

## **Appendix D: Special Status Species Table**

**Table 1. Special Status Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity**

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
<b>Amphibian Species</b>					
Arroyo toad (ARTO)	<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	Fed: E State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams of valley foothill, desert riparian, desert wash, or similar communities. Often associated with riparian areas containing willows, sycamores, oaks, and cottonwoods. Requires exposed sandy stream sides with stable terraces for burrowing, scattered vegetation for shelter, and sandy or gravelly bottom pools with slow moving water for breeding. Breeding is aquatic. Mating and egg laying occurs from March to July.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Santiago Creek is an intermittent creek with a low flow and could potentially provide adequate breeding pools and slow-moving water during the breeding season, which occurs after the rainy season. However, there are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences within 10 miles of the BSA. In addition to the lack of recent occurrences within 10 miles, a 2019 ARTO habitat assessment and protocol presence/absence surveys for Santiago Creek, Silverado Creek, and Trabuco Creek in Orange County, CA was conducted by ICF International. Habitat assessments found that stream reaches of Santiago Creek within Modjeska Canyon are not suitable habitat for ARTO. Additionally, protocol presence/absence surveys resulted in no observations of ARTO individuals, egg strands, larvae, or juveniles, and no male ARTO calls were detected during any survey efforts. The combined findings of habitat assessments and protocol level surveys confirmed the absence of ARTO in Modjeska Canyon, Silverado Creek, Santiago Creek (from Modjeska Canyon to Irvine Lake), and most of Trabuco Creek. See ICF 2019 ARTO Results report in Appendix H for further details.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Coast Range newt	<i>Taricha torosa</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC		Most commonly inhabits wet forests, valley-foothill hardwood, valley-foothill hardwood-conifer, coastal scrub, and mixed chaparral communities, but may utilize annual grassland and mixed conifer habitats. In southern California, the species inhabits drier chaparral, oak woodlands, and grasslands. Adults require surface cover such as rocks, logs, mammal burrows, rock fissures, or human-made structures. Breeds within intermittent streams, rivers, permanent ponds, semi-permanent ponds, lakes, and large reservoirs. Breeds from fall through late spring. In the spring, adults return to subterranean summer aestivating sites; rarely travels more than 3,300 feet between aestivation burrow and breeding site. Migrations are delayed until as late as May at higher elevations of the Sierra (sea level-6,000 ft.).	HP	<b>Low to Moderate Potential:</b> The BSA does contain hardwood sycamore/alder riparian woodland habitat and is adjacent to sloped chaparral habitat. Santiago Creek, which runs through the BSA, is an intermittent stream and could serve as breeding habitat for the species. The nearest historic (1999) CNDDDB occurrence of the species is within the general area of the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle of Black Star Canyon, which is approximately 3 miles north of the Project area. Additionally, a recent (2018) iNaturalist research grade observation was documented within the BSA. Due to the presence of potentially suitable habitat and local recent occurrences, the species is considered to have a low to moderate potential to occur within the BSA.
Northern leopard frog	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC		The species inhabits grassland, wet meadows, potholes, forests, woodland, brushlands, springs, canals, bogs, marshes, and reservoirs. Generally, prefers permanent water with abundant vegetation. The species is well adapted to cold conditions. Can stray far from water in summer, into habitats with sufficient vegetative cover for concealment, such as hay fields and grassy woodlands. Hibernates in winter under large, deep bodies of water that do not freeze, under rocks or logs. Breeding activities occur from March to July, after the snow melt.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain suitable permanent water habitat for the species. Santiago Creek is an intermittent stream and cannot provide a permanent water source for the species. Additionally, there is only one historic (1957) CNDDDB occurrence of the species, approximately 6.1 miles northwest of the Project area within Irvine Lake. Due to the lack of suitable aquatic habitat and the lack of recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Western spadefoot	<i>Spea hammondi</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits open areas with sandy or gravelly soils within mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Burrows underground from most of the year and is active above ground during rainfall. Requires vernal, shallow, temporary pools formed by heavy winter rains for reproduction. These pools must be free of bullfrogs, fish, and crayfish. Breeds from late winter to March.	HP	<b>Low to Moderate Potential:</b> The BSA does contain potentially suitable sandy or gravelly soils in mixed riparian woodland. There are 2 recent CNDDDB occurrences of the species within approximately 2.5 miles of the Project area to the north and south (2017 and 2003). Due to the presence of potentially suitable habitat and recent nearby occurrences the species is considered to have a low to moderate potential to occur within the BSA.
<b>Bird Species</b>					
American peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Fed: D State: D CDFW: FP	Inhabits riparian areas and coastal and inland wetland habitats yearlong. During the breeding season, species occurs near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water where it nests on high cliffs, banks, dunes, and mounds; may nest on man-made structures and occasionally tree or snag cavities. Nesting location must contain protected cliffs or ledges for cover. Nests are usually scraping or a depression or ledge in an open site. The species breeds from early March to late August.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain suitable nesting or open foraging habitat for the species. There is only one CNDDDB occurrence of the species within the general area of the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle of Orange, which is approximately 7.2 miles northwest of the Project area (2015). Due to the lack of suitable nesting and foraging habitat, the species is presumed absent.
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Fed: D State: E CDFW: FP	Species occurs near ocean shores, lakes, rivers, rangelands, and coastal wetlands for nesting and wintering; nesting occurs within one mile of a water source with abundant fish near mountain forests and woodlands. The species nests in large, old growth, or dominant live trees with open branches. Prefers ponderosa pines and often chooses the largest tree in a stand. Usually will not nest near evident human disturbance. Prefers lower elevations and not found in the high Sierra Nevada. The breeding season is from February through July.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain suitable lakes, rivers, rangelands, or coastal wetlands for nesting or foraging. There is a CNDDDB occurrence of the species approximately 6.4 miles northwest of the Project area (2011), near Irvine Lake. Due to the lack of suitable nesting or foraging habitat, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Belding's savannah sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Fed: -- State: E CDFW: --	A southern California endemic, the species inhabits southern California coastal salt marshes year-round. It is a tidal-dependent species. Strongly associated with dense pickleweed vegetation, especially Pacific swampfire ( <i>Salicornia virginica</i> ). Most nests occur within the preferred pickleweed communities.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA lacks coastal saltmarsh habitat required by the species. In addition, the nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 9 miles southwest of the Project area (2006). Due to the lack of suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	The species inhabits arid, open areas with sparse vegetation cover such as deserts, abandoned agricultural areas, grasslands, and disturbed open habitats. Can be associated with open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. Nests in old small mammal burrows but may dig own burrow in soft soil. Nests are lined with excrement, pellets, debris, grass, and feathers. The species may use pipes, culverts, and nest boxes, and even buildings where burrows are scarce. Breeding occurs March through August (below 5,300 ft.).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does contain a small area (<0.5 acres) of annual grassland habitat. However, no burrows were identified during the biological surveys and the habitat was deemed unsuitable for burrowing owl habitation. Additionally, the nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 5.8 miles southwest of the Project area (2010). Due to the lack of suitable habitat and distance from local occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
California black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	Fed: -- State: T CDFW: FP	A rare, yearlong California resident of brackish and freshwater emergent wetlands in delta and coastal locations, including the San Francisco Bay area, Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, Morro Bay, the Salton Sea, and lower Colorado River. The species is extirpated from San Diego County and the majority of coastal southern California. Occurs in tidal emergent wetlands dominated by pickleweed, in brackish marshes dominated by bulrushes with pickleweed, and in freshwater wetlands dominated by bulrushes, cattails, and saltgrass. Species prefers high wetland areas, away from areas experiencing fluctuating water levels. Requires vegetation providing adequate overhead cover for nesting. Eggs are laid from March through June.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain brackish or freshwater emergent wetlands and is located approximately 15 miles from the nearest delta or ocean habitat areas. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences within 10 miles of the BSA, and the nearest historic (1986) CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 9.4 miles west of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
California horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: WL	Inhabits open areas with low, sparse vegetation lacking trees and large shrubs of grasslands, hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alpine dwarf-shrub habitat, and alkali flats. Less common in mountain regions, on the North Coast, and in coniferous or chaparral habitats. Species is a ground nester and breeds from March through July (sea level-above the tree line).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain open sparse vegetation areas or open plain areas. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 2.0 miles south of the Project area (2002). Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent.
California least tern	<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	Fed: E State: E CDFW: FP	A Californian nesting migrant from April through September. Forages in near-shore ocean water and shallow estuaries and lagoons. Species nests in colonies on sandy soils with sparse vegetation along the ocean, lagoons, and bays. Breeds beginning in April.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain suitable estuary habitat for the species, and the BSA is located approximately 15 miles from the nearest ocean access. In addition, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and location of the BSA the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Coastal cactus wren	<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits southern California coastal sage scrub communities. Species requires tall <i>Opuntia</i> sp. cacti (specifically prickly pear and coastal cholla) for nesting and roosting. Found in arid parts of westward-draining slopes. Breeds from March through June; frequently produces two broods per season.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain California CSS habitat, and no prickly pear or coastal cholla cacti are present within the BSA. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 0.8 miles south of the Project area (2017). Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent from the BSA despite recent, nearby occurrences.
Coastal California gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	Fed: T State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits arid washes, mesas, and slopes of coastal hills dominated by dense, low-growing, drought-deciduous shrubs and subshrubs of coastal sage scrub. May also use chaparral, grassland, and riparian communities when adjacent to or intermixed with sage scrub vegetation. Breeds February through August (sea level-2,500 feet).	HP	<b>Low to Moderate Potential:</b> The BSA lacks suitable dense CSS within the BSA. However, the BSA is surrounded by coast sage scrub habitat to the north and south and the species may use the riparian areas within the BSA for foraging. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 4 miles northwest of the Project area (2002). Additionally, there are

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					4 eBird occurrences from ranging from 2007 to 2016 within 1 mile of the BSA. Due to the presence of potentially suitable marginal foraging habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is considered to have a low to moderate potential to occur within the BSA.
Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits foothills and lowlands with dry, dense, well-drained grasslands with a variety of grasses, tall forbs, and shrubs for perches. In southern California, largely utilizes hillsides, and lower mountain slopes. Nests are composed of grasses and forbs on slight depressions in the ground. Species may form small groups when nesting. Breeds April through July (0-5,000 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain mountain slopes and it lacks suitable open grassland habitats. In addition, the nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 8.2 miles southwest of the Project area (2003). Due to the lack of suitable open grassland and the lack of nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Fed: E State: E CDFW: --	Summer resident of southern California inhabiting low riparian habitats in the vicinity of water and dry river bottoms. Prefers willows, baccharis, mesquite and other low, dense vegetation as nesting site. Forages in dense brush and occasionally tree tops (below 2,000 feet).	HP	<b>Low to Moderate Potential:</b> The BSA does contain potentially suitable riparian woodland habitat in the vicinity of water and dry river bottoms such as the intermittent Santiago Creek within the BSA. The nearest presumed extant CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 3 miles south of the Project area (2017). Additionally, there is a 2015 eBird occurrence with photo documentation within 1.25 mile of the BSA. Due to the presence of potentially suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is considered to have a low to moderate to occur within the BSA.
Light-footed Ridgeway's rail	<i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i>	Fed: E State: E CDFW: FP	Inhabits southern California coastal salt marshes, lagoons, and their maritime environments. Nests in the lower littoral zone of coastal salt marshes where dense strands of cordgrass are present. Requires shallow water and mudflats for foraging, with adjacent higher vegetation for cover.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain coastal salt marshes suitable for the species. Additionally, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.

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Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Species is an uncommon yearlong resident throughout the state with the exception of the Central Valley and Southern California deserts where it is an uncommon winter visitor. Species utilizes riparian forest or thickets with dense canopied trees for roosting and nesting. Forages in open areas, woodlands, and forested habitats. At high elevations may utilize dense conifer stands. Uses old nests (usually crow, magpie, hawk, heron, squirrel) 10-50 feet above ground in tree cavities. Breeds in April to July.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does contain potentially suitable riparian woodland habitat. However, no large trees with suitable nesting cavities and no open foraging habitat was observed during the biological surveys. Furthermore, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of key habitat features and the lack of recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Northern harrier	<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Species occurs in flat, or hummocky, open areas of tall, dense grasses and moist or dry shrubs. Inhabits meadows, grasslands, open rangelands, desert sinks, and fresh or saltwater emergent wetland communities. Nesting occurs on the ground within grasslands, grain fields, sagebrush or other shrubby vegetation. Nest sites are often chosen at marsh edges or in proximity to water. Breeds April through September (0-5,700 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does contain a small area (<0.5 acres) of annual grassland habitat; however, the grassland is highly disturbed by mowing throughout the year. Additionally, there are no recent presumed extant CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the BSA. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: WL	Inhabits steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches or shrubless, grassy slopes in proximity to rock outcrops of southern California coastal sage scrub and open mixed chaparral communities. Generally absent from dense, unbroken stands of coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Breeds March to June.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain suitable rocky hillsides or grassy slopes in proximity to rock outcrops or CSS. The nearest presumed extant CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 0.8 miles southeast of the Project area (2002) within suitable coastal sagebrush dominated grassland area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent from the BSA, despite recent local occurrences.
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Fed: -- State: T CDFW: SSC	Inhabits freshwater marsh, swamp and wetland communities, but may utilize agricultural or upland habitats that can support large colonies, often in the Central Valley area. Requires dense nesting habitat that is protected from predators,	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain open swamp and marsh habitat required by the species. In addition, the nearest recent CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 8.7 miles northwest of the



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			is within 3-5 miles from a suitable foraging area containing insect prey and is within 0.3 miles of open water. Suitable foraging includes wetland, pastureland, rangeland, at dairy farms, and some irrigated croplands (silage, alfalfa, etc.). Nests in dense cattails, tules, willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall herbs. Nests mid-March to early August, but may extend until October or November in the Sacramento Valley region.		Project area (2014), concentrated around Peters Canyon Reservoir. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	Fed: T State: E CDFW: --	Species inhabits riparian forests, along broad, lower flood bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in large blocks of riparian jungles often mixed with cottonwoods. Nesting appears to be preferred in riparian forest habitats with a dense understory; requires water near nesting site. Breeds June to August.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain larger river systems preferred by the species. The habitat surrounding the BSA contains riparian vegetation; however, the understory is less dense than what the species is typically found in. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the BSA. Additionally, Santiago Creek, which runs through the BSA, is a small intermittent creek and would typically lack required water during the nesting season. Due to the lack of preferred habitat features, and distance from recent extant occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
White-tailed kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: FP	Inhabits rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Prefers open grasslands, meadows or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching. In southern California, will roost in saltgrass and Bermuda grass. Often found near agricultural lands. Nests are placed near the tops of dense oak, willow, or other tree stands. Breeds February through October.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does contain potentially suitable deciduous riparian woodland nesting habitat; however, the BSA and surrounding area does not exhibit necessary open grassland foraging habitat necessary for the species. The nearest CNDDDB presumed extant occurrence is approximately 6.5 miles southwest of the Project area (2009). Due to the lack of suitable foraging habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Yellow rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Occurs in shallow marshes, wet meadows, drier fresh-water and brackish marshes, rice fields, and dense, deep grasses. The species breeds in grass- and sedge-dominated marshes and wetlands with shallow water depths. Requires standing water over a foot deep, and areas with small trees may be utilized but are not ideal. Their preferred habitat provides a layer of vegetation where they can covertly move beneath. Wintering birds frequent mature salt marshes well above the water line.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain marsh, meadow, and wetland habitat. Santiago Creek, which runs through the BSA, lacks areas of standing water over a foot deep. Additionally, there are only historic (1914) CNDDDB occurrences within 10 miles of the BSA. The nearest presumed extant occurrence is approximately 7.2 miles north of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and recent nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Yellow warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Breeds in several southern California mountain ranges and throughout most of San Diego County. Species prefers to nest in areas with trees and shrubs typical of low, open-canopy riparian woodland. Species has been known to breed in riparian woodlands from coastal and desert lowlands and montane shrubbery in open conifer forests. Occurs up to 8,000 feet in the Sierra Nevada. Breeds April-August.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does contain open-canopy riparian woodland for the species; however, the riparian woodland habitat does not contain a heavy brush understory required for nesting. Additionally, the nearest recent presumed extant occurrence of the species is over 15 miles northwest of the BSA. Due to the lack of potentially suitable dense brush understory within the riparian woodland habitat and the lack of recent presumed extant occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	An uncommon summer resident of coastal California and in foothills of the Sierra Nevada, arriving in April and departing by late September. Requires riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses for nesting and foraging. Nests in dense shrubs along streams and rivers. Breeds from May-August.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does contain riparian woodland habitat along the Santiago Creek corridor; however, the riparian woodland habitat lacks thickets of willow and other dense brush understory required by the species for nesting. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 4.5 miles west of the Project area (2003). Due to the lack of potentially suitable nesting habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
<b>Fish Species</b>					

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Arroyo chub	<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	The species is native in Malibu Creek and the Santa Clara, San Luis Rey, and Santa Margarita River drainages. Present (but non-native) in the Mojave River, Santa Inez River, and San Felipe Creek. Requires vegetated streams with muddy or sandy bottoms and slow moving or backwater areas. Adapted to survive in low oxygen concentrations and wide temperature fluctuations. The species feeds on algae, water fern, and invertebrates (such as insects and mollusks). Spawning occurs in pools or edge habitat from February to August with a peak in June and July.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not intersect any of the known river and creek systems inhabited by the species. Furthermore, the nearest presumed extant CNDDDB occurrence (1998) is approximately 5.6 miles southeast of the Project area. Santiago Creek is an intermittent stream and lacks sufficient water flow to support the species. Due to the lack of suitable aquatic habitat and the lack of nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Santa Ana speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Species inhabits the San Gabriel and Santa Ana rivers, preferring shallow gravel and cobble substrate within permanent streams or lakes with riparian cover. Prefers clear, well oxygenated water with movement from currents or waves with a supply of aquatic plants and insects. Breeds in the summer months.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Santiago Creek is an intermittent creek which contains shallow waters, gravelly substrate, and riparian cover. However, Santiago Creek does not have movement from currents or waves and the low water flow is unlikely to support the species. Two historic CNDDDB occurrences are listed within Santiago Creek (1998, 1999) within 1 mile of the BSA. However, surveys in 2005 did not find the species within Santiago Creek mainstem or tributaries and has been determined extirpated from the Cleveland National Forest watershed (CDFW 2015). Due to the lack of suitable aquatic habitat, and the recent surveys/reports of extirpation the species considered absent from the BSA.
Santa Ana sucker	<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	Fed: T State: -- CDFW: --	Endemic to Los Angeles basin south coastal perennial streams. Prefers streams containing riparian vegetation, coarse substrates for algae foraging (gravel, cobble, and a mixture of gravel or cobble with sand), shallow riffle areas, deeper runs, and pools of cool, clear water. Breeds April through July.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Santiago Creek is an intermittent stream and does not contain deep or permanent waters to support the species. In addition, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable aquatic habitat and distance from

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						the species known range, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Steelhead - southern California DPS	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	E -- --	Southern California steelhead utilize rivers and creeks from Pajaro River south to Santa Maria River. Spawning occurs in coastal watersheds while rearing occurs in freshwater or estuary habitats prior to emigrating to the ocean in the winter and spring. Preferred spawning sites contain gravel substrate with sufficient water flow and riverine cover. Rearing habitat contains sufficient feeding with associated riparian forest containing willow and cottonwoods. Migration upstream for reproduction occurs from October to May with spawning occurring January to April.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The species is possibly extirpated from the CNDDDB occurrence within Santiago Creek, which runs through the Project area (2013). Santiago Creek is an intermittent creek and does not contain sufficient water flow to support the species. Due to the lack of suitable water flow and the species' extirpation from recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
<b>Invertebrate Species</b>						
Quino checkerspot butterfly	<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	E -- --	Historically inhabited coastal sage scrub habitat in southern California and northern Baja California historically. Current distribution is limited to southwestern Riverside and San Diego Counties. Larvae associated with <i>Plantago erecta</i> or <i>Castilleja exserta</i> plants. Adults emerge in early to mid-spring.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The species is considered extirpated from the nearest historic (1967) CNDDDB occurrence, which is approximately 5.7 miles north of the Project area. The BSA does contain CSS habitat; however, these areas are outside of the PIA and no CSS habitat would be impacted by the Project. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the extirpation of the species from nearby occurrences, it is presumed absent from the BSA.
Riverside fairy shrimp	<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	E -- --	A Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Diego County vernal pool endemic species. Inhabits deep ephemeral vernal pools greater than 12 inches within chaparral, coastal sage scrub and grassland communities. Species requires pools filled with sufficient rainfall; emerges late in the season within warm waters.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain vernal pool habitats. In addition, the nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 3 miles southwest of the Project area (2005). Due to the lack of suitable habitat required by the species, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
San Diego fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	E -- --	Restricted to vernal pools and other ephemeral (lasting a short time) basins in coastal Orange and San Diego Counties in southern California and in northwestern Baja California. A habitat specialist found in shallower pools that range in	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain vernal pool habitats. In addition, the nearest extant CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 9 miles northwest of the Project area (2006). Due to the lack of

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
			depth from 2 to 12 inches. Prefers vernal pool complexes, which typically include between 5 and 50 vernal pools. Vernal pools within a complex are generally hydrologically connected.		suitable habitat required by the species, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
<b>Mammal Species</b>					
Mexican long-tongued bat	<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	A summer resident of San Diego County. Inhabits desert and montane riparian, desert succulent scrub, desert scrub and pinyon juniper communities. Species is primarily a nectar feeder and migrates to acquire flowering food sources; strong preference to agave and yucca. Day roosts in caves, mines, and buildings, particularly dimly-lit sites. Births in June and early July, with lactation extending to August.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA contains riparian woodland habitat, but lacks suitable roosting sites such as caves, mines, and buildings. Additionally, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable roosting habitat and the lack of nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Within San Diego county inhabits arid coastal and desert border areas of coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland communities. Species strongly associated with rocky, gravelly or sandy substrates. Breeds March-May (0-6,000 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain coastal scrub, chaparral, or desert wash habitat suitable for the species. There is a recent (2016) CNDDDB occurrence of the species approximately 1 mile southeast of the Project area; within suitable coastal scrub habitat. Due to the lack of suitable habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Pacific pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	Fed: E State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits sandy soils of coastal strand, coastal dunes, river alluvium, and coastal sage scrub habitats on marine terraces. Occurs within close proximity to the Pacific Ocean. Species hibernates from November to February and births April to June (0-600 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA is almost 15 miles away from the ocean and lacks maritime habitats. In addition, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of occurrences and suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits low elevations of deserts, grasslands, shrub lands, woodlands, and forests year-round. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Forages over open ground within 1-3 miles of day roosts. Prefers caves, crevices, and mines for day roosts, but	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA lacks open habitats for foraging and caves, crevices, and mines for roosting. Additionally, no roosting habitat was identified within the existing bridge structure or tree canopy. There are no recent extant occurrences

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
			may utilize hollow trees, bridges, and buildings. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites. Maternity colonies form early April and young are born April-July (below 10,000 feet).		within 10 miles of the BSA. Due to the lack of suitable roosting and foraging habitat and the lack of recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Pocketed free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oasis communities. Prefers rocky desert areas with high cliffs or rock outcrops and frequently selects roosts in cliff rock crevices. Species must have an adequate drop from the roost to gain flight. Maternity sites are located in rock crevices, caverns and buildings. Young are born June-July.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Project area is adjacent to steeply sloped chaparral habitat; however, this area lacks rocky outcrops and high cliffs. Furthermore, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable roosting habitat and the lack of recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
San Diego desert woodrat	<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	The species inhabits coastal scrub of southern California, from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Prefers moderate to dense canopies, rocky outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes. Inhabits most desert habitats, particularly Joshua tree, pinyon-juniper, mixed and chamise-redshank chaparral, and sagebrush communities. The species is active yearlong and usually nocturnal. Breeds from October to May.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain coastal scrub, chaparral, or desert wash habitat suitable for the species. There is a recent (2016) CNDDDB occurrence of the species approximately 1 mile southeast of the Project area; within suitable chaparral habitat. Due to the lack of suitable habitat the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Southern California saltmarsh shrew	<i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits coastal salt marshes in Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. Specifically occurs in salt marshes dominated by <i>Salicornia spp.</i> and salt grass. In some occurrences, it is in association with willow ( <i>Salix spp.</i> ) and bulrush ( <i>Scirpus sp.</i> ). Important features of the species' habitat include dense vegetative ground cover, nesting sites above mean high tide, and moist surroundings.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA lacks coastal salt marsh habitat, as it is almost 15 miles away from ocean habitat. Furthermore, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Southern grasshopper mouse	<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Species prefers alkali and desert scrub habitats with low to moderate shrub cover and friable soils. Breeds from May to July, but may begin	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain suitable desert scrub habitats for the species. The nearest recent (2016) extant

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
			as early as January under ideal habitat conditions.		CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 1.0 mile southeast of the Project area. Despite nearby occurrences, the Project area lacks open alkali and desert scrub habitats; therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Stephens' kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Fed: E State: T CDFW: --	Inhabits annual and perennial grasslands and coastal scrub or sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Prefers sparse grassland over dense grassland habitats and species prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass and filaree as food sources. Species prefers sandy and gravelly soils, of level to gently sloping habitat with slopes less than 50%. Requires patches of fine-grained soils or dusty pockets for sand bathing. Burrows frequently found in clusters. Likely breeds April to June (180-4,100 feet)	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does contain a small area (<0.5 acres) of annual grassland habitat; however, the grassland is highly disturbed by mowing throughout the year and is not adjacent coastal scrub or sagebrush. Additionally, there are no known extant occurrences within 10 miles of the BSA. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of local occurrences the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Western mastiff bat	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Prefers open, rugged, rocky areas where suitable crevices are available for day roosts. Roosts in cliff face crevices (usually granite or consolidated sandstone), high buildings, trees and tunnels. Roosting sites must have a minimum 10-foot vertical drop. Births early April through August or September (sea level-8,475 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain suitable coastal scrub or chaparral habitat for the species. The BSA does contain riparian deciduous woodland; however, no suitable tree roosting habitat was identified within the BSA during biological surveys. The nearest presumed extant CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 2.1 miles northwest of the Project area (date unspecified). Despite nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to the lack of suitable roosting habitat.
Western yellow bat	<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Species known in California only in Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties south to the Mexican border. Inhabits valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats in proximity to water. Species utilizes trees and palms for roosting and maternity colonies. Births in June and July (below 2,000 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does contain foothill riparian woodland habitat; however, the species presumed extant range is not within Orange County and there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the BSA. Due to the BSA being outside the species known range, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
<b>Reptile Species</b>					
California glossy snake	<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, and chaparral. Prefers microhabitats of open areas and loose soils. A nocturnal species that hides underground in rocks and burrows during the day. The species can dig its own burrows or use existing ones. Lays from 3 to 23 eggs (more often 5 to 12) in June and July. Eggs hatch late summer and early fall. The species is found from below sea level to around 7,200 feet.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain arid scrub, rocky washes or chaparral habitat suitable for the species. The nearest recent (2014) CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 13 miles southeast of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable microhabitats and the lack of recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
Coast horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits valley-foothill hardwood, conifer forest, and riparian habitats, as well as pine-cypress, juniper woodland, and annual grasslands with sandy areas, washes or flood plains. Frequently found near ant hills. Egg laying occurs from May to June, and some females may lay two clutches per year (sea level-8,000 feet).	HP	<b>High Potential:</b> The BSA does contain potentially suitable riparian woodland habitat and sandy soils. Additionally, the nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 1 miles south of the Project area (2017). Due to the presence of suitable habitat and recent, nearby occurrences, the species is considered to have a high potential to occur within the BSA.
Coast patch-nosed snake	<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits semi-arid brushy or shrubby areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains. Species is an active forager and is susceptible to high levels of vehicle mortality. Requires small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites. Egg laying probably occurs between May and August (below sea level-7,000 feet).	A	<b>High Potential:</b> The BSA does not contain brush or shrubby chaparral, rock hillslopes or plains suitable for the species. However, the species may use the Santiago creek habitat as a wildlife corridor. One historic (1999) presumed extant CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 3.7 miles northwest of the BSA (1999). Additionally, a recent (2019) iNaturalist research grade observation was documented less than 0.5 mile east of the BSA. Due to the potential for the species to use the BSA as a wildlife corridor and the recent local occurrence, the species is considered to have a low to moderate potential to occur within the BSA.



Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Coastal whiptail	<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits hot, dry areas with sparse foliage and open areas in forests, woodland, chaparral, and riparian areas. The species is diurnal. Breeding occurs from May to August. Their diet primarily includes termites as well as other lizards, insects, spiders, scorpions, and small animals. Occurs from sea level to 7,000 feet.	HP	<b>Low to Moderate Potential:</b> The BSA contains riparian woodland habitat suitable for the species. The nearest recent (2008) presumed extant CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 4.5 miles southwest of the BSA. Additionally, a recent (2019) iNaturalist research grade observation was documented approximately 1 mile east of the BSA. Due to the presence of potentially suitable habitat, and local recent occurrences, the species has a low to moderate potential to occur.
Orange-throated whiptail	<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: WL	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats, especially in areas with summer morning fog. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with loose soils and patches of brush and rocks for cover and foraging. Reproduces April to July; young emerge August to September (0-3,410 feet).	HP	<b>High Potential:</b> The Project does contain potentially suitable hardwood riparian woodland habitat. In addition, the nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 1 mile south of the Project area (2016). Due to the presence of suitable habitat adjacent to the Project area and nearby, recent occurrences, the species has a low to moderate potential to occur.
Red-diamond rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits coastal chaparral, oak and pine woodland, cultivated areas, and arid desert scrub communities. Requires rocky areas or areas of dense vegetation. Utilizes rodent burrows, cracks in rocks, and surface objects for cover. Species is seasonally active, with the greatest activity occurring from March to June. Young are live-born from mid-August to October in quiet, safe locations (0-3,000 feet).	A	<b>High Potential:</b> The Project area does contain potentially suitable rocky areas through the Santiago Creek corridor. The nearest recent CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 4 miles southeast of the Project area (2001), and a recent (2017) iNaturalist research grade observation is approximately 1 mile from the BSA. Due to the presence of potentially suitable habitat and local recent occurrences, the species has a low to moderate potential to occur within the BSA.
Southern California legless lizard	<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Occurs in moist, warm, loose soil with plant cover. Moisture is essential. Occurs in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy	HP	<b>Low to Moderate Potential:</b> The BSA contains Santiago Creek, and the stream surroundings may provide suitable moist habitat with sandy soils and cover objects

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
			washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. Leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas and dunes stabilized with bush lupine and mock heather often indicate suitable habitat. Often can be found under surface objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs. Can also be found by gently raking leaf litter under bushes and trees. Sometimes found in suburban gardens in Southern California.		such as leaf litter from oaks, sycamores, willow and alder. The nearest historic (1970) CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 2.7 miles northwest of the Project area, and a recent (2019) iNaturalist research grade observation is approximately 6.2 miles east of the BSA. Due to the presence of potentially suitable habitat, with historic and recent presumed extant occurrences, the species is considered to have a low to moderate potential to occur within the BSA.
Two-striped gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	Species is diurnal, highly aquatic, and inhabits locations in proximity to permanent or semi-permanent bodies of water bordered by dense vegetation. Can be found around pools, creeks, cattle tanks, and other water sources. Associated with oak woodland, chaparral, brushland, and coniferous forest. Seasonally alters habitats: in summer, occupies streamside sites, and in winter, occupies nearby uplands. Thought to utilize holes, mammal burrows, crevices, and surface objects as night cover. Life young are born in late July and August, usually in secluded sites, such as under the loose bark of rotting logs or in dense vegetation near pond or stream margins (0-7,000 feet).	HP	<b>High Potential:</b> The BSA contains Santiago Creek, and the stream surroundings may provide suitable habitat for the species. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 0.5 mile northwest of the Project area (2003), and a recent (2018) iNaturalist research grade observation is approximately 3.5 miles northeast of the BSA. Due to the presence of potentially suitable habitat and recent presumed extant occurrences, the species is considered to have a low to moderate potential to occur within the BSA.
Western pond turtle	<i>Emys marmorata</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	A fully aquatic turtle of ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Suitable habitat includes woodland, forests, and grasslands. Requires logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks for basking. Suitable upland habitat (sandy banks or grassy open field) is required for reproduction, which begins in April and ends with egg laying as late as August (sea level to 4,700 feet).	HP	<b>Low to Moderate Potential:</b> The BSA contains Santiago Creek, an intermittent stream which does not provide permanent aquatic habitat for the species. However, the stream may provide habitat from fall to spring when the stream does carry water. There are multiple presumed extant occurrences within 5 miles of the BSA. Due to the presence of potentially suitable habitat and presumed extant occurrences,

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					the species is considered to have a low to moderate potential to occur within the BSA.
<b>Plant Species</b>					
Allen's pentachaeta	<i>Pentachaeta aurea ssp. allenii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb endemic to California, inhabiting coastal scrub, foothill grassland, valley grassland, and southern oak woodland communities. Blooms March-June (250-1,700 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does contain a small area (<0.5 acres) of annual grassland habitat; however, the grassland is highly disturbed by mowing throughout the year. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 4.4 miles northwest of the Project area (2003). Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent.
Braunton's milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Fed: E State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial herb inhabiting disturbed areas in chaparral, valley grassland, and coastal sage scrub communities. Usually occurs in sandstone soils with carbonate layers. Flowers January-August (15-2,000 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does contain a small area (<0.5 acres) of annual grassland habitat; however, the grassland is highly disturbed by mowing throughout the year communities. Areas of CSS do occur within the BSA; however, this habitat type is outside of the PIA and no effects to CSS would occur. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 7.6 miles northwest of the Project area (2012). Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent.
California beardtongue	<i>Penstemon californicus</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A perennial herb native to California inhabiting chaparral, yellow pine forest, and pinyon/juniper woodland communities. Blooms May-June (3,900-7,500 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The only nearby historic (1981) CNDDDB occurrence is 9.8 miles northwest of the Project area. Additionally, the BSA is outside the species' known elevation range. Due to the elevation of the BSA and the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent.
Chaparral nolina	<i>Nolina cismontana</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A shrub inhabiting dry chaparral habitats of coastal mountains. Flowers May-July (650-4,270 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain chaparral habitat suitable for the species. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 0.4 miles southeast of the Project area (2012). Despite nearby occurrences, the species is

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					presumed absent due to the lack of suitable habitat within the Project area.
Chaparral ragwort	<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 2B.2	An annual herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting alkaline soils in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and chaparral communities. Blooms January-May (50-2,600 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain chaparral and coastal scrub communities. The nearest historic (1989) CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 5.1 miles west of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent.
Chaparral sand-verbena	<i>Abronia villosa var. aurita</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting sandy soils of chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and desert dune communities. Flowers March-September (250-5,250 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does contain CSS; however, this habitat type is outside of the PIA and no effects to CSS would occur. In addition, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of habitat, the species is presumed absent.
Coulter's saltbush	<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A perennial herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting coastal dunes, coastal strand, valley grassland, coastal sage scrub, and occasionally wetland communities. Blooms March-October (0-1,640 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain coastal dunes or strand. A small portion of the BSA contains CSS communities; however, this habitat type is outside of the PIA and no effects to CSS would occur. Additionally, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of habitat and occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Coulter's goldfields	<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting playas, coastal salt marshes, swamps, and vernal pool communities. Flowers from February-June (0-4,000 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain coastal salt marsh and vernal pool communities. Additionally, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of habitat and occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Davidson's saltscale	<i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	An annual herb inhabiting alkaline bluffs of coastal bluff scrub or coastal scrub communities. Flowers April-October (30-660 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain coastal bluff habitat and there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Additionally, the BSA is outside the species' known

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					elevation range. Due to the lack of habitat and occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Estuary seablite	<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A perennial herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting coastal salt marsh and wetland-riparian communities. Blooms May-October (0-20 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA lacks coastal salt marsh communities. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Additionally, the BSA is at a higher elevation than the species' preferred range. Due to the lack of habitat and occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Felt-leaved monardella	<i>Monardella hypoleuca lanata</i> ssp.	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A perennial herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting chaparral and cismontane woodland communities. Blooms May-October (980-5,200 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain chaparral or cismontane woodland habitat suitable for the species. Additionally, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Gambel's water cress	<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	Fed: E State: T CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial rhizomatous herb inhabiting fresh or brackish marshes and swamps. Flowers April-October (15-1,100 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain marshes and swamps. Additionally, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of habitat and occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Hall's monardella	<i>Monardella macrantha hallii</i> ssp.	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.3	A perennial rhizomatous herb endemic to California, inhabiting chaparral, foothill woodland, yellow pine forest, mixed evergreen forest, and valley grassland communities. Blooms June-October (2,400-7,200 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 4.8 miles east of the BSA (2004). All nearby occurrences of the species are concentrated in this location, around Santiago Peak. Additionally, the BSA is below the species' known elevation range. Due to the elevation of the BSA and the species' pattern of occurrence, it is presumed absent.
Heart-leaved pitcher sage	<i>Lepechinia cardiophylla</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A shrub inhabiting chaparral, foothill woodlands and close-cone pine forest. Flowers April-July (2,000-3,940 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 6.7 miles east of the BSA (2016). All nearby

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					occurrences of the species are concentrated in high elevation habitat of the Santa Ana Mountains. The BSA is below the species known elevation range. Due to the elevation of the BSA and the species' pattern of occurrence, it is presumed absent.
Intermediate mariposa-lily	<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A perennial bulbiferous herb inhabiting calcareous soils and dry, rocky, open slopes within chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland communities. Flowers May-July (350-2,800 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain rocky, open slopes within chaparral or coastal scrub habitat. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 0.25 miles southeast of the Project area (2010). Despite nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent due to the lack of suitable habitat.
Intermediate monardella	<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>intermedia</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.3	A perennial herb inhabiting chaparral, cismontane woodland and occasionally lower montane coniferous forest on dry slopes. Flowers April-September (1,300- 4,100 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Project area lacks suitable chaparral and woodland communities for the species. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 0.4 miles southeast of the Project area (2008). Despite nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent due to the lack of suitable habitat.
Laguna beach liveforever	<i>Dudleya stolonifera</i>	Fed: T State: T CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial herb endemic to California, inhabiting rocky soils in chaparral, valley grassland, foothill grassland, foothill woodland, and coastal sage scrub communities. Flowers May-July (30-850 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> There are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Additionally, the BSA is outside the species' preferred elevation range. Due to the elevation of the BSA and the lack of occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Lewis' evening-primrose	<i>Camissoniopsis lewisii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 3	An annual herb inhabiting sandy or clay soils of coastal grassland, coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, valley and foothill grassland, and coastal scrub communities. Flowers March-June (0-990 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA lacks coastal grassland or bluff scrub habitat suitable for the species. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Additionally, the BSA is outside the species' known elevation range. Due to the lack of habitat and occurrences, the species is presumed absent.

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Long-spined spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	An annual herb inhabiting meadows within chaparral, valley grasslands, and coastal sage scrub habitats. Flowers April-July (100-4,920 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Project area lacks suitable chaparral, and open meadow habitat. A small portion of the BSA contains CSS communities; however, this habitat type is outside of the PIA and no effects to CSS would occur. Additionally, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Los Angeles sunflower	<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1A	A perennial rhizomatous herb inhabiting damp meadows, marshes, and swamps, of both coastal salt and freshwater. Flowers August-October (30-5,500 feet). Species is presumed extinct in California by CNPS.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The species is presumed extinct in California by CNPS. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Furthermore, the BSA lacks suitable marsh habitat for the species. Due to the species' likely extinction and lack of habitat, it is presumed absent.
Malibu baccharis	<i>Baccharis malibuensis</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial deciduous shrub inhabiting chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland communities. Flowers in August (500-1,000 feet).	HP	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA contains potentially suitable riparian woodland habitat; however, the BSA is outside of the species known elevation range. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 6.5 miles north of the Project area (2008). All other occurrences of the species are concentrated around this occurrence. Despite potentially suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to the elevation of the BSA and the species' previous pattern of occurrence.
Many-stemmed dudleya	<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A perennial herb often found within clay and heavy soils of chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland communities. Flowers April-July (50-2,600 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Project area lacks clay soils, and coastal scrub habitat. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 1.8 miles northwest of the Project area (2005). Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent.

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Mesa horkelia	<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> <i>var. puberula</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial herb inhabiting dry sandy or gravelly substrate, coastal chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and coastal scrub. Flowers February-September (230-2,600 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Project area lacks coastal habitats and the nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 9.7 miles northwest of the Project area (2008). Due to the lack of suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Mud nama	<i>Nama stenocarpa</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 2B.2	An annual or perennial herb inhabiting intermittently wet areas including marshes, swamps, lake margins, and river banks. Flowers January-July (15-1,640 feet).	HP	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain marsh, swamp, lake or river habitat suitable for the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the BSA. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and lack of recent local occurrences.
Munz's onion	<i>Allium munzii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial herb inhabiting mesic and clay soils and grassy openings in coastal sage scrub; chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Flowers April-May (980-2,950 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA lacks clay soils and coastal habitats. A small portion of the BSA contains CSS communities; however, this habitat type is outside of the PIA and no effects to CSS would occur. In addition, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable soils and the lack of recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Salt spring checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 2B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting alkaline, mesic soils within alkaline springs, marshes, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. Blooms March-June (50-5,020 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA lacks alkaline, mesic soils and alkaline spring, marsh, and coastal habitats. Additionally, there is only one nearby CNDDDB occurrence of the species, which is approximately 6.4 miles southeast of the Project area (date unspecified). Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent.
San Bernardino aster	<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A perennial rhizomatous herb inhabiting near ditches, streams, and springs of cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seep, marsh and swamp, and vernally mesic valley and	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA lacks meadow, marsh, and vernal pool habitats. In addition, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of habitat and the lack



Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
			foothill grassland communities. Flowers July-November (0-6,700 feet).		of recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
San Fernando Valley spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	Fed: State: CNPS:	C E 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting sandy places, generally in coastal or desert scrub communities, but may also occur within valley and foothill grassland. Flowers April-July (500-4,000 feet).	A  <b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA lacks coastal and desert scrub communities. In addition, the species is possibly extirpated from the only nearby historic (1902) CNDDDB occurrence, which is 6.1 miles northwest of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of recent confirmed occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
San Miguel savory	<i>Clinopodium chandleri</i>	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial shrub inhabiting rocky, gabbroic or metavolcanic soils of chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, and valley and grassland communities. Flowers March-July (400-3,600 feet).	A  <b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA lacks rocky, gabbroic, and metavolcanic soils. In addition, the only nearby CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 6.4 miles southeast of the Project area (date unspecified). Due to the lack of suitable soils, and lack of recent known occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Santa Ana River woollystar	<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>	Fed: State: CNPS:	E E 1B.1	A perennial herb inhabiting river floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits within chaparral and coastal scrub communities. Flowers May-September (300-2,000 feet).	A  <b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Project area lacks chaparral and coastal scrub communities. Additionally, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of habitat within the Project area and the lack of nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Santa Monica dudleya	<i>Dudleya cymose</i> ssp. <i>ovatifolia</i>	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	A perennial herb inhabiting volcanic, sedimentary, and rocky soils in chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitat in the Santa Monica Mountains. Flowers May-June (500-5,500 feet).	A  <b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA is not located within the Santa Monica Mountains; therefore, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Additionally, the Project area lacks chaparral and sage scrub habitat. Due to the lack of habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Santiago Peak phacelia	<i>Phacelia keckii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.3	An annual herb endemic to California, inhabiting open chaparral and closed-cone pine forest. Flowers May-June (1,640-5,250 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain suitable open chaparral or closed-cone pine forest for the species. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 3.7 miles east of the Project area (2009). Additionally, the BSA is outside the species known elevation range. Due to the elevation of the BSA, the species is presumed absent.
Slender-horned spineflower	<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting alluvial sand in coastal scrub, chaparral, and cismontane woodland communities. Flowers April-June (660-2,500 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> There are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Additionally, the Project area lacks specific communities inhabited by the species. Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent.
Smooth tarplant	<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting alkaline soils of open, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland communities. Flowers April-September (0-2,100 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA contains riparian woodland habitat but lacks open meadow, seep, or chenopod scrub habitats. In addition, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
South coast saltscale	<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	An annual herb inhabiting coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and playa communities. Flowers March-October (0-460 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA lacks coastal communities and there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Additionally, the BSA is located outside the species' known elevation range. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the elevation of the BSA, the species is presumed absent.
Southern tarplant	<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting mesic vernal pools in margins of marshes, swamps, valley grassland, and foothill grassland communities. Flowers May-November (0-1,575 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA lacks vernal pools and marsh habitat. In addition, the species is possibly extirpated from the nearest historic (1997) CNDDDB occurrence, which is approximately 9.2 miles west of the Project area. All recent CNDDDB occurrences are over 10 miles away from

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
					the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Summer holly	<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	A perennial evergreen shrub inhabiting chaparral and cismontane woodland communities. Flowers April-June (100-2,600 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Project area lacks suitable chaparral and cismontane woodland habitat for the species. The only nearby CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 2.7 miles southeast of the Project area (2013). Despite nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent due to the lack of suitable habitat.
Tecate cypress	<i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial evergreen tree native to California, inhabiting clay, gabbroic, or metavolcanic soils in chaparral and closed-cone pine forest communities (260-4,900 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA lacks clay, gabbroic, and metavolcanic soils and chaparral or closed-cone pine forest habitat. Additionally, the nearest recent CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 6.7 miles east of the Project area (2006). Due to the lack of suitable soils, the species is presumed absent.
Thread-leaved brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	Fed: T State: E CNPS: 1B.1	A perennial bulbiferous herb inhabiting clay soils within grassland, vernal pools, chaparral openings, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, and valley and foothill grassland communities. Flowers March-June (80-4,000 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA lacks clay soils, vernal pools, and coastal habitats. The only nearby historic (1998) CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 2.5 miles south of the Project area. Due to the lack of habitat and recent local occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Vernal barley	<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 3.2	An annual grass native to California and Baja California, inhabiting saline flats and depressions in foothill grassland, valley grassland, coastal dune, coastal scrub, vernal pool, freshwater wetland, and wetland-riparian habitats. Flowers March-June (15-3,300 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA lacks saline flats, coastal dunes, wetland, and coastal scrub communities. In addition, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
White rabbit-tobacco	<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 2B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting dry, sandy creek bottoms of chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland communities. Flowers July-December (0-6,900 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA contains potentially suitable riparian woodland habitat, however, the stream habitat would not provide the dry, sandy creek conditions that the species requires. The only nearby CNDDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 7.2 miles northwest of the Project area (2008). Due to the lack of dry, sandy creek bottoms required by the species, and lack of recent local occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the BSA.
White-bracted spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 1B.2	An annual herb inhabiting sandy or gravelly soils within coastal scrubs, alluvial fans, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon/juniper woodland communities. Blooms April-June (980-3,940 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The BSA does not contain coastal scrub, alluvial fans, or pinyon/juniper woodland habitat suitable for the species. There are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and occurrences, the species is presumed absent.

<p><b>Federal Designations (Fed):</b> (FESA, USFWS)  <b>E:</b> Federally listed, endangered  <b>T:</b> Federally listed, threatened  <b>D:</b> Federally listed, delisted</p>	<p><b>State Designations (CA):</b> (CESA, CDFW)  <b>E:</b> State-listed, endangered  <b>T:</b> State-listed, threatened  <b>D:</b> State-listed, delisted</p>
<p><b>Other Designations</b>          CDFW_SSC: CDFW Species of Special Concern          CDFW_FP: CDFW Fully Protected</p> <p><b>California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Designations:</b>  <i>*Note: according to CNPS (Skinner and Pavlik 1994), plants on Lists 1B and 2 meet definitions for listing as threatened or endangered under Section 1901, Chapter 10 of the California Fish and Game Code. This interpretation is inconsistent with other definitions.</i>  <b>1A:</b> Plants presumed extinct in California.  <b>1B:</b> Plants rare and endangered in California and throughout their range.  <b>2:</b> Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere in their range.  <b>3:</b> Plants about which need more information; a review list.</p> <p><b>Plants 1B, 2, and 4 extension meanings:</b>          _1 Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)          _2 Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)          _3 Not very endangered in California (&lt;20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)</p>	
<p><b>Habitat Potential</b>          Absent [A] - No habitat present and no further work needed.          Habitat Present [HP] - Habitat is, or may be present. The species may be present.          Critical Habitat [CH] – Project is within designated Critical Habitat.</p>	
<p><b>Potential for Occurrence Criteria:</b>  <b>Present:</b> Species was observed on site during a site visit or focused survey.  <b>High:</b> Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs on site and a known occurrence has been recorded within 5 miles of the site.  <b>Low-Moderate:</b> Either low quality habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs on site and a known occurrence exists within 5 miles of the site; or suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs on site, but no records were found within the database search.  <b>Presumed Absent:</b> Focused surveys were conducted, and the species was not found, or species was found within the database search but habitat (including soils and elevation factors) do not exist on site, or the known geographic range of the species does not include the survey area.</p>	
<p><b>Source:</b> CDFW 2021, CNDDDB 2021, CNPS 2021, Calflora 2020, Jepson 2020, NMFS 2021; USFWS 2021, iNaturalist 2020; ebird 2020</p>	