
Appendix C

Biological Resources Potential to Occur Tables

Table 1. Potential for Special-Status Plant Species to Occur Within the Cal Poly Pomona Master Plan Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet amsl)	Potential to Occur ¹
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	chaparral sand-verbena	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes; sandy/annual herb/(Jan)Mar-Sep/245-5,250	Low potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present, but the species has not been documented in the vicinity (within 5 miles) of the study area (CDFW 2024b; Cal Poly Pomona 2024a; Jepson Flora Project 2024).
<i>Aphyllon validum</i> ssp. <i>validum</i>	Rock Creek broomrape	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, pinyon and juniper woodland; granitic/perennial herb (parasitic)/May-Sep/3,380-6,560	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel manzanita	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral (rocky)/perennial evergreen shrub/Mar/1,950-4,920	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk-vetch	FE/None/1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; burned areas (sometimes), carbonate, disturbed areas (sometimes), sandstone (usually)/perennial herb/Jan-Aug/15-2,100	Not expected to occur. The study area is located outside of the known California Floristic Provinces for this species (Jepson Flora Project 2024).
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Coulter's saltbush	None/None/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; alkaline (sometimes), clay (sometimes)/perennial herb/Mar-Oct/10-1,510	Low potential to occur. The species has not been documented in the vicinity (within 5 miles) of the study area (CDFW 2024b; Cal Poly Pomona 2024a; Jepson Flora Project 2024).
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittlescale	None/None/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, playas, vernal pools; alkaline/annual herb/June-Oct/80-6,235	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin's barberry	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub; gravelly (sometimes), sandy (sometimes)/perennial evergreen shrub/(Feb)Mar-June/230-2,705	Not expected to occur. The species has not been documented in the vicinity (within 5 miles) of the study area (CDFW 2024b; Cal Poly Pomona 2024a; Jepson Flora Project 2024). The species is a conspicuous perennial evergreen shrub that likely would have been documented if present on campus.

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<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT/ SE/ 1B.1	Vernal pools within chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland; clay (often)/ perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar-June/ 80-3,675	Not expected to occur. This is a well-documented species that has not been documented in the vicinity (within 5 miles) of the study area (CDFW 2024b; Cal Poly Pomona 2024a; Jepson Flora Project 2024). It is also not identified in the IPaC resource list as a species that is expected to be on or near the project area.
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	slender mariposa-lily	None/ None/ 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/perennial bulbiferous herb/ Mar-June(Nov)/1,050-3,280	Not expected to occur. The study area is located outside of the known California Floristic Provinces for this species (Jepson Flora Project 2024).
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	intermediate mariposa-lily	None/ None/ 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; rocky/perennial bulbiferous herb/ May-July/345-2,805	High potential to occur. The study area contains suitable habitat for this species. Additionally, this species has been documented within the study area in the Voorhis Ecological Reserve as well as the surrounding vicinity (CDFW 2024b; Cal Poly Pomona 2024a; Jepson Flora Project 2024).
<i>Calystegia felix</i>	lucky morning-glory	None/ None/ 1B.1	Meadows and seeps (sometimes alkaline), riparian scrub (alluvial); alkaline (sometimes), loam (sometimes)/annual rhizomatous herb/Mar-Sep/100-705	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> ssp. <i>binghamiae</i>	Santa Barbara morning-glory	None/ None/ 1A	Marshes and swamps (coastal)/perennial rhizomatous herb/Aug/15-15	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
<i>Castilleja gleasoni</i>	Mt. Gleason paintbrush	None/ SR/ 1B.2	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland; granitic/perennial herb (hemiparasitic)/May-June(Sep)/ 3,805-7,120	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet amsl)	Potential to Occur ¹
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	southern tarplant	None/ None/ 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), vernal pools/annual herb/May–Nov/0–1,575	Low potential to occur. The species has not been documented in the vicinity (within 5 miles) of the study area (CDFW 2024b; Jepson Flora Project 2024).
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	None/ None/ 1B.1	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland; alkaline/annual herb/Apr–Sep/0–2,100	Low potential to occur. The species has not been documented in the vicinity (within 5 miles) of the study area (CDFW 2024b; Jepson Flora Project 2024).
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry’s spineflower	None/ None/ 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; openings, rocky (sometimes), sandy (sometimes)/annual herb/Apr–June/900–4,005	Moderate potential to occur. The study area contains potential habitat for this species and there are known occurrences within 5 miles (CDFW 2024b; Jepson Flora Project 2024).
<i>Cladium californicum</i>	California saw-grass	None/ None/ 2B.2	Marshes and swamps (alkaline, freshwater), meadows and seeps/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Sep/195–5,250	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	FE/ SE/ 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fans); sandy/annual herb/Apr–June/ 655–2,495	Low potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present, but the species has not been documented in the vicinity (within 5 miles) of the study area (CDFW 2024b; Jepson Flora Project 2024).
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>crebrifolia</i>	San Gabriel River dudleya	None/ None/ 1B.2	Chaparral (granitic)/perennial herb/Apr–July/ 900–1500	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain granitic substrate suitable for this species. Additionally, the study area is located outside of the known California Floristic Province for this species (Jepson Flora Project 2024).
<i>Dudleya densiflora</i>	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	None/ None/ 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland; granitic/perennial herb/Mar–July/ 800–2,000	Not expected to occur. The study area is located outside of the known California Floristic Province for this species (Jepson Flora Project 2024).

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<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	None/ None/ 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; clay (often)/perennial herb/Apr-July/ 50-2,590	Moderate potential to occur. The study area contains potential habitat for this species and there are known occurrences within 5 miles (CDFW 2024b; Jepson Flora Project 2024).
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>	Santa Ana River woollystar	FE/ SE/ 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub (alluvial fans); gravelly (sometimes), sandy (sometimes)/perennial herb/Apr-Sep/300-2,000	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain suitable microhabitat (i.e., wash, floodplains, sandbars with gravelly and sandy soils) for this species (Jepson Flora Project 2024). Additionally, the species has not been documented in the vicinity (within 10 miles) of the study area (CDFW 2024b; Jepson Flora Project 2024).
<i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i>	hot springs fimbristylis	None/ None/ 2B.2	Meadows and seeps (alkaline, near hot springs)/ perennial rhizomatous herb/July-Sep/ 360-4,395	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Galium grande</i>	San Gabriel bedstraw	None/ None/ 1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest/perennial deciduous shrub/ Jan-July/1,395-4,920	Not expected to occur. The study area is located outside of the known California Floristic Province for this species (Jepson Flora Project 2024).
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	mesa horkelia	None/ None/ 1B.1	Chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; gravelly (sometimes), sandy (sometimes)/perennial herb/Feb-July(Sep)/ 230-2,660	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present, but the study area contains potential habitat for this species and there are known occurrences within 5 miles (CDFW 2024b).
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	California satintail	None/ None/ 2B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps (often alkali), Mojavean desert scrub, riparian scrub; Mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/ Sep-May/0-3,985	Not expected to occur. The species has not been documented in the vicinity (within 5 miles) of the study area (CDFW 2024b; Jepson Flora Project 2024) and the known distribution of this species is limited to the San Gabriel Mountains.

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<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	None/ None/ 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), playas, vernal pools/annual herb/Feb–June/5–4,005	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Lilium parryi</i>	lemon lily	None/ None/ 1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, upper montane coniferous forest; mesic/perennial bulbiferous herb/July–Aug/4,005–9,005	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i>	San Gabriel linanthus	None/ None/ 1B.2	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest; openings, rocky/annual herb/Apr–July/4,985–9,185	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Monardella australis</i> ssp. <i>jokerstii</i>	Jokerst's monardella	None/ None/ 1B.1	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest; alluvial terraces, scree, slopes, talus, washes/perennial rhizomatous herb/July–Sep/4,430–5,740	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Monardella breweri</i> ssp. <i>glandulifera</i>	Brown's Flat monardella	None/ None/ 1B.2	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest; dry, openings/annual herb/May–Aug/4,265–4,920	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>	Hall's monardella	None/ None/ 1B.3	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Oct/2,395–7,200	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Muhlenbergia utilis</i>	aparejo grass	None/ None/ 2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps; alkaline (sometimes), serpentinite (sometimes)/perennial rhizomatous herb/Mar–Oct/80–7,630	Low potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present, but the species has not been documented in the vicinity (within 10 miles) of the study area (CDFW 2024b; Jepson Flora Project 2024).
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None/ None/ 1B.2	Coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), vernal pools; mesic/annual herb/Apr–July/10–3,970	Low potential to occur. Suitable habitat may be present, but the species has not been documented in the vicinity (within 5 miles) of the study area (CDFW 2024b; Jepson Flora Project 2024).

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<i>Oreonana vestita</i>	woolly mountain-parsley	None/ None/ 1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest; gravelly (sometimes), talus (sometimes)/ perennial herb/Mar-Sep/5,300-11,485	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
<i>Pelazoneuron puberulum</i> var. <i>sonorense</i>	Sonoran maiden fern	None/ None/ 2B.2	Meadows and seeps (seeps, streams)/perennial rhizomatous herb/Jan-Sep/165-2000	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's star phacelia	None/ None/ 1B.1	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub/annual herb/Mar-June/5-1,310	Low potential to occur. The species has not been documented in the vicinity (within 5 miles) of the study area (CDFW 2024b; Jepson Flora Project 2024).
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	white rabbit-tobacco	None/ None/ 2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland; gravelly, sandy/perennial herb/(July)Aug-Nov(Dec)/0-6,890	Moderate potential to occur. The study area contains suitable habitat for this species and there are known occurrences within 5 miles (CDFW 2024b).
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	Sanford's arrowhead	None/ None/ 1B.2	Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater)/ perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)/ May-Oct(Nov)/0-2,135	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	chaparral ragwort	None/ None/ 2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; alkaline (sometimes)/annual herb/Jan-Apr(May)/ 50-2,625	Moderate potential to occur. The study area contains potential habitat for this species and there are known occurrences within 5 miles (CDFW 2024b).
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom	None/ None/ 2B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, playas; alkaline springs or marshes/perennial herb/Mar-June/50-5,020	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain suitable microhabitat (i.e., alkaline springs or marshes) for this species (Jepson Flora Project 2024).
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	None/ None/ 1B.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic); streambanks/perennial rhizomatous herb/July-Nov/5-6,695	Not expected to occur. The study area is located outside of the known California Floristic Provinces for this species (Jepson Flora Project 2024).

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<i>Symphotrichum greatae</i>	Greata's aster	None/ None/ 1B.3	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland; mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Oct/985–6,595	Not expected to occur. The study area is located outside of the known California Floristic Provinces for this species (Jepson Flora Project 2024).
<i>Thysanocarpus rigidus</i>	rigid fringedpod	None/ None/ 1B.2	Pinyon and juniper woodland; dry, rocky, slopes/annual herb/Feb–May/1,970–7,220	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.

Notes: CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank; amsl = above mean sea level.

Status Legend

Federal

FE: Federally listed as endangered

FT: Federally listed as threatened

State

SE: State listed as endangered

SR: State listed as rare

CRPR

1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere

1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

Threat Rank

0.1: Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)

0.2: Moderately threatened in California (20%–80% occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

0.3: Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Table 2. Potential for Special-Status Wildlife Species to Occur Within the Cal Poly Pomona Master Plan Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Invertebrates				
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch's bumble bee	None/SCE	Relatively warm and dry sites, including the inner Coast Range of California and margins of the Mojave Desert. Open grassland and scrub communities supporting suitable floral resources.	High potential to occur. Records from 2024 are present on the Cal Poly Pomona campus and potentially suitable nesting and foraging habitat is present in the open space areas of campus, particularly within the scrub habitats of the Voorhis Ecological Reserve.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> pop. 1	monarch butterfly (California overwintering population)	FPT/None	Roosts in winter in wind-protected tree groves along the California coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico.	Not expected to overwinter. No known overwintering roost sites have been documented in the study area (Pelton et al. 2016; The Xerces Society 2017; CNDDDB 2024b). In addition, the study area is more than 25 miles from the Pacific Ocean; the majority of overwintering sites in California occur within 1.5 miles of the Pacific Ocean (The Xerces Society 2017).
Amphibians				
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	arroyo toad	FE/SSC	Semi-arid areas near washes, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas, palm oasis, Joshua tree, mixed chaparral and sagebrush; stream channels for breeding (typically third order); adjacent stream terraces and uplands for foraging and wintering	Not expected to occur. Suitable stream habitat is not present on or adjacent to the Cal Poly Pomona campus.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Rana boylei</i> pop. 5	foothill yellow-legged frog-south Sierra DPS	FE/SE	Rocky streams and rivers with open banks in forest, chaparral, and woodland	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the known range of this species (CDFW 2024e).
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	mountain yellow-legged frog	FE/SE	Lakes, ponds, meadow streams, isolated pools, and open riverbanks; rocky canyons in narrow canyons and in chaparral	Not expected to occur. In southern California, populations are restricted to streams in ponderosa pine, montane hardwood-conifer, and montane riparian habitats in isolated populations exist in the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains.
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	FPT/SSC	Primarily grassland and vernal pools, but also in ephemeral wetlands that persist at least 3 weeks in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley-foothill woodlands, pastures, and other agriculture	Not expected to occur. Ephemeral pools for breeding were not observed during the reconnaissance survey and this species is not known from the Cal Poly Pomona campus (Cal Poly Pomona 2024b). There are no records for this species from the San Jose Mountains and the nearest known occurrences are from the northern edge of the Pomona Valley, more than 5 miles from the Cal Poly Pomona campus.
<i>Taricha torosa</i> (Monterey Co. south only)	California newt	None/SSC	Wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grassland	Not expected to occur. The nearest CNDDDB records for the species are from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, approximately 5 miles north and suitable breeding habitat is absent from the campus and immediately surrounding areas.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Reptiles				
<i>Actinemys pallida</i>	southwestern pond turtle	FPT/SSC	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, and reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used for nesting and during winter	Not expected to occur. Suitable aquatic habitat is not present in the study area.
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	southern California legless lizard	None/SSC	Coastal dunes, stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, valley-foothill, chaparral, and scrubs; pine, oak, and riparian woodlands; associated with sparse vegetation and moist sandy or loose, loamy soils	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable scrub, chaparral, and woodland habitats are present in the open space areas in and around the Voorhis Ecological Reserve and there is a CNDDDB record from approximately 2.5 miles east of the Cal Poly Pomona campus. However, lack the moist, loose soils required by this species and the species is not known from the campus (Cal Poly Pomona 2024b).
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	None/SSC	Arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, chaparral, open areas with loose soil	Not expected to occur. The Cal Poly Pomona campus is located just west of the known range for this species (CDFW 2024e). In addition, suitable microhabitat conditions (e.g., loose soils) are absent from the study area and the species is not known from the Cal Poly Pomona campus (Cal Poly Pomona 2024b).

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	San Diegan tiger whiptail	None/SSC	Hot and dry areas with sparse foliage, including chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	High potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present for the species, and there are recent records from the open space areas in the west and northwest portions of the study area.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red diamondback rattlesnake	None/SSC	Coastal scrub, chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grasslands, cultivated areas, and desert flats	Moderate potential to occur. The study area is at the edge of the species' known range (CDFW 2024e). However, suitable scrub, chaparral, and woodland habitat is present in the open space areas in the west and northwest portions of the study area and there are recent records from the Chino Hills and San Jose Hills (iNaturalist 2024, CDFW 2024b).
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Blainville's horned lizard	None/SSC	Open areas of sandy soil in valleys, foothills, and semi-arid mountains including coastal scrub, chaparral, valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, pine-cypress, juniper, and annual grassland habitats	Moderate potential to occur. There are no records of this species from the San Jose Hills and the species is not known from the Cal Poly Pomona campus (CDFW 2024b; Cal Poly Pomona 2024b). However, there are several records from the vicinity, including just west of the San Jose Hills (iNaturalist 2024, CDFW 2024b), and the species could occur in openings within the coastal scrub and chaparral habitats of the Voorhis Ecological Reserve.

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<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	None/SSC	Brushy or shrubby vegetation; requires small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites	Moderate potential to occur. There are no records of this species from the San Jose Hills and the species is not known from the Cal Poly Pomona campus (CDFW 2024b; Cal Poly Pomona 2024b). However, suitable scrub and chaparral habitats of the Voorhis Ecological Reserve.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped gartersnake	None/SSC	Streams, creeks, pools, streams with rocky beds, ponds, lakes, vernal pools	Low potential to occur. Suitable freshwater habitat is largely absent from the study area and the species is not historically known to occur on the Cal Poly Pomona campus (Cal Poly Pomona 2024). However, there is a record of a deceased individual near the northwest edge of campus and the species has been observed in the San Jose Hills west of the Cal Poly Pomona campus.
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i> pop. 1 (Southern California coastal plain from Ventura County to San Diego County, and from sea level to about 850 m)	south coast garter snake	None/SSC	Marsh and upland habitats near permanent water and riparian vegetation	Not expected to occur. Suitable marsh habitat and riparian vegetation is not present.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Birds				
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony)	tricolored blackbird	None/SSC, ST	Nests near freshwater, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture	Not expected to occur. Suitable freshwater habitat to support nesting is not present in the study area.
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> (nesting)	grasshopper sparrow	None/SSC	Nests and forages in moderately open grassland with tall forbs or scattered shrubs used for perches	Low potential to nest. The species is not known to occur on the Cal Poly Pomona campus (Moriarty 1998) and there are limited records of the species in the vicinity, most of which are more than 30 years old and/or are of wintering individuals. There is, however, grassland habitat in the western portions of the campus that provide marginal nesting habitat for this species.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> (nesting & wintering)	golden eagle	None/FP	Nests and winters in hilly, open/semi-open areas, including shrublands, grasslands, pastures, riparian areas, mountainous canyon land, open desert rimrock terrain; nests in large trees and on cliffs in open areas and forages in open habitats	Not expected to nest or winter. This species is occasionally observed flying over the campus but has not been observed foraging on campus (Moriarty, pers. comm., 2011). Nesting and wintering are not expected to occur on the Cal Poly Pomona campus due to the proximity of urban development and the absence of rugged mountainous country in which the species typically nests.

Table 2. Potential for Special-Status Wildlife Species to Occur Within the Cal Poly Pomona Master Plan Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Asio otus</i> (nesting)	long-eared owl	None/SSC	Nests in riparian habitat, live oak thickets, other dense stands of trees, edges of coniferous forest; forages in nearby open habitats	Not expected to nest. Suitable dense riparian habitat is not present to support the nesting habits of this species. Additionally, within Los Angeles County, this species is only known to occur in Antelope Valley, Santa Clarita Valley, and near Castaic Lake (Allen et al 2016).
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrow sites & some wintering sites)	burrowing owl	None/SSC, SC	Nests and forages in grassland, open scrub, and agriculture, particularly with ground squirrel burrows	Moderate potential to occur. Breeding activity for this species in Los Angeles County is confined primarily to the Antelope Valley. However, the Cal Poly Pomona campus is at the eastern edge of Los Angeles County and there are records from Chino Valley in Riverside County, to the east of the Cal Poly Pomona campus (CDFW 2024b). Much of the Voorhis Ecological Reserve is too steep to support this species. The species could utilize the gentler slopes where grassland and walnut communities are present in the southwestern portion of the study area, as well as the agricultural fields in the eastern portion of the study area.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (nesting)	Swainson's hawk	None/ST	Nests in open woodland and savanna, riparian, and in isolated large trees; forages in nearby grasslands and agricultural areas such as wheat and alfalfa fields and pasture	Not expected to nest. The species has been observed regularly flying over and near the study area (eBird 2024); however, the study area is outside of the breeding range for the species, and the species is expected to occur only as a transient during migration.
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i> (nesting)	Vaux's swift	None/SSC	Late-stage conifer forest and mixed-conifer/deciduous forest; nests in redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>), Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.), and other conifers, and occasionally buildings and chimneys	Not expected to nest. This species has been observed on the Cal Poly Pomona campus (Moriarty 1998). However, the study area is outside of this species' breeding range and the species is expected to occur only as a transient during migration.
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> (nesting)	northern harrier	None/SSC	Nests in open wetlands (marshy meadows, wet lightly grazed pastures, old fields, freshwater and brackish marshes); also in drier habitats (grassland and grain fields); forages in grassland, scrubs, rangelands, emergent wetlands, and other open habitats	Low potential to nest. Although there are no CNDDDB records for this species in the vicinity, northern harrier has been documented on the Cal Poly Pomona campus (Moriarty 1998) and there are regular observations in the vicinity (eBird 2024). However, this species typically nests at the edge of open water or emergent wetlands, which are not present in the study area. Grasslands in the western portion of campus, agricultural fields, and openings in scrub habitats in the Voorhis Ecological Reserve could provide marginal nesting opportunities.

Table 2. Potential for Special-Status Wildlife Species to Occur Within the Cal Poly Pomona Master Plan Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> (nesting)	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT/SE	Nests in dense, wide riparian woodlands and forest with well-developed understories	Not expected to occur. Suitable nesting habitat is absent from the study area.
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	yellow rail	None/SSC	Nesting requires wet marsh/sedge meadows or coastal marshes with wet soil and shallow, standing water	Not expected to occur. Suitable nesting habitat is absent from the study area.
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> (nesting)	black swift	None/SSC	Nests in moist crevices, caves, and cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons; forages over a wide range of habitats	Not expected to occur. Suitable nesting habitat is absent from the study area.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> (nesting)	white-tailed kite	None/FP	Nests in woodland, riparian, and individual trees near open lands; forages opportunistically in grassland, meadows, scrubs, agriculture, emergent wetland, savanna, and disturbed lands	Moderate potential to nest. This species is known to occur in the vicinity and has been observed in the undeveloped portions of campus (eBird 2024; Moriarty 1998). Woodland and riparian habitats in the northwestern and western portions of campus could provide suitable nesting opportunities for this species.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> (nesting)	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE/SE	Nests in dense riparian habitats along streams, reservoirs, or wetlands; uses variety of riparian and shrubland habitats during migration	Not expected to nest. Suitable dense riparian habitat required for nesting is not present within in the study area.

Table 2. Potential for Special-Status Wildlife Species to Occur Within the Cal Poly Pomona Master Plan Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Icteria virens</i> (nesting)	yellow-breasted chat	None/SSC	Nests and forages in dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush	Not expected to nest. This species is commonly observed at Puddingstone Reservoir, in Frank G. Bonellie Regional Park, northeast of the study area (CDFW 2024b; eBird 2024). However, the species is not known from the Cal Poly Pomona campus (Moriarty 1998) and riparian habitat on campus does not provide the riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses this species requires.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> (nesting)	loggerhead shrike	None/SSC	Nests and forages in open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, or other perches	Moderate potential to nest. Although there are no CNDDB records for this species in the vicinity, loggerhead shrike is known to occur on the Cal Poly Pomona campus (Moriarty 1998) and there are recent observations of this species at Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park (eBird 2024). Scattered shrubs and trees in the open space areas at the northwestern and western portions of campus could support nesting by this species.

Table 2. Potential for Special-Status Wildlife Species to Occur Within the Cal Poly Pomona Master Plan Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	None/FP, ST	Tidal marshes, shallow freshwater margins, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation; suitable habitats are often supplied by canal leakage in Sierra Nevada foothill populations	Not expected to nest. The study area is outside of the current breeding range of this species and suitable breeding habitat is absent from the Cal Poly Pomona campus.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/SSC	Nests and forages in various sage scrub communities, often dominated by California sagebrush and buckwheat; generally avoids nesting in areas with a slope of greater than 40%; majority of nesting at less than 1,000 feet above mean sea level	High potential to occur. This species is known to occur in the Voorhis Ecological Reserve on the Cal Poly Pomona campus and nesting expected in suitable scrub habitats.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> (nesting)	bank swallow	None/ST	Nests in riparian, lacustrine, and coastal areas with vertical banks, bluffs, and cliffs with sandy soils; open country and water during migration	Not expected to nest. The study area is outside of the current breeding range of this species and suitable breeding habitat is absent from the Cal Poly Pomona campus.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> (nesting)	yellow warbler	None/SSC	Nests and forages in riparian and oak woodlands, montane chaparral, open ponderosa pine, and mixed-conifer habitats	Moderate potential to nest. The species is known to occur on the Cal Poly Pomona campus (eBird 2024, iNaturalist 2024; Moriarty 1998). Although open water is absent from the riparian and oak woodlands on campus, these areas could support nesting by this species.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> (nesting)	least Bell's vireo	FE/SE	Nests and forages in low, dense riparian thickets along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams; forages in riparian and adjacent shrubland late in nesting season	Not expected to nest. There is a recent record of a foraging vireo pair adjacent to Lemon Creek, approximately 2 miles southwest of the Cal Poly Pomona campus, and there are limited sycamore and oak woodland habitats associated with dry washes in the Voorhis Ecological Reserve that provide marginal foraging habitat for the species; scrub habitats on campus may also be utilized for foraging. However, the study area lacks dense riparian vegetation, such as willow thickets, to support nesting.
Fishes				
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	Santa Ana sucker	FT/SSC	Small, shallow, cool, clear streams less than 7 meters (23 feet) in width and a few centimeters to more than a meter (1.5 inches to more than 3 feet) in depth; substrates are generally coarse gravel, rubble, and boulder	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat is present on site.
<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	arroyo chub	None/SSC	Warm, fluctuating streams with slow-moving or backwater sections of warm to cool streams at depths >40 centimeters (16 inches); substrates of sand or mud	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat is present on site.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 10	southern steelhead– southern California DPS	FE/SCE	Clean, clear, cool, well-oxygenated streams; needs relatively deep pools in migration and gravelly substrate to spawn	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat is present on site.
<i>Rhinichthys gabrielino</i>	Santa Ana speckled dace	FPT/SSC	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel Rivers; may be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat is present on site.
Mammals				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	None/SSC	Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, forests; most common in open, dry habitats with rocky outcrops for roosting, but also roosts in human-made structures and trees	Moderate potential to occur. There are no recent CNDDDB records for the species in the campus vicinity and the nearest CNDDDB occurrence, north of Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park, is from 1951 (CDFW 2024b). In addition, large rock outcrops and caves preferred by this species for roosting are not present in the study area. Pallid bat has been identified by Cal Poly Pomona as known or suspected to occur on campus, probably uncommonly (Cal Poly Pomona 2024b). Trees in both open space and developed portions of the campus as well as human-made structures may provide roosting sites for this species.

Table 2. Potential for Special-Status Wildlife Species to Occur Within the Cal Poly Pomona Master Plan Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	None/SSC	Mesic habitats characterized by coniferous and deciduous forests and riparian habitat, but also xeric areas; roosts in limestone caves and lava tubes, human-made structures, and tunnels	Low potential to occur; not expected to roost. There are no CNDDDB records from the campus vicinity and most of the study area lacks the mesic habitats where this species typically occurs. Limestone caves, lava tubes, and tunnels are also absent from the study area. Townsend's big-eared bat has been identified by Cal Poly Pomona as known or suspected to occur on campus, probably rarely (Cal Poly Pomona 2024b), but roosting is not expected on the Cal Poly Pomona campus.
<i>Dasypterus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	None/SSC	Valley-foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats; below 2,000 feet above mean sea level; roosts in riparian and palms	Not expected to roost on site. There is one CNDDDB occurrence from the campus vicinity, from 1985, approximately 2 miles east of the study area (CDFW 2024b) and the species has been identified by Cal Poly Pomona as known or suspected to occur on campus (Cal Poly Pomona 2024b). However, suitable desert wash habitats where this species typically roosts are not present in the study area and roosting is not expected.
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	FE/SSC, SE	Sparse scrub habitat, alluvial scrub/coastal scrub habitats on gravelly and sandy soils near river and stream terraces	Not expected to occur. The Cal Poly Pomona campus is outside of the known range of this species (CDFW 2024e).

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	None/SSC	Chaparral, coastal and desert scrub, coniferous and deciduous forest and woodland; roosts in crevices in rocky canyons and cliffs where the canyon or cliff is vertical or nearly vertical, trees, and tunnels	Moderate potential to occur. There are no recent CNDDDB records for the species in the campus vicinity and the nearest CNDDDB occurrence, approximately 2.5 miles east of the Cal Poly Pomona campus, is from 1925 (CDFW 2024b). Western mastiff bat has been identified by Cal Poly Pomona as known or suspected to occur on campus, probably rarely (Cal Poly Pomona 2024b). Tees in both open space and developed portions of campus as well as human-made structures may provide roosting sites for this species.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	None/SSC	Coastal scrub, desert scrub, chaparral, cacti, rocky areas	Moderate potential to occur. Desert woodrat (<i>Neotoma lepida</i>) has been observed on the campus (Cal Poly Pomona 2024b) and there is suitable scrub habitat present in the Voorhis Ecological Reserve, including some cacti species.

Table 2. Potential for Special-Status Wildlife Species to Occur Within the Cal Poly Pomona Master Plan Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	None/SSC	Pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oases; roosts in high cliffs or rock outcrops with drop-offs, caverns, and buildings	Not expected to occur. Although there is a CNDDDB record from Los Angeles County in 1985 (CDFW 2024b), this species is not known to occur in the county and the study area is outside of the known range of the species (CDFW 2024e). In addition, suitable habitat and roosting sites are not present on the Cal Poly Pomona campus. The species may occur in the study area as a vagrant, but roosting is not expected.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	None/SSC	Rocky areas; roosts in caves, holes in trees, buildings, and crevices on cliffs and rocky outcrops; forages over water	Not expected to occur. Records for this species are primarily from urban areas in San Diego County and large rock outcrops and caves preferred by this species for roosting are absent from the study area. The species may occur. The species may occur in the study area as a vagrant, but roosting is not expected.
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>	Nelson's bighorn sheep	None/FP	Steep slopes and cliffs, rough and rocky topography, sparse vegetation; also canyons, washes, and alluvial fans	Not expected to occur. The Cal Poly Pomona campus is outside of the known range of this species (CDFW 2024e).

Table 2. Potential for Special-Status Wildlife Species to Occur Within the Cal Poly Pomona Master Plan Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Puma concolor</i>	mountain lion- Southern California/Central Coast ESU	None/SC	Scrubs, chaparral, riparian, woodland, and forest; rests in rocky areas and on cliffs and ledges that provide cover; most abundant in riparian areas and brushy stages of most habitats throughout California, except deserts	Not expected to occur. This species is known to occur in the Chino Hills, southeast of the study area, into which lions occasionally move from the Santa Ana Mountains. However, the Cal Poly Pomona campus is separated and isolate from the Chino Hills by several major roadways and other urban development.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None/SSC	Dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, and pastures, especially with friable soils	Low potential to occur. There are no records for this species in the Simi Hills and badger has not been observed on the Cal Poly Pomona campus (Cal Poly Pomona 2024b). The drier open stages of the open space areas in the northwestern and western portions of the campus could provide marginal suitable habitat.

Status Abbreviations

Federal

FE: Federally listed as endangered

FT: Federally listed as threatened

FPT: Federally proposed for listing as threatened

State

SSC: California Species of Special Concern

FP: California Fully Protected Species

SE: State listed as endangered

ST: State listed as threatened

SC: State candidate for listing as threatened or endangered

SCE: State candidate for listing as endangered

FPT: Federal candidate for listing as endangered or threatened