshwater marshes, brackish and saltwater marshes, wet meadows, weedy borders of lakes, rivers and streams, annual and perennial grasslands (including those with vernal pools), weed fields, fallow fields, ungrazed or lightly grazed pastures, some croplands (especially alfalfa, grain, sugar beets, tomatoes, and melons), sagebrush flats, and desert sinks.
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	WL, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: broken woodland and habitat edges Characteristics: tolerant of human activities near the nest and is seen more often nesting in urban/residential areas	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. This species has adapted to disturbed environments and human activity. There is marginal foraging habitat and low potential for this species to forage in the BSA. Due to a lack of suitable nesting habitat (trees) there is no potential for the species to nest in the BSA.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	fully protected, WL, BCC, Season of Concern: nesting and wintering	Habitats: mountainous canyon land, rimrock terrain of open desert and grassland areas, open rolling foothills of grasslands, oak savannas, oak and juniper woodlands, chaparral, mountain areas, and desert, open habitats including grasslands, deserts, savannahs, and shrublands Characteristics: hilly or mountainous country, deeply cut canyons rising to open mountain slopes and crags are ideal habitat	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. This species is characteristic of remote, open areas and avoids human developments and activities. There is no suitable nesting or foraging habitat in the BSA. There is no potential for this species to occur in the BSA.
<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	Yes	High potential to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species and contains friable soils and mammalian burrows (California ground squirrel) preferred by the species. This species is tolerant of human disturbances. Due to these factors, there is high potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	California spotted owl	SSC, BCC	Habitats: forests and woodlands with large old trees and snags, high basal areas of trees and snags, dense canopies (>70% canopy closure), multiple canopy layers, and downed woody debris Characteristics: low elevations, it uses coastal oak woodland, valley foothill riparian, and redwood (Sequoia sempervirens) forests	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable oak/conifer woodland or montane forest breeding, roosting, or foraging habitats to support this species.
<i>Asio otus</i>	long-eared owl	SSC Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: conifer, oak, riparian, pinyon-juniper, and desert woodlands Characteristics: long-eared owl appears to be more associated with forest edge habitat	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. There is no suitable foraging, roosting, or nesting habitat in the BSA. There is no potential for this species to occur in the BSA.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	prairie falcon	WL, BCC, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: annual grasslands to alpine meadows on open, dry, level or hilly terrain, perennial grasslands, savannahs, rangeland, some agricultural fields, desert scrub areas and even marshland and ocean shores Characteristics: during the winter- reside in cultivated fields, lakeshores, desert scrub	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable nesting habitat (rocky cliffs), and there is no potential for this species to nest in the BSA. There is marginal foraging habitat in the BSA, and there is low potential for this species to occur in the BSA as a forager.,
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	SSC, BCC, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: agricultural fields, pastures with fence rows, old orchards, savannas, prairies mowed roadsides, cemeteries, golf courses, riparian areas, open woodland, agricultural fields, desert washes, desert scrub, grassland, broken chaparral and beach with scattered shrubs Characteristics: nest in isolated trees or large shrubs	Yes	Yes	Moderate potential to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species and contains potentially suitable nesting and foraging habitat (open habitat, Joshua trees). Due to these factors, there is moderate potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	gray vireo	SSC, BCC	Habitats: arid, shrub-covered slopes in pinyon-juniper, juniper, and chamise-redshank chaparral habitats on foothills and mesas Characteristics: they forage, nest, and sing in areas formed by a continuous growth of twigs, 1-5 feet above ground	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the known breeding range of the species and does not support habitat (dense, shrubby vegetation) needed to support breeding populations of the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur or nest in the BSA.
<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	Le Conte's thrasher	SSC, BCC	Habitats: open desert wash, desert scrub, alkali desert scrub, and desert succulent shrub, Joshua tree habitats with scattered shrubs, open desert flats, washes and alluvial fans with sandy and/or alkaline soil Characteristics: usually does not occur in areas of monotypic creosote bush scrub	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. There is no suitable foraging or nesting habitat in the BSA. There is no potential for this species to occur in the BSA.

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	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	
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.						
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> (=Dendroica petechia)	yellow warbler	SSC, BCC, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: deciduous trees of the riparian woodland from coastal desert woodlands to the Sierra Nevada – willows (Salix sp.), cottonwoods (Populus sp.), aspens (Populus sp.), California sycamores (Platanus racemosa), and alders (Alnus 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	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the known breeding range of the species and does not support habitat (riparian vegetation) needed to support breeding populations of the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur or nest in the BSA.
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	SSC, Season of Concern: nesting	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	No potential to occur. The BSA is outside of the known breeding range of the species and does not support habitat (dense riparian thickets) needed to support breeding populations of the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur or nest in the BSA.
<i>Piranga rubra</i>	summer tanager	SSC, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: desert riparian habitat, mature, dense, desert riparian habitat dominated by cottonwoods (Populus sp.) and willows (Salix sp.) along streams and rivers	Yes		Not expected to occur. There is no suitable foraging or nesting habitat in the BSA. There is no potential for this species to occur in the BSA..
Sensitive Mammals						
<i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i>	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	SSC	Habitats: sandy herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel in southwestern California Characteristics: mainly in arid coastal and desert border areas	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species and contains sandy soils, but the soils there have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances. There is a lack of natural vegetation and rocky or gravelly inclusions in the soil that is preferred by this species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA
<i>Microtus californicus mohavensis</i>	Mohave river vole	SSC	Habitat: grassy or riparian habitats within the Mojave River corridor Characteristics: inhabits areas of infrequent flooding	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not support habitat (riparian) needed to support populations of the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur or nest in the BSA
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat	ND	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	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species, but it does not contain habitat that would support populations of this species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA..
<i>Vulpes macrotis arsipus</i>	desert kit fox	Protected by Section 460 of the California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 14	Habitats: sparsely vegetated scrub habitats and native or annual grasslands, alkali sink scrub, saltbush scrub, and chenopod scrub, although oak woodlands, vernal pools, alkali meadows and playas also provide habitat Characteristics: located on gradual west to northwest facing slopes, with characteristically deep, light-textured and virtually stoneless soils	Yes	No	Low potential to occur. The BSA contains low-quality foraging habitat for this fox, however occurrence of this species in the BSA would likely be restricted to passage and/or occasional foraging. There is a lack of suitable, undisturbed breeding habitat for this species as the BSA frequently experiences various disturbaces including human activity, vehicle traffic, and soil compaction,
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	SSC	Habitats: alpine meadows to elevations as low as Death Valley Characteristics: requirements - sufficient food, friable soils, and relatively open, uncultivated ground	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species, but it does not contain habitat that would support populations of this species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA.

Legend and Notes

Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes: the ESA is administered by the USFWS and NMFS. The USFWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the responsibilities of NMFS are mainly marine wildlife such as whales and anadromous fish such as salmon. For the purposes of the ESA, Congress defined species to include subspecies, varieties, and, for vertebrates, distinct population segments. The official federal listing of Endangered and Threatened animals is published in 50 CFR § 17.11.

- EE** = 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.
- ET** = 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.
- EC** = 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.
- EPE** = 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.
- EPT** = 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.
- EPD** = 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.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing Codes: the CESA is administered by CDFW. The official listing of Animals of California Declared To Be Endangered or Threatened is contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, § 670.5. Species and subspecies of California native animals are declared to be endangered or threatened as defined by §§ 2062 and 2067 of the Fish and Game Code.

- 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:

- For some wildlife species, the CNDDB is only concerned with specific portions of the life history, such as roosts, rookeries, or nesting colonies. For many species of birds, the primary emphasis is on the breeding population in California. For some species which do not breed in California but winter here, emphasis is on wintering range. The SSC designation thus may include a comment regarding the specific protection provided such as nesting or wintering
- 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:** this list includes birds identified in the California Bird Species of Special Concern (Shuford and Gardali, 2008) report and are not on the current CDFW species of special concern list, but were on previous lists and they have not been state-listed under CESA; were previously state or federally listed and now are on neither list; or are on the list of fully protected species.
 - Special Animals List:** The Special Animals List contains taxa that are actively inventoried, tracked, and mapped by the CNDDB, as well as taxa for which mapped data may not yet be incorporated into CNDDB user products

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Designations:

- ESC = 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.

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	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	
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.						

Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) Designations:

The WBWG is composed of agencies, organizations, and individuals interested in bat research, management, and conservation from 13 western states and provinces. Species are ranked as High, Medium, or Low Priority in each of 10 regions in western North America.

•**H = High Priority:** These species are considered the highest priority for funding, planning, and conservation actions, Information about status and hreats 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, 7th edition (AOU, 1998);*
- *(AOU website);*
- *Amphibian species accounts (Amphibiaweb website);*
- *Terrestrial Mammal Species of Special Concern in California (Bolster, 1998);*
- *Mammals of North America (Bowers et al., 2004);*
- *Special Status Animals in California, Including BLM Designated Sensitive Species (BLM, 2010);*
- *Life History Accounts and Range Maps (CDFG, 1988a and updates; CDFG, 1988b and updates; CDFG, 1988c and updates);*
- *The Status of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants and Animals of California, 2000–2004 (CDFG, 2005);*
- *Atlas of the Biodiversity of California (CDFG, 2003);*
- *RareFind, CDFW, California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB);*
- *State & Federally Listed Endangered & Threatened Animals of California (CDFW, 2016);*
- *Special Animals List (CDFG, 2016);*
- *CDFW's California Wildlife Habitat Relationships: Online Life History Accounts and Range Maps ;*
- *California Herps website ;*
- *California Partners in Flight website ;*
- *CNAH website ;*
- *AOU supplement (Chesser et al., 2015);*
- *A Field Guide to Hawks of North America, Second Edition (Clark and Wheeler, 2001);*
- *Mammals of California (Eder, 2005);*
- *Fairy Shrimps of California's Puddles, Pools, and Playas (Eriksen and Belk, 1999);*
- *Atlas of Breeding Birds, Orange County, California (Gallagher, 1997);*

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.

•**Elevation:** The BSA contains elevations ranging from approximately 3,606 to 3,620 feet above mean sea level (amsl; Google Earth, 2022).

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	Comment Section
						Elevation Range	General Distribution		
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.									
<i>Yucca brevifolia</i> (= <i>Yucca baccata</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>)	Joshua tree	SCT	Lifeform: tree Habitats: desert flats, slopes, sagebrush, desert shrub, pinyon-juniper, desert grasslands Soils: silts, loams, and/or sands that are fine, loose, well drained and/or gravelly; alkaline or saline soils Bloom Period: April to May	1,312 - 6,561	Yes	Yes	Yes	Present. There are six individual Joshua trees on the project site.	
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.									
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i>	short-joint beavertail	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial stem succulent Habitats: chaparral, Joshua tree woodlands, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian woodlands, and pinyon and juniper woodlands Soils: sandy soils or coarse granitic, loam, sandy to rocky Bloom Period: April to August	1,395 – 5,904	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. Although disturbed, the project site contains Joshua tree woodlands that have been graded over, in addition to six living Joshua trees and one living California juniper. The project site also contains suitable sandy soils to support this species. There is only low-quality available habitat for this species because the BSA has undergone significant disturbances,	
<i>Asclepias nyctaginifolia</i>	Mojave milkweed	CRPR: 2B.1	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: Mojavean desert scrub and pinyon and juniper woodlands Soils: sandy soils, often near washes Bloom Period: May to June	2,682 - 5,336	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA is located outside of the known distributional range of the species. The BSA contains sandy soils preferred by the species, but the soils there have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances. Due to these factors, there is low potential for the species to occur in the BSA	
<i>Loeflingia squarrosa</i> var. <i>artemisiarum</i>	sagebrush loeflingia	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: Great Basin sagebrush scrub and Sonoran desert scrub Soils: sandy soils of desert dunes and flats Bloom Period: April to May	2,296 – 5,297	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA contains suitable sandy soils to support this species. However, the project area and other undeveloped areas in the BSA are frequently graded and therefore this species only has a low potential to occur.	
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i>	southern mountains skullcap (=southern skullcap)	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: oak or pine woodlands, chaparral, cismontane woodlands or lower montane coniferous forests Soils: gravelly streamside soils Bloom Period: June to August	1,394 – 6,560	No	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA lacks suitable gravelly streamside soils and suitable habitat such as oak or pine woodlands, chaparral, cismontane woodlands or lower montane coniferous forests.	
<i>Eremothera boothii</i> ssp. <i>boothii</i> (= <i>Camissonia boothii</i> ssp. <i>boothii</i>)	Booth's evening- primrose	CRPR: 2B.3	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: Joshua tree woodlands and pinyon and juniper woodlands Bloom Period: April to September	2,673 – 7,872	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. Although disturbed, the project site contains Joshua tree woodlands that have been graded over, in addition to six living Joshua trees and one living California juniper. There is only low-quality available habitat for this species because the BSA has undergone significant disturbances.	
<i>Canbya candida</i>	white pygmy- poppy (=pygmy poppy)	CRPR: 4.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: Mojavean desert scrub, Joshua tree woodlands, and pinyon and juniper woodlands Soils: sandy soils Bloom Period: March to June	1,968 – 4,789	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. Although disturbed, the project site contains Joshua tree woodlands that have been graded over, in addition to six living Joshua trees and one living California juniper. There is only low-quality available habitat for this species because the BSA has undergone significant disturbances,	

<i>Saltugilia latimeri</i> (=Gilia latimeri)	Latimer's woodlands-gilia	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodlands Soils: coarse sandy to rocky soils, often granitic, alluvial soils Bloom Period: March to June	1,312 – 6,232	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. Although disturbed, the project site contains Joshua tree woodlands that have been graded over, in addition to six living Joshua trees and one living California juniper. There is only low-quality available habitat for this species because the BSA has undergone significant disturbances,.	
<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i>	white-bracted spineflower	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal scrub (alluvial fans), Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodlands Soils: sandy or gravelly substrates Bloom Period: April to June	984 – 3,936	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. Although disturbed, the project site contains Joshua tree woodlands that have been graded over, in addition to six living Joshua trees and one living California juniper. The project site also contains suitable sandy soils to support this species. There is only low-quality available habitat for this species because the BSA has undergone significant disturbances,	
Legend and Notes									

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) Listing Codes: tth e CESA and NPPA are administered by CDFW. The official listing of Plants of California Declared to Be Endangered, Threatened or Rare is contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, § 670.2. Species, subspecies and varieties of California native plants are declared to be endangered, threatened as defined by § 2062 and § 2067 of the Fish and Game Code or rare as defined by § 1901 of the Fish and Game Code.

•**CT = 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).

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 CPRP). 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 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.

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.

•**2** = moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

- Other:**
- **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.
 - o**Bulbiferous herb:** plants that have fleshy underground storage organs typically derived from scale leaves (this category includes cormiferous and other similar plants in which storage organs have other origins).
 - o**Rhizomatous herb:** plants that have underground stems (rhizomes), typically bearing shoots which develop into new plants.
 - o**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.
 - o**Leaf succulents:** succulents with thick, fleshy leaves.
 - o**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 3,606 to 3,620 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

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 Desert Manual (Baldwin et al., 2002);*
- *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, second edition (Baldwin et al., 2012);*
- *BLM Special Status Plants under the jurisdiction of the California State Office as of October 30, 2013 (BLM, 2013);*
- *The Final Environmental Impact Report and Statement (Final EIR/S) for the West Mojave Plan (BLM, 2005);*
- *Final Environmental Impact Statement. Proposed Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan (NECO) (BLM and CDFG, 2002);*
- *(Calflora website);*
- *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, 2016);*
- *State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California (CDFW, 2016);*
- *(CNPS website);*
- *(eFloras.org website);*
- *(NatureServe Explorer website);*
- *Rare Plants of San Diego County (Reiser, 2001);*
- *USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, Sensitive Plant Species List by Forest (USFS, 2013).*
- *UltraSystems in-house records.*

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	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	
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.						
Listed Invertebrates						
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i>	Delhi sands flower-loving fly	FE	Habitats: sparsely vegetated area, providing sparse ground cover (10-20%) Soils: unique, fine, sandy soils	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable soil (Delhi sands) or vegetation habitats to support this species.
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> (=Euphydryas editha wrighti)	quino checkerspot butterfly	FE	Habitats: grasslands, remnant forland, open coastal sage scrub, open chamise chaparral, open red shank chaparral, juniper woodland, and semi-desert scrub, open or sparsely vegetated rounded hilltops, 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	Low potential to occur. The BSA contains some desert scrub habitat, however it exists in a disturbed state. In addition, the soils in the BSA do not contain a high clay faction; this species typically occurs in areas with clay-loam soils. The soils of the BSA are primarily loamy-fine-sand.
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumble bee	candidate endangered	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	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species, but the lands there have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances that likely preclude its occurrence. There are few remaining native plants in the BSA. Due to these factors, there is low potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
Listed Fish						
<i>Siphateles bicolor mohavensis</i> (=Siphateles mohavensis, =Gila bicolor mohavensis)	Mojave tui chub	FE, SE, fully protected	Habitats: weedy, near-shore areas of lakes, in the shallow areas of streams flowing out of lakes, and in mineral springs Characteristics: needs vegetation for spawning	Yes	No	No potential to occur. There is no suitable habitat (wetlands) in the BSA that would support populations of the species. .
Listed Amphibians						
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> (=Bufo californicus)	arroyo toad	FE, SSC	Habitats: sandy riverbanks, streams, washes, and arroyos, breeds in and near streams Characteristics: nearby sandy terraces, dampened in places by capillary action, and with some scattered vegetation providing surface sheltering and burrowing sites and foraging areas	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species, but it does not contain breeding habitat (wetlands) needed to support populations of the species. The soils in the BSA have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances likely prevent occupancy by the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> (=Rana aurora draytonii)	California red-legged frog	FT, SSC	Habitats: lowland streams, wetlands and marshes, lakes, riparian woodlands, ponds, reservoirs, and other sources of permanent water Characteristics: require cold water pond habitats with emergent and submergent vegetation	No	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is located outside of the known distributional range of the species and does not contain breeding habitat (wetlands) needed to support populations of the species. The soils in the BSA have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances likely prevent occupancy by the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for occurrence of this species.
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	southern mountain yellow-legged frog	FE, SE, CDFW:WL	Habitats: sunny riverbanks, meadow streams, isolated pools, lake borders, and rocky stream courses in the mountains of Southern California Characteristics: prefer open stream and lake margins that gently slope	No	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is located outside of the known distributional range of the species and does not contain breeding habitat (wetlands) needed to support populations of the species. The soils in the BSA have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances likely prevent occupancy by the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for occurrence of this species.
Listed Reptiles						
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	desert tortoise (=Mohave desert tortoise)	FT, ST	Habitats: desert scrub, creosote bush scrub, Mojave-saltscale scrub, desert wash, Joshua tree habitats and flat desert having sandy or gravelly soil, but occurs in almost every desert habitat except on the most precipitous slopes Characteristics: avoid plateaus, playas, sand dunes, steep slopes and areas with many obstacles to free movement	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species and contains sandy soils preferred by the species, but the soils there have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances. Due to these factors, there is low potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
<i>Charina umbratica</i>	southern rubber boa	ST	Habitats: moist oak-conifer and mixed-conifer coniferous forests and woodland habitats, large grassy fields or other open areas Characteristics: require loose, moist soil for burrowing, rock outcrops serve as hibernacula	No	No	No potential to occur. The BSA is located outside of the known distributional range of the species and does not contain habitat (forests) needed to support populations of the species. The soils in the BSA have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances likely prevent occupancy by the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for occurrence of this species
Listed Birds						
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	California condor	FE, SE, fully protected	Habitats: semi-arid, pine or chaparral covered rugged mountain ranges, higher elevations, foraging habitat lies in foothills predominately covered by grasslands or oak-savannah habitats Characteristics: habitat requirements may be adequate food supplies, open-enough habitat that food can be readily found and accessed	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain adequate open habitat to support this species. In addition, suitable breeding habitats are absent from the BSA. This species is rarely detected in urbanized areas, and while the BSA and its surrounding vicinity contain some open space, this species is most likely to utilize the habitat provided by the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests in the region rather than areas that have undergone some disturbance such as the BSA.
<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	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain adequate large bodies of water, or free flowing rivers with abundant fish for foraging. In addition, suitable perching sites, roosting sites, and breeding habitats are absent from the BSA. Any occurrence would mostly likely be restricted to passage.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	ST, BCC	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	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA is located within the historical breeding range of the species, but breeding populations are likely extirpated from the region. The BSA supports marginal foraging and there is low potential for migrating or transient individuals to forage in the BSA. There is no potential for the species to nest within the BSA.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT, SE,, BCC,	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	No potential to occur. The BSA is located outside of the known distributional range of the species and does not contain habitat (forests) needed to support populations of the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for occurrence of this species.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE, SE, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: dense riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands, including lakes, surface water, saturated soil, or herbaceous wetland plants present during the early summer months; woody riparian vegetation is present	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain habitat (riparian thickets) needed to support populations of the species.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE, SE, 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	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging riparian and aquatic habitats to support this species. Furthermore, the BSA lacks riparian habitat with well-developed understories and overstories.
Listed Mammals						
<i>Xerospermophilus mohavensis</i> (=Spermophilus mohavensis)	Mohave ground squirrel	ST	Habitats: arid Mohave Desert of California Soil: saltbush scrub, alkali desert scrub, desert scrub, creosote bush scrub	Yes	No	Low potential to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species and contains sandy soils preferred by the species, but the soils there have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances. Due to these factors, there is low potential for the species to occur in the BSA.

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	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	
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.						
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						
Sensitive Invertebrates						
Helminthoglypta taylori	westfork shoulderband	Special Animals List	Habitat: talus and rock piles on mountain slopes Characteristics: narrow endemic terrestrial snail from the desert foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains	No	No	No potential to occur. The BSA is outside of the known distributional range of the species and lacks habitat (wetlands) that would support populations of this species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
Plebulina emigdionis	San Emigdio blue butterfly	Special Animals List	Habitats: arid washes, dry riverbeds, and intermittent streamsides as well as adjacent flats in lower Sonoran zone Characteristics: flight time is from March through September. Hosts for caterpillars include Shadscale (Atriplex canescens)	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA is in the known distributional range of the species, but the lands there have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances that likely preclude its occurrence. There is no shadscale scrub in the BSA. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
Danaus plexippus pop. 1	monarch butterfly	FC: California overwintering population	Habitats: wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus [Eucalyptus sp.], Monterey pine [Pinus radiata], cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA offers geerally poor wind protection.
Sensitive Reptiles						
Actinemys marmorata (=Actinemys marmorata marmorata) (=Emys marmorata)	northern western pond turtle (=northern western pond turtle)	SSC	Habitats: stagnant or slow-moving water in aquatic habitats, ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation, and either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland	No	No	No potential to occur. The BSA is outside of the known distributional range of the species and lacks habitat (wetlands) that would support populations of this species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
Actinemys pallida (=Actinemys marmorata pallida)	southern western 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	No	No	No potential to occur. The BSA is outside of the known distributional range of the species and lacks habitat (wetlands) that would support populations of this species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
Phrynosoma blainvilli (=Phrynosoma coronatum) (=Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei)	Blainville's horned lizard (=coast horned lizard) (=San Diego horned lizard)	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	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species and contains sandy soils preferred by the species, but the soils there have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances. Due to these factors, there is low potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
Thamnophis hammondi	two-striped garter snake	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	No	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the known distributional range of the species and lacks habitat (wetlands) that would support populations of this species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
Sensitive Birds						
Circus hudsonius (=Circus cyaneus)	northern harrier	SSC	Habitats: northern harriers breed and forage in a variety of open (treeless) habitats, open wetlands, freshwater marshes, brackish and saltwater marshes, wet meadows, weedy borders of lakes, rivers and streams, annual and perennial grasslands (including those with vernal pools), weed fields, fallow fields, ungrazed or lightly grazed pastures, some croplands (especially alfalfa, grain, sugar beets, tomatoes, and melons), sagebrush flats, and desert sinks	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable foraging and breeding habitats to support this species such as , open wetlands, freshwater marshes, brackish and saltwater marshes, wet meadows, weedy borders of lakes, rivers and streams, annual and perennial grasslands (including those with vernal pools), weed fields, fallow fields, ungrazed or lightly grazed pastures, some croplands (especially alfalfa, grain, sugar beets, tomatoes, and melons), sagebrush flats, and desert sinks.
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	WL, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: broken woodland and habitat edges Characteristics: tolerant of human activities near the nest and is seen more often nesting in urban/residential areas	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. This species has adapted to disturbed environments and human activity. There is marginal foraging habitat and low potential for this species to forage in the BSA. Due to a lack of suitable nesting habitat (trees) there is no potential for the species to nest in the BSA.
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	fully protected, WL, BCC, Season of Concern: nesting and wintering	Habitats: mountainous canyon land, rimrock terrain of open desert and grassland areas, open rolling foothills of grasslands, oak savannas, oak and juniper woodlands, chaparral, mountain areas, and desert, open habitats including grasslands, deserts, savannahs, and shrublands Characteristics: hilly or mountainous country, deeply cut canyons rising to open mountain slopes and crags are ideal habitat	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. This species is characteristic of remote, open areas and avoids human developments and activities. There is no suitable nesting or foraging habitat in the BSA. There is no potential for this species to occur in the BSA.
Athene cunicularia	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	Yes	High potential to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species and contains friable soils and mammalian burrows (California ground squirrel) preferred by the species. This species is tolerant of human disturbances. Due to these factors, there is high potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
Strix occidentalis occidentalis	California spotted owl	SSC, BCC	Habitats: forests and woodlands with large old trees and snags, high basal areas of trees and snags, dense canopies (>70% canopy closure), multiple canopy layers, and downed woody debris Characteristics: low elevations, it uses coastal oak woodland, valley foothill riparian, and redwood (Sequoia sempervirens) forests	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable oak/conifer woodland or montane forest breeding, roosting, or foraging habitats to support this species.
Asio otus	long-eared owl	SSC Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: conifer, oak, riparian, pinyon-juniper, and desert woodlands Characteristics: long-eared owl appears to be more associated with forest edge habitat	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. There is no suitable foraging, roosting, or nesting habitat in the BSA. There is no potential for this species to occur in the BSA.
Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	WL, BCC, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: annual grasslands to alpine meadows on open, dry, level or hilly terrain, perennial grasslands, savannahs, rangeland, some agricultural fields, desert scrub areas and even marshland and ocean shores Characteristics: during the winter- reside in cultivated fields, lakeshores, desert scrub	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable nesting habitat (rocky cliffs), and there is no potential for this species to nest in the BSA. There is marginal foraging habitat in the BSA, and there is low potential for this species to occur in the BSA as a forager.,
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	SSC, BCC, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: agricultural fields, pastures with fence rows, old orchards, savannas, prairies mowed roadsides, cemeteries, golf courses, riparian areas, open woodland, agricultural fields, desert washes, desert scrub, grassland, broken chaparral and beach with scattered shrubs Characteristics: nest in isolated trees or large shrubs	Yes	Yes	Moderate potential to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species and contains potentially suitable nesting and foraging habitat (open habitat, Joshua trees). Due to these factors, there is moderate potential for the species to occur in the BSA.
Vireo vicinior	gray vireo	SSC, BCC	Habitats: arid, shrub-covered slopes in pinyon-juniper, juniper, and chamise-redshank chaparral habitats on foothills and mesas Characteristics: they forage, nest, and sing in areas formed by a continuous growth of twigs, 1-5 feet above ground	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur.The BSA is outside of the known breeding range of the species and does not support habitat (dense, shrubby vegetation) needed to support breeding populations of the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur or nest in the BSA.
Toxostoma lecontei	Le Conte's thrasher	SSC, BCC	Habitats: open desert wash, desert scrub, alkali desert scrub, and desert succulent shrub, Joshua tree habitats with scattered shrubs, open desert flats, washes and alluvial fans with sandy and/or alkaline soil Characteristics: usually does not occur in areas of monotypic creosote bush scrub	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. There is no suitable foraging or nesting habitat in the BSA. There is no potential for this species to occur in the BSA.

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	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	
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.						
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> (=Dendroica petechia)	yellow warbler	SSC, BCC, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: deciduous trees of the riparian woodland from coastal desert woodlands to the Sierra Nevada – willows (Salix sp.), cottonwoods (Populus sp.), aspens (Populus sp.), California sycamores (Platanus racemosa), and alders (Alnus 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	Not expected to occur. The BSA is outside of the known breeding range of the species and does not support habitat (riparian vegetation) needed to support breeding populations of the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur or nest in the BSA.
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	SSC, Season of Concern: nesting	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	No potential to occur. The BSA is outside of the known breeding range of the species and does not support habitat (dense riparian thickets) needed to support breeding populations of the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur or nest in the BSA.
<i>Piranga rubra</i>	summer tanager	SSC, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: desert riparian habitat, mature, dense, desert riparian habitat dominated by cottonwoods (Populus sp.) and willows (Salix sp.) along streams and rivers	Yes		Not expected to occur. There is no suitable foraging or nesting habitat in the BSA. There is no potential for this species to occur in the BSA..
Sensitive Mammals						
<i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i>	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	SSC	Habitats: sandy herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel in southwestern California Characteristics: mainly in arid coastal and desert border areas	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species and contains sandy soils, but the soils there have been subjected to repeated surface disturbances. There is a lack of natural vegetation and rocky or gravelly inclusions in the soil that is preferred by this species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA
<i>Microtus californicus mohavensis</i>	Mohave river vole	SSC	Habitat: grassy or riparian habitats within the Mojave River corridor Characteristics: inhabits areas of infrequent flooding	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not support habitat (riparian) needed to support populations of the species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur or nest in the BSA
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat	ND	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	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species, but it does not contain habitat that would support populations of this species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA..
<i>Vulpes macrotis arsipus</i>	desert kit fox	Protected by Section 460 of the California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 14	Habitats: sparsely vegetated scrub habitats and native or annual grasslands, alkali sink scrub, saltbush scrub, and chenopod scrub, although oak woodlands, vernal pools, alkali meadows and playas also provide habitat Characteristics: located on gradual west to northwest facing slopes, with characteristically deep, light-textured and virtually stoneless soils	Yes	No	Low potential to occur. The BSA contains low-quality foraging habitat for this fox, however occurrence of this species in the BSA would likely be restricted to passage and/or occasional foraging. There is a lack of suitable, undisturbed breeding habitat for this species as the BSA frequently experiences various disturbaces including human activity, vehicle traffic, and soil compaction,
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	SSC	Habitats: alpine meadows to elevations as low as Death Valley Characteristics: requirements - sufficient food, friable soils, and relatively open, uncultivated ground	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is in of the known distributional range of the species, but it does not contain habitat that would support populations of this species. Due to these factors, there is no potential for the species to occur in the BSA.

Legend and Notes

Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes: the ESA is administered by the USFWS and NMFS. The USFWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the responsibilities of NMFS are mainly marine wildlife such as whales and anadromous fish such as salmon. For the purposes of the ESA, Congress defined species to include subspecies, varieties, and, for vertebrates, distinct population segments. The official federal listing of Endangered and Threatened animals is published in 50 CFR § 17.11.

- 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.
- ET** = 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.
- EC** = 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.
- EPE** = 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.
- EPT** = 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.
- EPD** = 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.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing Codes: the CESA is administered by CDFW. The official listing of Animals of California Declared To Be Endangered or Threatened is contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, § 670.5. Species and subspecies of California native animals are declared to be endangered or threatened as defined by §§ 2062 and 2067 of the Fish and Game Code.

- 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:

- For some wildlife species, the CNDDB is only concerned with specific portions of the life history, such as roosts, rookeries, or nesting colonies. For many species of birds, the primary emphasis is on the breeding population in California. For some species which do not breed in California but winter here, emphasis is on wintering range. The SSC designation thus may include a comment regarding the specific protection provided such as nesting or wintering
- 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:** this list includes birds identified in the California Bird Species of Special Concern (Shuford and Gardali, 2008) report and are not on the current CDFW species of special concern list, but were on previous lists and they have not been state-listed under CESA; were previously state or federally listed and now are on neither list; or are on the list of fully protected species.
 - Special Animals List:** The Special Animals List contains taxa that are actively inventoried, tracked, and mapped by the CNDDB, as well as taxa for which mapped data may not yet be incorporated into CNDDB user products

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Designations:

- ESC = 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.

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	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	
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.						

Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) Designations:

The WBWG is composed of agencies, organizations, and individuals interested in bat research, management, and conservation from 13 western states and provinces. Species are ranked as High, Medium, or Low Priority in each of 10 regions in western North America.

•**H = High Priority:** These species are considered the highest priority for funding, planning, and conservation actions, Information about status and hreats 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, 7th edition (AOU, 1998);*
- *(AOU website);*
- *Amphibian species accounts (Amphibiaweb website);*
- *Terrestrial Mammal Species of Special Concern in California (Bolster, 1998);*
- *Mammals of North America (Bowers et al., 2004);*
- *Special Status Animals in California, Including BLM Designated Sensitive Species (BLM, 2010);*
- *Life History Accounts and Range Maps (CDFG, 1988a and updates; CDFG, 1988b and updates; CDFG, 1988c and updates);*
- *The Status of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants and Animals of California, 2000–2004 (CDFG, 2005);*
- *Atlas of the Biodiversity of California (CDFG, 2003);*
- *RareFind, CDFW, California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB);*
- *State & Federally Listed Endangered & Threatened Animals of California (CDFW, 2016);*
- *Special Animals List (CDFG, 2016);*
- *CDFW's California Wildlife Habitat Relationships: Online Life History Accounts and Range Maps ;*
- *California Herps website ;*
- *California Partners in Flight website ;*
- *CNAH website ;*
- *AOU supplement (Chesser et al., 2015);*
- *A Field Guide to Hawks of North America, Second Edition (Clark and Wheeler, 2001);*
- *Mammals of California (Eder, 2005);*
- *Fairy Shrimps of California's Puddles, Pools, and Playas (Eriksen and Belk, 1999);*
- *Atlas of Breeding Birds, Orange County, California (Gallagher, 1997);*

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.

•**Elevation:** The BSA contains elevations ranging from approximately 3,606 to 3,620 feet above mean sea level (amsl; Google Earth, 2022).