

**Appendix A:  
Special-status Species Evaluation**

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**Table 1: Special-status Plant Species Evaluated**

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description <sup>4</sup>	Potential to Occur and Rationale
	USFWS <sup>1</sup>	CDFW <sup>2</sup>	CNPS <sup>3</sup>		
<i>Acanthomintha lanceolata</i> Santa Clara thorn-mint	–	–	4.2	Found in Chaparral (often serpentinite), Cismontane woodlands, Coastal scrub, and rocky areas. Blooming Period: Mar-Jun	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i> Bent-flowered fiddleneck	—	—	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, Coastal bluff scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. Blooming period: March – June	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Androsace elongate</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i> California androsace	–	–	4.2	Found in Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Pinyon and juniper woodland, and Valley and foothill grassland. Blooming Period: Mar-Jun	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Arabis blepharophylla</i> Coast rockcress	–	–	4.3	Found in Broad-leafed upland forest, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub and micro habitat is rocky. Blooming Period: Feb-May	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Arctostaphylos silvicola</i> Bonny Doon manzanita	–	–	1B.2	Is endemic to Santa Cruz, California, it is only known to have about 20 occurrences in the Santa Cruz mountains. It grows in coniferous forests and chaparral on the sandy coastal slopes. Blooming Period: Jan-Mar	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tenera</i> Akali milk-vetch	—	—	1B.2	Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools. On Alkaline soils. Blooming period: March – June	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Atriplex depressa</i> Brittlescale	—	—	1B.2	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools. On Alkaline, Clay. Blooming period: April-October	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Atriplex miniscula</i> Lesser saltscale	—	—	1B.2	Chenopod scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland. On Alkaline, sandy soils. Blooming period: May - October	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> Big-scale balsamroot	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodlands. Sometimes found growing on serpentine substrates. Blooming period: March – June	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.

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<i>Calandrinia breweri</i> Brewer's calandrinia	—	—	4.2	Found in Chaparral and Coastal Scrub, and micro habitats are burned areas, disturbed areas, loam (sometimes), and sandy (sometimes). Blooming Period: (Jan) Mar-Jun	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Calyptridium parryi</i> var. <i>hesseae</i> Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws	—	—	1B.1	Found in Chaparral and Cismontane woodlands, and micro habitats are in gravelly (sometimes), openings, and sandy (sometimes). Blooming Period: May-Aug	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Calystehia collina</i> ssp. <i>venusta</i> South Coast Range morning- glory	—	—	4.3	Found in Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, and Valley and foothill grasslands, and micro habitat is serpentine (sometimes). Blooming Period: Apr-Jun	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Campanula exigua</i> Chaparral harebell	—	—	1B.1	Habitat description not available. Blooming period: May - August	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i> Congdon's tarplant	—	—	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland. Often found growing in alkaline soils, sometimes described as heavy white clay. Blooming period: May – October	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>minus</i> Dwarf soaproot	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral with serpentinite soils. Blooming period: May – August	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>palustre</i> Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	—	—	1B.2	Marshes and Swamps. Blooming period: June - August	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Chorizanthe pugens</i> var. <i>hartwegiana</i> Ben Lomond spineflower	FE	—	1B.1	Found in coastal sands, northern coastal scrubs, coastal sage scrub, closed-cone pine forests, yellow pine forests. Foothill woodlands, and chaparral. Blooming Period: Apr-Jul	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i> Robust spineflower	FE	—	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral. Sandy terraces and bluffs or in loose sand. Blooming period: April – September	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.

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<i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>campylon</i> Mt. hamilton thistle	—	—	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Often grows in seasonal and perennial drainages on serpentine soils. Blooming period: April – October	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Clarkia breweri</i> Brewer’s clarkia	—	—	4.2	Found in Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, and Coastal Scrub and micro habitat is serpentinite (often). Blooming Period: Apr-Jun	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Clarkia concinna</i> ssp. <i>automixa</i> Santa Clara red ribbons	—	—	4.3	Is endemic to California, and found in low elevation mountains in the northern part of the state.  Blooming Period: (Apr) May-Jun (Jul)	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Clarkia lewisii</i> Lewis’ clarkia	—	—	4.3	Found in Broad-leafed upland forest, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, and Coastal Scrub. Blooming Period: May-Jul	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Collinsia multicolor</i> San Francisco collinsia	—	—	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub. On decomposed shale (mudstone) mixed with humus; sometimes grows on serpentine soils. Blooming period: March – May	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i> Small-flowered morning-glory	—	—	4.2	Found in Chaparral (openings), Coastal Scrub, Valley and foothill grasslands, and micro habitats are clay, seeps, and serpentinite. Blooming Period: Mar-Jul	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i> Clustered lady’s-slipper	—	—	4.2	Found in lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest, and micro habitats are seeps (usually), serpentinite (usually), and streambanks. Blooming Period: Mar-Aug	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Dirca occidentalis</i> Western leatherwood	—	—	1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest, Riparian Forest, Riparian woodland. Mesic. Blooming period: January - March	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>setchellii</i> Santa Clara valley dudleya	FE	—	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. On rocky serpentine outcrops and on rocks within grassland or woodland. Blooming period: April – October	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.

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<i>Eleocharis parvula</i> Small spikerush	–	–	4.3	Found in Marshes and swamps. Blooming Period: (Apr) Jun-Aug (Sep)	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Eriogonum argillosum</i> Clay buckwheat	–	–	4.3	Found in Cismontane woodland and (clay, serpentinite). Blooming Period: Mar-Jun	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Eriophyllum jepsonii</i> Jepson's Wooley sunflower	–	–	4.3	Found in Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal Scrub, and micro habitat in Serpentine (sometimes). Blooming Period: Apr-Jun	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i> Hoover's button-celery	—	—	1B.2	Vernal pools Blooming period: June - August	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Extriplex joaquinana</i> San Joaquin spearscale	—	—	1B.2	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland. On alkaline substrate. Blooming period: April - October	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> Fragrant fritillary	—	—	1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland. Often grows on serpentine soils. Can grow on other soil types such as clay soils in grassland habitats. Blooming period: February – April	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Galium andrewsii</i> ssp. <i>gatense</i> Phlox-leaf serpentine bedstraw	–	–	4.2	Found in Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, and micro habitat in rocky and serpentinite. Blooming Period: Apr-Jul	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Helianthus exilis</i> Serpentine sunflower	–	–	4.2	Found in Chaparral and Cismontane woodland and micro habitat is seeps and serpentinite. Blooming Period: Jun-Nov	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Hoita strobilina</i> Loma prieta hoita	—	—	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland. Often found growing on serpentine soils, often on mesic sites. Blooming period: May – July	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Iris longipetala</i> <i>Coast iris</i>	–	–	4.2	Found in Coastal prairie, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, and micro habitat is Mesic. Blooming Period: Mar-May (Jun)	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>diabolica</i> Satan's goldenbrush	–	–	4.2	Found in Cismontane woodlands.	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.

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<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields	FE	—	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools. Mesic. Blooming period: July – November	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Leptosiphon acicularis</i> <i>Bristly leptosiphon</i>	—	—	4.2	Found in Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal prairie, and Valley and foothill grasslands. Blooming Period: Arp-Jul	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Leptosiphon ambiguous</i> Serpentine leptosiphon	—	—	4.2	Found in Cismontane woodland, Coastal Scrub, Valley and foothill grasslands, and micro habitat is Serpentinite (usually). Blooming Period: Mar-Jun	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Leptosiphon grandifloras</i> Large-flowered leptosiphon	—	—	4.2	Found in Coastal bluff scrub, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, and Valley and foothill grasslands, and micro habitat in sandy (usually). Blooming Period: Apr-Aug	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Lessingia hololeuca</i> Wooley-headed lessingia	—	—	3	Found in Broad-leafed upland forest, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland, and micro habitat are Clay and Serpentinite. Blooming Period: Jun-Oct	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Lessingia micradenia</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> Smooth lessingia	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Often found growing on serpentine soils and on roadsides. Blooming period: July – November	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Lessingia tenuis</i> Spring lessingia	—	—	4.3	Found in Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest and micro habitat is Openings. Blooming Period: May-Jul	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Lomatium parvifolium</i> Small-leaved lomatium	—	—	4.2	Found in Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland, and micro habitat is Serpentinite. Blooming Period: Jan-Jun	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i> Arcuate bush-mallow	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Often found growing on gravelly alluvium substrates. Blooming period: April – September	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.

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<i>Malacothamnus hallii</i> Hall's Bush-mallow	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Some populations have been found growing on serpentine. Blooming period: May – September	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Mielichhoferia elongate</i> Elongate copper moss	—	—	4.3	Found in Broad-leaved upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Subalpine coniferous forest, and micro habitats are Acidic (usually), Carbonate (sometimes), Metamorphic, Roadsides (often), and Vernal Mesic (usually). Blooming Period: Unknown	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Monolopia gracilens</i> Woodland woollythreads	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, broad-leaved upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest. Grows on grassy sites and in openings with sandy to rocky soils. Often seen on serpentine areas after burns, but may have only weak affinity to serpentine soils. Blooming period: March – July	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> Prostrate vernal pool navarretia	—	—	1B.2	Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools Blooming period: April – July	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Pedicularis dudleyi</i> Dudley's lousewort	—	CR	1B.2	Found in Chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, north coast coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland. Blooming Period: Apr-June	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Penstemon rattanii</i> var. <i>kleei</i> Santa Cruz Mountains beardtongue	—	—	1B.2	Found in Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, and North Coast coniferous forest. Blooming Period: May-Jun	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> White-rayed pentachaeta	FE	SE	1B.1	Found in cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland (often serpentinite). Blooming Period: Mar-May	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Piperia candida</i> White-flowered rein orchid	—	—	1B.2	Found in broadleaf upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, and north coast coniferous forest. Blooming Period: (Mar) May-Sept	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus</i> var. <i>hickmanii</i> Hickmans's popcornflower	—	—	4.2	Found in Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps, and Vernal pools. Blooming Period: Apr-Jun	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.



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<i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i> Hairless popcornflower	—	—	1A	Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps Blooming period: March – May	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Puccinellia simplex</i> California alkali grass	—	—	1B.2	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools Blooming period: March – May	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	—	—	1B.2	Found in marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater). Blooming Period: May-Oct (Nov)	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Sanicula saxatilis</i> Rock sanicle	—	CR	1B.2	Broad-leafed upland forest, Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> Chaparral ragwort	—	—	2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Can often be found growing on drying alkaline flats. Blooming period: January – April	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Sidalcea malachroides</i> Maple-leaved checkerbloom	—	—	4.2	Found in broad-leafed upland forests, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, north coast coniferous forests, and riparian woodlands. Blooming Period: (Mar) Apr-Aug	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>albidus</i> Metcalf Canyon jewelflower	FE	—	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland. Grows in relatively open areas in dry grassy meadows on serpentine soils and serpentine balds. Blooming period: April – July	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>peramoenus</i> Most beautiful jewelflower	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Grows on serpentine outcrops, on ridges and slopes. Blooming period: April – September	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Suaeda californica</i> California seablite	FE	—	1B.1	Marshes and swamps Blooming period: July - October	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i> Santa Cruz clover	—	—	1B.1	Found in broad-leafed upland forests, cismontane woodlands, and coastal prairies. Blooming Period: Apr-Oct	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> Saline clover	—	—	1B.2	Marshes and swamps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools. Blooming period: April - June	<b>None:</b> No suitable habitat present.
<b>Code Designations</b>					

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<sup>1</sup> Federal Status: 2020 USFWS Listing				<sup>2</sup> State Status: 2020 CDFW Listing	<sup>3</sup> CNPS: 2020 CNPS Listing
<b>ESU</b> = Evolutionary Significant Unit is a distinctive population. <b>FE</b> = Listed as endangered under the FESA. <b>FT</b> = Listed as threatened under the FESA. <b>FC</b> = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under FESA. <b>FD</b> = Delisted in accordance with the FESA. <b>FPD</b> = Federally Proposed to be Delisted. <b>MBTA</b> = protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act — = Not federally listed				<b>SE</b> = Listed as endangered under the CESA. <b>ST</b> = Listed as threatened under the CESA. <b>SSC</b> = Species of Special Concern as identified by the CDFW. <b>FP</b> = Listed as fully protected under FGC. <b>CFG</b> = FGC =protected by FGC 3503.5 <b>CR</b> = Rare in California. — = Not state listed	<b>Rank 1A</b> = Plants species that presumed extinct in California. <b>Rank 1B</b> = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. <b>Rank 2</b> = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere. <b>Rank 3</b> = Plants about which we need more information—A Review List <b>Rank 4</b> = Plants of limited distribution—A Watch List <b>Blooming period:</b> Months in parentheses are uncommon.
<sup>4</sup> <b>Habitat Description:</b> Habitat description adapted from CNDDDB <sup>1</sup> and CNPS online inventory <sup>2</sup> or other specified source.					

<sup>1</sup> California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2022. CNDDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: <https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx>. Accessed April 20, 2022.

<sup>2</sup> California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2022. California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory. Website: <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/>. Accessed April 20, 2022.

**Table 2: Special-status Wildlife Species Evaluated**

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description <sup>3</sup>	Potential to Occur and Rationale <sup>4</sup>
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<b>Amphibians</b>				
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> California tiger salamander	FT	ST WL	Found in grassland, oak savanna, edges of mixed woodland and lower elevation coniferous forest. Nocturnal, and fossorial, spending most time underground in animal burrows, especially those of California ground squirrels, valley pocket gophers, and moles. This salamander needs both suitable upland terrestrial habitat with mammal burrows for refuge and breeding ponds in order to survive.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Aneides niger</i> Santa Cruz black salamander	—	— SSC	Mixed deciduous and coniferous woodlands and coastal grasslands in San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara counties. Adults found under rocks, talus, and damp woody debris.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i> California giant salamander	FT	SSC	Temperate forests, rivers, freshwater lakes, and freshwater marshes in northern California.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Rana boylei</i> Foothill yellow-legged frog	—	SE SSC	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT	— SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<b>Birds</b>				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	—	WL	Are closely associated with deciduous and mixed forests and open woodland habitats such as woodlots, riparian woodlands, semiarid woodlands of the southwest, and other areas where the woodlands occur in patches.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> Tricolored blackbird	— MBTA	ST SSC	Forages in open habitats such as farm fields, pastures, cattle pens, large lawns. Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Breeds in large freshwater marshes, dense stands of hydrophytic vegetation (cattails, bulrushes, etc.)	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.

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<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> Golden eagle	— MBTA	— FP WL	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> Burrowing owl	— MBTA	— SSC	Found in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. A subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably the California ground squirrel.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	— MBTA	ST SSC	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> Western snowy plover	FT	SSC	Breeds on sandy coasts and brackish inland lakes and is uncommon on fresh water.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> Northern harrier	—	SSC	Found in open habitats including wetlands, freshwater, or alkaline marshes, prairies, grasslands, old pastures, and cultivated areas. In winter they occupy communal roosts.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> Western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT	—	A riparian species, the western yellow-billed cuckoo breeds in low-to moderate-elevation native forests lining the rivers and streams of the western United States.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> Yellow rail	— MBTA	— SSC	Grassy marshes, meadows. In summer, favors large wet meadows or shallow marshes dominated by sedges and grasses. Typically in fresh or brackish marsh with water no more than a foot deep. In winter mostly in coastal salt marsh, especially drier areas with dense stands of spartina; also rice fields, damp meadows near coast.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> Black swift	—	SSC	In western North America, breeding black swifts are restricted to two main habitat features – sea caves and cliffs along the Pacific coast, and adjacent to or near wet cliff sites in montane canyons.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.

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<i>Elanus leucurus</i> White-tailed kite	— MBTA	— FP	Often found near foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks & river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland or isolated dense-topped trees for nesting and perching. Forages in open grasslands, meadows, or marshes.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> Prairie falcon	—	WL	Prairie falcons occupy open treeless terrain including prairies, deserts, riverine escarpments, canyons, foothills, and mountains in relatively arid western region. In the Sierra Nevada prairie falcons range above timberline in late summer but winter at lower elevations	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	FD	FP	Because of their hunting behavior, peregrine falcons are most adapted to open or partially wooded habitats. Associated habitats from sea level to 13,000 feet (4,000 m) include coastal areas, plains, grasslands, shrublands, heaths, steppes, forests, and deserts. Peregrine falcons rarely occur in alpine habitats or dense, closed forests. No preference was shown between tundra, taiga, maritime, and interior regions in Alaska.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> Saltmarsh common yellowthroat	—	SSC	The breeding habitats of these birds are marshes and other wet areas with dense low vegetation and may also be found in other areas with dense shrub.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	—	FP	Found in dense vegetative cover that allows movement underneath the canopy. These birds are found in a variety of salt, brackish, and freshwater marsh habitats that can be tidally or non-tidally influenced.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i> Alameda song sparrow	—	SSC	Currently confined to tidal salt marsh habitats located on the fringes of the south arm of San Francisco Bay east.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> Osprey	—	WL	Ospreys occupy a wide range of habitats near water, primarily lakes, rivers, and coastal waters with adequate supplies of fish. Flattened portions of partially broken off snags, trees, rocks, dirt pinnacles, cacti, and numerous man-made structures such as utility poles and duck blinds are used for nests.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.

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<i>Progne subis</i> Purple martin	–	SSC	Found in open areas near water sources, such as marshes, swamps, and wet meadows. Purple martins avoid high heights, such as the Appalachian Mountains, but may be found from 100 m to 4,000 m. Purple martins are now acclimated to human interaction due to colonization and human interactions in their native habitats. Martins live in urban areas, frequently in specially designed birdhouses called “martin homes.”	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i> California Ridgway's rail	FE	FP	Found along the western coasts of USA and Mexico, from San Francisco and San Pablo Bays to South Baja and Southern Nayarit, Mexico.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Rynchops niger</i> Black skimmer	–	SSC	Found in bays, estuaries, lagoons, mudflats, beaches, shell banks, spoil lands, and coastal marshes. Individuals nest on sand, salt marsh mats, and dredge spoils.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> California least tern	FE	FP	Found in bays of the Pacific Ocean within a very limited range of Southern California, San Francisco Bay, and in northern regions of Mexico.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<b>Crustaceans</b>				
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i> Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE	–	Found in where vernal pool habitats occur. And has a patchy distribution across the Central Valley of California, from Shasta County southward to northwestern Tulare County, with isolated occurrences in Alameda and Contra Costa counties.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<b>Fish</b>				
<i>Hesperoleucus venustus subditus</i> Southern coastal roach	–	SSC	Found in spring pools and swampy stream reaches, habitats dissimilar from those occupied by roach in the rest of California.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> pop. 4 Coho salmon - central	FE	SE	Found in freshwater during first year and while spawning. Also, in freshwater streams of the North Pacific, ranging from Baja, California to Alaska.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> (pop. 8) Steelhead (central California coast DPS)	FT	–	DPS includes all naturally spawned populations of steelhead (and their progeny) in streams from the Russian River to Aptos Creek, Santa Cruz County, California (inclusive). Also includes the drainages of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.

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<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> Longfin smelt	FT	–	Found in bays, estuaries, and nearshore coastal areas, and migrate into freshwater rivers to spawn.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<b>Insects</b>				
<i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i> Bay checkerspot butterfly	FT	—	Restricted to native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. <i>Plantago erecta</i> is the primary host plant; <i>Orthocarpus densiflorus</i> & <i>O. purpurascens</i> are the secondary host plants.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Trimerotropis infantilis</i> Zayante band-winged grasshopper	FE	–	Found in only in a small area of the Santa Cruz Mountains in California known as the Zayante sand hills.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<b>Mammals</b>				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> Pallid bat	—	— SSC	Inhabits low elevation (below 1,830 m./6,000 feet) rocky arid deserts and canyonlands, shrub-steppe grasslands, karst formations, and higher elevation coniferous forests (below 2,100 m./7,000 feet). Day and night roosts include crevices in rocky outcrops and cliffs, caves, mines, trees, and various human structures such as bridges, barns, porches, bat boxes, and human occupied as well as vacant buildings.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	–	SSC	Found throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. This species is extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i> San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	–	SSC	Forest habitats of moderate canopy & moderate to dense understory. May prefer chaparral & redwood habitats. Constructs nests of shredded grass, leaves & other material. May be limited by availability of nest-building materials.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> Salt-marsh harvest mouse	FE	FP	Found in pickleweed-dominated vegetation. Previously recorded in saline and subsaline marsh habitats around the San Francisco Bay Estuary, and in brackish diked marshes in the Suisun Bay.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Sorex vagrans halicoetes</i> Salt-marsh wandering shrew	–	SSC	Salt marsh wandering shrews inhabit a narrow band of Salicornia marsh which is inundated daily by tidal waters. Salt marsh wandering shrews are most frequent in salt marshes that provide dense cover, an abundant source of invertebrates for food, suitable nesting and resting sites, and continuous ground moisture.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.

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<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	—	— SSC	Found in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils. Requires sufficient food sources (rodents), friable soils, and open, uncultivated ground. Digs large burrows.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<b>Reptiles</b>				
<i>Anniella pulchra</i> Northern California legless lizard	—	— 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 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	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Emys marmorata</i> Western pond turtle	—	— SSC	Occurs in ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> Alameda whipsnake	FT	—	Found in small to large patches of chaparral or coastal scrub vegetation, interspersed with other native vegetation types and rock lands throughout Contra Costa County, Alameda County, and portions of northern Santa Clara and western San Joaquin Counties.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> Coast horned lizard	—	— SSC	Inhabits open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys, foothills and semiarid mountains. Found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, with open areas and patches of loose soil. Often found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs and along dirt roads. Often found near ant hills feeding on ants.	<b>None.</b> No suitable habitat present.



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<b>Code Designations</b>				
<b><sup>1</sup> Federal Status: 2020 USFWS Listing</b>			<b><sup>2</sup> State Status: 2020 CDFW Listing</b>	
<b>ESU</b> = Evolutionary Significant Unit is a distinctive population. <b>FE</b> = Listed as endangered under the FESA. <b>FT</b> = Listed as threatened under the FESA. <b>FC</b> = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under FESA. <b>FD</b> = Delisted in accordance with the FESA. <b>FPD</b> = Federally Proposed to be Delisted. <b>MBTA</b> = protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act <b>—</b> = Not federally listed			<b>SE</b> = Listed as endangered under the CESA. <b>ST</b> = Listed as threatened under the CESA. <b>SSC</b> = Species of Special Concern as identified by the CDFW. <b>FP</b> = Listed as fully protected under FGC. <b>CFG</b> = FGC =protected by FGC 3503.5 <b>CE</b> = Candidate endangered under the CESA. <b>—</b> = Not state listed	
<sup>3</sup> <b>Habitat Description:</b> Habitat description adapted from CNDDDB <sup>3</sup> or other specified source*. <sup>4</sup> <b>Potential to Occur and Rationale:</b> Location of recorded species occurrences determined by geospatial information from BIOS 5 <sup>4</sup> or other specified source*.				

<sup>3</sup> California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2022. CNDDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: <https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx>. Accessed April 20, 2022.

<sup>4</sup> California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2022. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 5). Website: <https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/>. Accessed April 20, 2022.

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