



APPENDIX C

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES SPECIES TABLES



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Literature Review and Records Search

LSA Biologist Jeremy Rosenthal conducted a literature review and records search on December 30, 2019, to identify the existence and potential for occurrence of sensitive or special-status plant and animal species¹ in the vicinity of the project site. Mr. Rosenthal also examined federal and State lists of sensitive species. Current electronic database records reviewed included the following:

- **California Natural Diversity Data Base information (CNDDDB – RareFind 5)**, which is administered by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). This database covers sensitive plant and animal species as well as sensitive natural communities that occur in California. Records from seven USGS quadrangles surrounding the project site (*Anaheim, La Habra, Long Beach, Newport Beach, Seal Beach, South Gate, and Whitter*) were obtained from this database to assist with the field survey.
- **California Native Plant Society’s (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants**, which uses four specific categories or “lists” of sensitive plant species to assist with the conservation of rare or endangered botanical resources. All of the plants constituting California Rare Plant Ranks 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B are intended to meet the status definitions of “threatened” or “endangered” in CESA and the California Fish and Game Code, and are considered by CNPS to be eligible for State listing. At the discretion of the CEQA Lead Agency, impacts to these species may be analyzed as such, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15125(c) and 15380. Plants in Rank 3 (limited information), Rank 4 (limited records), or that are considered Locally Unusual and Significant may be analyzed under CEQA if there is sufficient information to assess potential significant impacts. Records from the seven USGS quadrangles surrounding the project site were obtained from this database to assist with the field survey.

In addition to the databases listed above, historic and current aerial imagery, existing environmental reports for developments in the project vicinity, and regional habitat conservation plans and local land use policies related to biological resources were reviewed.

Wildlife

Native wildlife habitat is largely absent on the project site. Furthermore, the lack of ground cover and suitable foraging habitat make the site undesirable for many native wildlife species.

Suitable habitat for such species is absent from the proposed project disturbance limits. In addition, the project site does not function as a wildlife movement corridor.

¹ For the purposes of this report, the term “special-status species” refers to those species that are listed or proposed for listing under the CESA and/or FESA; California Fully Protected Species; plants with a CRPR of 1, 2, or 3; California Species of Special Concern; and California Special Animals. It should be noted that “Species of Special Concern” and “California Special Animal” are administrative designations made by the CDFW and carry no formal legal protection status. However, Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines indicates that these species should be included in an analysis of project impacts if they can be shown to meet the criteria of sensitivity outlined therein.

Special-Status Natural Communities

The CNDDDB search identified occurrences of five special-status natural (i.e., plant) communities within five miles of the project area (hereafter referred to as the “project vicinity”): California Walnut Woodland, Southern Coastal Salt Marsh, Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest, Southern Dune Scrub, and Southern Foredunes. No special-status natural communities are present at the project site.

Table C-1: CNPS Special-Interest Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Table C-2: CNDDDB Special-Interest Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Table D-1: CNPS Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence on the Project Site and Rationale
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	Chaparral sand-verbena	US: – CA: 1B CNPS: 1B.1	Sandy areas (generally flats and benches along washes) in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, and improbably in desert dunes or other sandy areas, below 1,600 meters (5,300 feet) elevation. In California, reported from Riverside, San Diego, Imperial, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties. Believed extirpated from Orange County. Also reported from Arizona and Mexico (Baja California). Plants reported from desert communities are likely misidentified.	Blooms mostly March through August (annual or perennial herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>	Aphanisma	US: – CA: 1B NCCP: NC CNPS: 1B.2	Sandy or clay soils on slopes or bluffs near the ocean, usually in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, or coastal scrub, below 305 meters (1,000 feet) elevation. Known in California from Ventura, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties. Also occurs in Mexico.	Blooms March through June (annual herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i>	Ventura marsh milk-vetch	US: FE CA: SE/1B CNPS: 1B.1	Coastal salt marsh within reach of high tide or protected by barrier beaches, or more rarely near seeps on sandy bluffs, below 35 meters (120 feet) elevation. Known only from Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties. Believed extirpated from Los Angeles and Orange Counties.	Blooms June through October (perennial herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Coulter's saltbush	US: – CA: 1B	Alkaline or clay soils in ocean bluffs and ridge tops and alkaline low	Blooms March through October	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable

Table D-1: CNPS Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence on the Project Site and Rationale
		NCCP: NC CNPS: 1B.2	places in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal sage scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands below 460 meters (1,500 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Ventura, and San Diego Counties. Also occurs in Mexico. Reports of this species from Riverside County are based on misidentification of <i>Atriplex serenana</i> ssp. <i> davidsonii</i> (<i>The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California</i> . F.M. Roberts et al., 2004).	(perennial herb)	habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	south coast saltscale	US: – CA: 1B NCCP: NC CNPS: 1B.2	Alkali soils in coastal sage scrub, playas, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and chenopod scrub below 200 meters (600 feet) elevation, and perhaps formerly up to about 430 meters (1,400 feet) in Los Angeles County. In California, known from the Channel Islands and mainland Los Angeles, San Diego and Orange Counties. Also occurs in Mexico. Believed extirpated from Ventura County. Reports of this species from Riverside County are based on misidentification of <i>Atriplex serenana</i> ssp. <i> davidsonii</i> (<i>The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California</i> . F.M.	Blooms March through October (annual herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-1: CNPS Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence on the Project Site and Rationale
			Roberts et al., 2004).		
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittle scale	US: – CA: 1B NCCP: NC CNPS: 1B.1	Alkali soils in meadows, vernal pools, chenopod scrub, and playas. Usually on drying alkali flats with fine soils. In California, known from Riverside and San Diego Counties. Also occurs in Mexico. Believed extirpated from Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties.	Blooms June through October (annual herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i> davidsonii</i>	Davidson's salt scale	US: – CA: 1B NCCP: NC CNPS: 1B.2	Alkaline soils in scrub and herbaceous communities from 10 to 460 meters (30 to 1,500 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties. Believed extirpated from Santa Barbara and perhaps Los Angeles Counties. Also occurs in Mexico.	Blooms April through October (annual herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i> intermedius</i>	Intermediate mariposa lily	US: – CA: 1B NCCP: CC CNPS: 1B.2	Dry, open rocky slopes and rock outcrops in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grassland, at 105 to 855 meters (340 to 2,800 feet) elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, California. In the western Riverside County area, this species is known from the hills and valleys west of Lake Skinner and Vail Lake (<i>The Vascular Plants of Western</i>	Blooms May through July (perennial herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-1: CNPS Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence on the Project Site and Rationale
			<i>Riverside County, California</i> . F.M. Roberts et al., 2004). Appears to intergrade with <i>Calochortus plummerae</i> , which is mostly east and north of Santa Ana Mountains.		
<i>Calystegia felix</i>	Lucky morning-glory	US: – CA: 1B CNPS: 1B.1	Wetland and marshy areas, sometimes alkaline, sometimes artificially watered, from 30 to 215 meters (100 to 700 feet) elevation. All of the known extant occurrences are associated with well-watered landscaping on recently completed industrial, commercial, and residential developments in the City of Chino within a historical area of artesian springs. Older collections are from areas that are now heavily urbanized areas (including one from South Los Angeles and another from Pico Rivera in Los Angeles County). Known to occur only in western San Bernardino County. Presumed extirpated from Riverside and Los Angeles Counties.	Blooms March through September (annual or perennial rhizomatous herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	Southern tarplant	US: – CA: 1B NCCP: NC CNPS: 1B.1	In vernal wet areas such as edges of marshes and vernal pools, at edges of roads and trails, and in other areas of compacted, poorly drained, or alkaline soils where competition from other plants is limited, often due to disturbance, below 425 meters (1,400 feet)	Blooms May through November (annual herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-1: CNPS Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence on the Project Site and Rationale
			elevation. In California, known only from Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego Counties. Also occurs in Mexico.		
<i>Chloropyron maritimus</i> spp. <i>maritimus</i>	Salt marsh bird's beak	US: FE CA: SE/1B CNPS: 1B.2	Coastal dunes and salt marshes. In California, known from Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties. Historical collections referred to this taxon from alkaline meadow in vicinity of San Bernardino Valley and from interior San Diego County are intermediate to <i>C. maritimus</i> ssp. <i>canescens</i> . Also occurs in Mexico.	Blooms May through October (annual herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	Many-stemmed dudleya	US: – CA: 1B NCCP: NC CNPS: 1B.2	Heavy, often clay soils or around granitic outcrops in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grassland below 790 meters (2,600 feet) elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties.	Blooms April through July (perennial herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Dudleya stolonifera</i>	Laguna Beach dudleya	US: FT CA: ST/1B NCCP: C CNPS: 1B.1	Rocky areas (generally north-facing sandstone cliffs) at 10 to 260 meters (30 to 850 feet) elevation. Known only from Orange County, California near Laguna Beach, with most occurrences in Laguna Canyon west of SR-73.	Blooms May through July (perennial herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-1: CNPS Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence on the Project Site and Rationale
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	US: FE CA: SE/1B CNPS: 1B.1	Vernal pools and similar mesic habitats in coastal scrub and grassland at 15 to 620 meters (50 to 2,000 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Diego Counties. In Riverside County, this species is known only from the Santa Rosa Plateau. Also occurs in Mexico.	Blooms April through June (annual or perennial herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Los Angeles sunflower	US: – CA: 1A CNPS: 1A	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater) at 10 to 500 meters (30 to 1,600 feet) elevation. This species is historically known from Los Angeles, Orange and San Bernardino Counties, California. Last seen in 1937. Presumed extinct. Plants found in 2002 at Castaic Spring along the Santa Clara River in Los Angeles County were initially reported as possibly this taxon, but instead appear to be hybrids or evolutionary intermediates between <i>H. nuttallii</i> and <i>H. californicus</i> , based on chromosome counts and pollen morphology (<i>A Quantitative Analysis of Pollen Variation in Two Southern California Perennial Helianthus (Heliantheae: Asteraceae)</i> , J.M. Porter and N. Fraga, 2004).	Blooms August through October (perennial herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-1: CNPS Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence on the Project Site and Rationale
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	Decumbent goldenbush	US: – CA: 1B NCCP: NC CNPS: 1B.2	Sandy soils, often in disturbed areas, in coastal scrub and chaparral from 10 to 135 meters (30 to 440 feet) elevation. Known from mainland Orange and San Diego Counties and from San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands in California. Also occurs in Baja California.	Blooms April through November (shrub)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	US: – CA: 1B BLM: S CNPS: 1B.1	Vernal pools and alkaline soils in marshes, playas, and similar habitats below 1,220 meters (4,000 feet) elevation. Known from Colusa, Merced, Tulare, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Tehama, Ventura, and Yolo Counties. Believed extirpated from Kern, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties, and possibly also from Tulare County. Also occurs in Mexico.	Blooms February through June (annual herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Nama stenocarpum</i>	Mud nama	US: – CA: 2B NCCP: NC CNPS: 2B.2	Lake shores, riverbanks, and similar intermittently wet areas at 5 to 500 meters (20 to 1,600 feet) elevation. Known in California from San Diego, Orange, and Riverside Counties and from San Clemente Island. Believed extirpated from Los Angeles and Imperial Counties. Known also from Baja California and Arizona.	Blooms January through July (annual or perennial herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-1: CNPS Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence on the Project Site and Rationale
<i>Nasturtium (Rorippa) gambelii</i>	Gambel's watercress	US: FE BLM: – CA: ST/1B CNPS: 1B.1	Marshes from 5 to 330 meters (20 to 1,100 feet) elevation. Currently believed to occur in California only in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties. There are historical records from Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties. A historical report from San Diego County likely constitutes a misidentification. Also occurs in Baja California.	Blooms April through September	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	Prostrate vernal pool navarretia	US: – CA: 1B CNPS: 1B.1	Vernal pools, usually alkaline, from 15 to 1,210 meters (50 to 4,000 feet) elevation. Known only from Alameda, Fresno, Los Angeles, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Benito, San Diego, and San Luis Obispo Counties. Presumed extirpated from San Bernardino County.	Blooms April through July (annual herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	Coast woolly-heads	US: – CA: 1B NCCP: NC CNPS: 1B.2	Sandy places such as coastal dunes below 100 meters (300 feet) elevation. Known in California from Orange, Los Angeles, and San Diego Counties. Believed extirpated from Santa Catalina Island. Also occurs in Mexico.	Blooms April through September (annual herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	US: FE CA: SE/1B BLM: – CNPS: 1B.1	Vernal pools from 15 to 660 meters (50 to 2,200 feet) elevation. In California, known from Los Angeles, Ventura, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. Also occurs in Mexico.	Blooms April through August (annual grass)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-1: CNPS Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence on the Project Site and Rationale
<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>	Lyon's pentachaeta	US: FE CA: SE/1B CNPS: 1B.1	Clay soils in edges of openings in fire-adapted coastal sage scrub and chaparral on saddles between hills, on the tops of small knolls, or in flat areas at the base of slopes, particularly where soil crust results in less competition from annual grasses, from 30 to 630 meters (100 to 2,100 feet) elevation. Occurs only in the Santa Monica Mountains in eastern Ventura and western Los Angeles Counties and in the western Simi Hills in Ventura County. Based on historical records, it once occurred on the Palos Verdes Peninsula and on Santa Catalina Island, but has not been seen at these locations since 1910 and 1855, respectively, and is assumed to be extirpated from those areas.	Blooms March through August (annual herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's star phacelia	US: – CA: 1B CNPS: 1B.1	Dunes and sandy openings in coastal scrub communities at 5 to 400 meters (20 to 1,300 feet) elevation. In western Riverside County, this species appears to be restricted to sandy washes and benches in alluvial floodplains. Known only from Los Angeles (believed extirpated), Riverside and San Diego Counties, California. The most recent record of this species from Los Angeles County was in 1943.	Blooms March through June (annual herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-1: CNPS Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence on the Project Site and Rationale
<i>Ribes divericatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's gooseberry	US: – CA: 1A CNPS: 1A	Deciduous shrub of willow swales in riparian habitats at 60 to 300 meters (200 to 1,000 feet) elevation. Believed to be extinct. Historical collections from Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties.	Blooms February through April	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	Sanford's arrowhead	US: – CA: 1B CNPS: 1B.2	Marshes and swamps below 650 meters (2,100 feet) elevation. Occurs in standing or slow-moving fresh water (ponds, marshes, and ditches). Known only from Butte, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Merced, Mariposa, Placer, Sacramento, Shasta, San Joaquin, and Tehama Counties. Believed extirpated from Southern California.	Blooms May through October (perennial emergent herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	Salt Spring checkerbloom	US: – CA: 2B NCCP: NC ECMSCP: – CNPS: 2B.2	Alkaline springs and brackish marshes below 1,530 meters (5,000 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Kern, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties. Believed extirpated from Los Angeles County. Also known from Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, and Mexico.	Blooms March through June (perennial herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>	Estuary seablite	US: – CA: 1B NCCP: NC CNPS: 1B.2	Coastal salt marshes below 5 meters (15 feet) elevation. Occurs along immediate coast from Santa Barbara County to Baja California.	Blooms May through October (January) (perennial herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-1: CNPS Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence on the Project Site and Rationale
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	US: – CA: 1B NCCP: NC CNPS: 1B.2	Vernally wet sites (such as ditches, streams, and springs) in many plant communities below 2,040 meters (6,700 feet) elevation. In California, known from Ventura, Kern, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. May also occur in San Luis Obispo County. In the western Riverside County area, this species is scarce, and documented only from Temescal and San Timoteo Canyons (<i>The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California</i> . F.M. Roberts et al., 2004).	Blooms July through November (perennial herb)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

¹ Project vicinity = project site plus a 5-mile buffer

Status: Federal Endangered (FE), Federal Threatened (FT), Federal Candidate (FC), Federal Proposed (FP, FPE, FPT), Federal Delisted (FD), California Endangered (CE), California Threatened (CT), California Species of Special Concern (SSC), California Fully Protected Species (CFP), California Special Plant (CSP), California Special Animal (CSA), NCCP Identified Species (IS), NCCP Target Species (TS), NCCP Conditionally Covered Species (CCS), S1 = Critically Imperiled, S2 = Imperiled, S3 = Vulnerable, S4 = Apparently Secure

CNPS Designations:

- 1B = Rare threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
- 2B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but not elsewhere
- 3 = Not very endangered in California
- 4 = Plants of Limited Distribution – Watch List

Abbreviation/Acronym Definitions:

- CA = California
- CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database
- CNPS = California Native Plant Society
- ft = foot/feet
- US = United States

Table D-2: CNDDDB Special-Status Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Sample Occurrence Probability
Plants			
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i> Ventura marsh milk-vetch	US: FE CA: SE/1B	Coastal salt marsh within reach of high tide or protected by barrier beaches, or more rarely near seeps on sandy bluffs, below 35 meters (120 feet) elevation. Known only from Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties. Believed extirpated from Los Angeles and Orange Counties.	Absent. No salt marshes or sandy bluffs on site.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> spp. <i>maritimum</i> Salt marsh bird's-beak	US: FE CA: SE/1B	Coastal dunes and salt marshes. In California, known from Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties. Historical collections referred to this taxon from alkaline meadow in vicinity of San Bernardino Valley and from interior San Diego County are intermediate to <i>C. maritimum</i> ssp. <i>canescens</i> . Also occurs in Mexico.	Absent. No coastal dunes or marshes on site.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> San Diego button-celery	US: FE CA: SE/1B MSHCP: C	Vernal pools and similar mesic habitats in coastal scrub and grassland at 15 to 620 meters (50 to 2,000 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Diego Counties. In Riverside County, this species is known only from the Santa Rosa Plateau. Also occurs in Mexico.	Absent. No vernal pools on site.
<i>Nasturtium (Rorippa) gambelii</i> Gambel's watercress	US: FE BLM: – CA: ST/1B	Marshes from 5 to 330 meters (20 to 1,100 feet) elevation. Currently believed to occur in California only in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties. There are historical records from Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties. A historical report from San Diego County likely constitutes a misidentification. Also occurs in Baja California.	Absent. No marshes on site.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> California Orcutt grass	US: FE CA: SE/1B BLM: – MSHCP: S	Vernal pools from 15 to 660 meters (50 to 2,200 feet) elevation. In California, known from Los Angeles, Ventura, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. Also occurs in Mexico.	Absent. No vernal pools on site.
<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i> Lyon's pentachaeta	US: FE CA: SE/1B	Clay soils in edges of openings in fire-adapted coastal sage scrub and chaparral on saddles between hills, on the tops of small knolls, or in flat areas at the base of slopes, particularly where soil crust results in less competition from annual grasses,	Absent. Site is not within species range.

Table D-2: CNDDDB Special-Status Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Sample Occurrence Probability
		from 30 to 630 meters (100 to 2,100 feet) elevation. Occurs only in the Santa Monica Mountains in eastern Ventura and western Los Angeles Counties and in the western Simi Hills in Ventura County. Based on historical records, it once occurred on the Palos Verdes Peninsula and on Santa Catalina Island, but has not been seen at these locations since 1910 and 1855, respectively, and is assumed to be extirpated from those areas.	
Invertebrates			
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	US: – CA: SA BLM: –	Nectars on Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum in coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico.	Absent. No suitable vegetation on site.
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i> San Diego fairy shrimp	US: FE CA: SA BLM: – NCCP: CC	Small, shallow (usually less than 30 centimeters deep), relatively clear but unpredictable vernal pools on coastal terraces. Pools must retain water for a minimum of 13 days for this species to reproduce (3 to 8 days for hatching, and 10 to 20 days to reach reproductive maturity). Known from Orange and San Diego Counties, and Baja California.	Absent. No vernal pools on site.
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> Quino checkerspot butterfly	US: FE CA: SA BLM: – MSHCP: C	Meadows or openings within coastal sage scrub or chaparral below about 5,000 feet where food plants (<i>Plantago erecta</i> and/or <i>Orthocarpus purpurascens</i>) are present. Historically known from Santa Monica Mountains to northwest Baja California; currently known only from southwestern Riverside County, southern San Diego County, and northern Baja California.	Absent. No suitable vegetation (coastal sage scrub or chaparral).
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> Riverside fairy shrimp	US: FE CA: SA BLM: – MSHCP: S NCCP: CC	Warm-water vernal pools (i.e., large, deep pools that retain water into the warm season) with low to moderate dissolved solids, in annual grassland areas interspersed through chaparral or coastal sage scrub vegetation. Suitable habitat includes some artificially created or enhanced pools, such as some stock ponds, that have vernal pool like hydrology and vegetation. Known from areas within about 50 miles of the coast from Ventura County south to San Diego County and Baja California.	Absent. No vernal pools on site.

Table D-2: CNDDDB Special-Status Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Sample Occurrence Probability
Fish			
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> Southern steelhead - Southern California	US: FE CA: SA BLM: –	Federal listing refers to runs in coastal basins from the Santa Maria River, south to the southern extent of the range (presently considered to be Malibu Creek. Proposed rulemaking 12/19/2000 to extend southern portion of the range to San Mateo.	Absent. No streams on site.
Reptiles			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> green turtle	US: FT CA: -	Marine. Completely herbivorous; needs adequate supply of seagrasses and algae.	Absent. No suitable habitat on site.
Birds			
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony) Tricolored blackbird	US: – CA: ST/SSC (breeding) BLM: S MSHCP: C NCCP: C	Open country. Forages in grassland and cropland habitats. Nests in large groups near fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall herbs. Seeks cover for roosting in emergent wetland vegetation, especially cattails and tules, and also in trees and shrubs. Occurs in western Oregon, California, and northwestern Baja California.	Absent. No suitable wet areas or other habitat on site.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (nesting) Swainson's hawk	US: – CA: ST BLM: S MSHCP: C	Open desert, grassland, or cropland containing scattered, large trees or small groves. Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and in oak savannah in the Central Valley. Forages in adjacent grasslands or suitable grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures. Breeds and nests in western North America; winters in South America. Uncommon breeding resident and migrant in the Central Valley, Klamath Basin, Northeastern Plateau, Lassen County, and Mojave Desert. Very limited breeding reported from Lanfair Valley, Owens Valley, Fish Lake Valley, and Antelope Valley. In Southern California, now mostly limited to spring and fall transient. Formerly abundant in California with wider breeding range.	Absent. Site is in urban setting without adjacent open country.

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Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Sample Occurrence Probability
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> (nesting) Western snowy plover	US: FT (coastal population) CA: SSC BLM: –	Sandy coastal beaches, lakes, alkaline playas. Scattered locations along coastal California and Channel Islands, inland at Salton Sea and at various alkaline lakes.	Absent. No suitable habitat on site.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> (nesting) Western yellow-billed cuckoo	US: FT CA: SE BLM: S MSHCP: S	Breeds and nests in extensive stands of dense cottonwood/willow riparian forest along broad, lower flood bottoms of larger river systems at scattered locales in western North America; winters in South America.	Absent. No riparian habitat on site.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> Southwestern willow flycatcher	US: FE CA: SE BLM: – MSHCP: S	Rare and local breeder in extensive riparian areas of dense willows or (rarely) tamarisk, usually with standing water, in the southwestern U.S. and possibly extreme northwestern Mexico. Winters in Central and South America. Below 6,000 feet elevation.	Absent. No extensive stands of riparian habitat on site.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	US: – CA: ST/CFP BLM: S	Requires shallow water in salt marshes, freshwater marshes, wet meadows, or flooded grassy vegetation. Prefers areas of moist soil vegetated by fine-stemmed emergent plants, rushes, grasses, or sedges, with scattered small pools. Known from coastal California, northwestern Baja California, the lower Imperial Valley, and the lower Colorado River of Arizona and California. Now extirpated from virtually all of coastal Southern California.	Absent. No salt marshes, freshwater marshes, wet meadows, or flooded areas on site.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> Belding's savannah sparrow	US: – CA: SE BLM: –	Resident in salt marshes, with rare exception (e.g., Islas Todos Santos, Baja California), of Pacific Coast from Santa Barbara County to Baja California.	Absent. No suitable habitat on site.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> Coastal California gnatcatcher	US: FT CA: SSC BLM: – MSHCP: C NCCP: C	Inhabits coastal sage scrub in low-lying foothills and valleys up to about 500 meters (1,640 feet) elevation in cismontane southwestern California and Baja California.	Absent. No suitable coastal sage scrub on site.
<i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i> light-footed Ridgway's rail	US: FE CA: SE	Found in salt marshes traversed by tidal sloughs, where cordgrass and pickleweed are the dominant vegetation. Requires dense growth of either pickleweed or cordgrass for nesting or escape cover; feeds on molluscs and crustaceans.	Absent. No suitable habitat on site.

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Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Sample Occurrence Probability
<i>Riparia riparia</i> (nesting) Bank swallow	US: – CA: ST BLM: S	Nesting habitat is vertical banks of fine textured soils, most commonly along streams and rivers. In Southern California, fairly common spring and fall transient in interior; very uncommon spring transient and rare fall transient along coast. Casual in winter.	Absent. No streams and rivers on site.
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> (nesting colony) California least tern	US: FE CA: SE/CFP BLM: –	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Forages in shallow water. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates, sand beaches, alkali flats, land fills, or paved areas.	Absent. No suitable habitat on site.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> Least Bell's vireo	US: FE CA: SE BLM: – MSHCP: S NCCP: CC	Riparian forests and willow thickets. The most critical structural component of Least Bell's Vireo habitat in California is a dense shrub layer 2 to 10 feet (0.6–3.0 meter) above ground. Willows usually dominant. Nests from central California to northern Baja California. Winters in southern Baja California.	Absent. No suitable habitat on site.
Mammals			
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i> Pacific pocket mouse	US: FE CA: SSC BLM: –	Historically occupied open habitats on sandy soils along the coast from Los Angeles to the Mexican border. Now known from only four sites in Orange and San Diego Counties.	Absent. Site is highly disturbed, within an urban environment and isolated from better habitat.