

APPENDIX B

Special-Status Species Considered

**TABLE BIO-1
SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES CONSIDERED IN THE EVALUATION OF THE
555 BAILEY AVENUE PROJECT STUDY AREA**

Common Name Scientific Name	Listing Status Federal/State/ CRPR/Other	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Period of Identification / Flowering Period
FEDERAL OR STATE LISTED PLANT SPECIES				
Rock sanicle <i>Sanicula saxatilis</i>	--/CR/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland. 620-1175 m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	April – May
Two-fork clover <i>Trifolium amoenum</i>	FE/--/1B.1	Annual herb found in coastal bluff scrub and valley and foothill grassland (sometimes serpentinite). 5-415 m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	April – June
Tiburon paintbrush <i>Castilleja affinis</i> var. <i>neglecta</i>	FT/CT/1B.2	Rocky serpentine sites. 120-400 m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	April – June
Robust spineflower <i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i>	FE/--/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, sandy or gravelly terraces and bluffs or in loose sand. 3-120 m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	April – September
Monterey spineflower <i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>pungens</i>	FT/--/1B.2	Chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. 3 – 450 m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	April – June
Santa Clara Valley dudleya <i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>setchellii</i>	FE/--/1B.1	Valley grassland and foothill woodlands. Affinity to serpentine soil. 50 – 890 m.	Low Potential. An assemblage of the federally endangered Santa Clara Valley dudleya (<i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>setchellii</i>) was observed approximately 0.2 miles southwest of the project site initially in 1990 (CDFW, 2020); however, this species requires rocky serpentine slopes, which do not occur in the study area and mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	April – October
Contra Costa goldfields <i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	FE/--/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, cismontane woodland, swales, low depressions, in open grassy areas. 1-445m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	March – July
Coyote ceanothus <i>Ceanothus ferrisiae</i>	FE/--/1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. 120-460 m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	January - May
Metcalf Canyon jewelflower <i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>albidus</i>	FE/--/1B.1	Valley grassland. Affinity to serpentine soil. 45-800 m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	April – July

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Listing Status Federal/State/ CRPR/Other	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Period of Identification / Flowering Period
OTHER SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES				
Douglas' spineflower <i>Chorizanthe douglasii</i>	--/--/4.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. 55 – 1600m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	April – July
bent-flowered fiddleneck <i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>	--/--/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. 30 – 680m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	March – June
big-scale balsamroot <i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> var. <i>macrolepis</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland; sometimes in serpentine soils. 45-1555m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	March – June
Cogdon's tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>cogdonii</i>	--/--/1B.2	Valley and foothill grasslands/alkaline habitats, low water tolerance. 0 – 260m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	May – October, uncommon in November
Mt. Hamilton fountain thistle <i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>campylon</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland in serpentine seeps. 100-890m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	April – October
Santa Clara red-ribbons <i>Clarkia concinna</i> ssp. <i>automixa</i>	--/--/4.3	Cismontane woodland, chaparral. Found on slopes and near drainages. 90-1500m.	Low Potential. Low quality habitat in southern portion of study area, not directly impacted by project.	May – June
clustered lady's slipper <i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i>	--/--/4.2	Yellow pine forest, redwood forest, Douglas-fir forest, and wetland-riparian areas. Occurs in stream banks and seeps. 640 – 1890m.	Low Potential. Low quality habitat in southern portion of study area, not directly impacted by project.	March – August
Hoover's button-celery <i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i>	--/--/1B.1	Found in alkaline depressions, vernal pools, roadside ditches and other freshwater wet places near the coast. 3 – 45m.	Low Potential. Low quality habitat in southern portion of study area, not directly impacted by project.	July
fragrant fritillary <i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	--/--/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; clayey soils, often serpentinite. 6 – 370m	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	February – April
bristly leptosiphon <i>Leptosiphon acicularis</i>	--/--/4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. Grassy areas, woodland, chaparral. 55-1500m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	April – July
large-flowered leptosiphon <i>Leptosiphon grandiflorus</i>	--/--/4.2	Coastal bluff scrub, closed cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands; usually in sandy soils. 5-1120m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	April – August

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Listing Status Federal/State/ CRPR/Other	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Period of Identification / Flowering Period
California bottle-brush grass <i>Elymus californicus</i>	--/--/4.3	Broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, Riparian woodland. 15 – 470m.	Low Potential. Low quality habitat in southern portion of study area, not directly impacted by project.	May - August
Oakland star-tulip <i>Calochortus umbellatus</i>	--/--/4.2	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland. 100 – 700m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	March – May
smooth lessingia <i>Lessingia micradenia</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grasslands often serpentinite. 120-420m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	July – November
Mt. Diablo cottonweed <i>gamphibolus</i>	--/--/3.2	Valley grassland, foothill woodlands and mixed evergreen forest. Has an affinity to serpentine soils.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	March - May
woodland woollythreads <i>Monolopia gracilens</i>	--/--/1B.2	Mixed evergreen forest, broadleaved upland forest, redwood forest, and chaparral, and valley and foothill grasslands. Affinity to serpentine soil. 60 – 1360m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	March – July
most beautiful jewelflower <i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>peramoenus</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, serpentine outcrops, and on ridges and slopes. 120-730 m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	April –September
Pink creamsacs <i>Castilleja rubicundula</i> var. <i>rubicundula</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadow and seep, valley and foothill grassland. Serpentinite. 20 – 915m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	April – June
Legenere <i>Legenere limosa</i>	--/--/1B.1	Vernal pool and wetland. 1 – 1005m.	Low Potential. Low quality habitat in southern portion of study area, not directly impacted by project.	April - June
Mt. Hamilton fountain thistle <i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>campylon</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, Valley grassland, foothill woodland, and wetland-riparian. 100 – 890m.	Low Potential. Low quality habitat in southern portion of study area, not directly impacted by project.	April – October
San Benito pentachaeta <i>Pentachaeta exilis</i> ssp. <i>aeolica</i>	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. 365 – 855m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	March – May
Rattan's cryptantha <i>Cryptantha rattanii</i>	--/--/4.3	Valley grassland and foothill woodland. 245 – 915m.	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of species in the study area.	April – July

TABLE BIO-2
SPECIAL-STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES CONSIDERED IN THE EVALUATION OF THE
555 BAILEY AVENUE PROJECT STUDY AREA

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Listing Status USFWS/ CDFW/Other	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Period of Identification / Flowering Period
FEDERAL OR STATE LISTED ANIMAL SPECIES				
<i>Invertebrates</i>				
Bay checkerspot butterfly <i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i>	FT/--	Native grasslands on serpentine soils in San Francisco Bay area. Host plants: foothill plantain (<i>Plantago erecta</i>) (primary); denseflower Indian paintbrush (<i>Castilleja densiflora</i>) and owl's clover (<i>C. exserta</i>).	Low Potential. Mowing practices preclude presence of host species in the study area.	March – May
Crotch bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	--/CCE	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico	Low Potential. Low quality habitat in the study area.	Year-round
Western bumble bee <i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	--/CCE	Suitable nesting sites for colonies include nectar and pollen during spring, summer, and fall. Nests occur primarily in underground squirrel or other animal nests and open west-southwest slopes bordered by trees.	Low Potential. Low quality habitat in the study area.	Year-round
<i>Reptiles</i>				
Alameda whipsnake <i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i>	FT/CT/--	Restricted to valley-foothill hardwood habitat of the coast ranges between Monterey and north San Francisco Bay. Inhabits south-facing slopes and ravines where shrubs form a vegetative mosaic with oak trees and grasses.	Low Potential. Although suitable habitat found nearby, species not commonly found in the study area's region and mowing practices preclude presence of host species in the study area.	Year-round
<i>Amphibians</i>				
California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	FT/CT/--	Vernal or temporary pools in annual grasslands, or open stages of woodlands. Typically adults use mammal burrows.	Low Potential. Low likelihood study area grasslands could be used as a movement corridor; suitable breeding habitat not present in project site. 1998 occurrence in stock pond 0.25 miles southeast of the study area contains predators of the species.	Year-round
foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i>	--/CE,CSC/--	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.	Low Potential. This species is not expected as there is no suitable habitat in the study area.	Year-round

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Listing Status USFWS/ CDFW/Other	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Period of Identification / Flowering Period
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT/CSC/--	Streams, freshwater pools, and ponds with overhanging vegetation. Also found in woods adjacent to streams. Requires permanent or ephemeral water sources such as reservoirs and slow moving streams and needs pools of >0.5 m depth for breeding.	Moderate Potential. Riparian woodland and freshwater wetland habitat in the study area could be used as a movement corridor. Agricultural ponds in vicinity of study area likely contain predators, precluding presence of California red-legged frog (CRLF). Nearest documented occurrence of CRLF is located approximately 1.5 miles east of the study area in 2012 in channel pools of a canal.	Year-round
Birds				
tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	--/CT/BCC CSC/ Nesting colony only	Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	Moderate Potential. Suitable nesting habitat is located in the riparian and freshwater marsh habitat directly north of Bailey Avenue and along southern portion of study area.	Year-round
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	BCC/CT Nesting only	Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	Moderate Potential. Suitable nesting habitat is located in oak woodlands, or riparian and freshwater marsh habitat of the study area. Nearest documented nesting occurrence is 1.3 miles east of study area along Coyote Creek in 2016.	Year-round
loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	BCC/CSC/-- Nesting only	Open country with scattered shrubs and trees is the typical habitat, but the species can also be found in more heavily wooded habitats with large openings and in very short habitats with few or no trees.	Low Potential. Lack of thorny vegetation in the study area precludes the presence of nesting habitat for this species. The nearest documented occurrence of the species to the project site is one-mile south of the project site.	Year-round
yellow rail <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	BCC/CSC/--	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.	Low Potential. This species is not expected as there is no suitable habitat in the study area.	Year-round
Least Bell's vireo	FE/CE Nesting only	Riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland.	Low Potential. Low quality suitable habitat and riparian wetland located in study area.	Year-round
Mammals				

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Listing Status USFWS/ CDFW/Other	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Period of Identification / Flowering Period
San Joaquin kit fox <i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	FE/CT/--	Need loose-textured sandy soils for burrowing, and suitable prey base.	Low Potential. Lack of shrubby vegetation and presence of nearby development unlikely to support species.	Year-round
Mountain lion <i>Puma concolor</i>	--/CCT/--	Requires large areas of relatively undisturbed habitats with adequate connectivity to allow for dispersal and gene flow. In the U.S., home ranges often consist of pine forests, riparian and oak woodlands, streams, chaparral, and grasslands, though they are also known to occur in desert habitats. The Central Coast-North mountain lion population occurs mostly within the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz.	Low Potential. Low quality habitat found in the study area.	Year-round

OTHER SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES

Reptiles

western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	--/CSC/--	Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Requires basking sites and suitable upland habitat for egg-laying. Nest sites most often characterized as having gentle slopes (<15%) with little vegetation or sandy banks.	Moderate Potential. Suitable habitat found in the mixed riparian woodland community of the study area. Grassy open fields north of this community provide suitable egg laying habitat. Nearest documented occurrence of western pond turtle is located in a pond approximately 0.25 miles southwest of the study area in 1996.	Year-round
coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	--/CSC/--	Open areas with sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys, foothills, and semiarid mountains; can be found in more diverse habitats such as grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands and chaparral in openings with loose soil. Forage on ants and other insects.	Low Potential. Routine mowing practices likely preclude the presence of this species. Known occurrence at Calero Reservoir, over 1.5 miles southwest of the project site in 2009. Species is likely threatened by vehicle traffic and mowing activities.	Year-round
California glossy snake <i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	--/CSC/--	Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, chaparral. Appears to prefer microhabitats of open areas and areas with soil loose enough for easy burrowing.	Low Potential. Low quality habitat present in the study area.	Year-round

Birds

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Listing Status USFWS/ CDFW/Other	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Period of Identification / Flowering Period
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	--/CWL/-- Nesting only	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites are mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees but also relatively common in urban areas.	Low Potential. Marginal nesting and foraging habitat is present in the project study area. May occur over the project site on a transient basis.	Year-round
grasshopper sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	--/CSC/-- Nesting only	Favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs and scattered shrubs. Loosely colonial when nesting.	Low Potential. Could forage or travel through study area; however, prefers serpentine grasslands for breeding.	Year-round
burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	BCC/CSC/-- Burrowing sites & some wintering sites only	Present in open annual grasslands with abundance of small mammal burrows for nesting.	Moderate Potential. Foraging and nesting habitat present in the study area; however, routine mowing practices preclude nesting potential.	Year-round
golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	--/CFP/-- Nesting and wintering only	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons and large trees in open areas provide nesting habitat.	Moderate Potential. May occur over the project site on a transient basis. Potential nesting habitat in oak woodlands in northern portion of study area.	Year-round
oak titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	BCC/--/-- Nesting only	Open, dry oak woodlands.	Low Potential. May occur over the project site on a transient basis. Little suitable nesting or foraging habitat is present in the study area; few oak trees may attract this species.	Year-round
northern harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	--/CSC/-- Nesting only	Mostly nests in emergent vegetation, wet meadows or near rivers and lakes, but may nest in grasslands away from water.	Low Potential. Suitable nesting habitat is located in the riparian and freshwater marsh habitat in southern portion of study area. Grasslands also suitable for foraging.	Year-round
yellow rail <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	--/CSC/--	Occurs in densely vegetated marshes. Require sedge marshes/meadows with moist soil or shallow standing water for breeding.	Low Potential. Low quality habitat in the study area.	Year-round
black swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	BCC/CSC/-- Nesting only	Breeds in areas with cliff faces, on coasts or inland canyons. Nests are in sheltered crevices or ledges under overhangs near water, such as a seep or waterfall.	Low Potential. May occur over the project site on a transient basis, but unlikely to nest.	Year-round
white-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	--/FP/-- Nesting only	Dense-topped trees for nesting and perching; open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging.	Moderate Potential. Suitable nesting habitat is located in the riparian and freshwater marsh habitat in southern portion of study area. Grasslands also suitable for foraging.	Year-round
bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	BCC, FD /CE,FP /--	Nests and forages on inland lakes, reservoirs, and rivers.	Low Potential. Low quality habitat in the study area.	Year-round

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black-crowned night heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	--/-- Rookeries only	Nest colonially in groves of trees. Rookery sites located near marshes, tide-flats, irrigated pastures, and margins of rivers and lakes.	Low Potential. May occur over the project site on a transient basis, but unlikely to nest.	Year-round
Nuttall's woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	BCC/--/--	Oak and riparian woodlands.	Low Potential. Little suitable nesting or foraging habitat is present in the study area that is almost entirely developed; few holly oak trees may attract this species.	Year-round
yellow-breasted chat	--/CSC Nesting only	Riparian forest, scrub, and woodland habitats. Inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses.	Low Potential. Little suitable nesting or foraging habitat is present in the study area that is almost entirely developed; dense blackberry shrubs in riparian habitat properties nearby may attract this species.	Year-round
Mammals				
pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	--/CSC/ WBWG-H	Day roosts in caves, crevices, mines, and hollow trees and buildings. Night roosts can occur in more open areas, like porches and open buildings.	Low Potential. Marginal roosting habitat exists in buildings and landscaped trees in the project study area.	Year-round
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	--/CSC/ WBWG-H	Inhabits caves and mines, but may also use bridges, buildings, rock crevices and tree hollows in coastal lowlands, cultivated valleys and nearby hills characterized by mixed vegetation throughout California below 3,300 meters.	Low Potential. Marginal roosting and foraging habitat for this species is present in the project study area. Species has sensitivity to human disturbance and is unlikely to take up roosts in the nearby development.	Year-round
hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	--/--/WBWG-M	Typically roosts in large trees hidden from above with ground cover below. Also known to roost in buildings.	Low Potential. Marginal roosting habitat exists in buildings and landscaped trees in the project study area.	Year-round
long-eared myotis <i>Myotis evotis</i>	--/--/WBWG-M	Semiarid shrublands, sage, chaparral, and agricultural areas – less common in coniferous forests. Roosts under tree bark, in tree hollows, caves, mines, cliff crevices and rocky outcrop – sometimes in buildings and under bridges.	Low Potential. Marginal roosting habitat exists in buildings and landscaped trees in the vicinity of the project study area.	Year-round
Yuma myotis <i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	--/--/WBWG- LM	Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with water sources to feed over. Roosts in buildings, trees, mines, caves, bridges, and rock crevices.	Low Potential. Marginal roosting habitat exists in residential buildings and landscaped trees of the project study area.	Year-round

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Listing Status USFWS/ CDFW/Other	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Period of Identification / Flowering Period
San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat <i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i>	--/CSC/--	Forests with moderate canopy cover and brushy understory.	Low Potential. Low quality habitat in southern portion of study area.	Year-round
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	--/CSC/--	Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	Moderate Potential. Moderate potential to forage in the grasslands of the project's study area. In 2008, an adult and juvenile American badger were observed foraging in non-native grassland approximately 0.2 miles southwest of the study area (CDFW, 2019).	Year-round

NOTES:

The Project study area for biological resources includes the Project site and areas adjacent to the Project site with similar habitat composition that includes developed or paved areas.

The "Potential for Effect" category is defined as follows:

High = Species is expected to occur, habitat meets species requirements and is of moderate or high quality, and the study area is within the known species range.

Moderate = Habitat is marginally suitable (i.e. of low or moderate quality) and the study area is within the known range of the species, even though the species was not observed during biological surveys.

Low = Habitat does not meet species requirements as currently understood in the scientific community or the site is not within a species' geographic range.

^a Abbreviations are as follows: ssp. = subspecies; var. = variety.

Listing status codes are as follows:**Federal:**

FE = federal endangered
 FT = federal threatened
 FC = candidate
 BCC = bird of conservation concern
 PT = proposed threatened
 FPD = proposed for delisting
 FD = delisted

Western Bat Working Group (WBWG):

M = Medium Priority species
 MH = Medium/High Priority species
 H = High Priority species
Xerces (Xerces Society for Invertebrate conservation):
 CI - Critically Imperiled

-- = no listing

California:

CE = California state endangered
 CT = California state threatened
 CR = California state rare
 CSC = California species of special concern
 CCE = California state endangered candidate
 CCT = California state threatened candidate
 CFP = California fully protected
 CWL = California watch list

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR):

Rank 1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere.
 Rank 1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
 Rank 2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere.
 Rank 2B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
 An extension reflecting the level of threat to each species is appended to each rarity category as follows:

- .1 – Seriously endangered in California.
- .2 – Fairly endangered in California.
- .3 – Not very endangered in California.

* = listed on CDFW Special Animals List

SOURCE: USFWS, 2020a; CDFW, 2020; CNPS, 2020

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