

Appendix A: Biological Resources Supporting Information

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Table 1: Special-status Plant Species Evaluated

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description ⁴	Potential to Occur and Rationale
	USFWS ¹	CDFW ²	CNPS ³		
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i> Bent-flowered fiddleneck	—	—	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, Coastal bluff scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. Blooming period: March – June	None: 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	None: 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	None: 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	None: 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	None: No suitable habitat present.
<i>Boechera rubicundula</i> Mt. Day rockcress	—	—	1B.1	General habitat is chaparral and micro habitat is rocky and slopes. Blooming Period: Apr-May	None: No suitable habitat present.
<i>Calyptridium parryi</i> var. <i>hesseae</i> Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws	—	—	1B.1	Habitat is chaparral and cismontane woodland, gravelly, openings, and sandy. Blooming Period: May-Aug	None: No suitable habitat present.
<i>Campanula exigua</i> Chaparral harebell	—	—	1B.1	Habitat description not available. Blooming period: May - August	None: 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	None: 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	None: No suitable habitat present.

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<i>Chorizanthe pugens</i> var. <i>hartwegiana</i> Ben Lomond spineflower	FE	—	1B.1	Found in lower montane coniferous forest (maritime ponderosa pine sandhills). Blooming Period: Apr-Jul	None: 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	None: No suitable habitat present.
<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	None: 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)	None: 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	None: No suitable habitat present.
<i>Delphinium californicum</i> ssp. <i>interius</i> Hospital Canyon larkspur	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland (mesic), and coastal scrub. Blooming Period: Apr-Jun	None: 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	None: No suitable habitat present.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i> Hoover's button-celery	—	—	1B.2	Vernal pools Blooming period: June - August	None: 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	None: No suitable habitat present.

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<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	None: No suitable habitat present.
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields	FE	—	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools. Mesic. Blooming period: July – November	None: No suitable habitat present.
<i>Legenere limosa</i> Legenere	—	—	1B.1	General habitat is in vernal pools. Blooming Period: Apr-Jun	None: No suitable habitat present.
<i>Leptosyne hamiltonii</i> Mt. Hamilton coreopsis	—	—	1B.2	Habitat in cismontane woodland (rocky). Blooming Period: Mar-May	None: 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	None: No suitable habitat present.
<i>Lomatium observatorium</i> Mt. Hamilton lomatium	—	—	1B.2	Habitat in cismontane woodlands.	None: 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	None: No suitable habitat present.
<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	None: 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	None: 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-Jun	None: No suitable habitat present.
<i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> White-rayed pentachaeta	FE	CE	1B.1	Found in Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland (often serpentine). Blooming Period: Mar-May	None: No suitable habitat present.

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<i>Phacelia phacelioides</i> Mt. Diablo phacelia	–	–	1B.2	Habitat in chaparral and cismontane woodland, and rocky. Blooming Period: Apr-May	None: No suitable habitat present.
<i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i> Hairless popcornflower	—	—	1A	Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps Blooming period: March – May	None: 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	None: No suitable habitat present.
<i>Sanicula saxatilis</i> Rock sanicle	—	CR	1B.2	Broad-leafed upland forest, Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland	None: 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	None: 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	None: No suitable habitat present.
<i>Spergularia macrotheca var. longistyla</i> Long-styled sand-spurrey	–	–	1B.2	Habitat in meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps that are usually in micro habitat alkaline. Blooming Period: Feb-May	None: 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	None: 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	None: No suitable habitat present.
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i> Northern slender pondweed	–	–	2B.2	Found in Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater). Blooming Period: May-Jul	None: No suitable habitat present.
<i>Suaeda californica</i> California seablite	FE	—	1B.1	Marshes and swamps Blooming period: July - October	None: No suitable habitat present.
<i>Sycamore Alluvial Woodland</i> Sycamore Alluvial Woodland	–	–	–	A rare habitat in open to moderately closed canopy, winter- deciduous, broad-leafed riparian woodland dominated by well-spaced California sycamores.	None: No suitable habitat present.

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<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> Saline clover	—	—	1B.2	Marshes and swamps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools. Blooming period: April - June	None: No suitable habitat present.
Code Designations					
¹ Federal Status: 2020 USFWS Listing		² State Status: 2020 CDFW Listing		³ CNPS: 2020 CNPS Listing	
ESU = Evolutionary Significant Unit is a distinctive population. FE = Listed as endangered under the FESA. FT = Listed as threatened under the FESA. FC = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under FESA. FD = Delisted in accordance with the FESA. FPD = Federally Proposed to be Delisted. MBTA = protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act — = Not federally listed		SE = Listed as endangered under the CESA. ST = Listed as threatened under the CESA. SSC = Species of Special Concern as identified by the CDFW. FP = Listed as fully protected under FGC. CFG = FGC =protected by FGC 3503.5 CR = Rare in California. — = Not state listed		Rank 1A = Plants species that presumed extinct in California. Rank 1B = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. Rank 2 = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere. Rank 3 = Plants about which we need more information—A Review List Rank 4 = Plants of limited distribution—A Watch List Blooming period: Months in parentheses are uncommon.	
⁴ Habitat Description: Habitat description adapted from CNDDDB ¹ and CNPS online inventory ² or other specified source.					

¹ 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 March 2022.

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

Table 2: Special-status Wildlife Species Evaluated

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description ³	Potential to Occur and Rationale ⁴
	USFWS ¹	CDFW ²		
Amphibians				
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> pop. 1 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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
Birds				
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.)	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description ³	Potential to Occur and Rationale ⁴
	USFWS ¹	CDFW ²		
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> Western snowy plover	FT	SSC	Breeds on sandy coasts and brackish inland lakes and is uncommon on fresh water.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.

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<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> Bald eagle	FD	SE	Found near large bodies of water, such as seacoasts, coastal estuaries, inland lakes, rivers, and availability of prey.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
Crustaceans				
Branchinecta longiantenna Longhorn fairy shrimp	FE	–	Extremely rare and only found in California's Central Valley. They live in clear to turbid freshwater vernal pools, as well as, water-filled depressions in sandstone, near Tracy, California, grass-bottomed pools in Merced County or claypan pools around Soda Lake in San Luis Obispo County.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
Fish				

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Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus (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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> Longfin smelt	FT	—	Found in bays, estuaries, and nearshore coastal areas, and migrate into freshwater rivers to spawn.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
Mammals				
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.

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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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
Reptiles				
<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	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.
<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.	None. The project parcel does not contain suitable habitat to support this species.

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³ Habitat Description: Habitat description adapted from CNDDDB ³ or other specified source*. ⁴ Potential to Occur and Rationale: Location of recorded species occurrences determined by geospatial information from BIOS 5 ⁴ or other specified source*.				

³ California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2021. CNDDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: <https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx>. Accessed May 12, 2021.

⁴ California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2021. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 5). Website: <https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/>. Accessed May 12, 2021.

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