Appendix G

Campus Town Scientific Database Queries

Special Status Plant Species in the Regional Vicinity (Six Quad) of the Survey Area

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA G-Rank/S-Rank CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Impact	Rationale
Agrostis lacuna-vernalis Vernal pool bent grass	None/None G1 / S1 1B.1	Vernal pools. In mima mound areas or on the margins of vernal pools. 125-150 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-May	**Not Expected**	Three occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, however these occurrences are all within the inland area of the former Fort Ord, and aquatic habitat/vernal pools are not present in the Plan Area.
Allium hickmanii Hickman's onion	None/None G2 / S2 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland. Sandy loam, damp ground and vernal swales; mostly in grassland though can be associated with chaparral or woodland. 5-200 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms Mar-May.	**Not Expected**	Three occurrences have been reported within 5 miles; from the inland area of the former Fort Ord and the Monterey Regional Airport. Vernal pools and grasslands are not present in the Plan Area.
Arctostaphylos hookeri ssp. *hookeri* Hooker's manzanita	None/None G3T2 / S2 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland. Sandy soils, sandy shales, sandstone outcrops. 30-550 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Jan-Jun	**Moderate Potential**	Two occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, the closest is approximately 0.5 miles to the south, along General Jim Moore Blvd. Sandy soils and remnant patches of chaparral species are present in the Plan Area.
Arctostaphylos montereyensis Toro manzanita	None/None G2? / S2? 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sandy soil, usually with chaparral associates. 45-765 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Feb-Mar	**High Potential**	Eight occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, one of which occurs overlaps the Plan Area east of General Jim Moore Blvd.
Arctostaphylos pajaroensis Pajaro manzanita	None/None G1 / S1 1B.1	Chaparral. Sandy soils. 30-155 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Dec-Mar	**Moderate Potential**	Five occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, sandy soils and remnant patches of chaparral species are present in the Plan Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA G-Rank/S-Rank CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Impact	Rationale
Arctostaphylos pumila Sandmat manzanita	None/None G1 / S1 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. On sandy soil with other chaparral associates. 3-210 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Feb-May	**Present**	Eight occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and this species was observed in the Plan Area.
Astragalus tener var. *tener* Alkali milk-vetch	None/None G2T2 / S2 1B.2	Alkali playa, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Low ground, alkali flats, and flooded lands; in annual grassland or in playas or vernal pools. 0-168 m. 0-168 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-Jun	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and alkali soils, playas, and vernal pools are not present in the Plan Area.
Astragalus tener var. *titi* Coastal dunes milk-vetch	Endangered/Endangered G2T1 / S1 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie. Moist, sandy depressions of bluffs or dunes along and near the Pacific Ocean; one site on a clay terrace. 1-45 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-May	**Low Potential**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, however coastal dunes and sandy soils are present in the Plan Area.
Bryoria spiralifera Twisted horsehair lichen	None/None G3 / S1S2 1B.1	North coast coniferous forest. Usually on conifers. 0-30 m. fruticose lichen (epiphytic).	**Low Potential**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, however coniferous species are present in ornamental plantings.
Castilleja ambigua var. *insalutata* Pink Johnny-nip	None/None G4T2 / S2 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie. 0-100 m. annual herb (hemiparasitic). Blooms May-Aug	**Moderate Potential**	One occurrence has been reported within 5 miles, from the inland area of former Fort Ord. Remnant patches of chaparral species are present in the Plan Area.
Centromadia parryi ssp. *congdonii* Congdon's tarplant	None/None G3T2 / S2 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline soils, sometimes described as heavy white clay. 0-230 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Oct(Nov)	**Not Expected**	Three occurrences have been reported within 5 miles from the inland area of former Fort Ord, however alley and foothill grasslands with alkaline or clay soils are not present in the Plan Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA G-Rank/S-Rank CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Impact	Rationale
Chorizanthe minutiflora Fort Ord spineflower	None/None G1 / S1 1B.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral (maritime). Sandy, openings. 60-145 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jul	**High Potential**	Five occurrences have been reported within 5 miles from the inland area of former Fort Ord. Sandy soils and remnant patches of chaparral species are present in the Plan Area.
Chorizanthe pungens var. *pungens* Monterey spineflower	Threatened/None G2T2 / S2 1B.2	Coastal dunes, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Sandy soils in coastal dunes or more inland within chaparral or other habitats. 0-170 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jun(Jul-Aug)	**High Potential**	Ten occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, one of which occurs overlaps the Plan Area west of General Jim Moore Blvd. sandy soils and remnant patches of chaparral species are present in the Plan Area.
Chorizanthe robusta var. *robusta* Robust spineflower	Endangered/None G2T1 / S1 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral. Sandy terraces and bluffs or in loose sand. 9-245 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Sep	**Low Potential**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, however coastal dunes, remnant patches of chaparral species, and sandy soils are present in the Plan Area.
Clarkia jolonensis Jolon clarkia	None/None G2 / S2 1B.2	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian woodland. 10-1280 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	**Moderate Potential**	Two occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, from the south end of the City of Seaside and City of Monterey. Remnant patches of chaparral species are present in the Plan Area.
Collinsia multicolor San Francisco collinsia	None/None G2 / S2 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub. On decomposed shale (mudstone) mixed with humus; sometimes on serpentine. 30-275 m. annual herb. Blooms (Feb)Mar-May	**Not Expected**	One occurrence has been reported within 5 miles, from the Monterey Regional Airport, however this location is extirpated (seed was redistributed at an unknown mitigation area). Shale is not present in the Plan Area.
Cordylanthus rigidus ssp. *littoralis* Seaside bird's-beak	None/Endangered G5T2 / S2 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, coastal dunes. Sandy, often disturbed sites, usually within chaparral or coastal scrub. 30-520 m. annual herb (hemiparasitic). Blooms Apr-Oct	**Moderate Potential**	Twelve occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, primarily from the inland area of the Former Fort Ord and near the Monterey Regional Airport, with some along the coastal dunes. Remnant patches of chaparral species are present in the Plan Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA G-Rank/S-Rank CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Impact	Rationale
Delphinium californicum ssp. *interius* Hospital Canyon larkspur	None/None G3T3 / S3 1B.2	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, coastal scrub. In wet, boggy meadows, openings in chaparral and in canyons. 195-1095 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	**Low Potential**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, however woodlands and remnant patches of chaparral species are present in the Plan Area.
Delphinium hutchinsoniae Hutchinson's larkspur	None/None G2 / S2 1B.2	Broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. On semi-shaded, slightly moist slopes, usually west-facing. 15-535 m. perennial herb. Blooms Mar-Jun	**Low Potential**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, however woodlands and remnant patches of chaparral species are present in the Plan Area.
Delphinium umbraculorum Umbrella larkspur	None/None G3 / S3 1B.3	Cismontane woodland, chaparral. Mesic sites. 215-2075 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and mesic sites are not present in the Plan Area.
Ericameria fasciculata Eastwood's goldenbush	None/None G2 / S2 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral (maritime), coastal scrub, coastal dunes. In sandy openings. 30-215 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Jul-Oct	**High Potential**	Seven occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, one of which is approximately 0.9 miles north of the Plan Area between developed areas of the Former Fort Ord. Remnant patches of chaparral species and sandy soils are present in the Plan Area.
Eriogonum nortonii Pinnacles buckwheat	None/None G2 / S2 1B.3	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Sandy soils; often on recent burns; western Santa Lucias. 90-975 m. annual herb. Blooms (Apr)May-Aug(Sep)	**Low Potential**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, however remnant patches of chaparral species and sandy soils are present in the Plan Area.
Erysimum ammophilum Sand-loving wallflower	None/None G2 / S2 1B.2	Chaparral (maritime), coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Sandy openings. 5-130 m. perennial herb. Blooms Feb-Jun	**High Potential**	Twelve occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, primarily from the inland area of the Former Fort Ord and along the coastal dunes. The closest occurrence is approximately 0.8 miles to the west. Remnant patches of chaparral species and Sandy openings in iceplant mats are present in the Plan Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA G-Rank/S-Rank CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Impact	Rationale
Erysimum menziesii Menzies' wallflower	Endangered/Endangered G1 / S1 1B.1	Coastal dunes. Localized on dunes and coastal strand. 1-25 m. perennial herb. Blooms Mar-Sep	**Low Potential**	Three occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, all from along the coastal dunes west of the City of Marina. Openings in iceplant mats and dune soils are present in the Plan Area.
Fritillaria liliacea Fragrant fritillary	None/None G2 / S2 1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland. Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually on clay, in grassland. 3-400 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms Feb-Apr	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and serpentine or clay soils are not present in the Plan Area.
Gilia tenuiflora ssp. *arenaria* Monterey gilia	Endangered/Threatened G3G4T2 / S2 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland. Sandy openings in bare, wind-sheltered areas. Often near dune summit or in the hind dunes; two records from Pleistocene inland dunes. 5-245 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	**High Potential**	Twelve occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, primarily from the inland area of the Former Fort Ord and along the coastal dunes. Remnant patches of chaparral species and Sandy openings in iceplant mats are present in the Plan Area.
Hesperocyparis goveniana Gowen cypress	Threatened/None G1 / S1 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral. Coastal terraces; usually in sandy soils; sometimes with Monterey pine, bishop pine. 100-125 m. perennial evergreen tree.	**Low Potential**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, however remnant patches of chaparral species are present in the Plan Area.
Hesperocyparis macrocarpa Monterey cypress	None/None G1 / S1 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest. Granitic soils. 10-20 m. perennial evergreen tree.	**Present (Ornamental)**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, however ornamental plantings of this species are present in the Plan Area.
Holocarpha macradenia Santa Cruz tarplant	Threatened/Endangered G1 / S1 1B.1	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Light, sandy soil or sandy clay; often with nonnatives. 10-220 m. annual herb. Blooms Jun-Oct	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands are not present in the Plan Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA G-Rank/S-Rank CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Impact	Rationale
Horkelia cuneata var. *sericea* Kellogg's horkelia	None/None G4T1? / S1? 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub, coastal dunes, chaparral. Old dunes, coastal sandhills; openings. Sandy or gravelly soils. 5-430 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Sep	**High Potential**	Fifteen occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, primarily from the inland area of the Former Fort Ord and coastal dunes. The closest occurrence is approximately 0.5 miles to the west. Remnant patches of chaparral species and sandy openings in iceplant mats are present in the Plan Area.
Horkelia marinensis Point Reyes horkelia	None/None G2 / S2 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. Sandy flats and dunes near coast; in grassland or scrub plant communities. 2-775 m. perennial herb. Blooms May-Sep	**Low Potential**	One occurrence has been reported within 5 miles, from coastal dunes west of the City of Marina, however this location was reported in 1968.
Lasthenia conjugens Contra Costa goldfields	Endangered/None G1 / S1 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, alkaline playas, cismontane woodland. Vernal pools, swales, low depressions, in open grassy areas. 1-450 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-Jun	**Not Expected**	Three occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, from the inland area of the Former Fort Ord. however vernal pools are not present in the Plan Area.
Layia carnosa Beach layia	Endangered/Endangered G2 / S2 1B.1	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub. On sparsely vegetated, semi-stabilized dunes, usually behind foredunes. 0-30 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-Jul	**Low Potential**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, however dunes soils and openings in iceplant mats are present in the Plan Area.
Legenere limosa Legenere	None/None G2 / S2 1B.1	Vernal pools. In beds of vernal pools. 1-880 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	**Not Expected**	One occurrence has been reported within 5 miles, from the inland area of the Former Fort Ord. however vernal pools are not present in the Plan Area.
Lupinus tidestromii Tidestrom's lupine	Endangered/Endangered G1 / S1 1B.1	Coastal dunes. Partially stabilized dunes, immediately near the ocean. 4-25 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	**Low Potential**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, however dunes soils and openings in iceplant mats are present in the Plan Area.

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Malacothamnus palmeri var. *involucratus* Carmel Valley bush-mallow	None/None G3T2Q / S2 1B.2	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, coastal scrub. Talus hilltops and slopes, sometimes on serpentine. Fire dependent. 5-520 m. perennial deciduous shrub. Blooms Apr-Oct	**Not Expected**	One occurrence has been reported within 5 miles, from south of the Former Fort Ord. however Talus hills and slopes, and serpentine soils are not present in the Plan Area. This species is also fire dependent, therefore not likely to germinate in developed areas.
Malacothamnus palmeri var. *palmeri* Santa Lucia bush-mallow	None/None G3T2Q / S2 1B.2	Chaparral. Dry rocky slopes, mostly near summits, but occasionally extending down canyons to the sea. 60-360 m. perennial deciduous shrub. Blooms May-Jul	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and dry rocky slopes are not present in the Plan Area.
Malacothrix saxatilis var. *arachnoidea* Carmel Valley malacothrix	None/None G5T2 / S2 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Rock outcrops or steep rocky roadcuts. 25-1220 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms (Mar)Jun-Dec	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and rock outcrops with steep slopes are not present in the Plan Area.
Meconella oregana Oregon meconella	None/None G2G3 / S2 1B.1	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub. Open, sometimes moist places. 60-640 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-Apr	**Low Potential**	Two occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, from the inland area of the Former Fort Ord. Remnant patches of chaparral species are present in the Plan Area.
Microseris paludosa Marsh microseris	None/None G2 / S2 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. 3-610 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jun(Jul)	**Not Expected**	Two occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, from vernal pools in the inland area of the Former Coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands are not present in the Plan Area.
Monardella sinuata ssp. *nigrescens* Northern curly-leaved monardella	None/None G3T2 / S2 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Sandy soils. 10-245 m. annual herb. Blooms (Apr)May-Jul(Aug-Sep)	**High Potential**	Seven occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, one of which overlaps the Plan Area west of General Jim Moore Blvd. Remnant patches of chaparral species and sandy soils are present in the Plan Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA G-Rank/S-Rank CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Impact	Rationale
Monolopia gracilens Woodland woollythreads	None/None G3 / S3 1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, broad-leafed upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest. Grassy sites, in openings; sandy to rocky soils. Often seen on serpentine after burns, but may have only weak affinity to serpentine. 120-975 m. annual herb. Blooms (Feb)Mar-Jul	**Low Potential**	One occurrence has been reported within 5 miles, from the City of Monterey. Remnant patches of chaparral species and sandy soils are present in the Plan Area.
Pinus radiata Monterey pine	None/None G1 / S1 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland. Three primary stands are native to California. Dry bluffs and slopes. 60-125 m. perennial evergreen tree.	**Present (Ornamental)**	One occurrence has been reported within 5 miles, from Del Ray Oaks. This occurrence includes the entire historic range of this species. Ornamental plantings of this species are present in the Plan Area.
Piperia yadonii Yadon's rein orchid	Endangered/None G1 / S1 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal bluff scrub. On sandstone and sandy soil, but poorly drained and often dry. 10-505 m. perennial herb. Blooms (Feb)May-Aug	**Low Potential**	Four occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, primarily from the City of Monterey, with one possibly extirpated occurrence in the City of Marina, approximately 1.9 miles to the north. Remnant patches of chaparral species are present in the Plan Area, however the soil type is excessively drained.
Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. *chorisianus* Choris' popcornflower	None/None G3T2Q / S2 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, coastal prairie. Mesic sites. 2-705 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-Jun	**Low Potential**	Two occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, from the inland area of the Former Fort Ord. Remnant patches of chaparral species are present in the Plan Area, however mesic sites are not.
Potentilla hickmanii Hickman's cinquefoil	Endangered/Endangered G1 / S1 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Freshwater marshes, seeps, and small streams in open or forested areas along the coast. 5-125 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Aug	**Not Expected**	One occurrence has been reported from a specimen collected in 1900, labeled "Monterey, California". The exact location of this occurrence is unknown. Freshwater marshes, seeps, and streams are not present in the Plan Area.
Ramalina thrausta Angel's hair lichen	None/None G5 / S2? 2B.1	North coast coniferous forest. On dead twigs and other lichens. 75-430 m. fruticose lichen (epiphytic).	**Low Potential**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, however oak woodlands with lichen are present in the Plan Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA G-Rank/S-Rank CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Impact	Rationale
Rosa pinetorum Pine rose	None/None G2 / S2 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland. 5-1090 m. perennial shrub. Blooms May-Jul	**Not Expected**	One occurrence has been reported from the north side of the Laguna Grande Lake Roberts complex. The specimen was collected in 1975. Coniferous forests are not present in the Plan Area.
Stebbinsoseris decipiens Santa Cruz microseris	None/None G2 / S2 1B.2	Broad-leafed upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Open areas in loose or disturbed soil, usually derived from sandstone, shale or serpentine, on seaward slopes. 90-750 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-May	**Not Expected**	One occurrence has been reported from east of the Monterey Regional Airport. The specimen was collected in 1978. Sandstone, shale and serpentine soils are not present in the Plan Area.
Trifolium buckwestiorum Santa Cruz clover	None/None G2 / S2 1B.1	Coastal prairie, broad-leafed upland forest, cismontane woodland. Moist grassland. Gravelly margins. 30-550 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Oct	**Not Expected**	Four occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, from the inland area of the Former Fort Ord and south of the Monterey Regional Airport. Moist grasslands, coastal prairie, and broad-leafed upland forests are not present in the Plan Area.
Trifolium hydrophilum Saline clover	None/None G2 / S2 1B.2	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. 1-335 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and vernal pools, marshes, and swamps are not present in the Plan Area.
Trifolium polyodon Pacific Grove clover	None/Rare G1 / S1 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. Along small springs and seeps in grassy openings. 5-260 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jun(Jul)	**Not Expected**	One occurrence has been reported within 5 miles, from south of the Monterey Regional Airport. Coniferous forests and grasslands with springs and seeps are not present in the Plan Area.
Trifolium trichocalyx Monterey clover	Endangered/Endangered G1 / S1 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest. Openings, burned areas, and roadsides. Sandy soils. 60-210 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and coniferous forests and burned areas are not present in the Plan Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA G-Rank/S-Rank CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Impact	Rationale

Regional Vicinity refers to within a [5] mile radius of site.

FE = Federally Endangered FT = Federally Threatened

SE = State Endangered ST = State Threatened SR = State Rare

G-Rank/S-Rank = Global Rank and State Rank as per NatureServe and CDFW's CNDDB RareFind3.

CRPR (CNPS California Rare Plant Rank):

1A=Presumed Extinct in California

1B=Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere

2A=Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere

2B=Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

3=Need more information (a Review List)

4=Plants of Limited Distribution (a Watch List)

CRPR Threat Code Extension:

.1=Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)

.2=Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)

.3=Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened)

Special Status Animal Species in the Regional Vicinity (Six Quad) of the Survey Area

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA G-Rank/S-Rank CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Impact	Potential for Occurrence
Mammals				
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	None/None G3G4 / S2 SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	**Moderate Potential**	Suitable roosting habitat is present in the abandoned buildings throughout the Plan Area, and there is one known occurrences within 5 miles (from an abandoned building in the inland area of the former Fort Ord). However buildings in the Plan Area will be demolished prior to implementation of the Specific Plan.
Neotoma macrotis luciana Monterey dusky-footed woodrat	None/None G5T3 / S3 SSC	Forest habitats of moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory. Also in chaparral habitats. Nests constructed of grass, leaves, sticks, feathers, etc. Population may be limited by availability of nest materials.	**Present**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, however woodrat middens were observed in coast live oak woodlands within the Plan Area (west side of Lightfighter Drive).
Taxidea taxus American badger	None/None G5 / S3 SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, grasslands and savanna, herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Habitat patch size generally over 25 acers. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	**Low Potential**	Seven occurrences were reported within 5 miles; 6 from inland areas with drier habitats on the former Fort Ord, and one historic occurrence from 1919 in the City of Seaside. However the Plan Area is largely developed, with only small patches of isolated habitat.
Birds				
Agelaius tricolor Tricolored blackbird	None/Candidate Endangered G2G3 / S1S2 SSC	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate (typically cattails, rushes, and other wetland species), and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	**Not Expected**	Five occurrences were reported within 5 miles, however wetlands or marshes with suitable nesting habitat are not present in the Plan Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA G-Rank/S-Rank CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Impact	Potential for Occurrence
Asio flammeus short-eared owl	None/None G5 / S3 SSC	Found in swamp lands, both fresh and salt; lowland meadows; irrigated alfalfa fields. Tule patches/tall grass needed for nesting/daytime seclusion. Nests on dry ground in depression concealed in vegetation.	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and swamp habitats are not present in the Plan Area.
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	None/None G4 / S3 SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	**Low Potential**	Four occurrences were reported within 5 miles, the closest being 1.5 miles to the north. However the Plan Area is largely developed, and vegetation is generally too tall for this species, with small patches of lawn and ice plant mats providing marginally suitable habitat.
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	None/None G4 / S3S4 WL	Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats. Eats mostly lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and mice. Population trends may follow lagomorph population cycles. Breeding range in California is along the Nevada border, north of Lake Tahoe.	**Low Potential (foraging only)**	One occurrence (wintering) was reported within 5 miles, and California ground squirrel are present. However the Plan Area is out of this species know breeding range and habitat patches are small, providing only marginally suitable foraging habitat.
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus western snowy plover	Threatened/None G3T3 / S2S3 SSC	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees & shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	**Not Expected**	Four occurrences were reported within 5 miles; from coastal dunes along the shoreline. The Plan Area is largely developed, and sandy beaches are not present.
Coturnicops noveboracensis yellow rail	None/None G4 / S1S2 SSC	Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County. Freshwater marshlands.	**Not Expected**	One occurrence has been reported within 5 miles, however freshwater marshlands are not present in the Plan Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA G-Rank/S-Rank CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Impact	Potential for Occurrence
Cypseloides niger black swift	None/None G4 / S2 SSC	Coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties; central & southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino & San Jacinto mountains. Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf; forages widely.	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and sea-bluffs, waterfalls, and cliffs are not present in the Plan Area.
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	None/None G5 / S3S4 FP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks & river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	**Low Potential**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and open fields for foraging are not present in the Plan Area. However, tall dense-topped trees and small mammal prey are present.
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	None/None G5T4Q / S4 WL	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills. Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	**Low Potential**	Two occurrences were reported within 5 miles; from open grasslands and agricultural areas. The Plan Area is largely developed, and open grasslands, coastal plains, and meadows are not present.
Falco mexicanus prairie falcon	None/None G5 / S4 WL	Inhabits dry, open terrain, either level or hilly. Breeding sites located on cliffs. Forages far afield, even to marshlands and ocean shores.	**Not Expected**	A suppressed occurrence has been reported within 5 miles from the eastern side of the former Fort Ord, however cliffs and dry open terrain are not present in the Plan Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA G-Rank/S-Rank CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Impact	Potential for Occurrence
Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon	Delisted/Delisted G4T4 / S3S4 FP	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	**Low Potential (Foraging Only)**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles; however, sightings have been reported on eBird and known breeding occurs on coastal cliffs 10 or more miles to the south. There is a low potential for the species to forage on site.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	None/Threatened G3G4T1 / S1 FP	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and saltwater marshes are not present in the Plan Area.
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus California brown pelican	Delisted/Delisted G4T3 / S3 FP	Colonial nester on coastal islands just outside the surf line. Nests on coastal islands of small to moderate size which afford immunity from attack by ground-dwelling predators. Roosts communally.	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and suitable nesting and foraging habitat (coastal surf line) are not present in the Plan Area.
Rallus obsoletus obsoletus California Ridgway's rail	Endangered/Endangered G5T1 / S1 FP	Salt water and brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Associated with abundant growths of pickleweed, but feeds away from cover on invertebrates from mud-bottomed sloughs.	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and saltwater marshes are not present in the Plan Area.
Riparia riparia bank swallow	None/Threatened G5 / S2	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	**Not Expected**	One occurrence has been reported within 5 miles, the exact location is unknown and the occurrence as mapped by the CNDDB overlaps the western edge of the Plan Area. However vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils are not present in the Plan Area.
Retiles				

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA G-Rank/S-Rank CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Impact	Potential for Occurrence
Anniella pulchra northern California legless lizard	None/None G3 / S3 SSC	Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	**High Potential**	Twenty-five occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, the closest of which is from Fort Ord Dunes State Park approximately 0.2 miles to the west. Sandy soils are also present in the Plan Area..
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	None/None G3G4 / S3 SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of 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.	**Not Expected**	One occurrence has been reported within 5 miles, however aquatic habitats s are not present in the Plan Area.
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	None/None G3G4 / S3S4 SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	**High Potential**	Five occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, the closest of which is 1.5 miles to the north east on former Fort Ord lands. Sandy soils are also present in the Plan Area.
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	None/None G4 / S3S4 SSC	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	**Not Expected**	One occurrence has been reported within 5 miles, however aquatic habitats s are not present in the Plan Area.
Amphibians				

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA G-Rank/S-Rank CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Impact	Potential for Occurrence
Ambystoma californiense California tiger salamander	Threatened/Threatened G2G3 / S2S3 WL	CONFIRM LISTING STATUS FOR YOUR SITE: Central Valley DPS federally listed as threatened. Santa Barbara and Sonoma counties DPS federally listed as endangered. Need underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows, and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources for breeding.	**Not Expected**	Twenty-four occurrences have been reported within 5 miles (closest is ~ 1.5 miles east), however these occurrences are all within the inland area of the former Fort Ord, and suitable breeding habitat (ponds, vernal pools) and associated upland habitat (open scrub/grassland within 1.24 miles of suitable aquatic breeding habitat) are not present in the Plan Area.
Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum Santa Cruz long-toed salamander	Endangered/Endangered G5T1T2 / S1S2 FP	Wet meadows near sea level in a few restricted locales in Santa Cruz and Monterey counties. Aquatic larvae prefer shallow (<12 inches) water, using clumps of vegetation or debris for cover. Adults use mammal burrows.	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, aquatic habitats are not present, and the Plan Area is out of this species known range.
Rana boylii foothill yellow-legged frog	None/Candidate Threatened G3 / S3 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.	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and aquatic habitats are not present in the Plan Area.
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	Threatened/None G2G3 / S2S3 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.	**Not Expected**	One occurrence has been reported within 5 miles, from the Salinas River ~ 4.8 miles to the north east. This species is not known to occur on the former Fort Ord however, and aquatic habitats are not present in the Plan Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA G-Rank/S-Rank CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Impact	Potential for Occurrence
Taricha torosa Coast Range newt	None/None G4 / S4 SSC	Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County. Lives in terrestrial habitats & will migrate over 1 km to breed in ponds, reservoirs & slow moving streams.	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and aquatic habitats are not present in the Plan Area.
Fish				
Eucyclogobius newberryi tidewater goby	Endangered/None G3 / S3 SSC	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and aquatic habitats (streams and lagoons) are not present in the Plan Area.
Spirinchus thaleichthys longfin smelt	Candidate/Threatened G5 / S1 SSC	Euryhaline, nektonic & anadromous. Found in open waters of estuaries, mostly in middle or bottom of water column. Prefer salinities of 15-30 ppt, but can be found in completely freshwater to almost pure seawater.	**Not Expected**	No occurrences have been reported within 5 miles, and aquatic habitats (streams and lagoons) are not present in the Plan Area.
Invertebrates				
Danaus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	None/None G4T2T3 / S2S3	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	**Not Expected**	One occurrence has been reported within 5 miles from the City of Monterey, and mature eucalyptus are present in the Plan Area; however the existing monarch wintering sites on the peninsular are well documented, and the site does not support the kind of native stands of trees that provide suitable habitat for overwintering by this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA G-Rank/S-Rank CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Impact	Potential for Occurrence
Euphilotes enoptes smithi Smith's blue butterfly	Endangered/None G5T1T2 / S1S2	Most commonly associated with coastal dunes & coastal sage scrub plant communities in Monterey & Santa Cruz counties. Hostplant: *Eriogonum latifolium* and *Eriogonum parvifolium* are utilized as both larval and adult foodplants.	**Low Potential**	Five occurrences have been reported within 5 miles from the dunes west of highway 1, approximately 0.7 miles to the north west. Remnant patches of chaparral species are present in the Plan Area, but the site does not support coastal bluff or dune habitat suitable for the host-plant. Because the species is generally found within 200 feet of the host-plant, there is only a low potential for the species to occur incidentally in the Plan Area .

Regional Vicinity refers to within a [5] mile radius of site.

FT = Federally Threatened
FC = Federal Candidate Species
FE = Federally Endangered
FS=Federally Sensitive
SE = State Endangered
ST = State Threatened
SR = State Rare
SS=State Sensitive

G-Rank/S-Rank = Global Rank and State Rank as per NatureServe and CDFW's CNDDB RareFind3
SC = CDFW Species of Special Concern
FP = Fully Protected
WL = Watch List

Species Descriptions

Monterey dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes luciana*) – State Species of Special Concern (SSC), Present

The Monterey dusky-footed woodrat is a California state Species of Special Concern (SSC). Common in California, the Monterey dusky-footed woodrat is one of eleven sub-species of woodrat that occur in the Coast Ranges, the interior and the western slope of the Sierra Nevada below 2150 meters (7000 feet). The Monterey dusky-footed woodrat is a California species of special concern and is endemic to the Monterey Peninsula. The woodrat prefers forest habitats of moderate canopy and moderate to dense brushy understory, and suitable nestbuilding materials. It feeds mainly on woody plants, but also eats fungi, flowers, grasses, and acorns, and forages on the ground, in bushes and in trees. Houses are built of sticks and leaves at the base of, or in a tree, around a shrub, or at the base of a hill. Nests are located in the stick house and are constructed of shredded grass, leaves, and other miscellaneous materials such as bird feathers. They are mostly nocturnal and are active year-round. (CDFW 2014). There are no CNDDB records for this species within five miles of the Plan Area; however, woodrat middens were found in the Plan Area and the species is considered present.

Smith's blue butterfly (*Euphilotes enoptes smithi*) – Federally Endangered, Low Potential

The Smith's blue butterfly is a Federally Endangered species. The butterfly is found in coastal sand dunes and cliff/chaparral areas along the central California coast in Monterey, Santa Cruz and San Mateo Counties. The butterfly is small and slightly less than one inch across. On the dorsal side of the wings, males are blue whereas females are brown with a band of red-orange marks across the hind wings. The butterfly spends its entire life in association with only two species of buckwheat: seacliff buckwheat (*Eriogonum parvifolium*) and seaside buckwheat (*Eriogonum latifolium*). The plants are obligate host plants for the larvae and the primary nectar sources for adults. The buckwheat plants also provide mating sites. The host-plant occurs on bluffs along the Pacific Ocean coast as well as Coastal Strand dunes formations. The butterflies generally spend their lifetime within 200 feet of the host plan on which they emerged. Breeding season occurs in late summer and early autumn. (Xerces 2018)

The CNDDB contains five records of occurrence within five miles of the Plan Area. The butterfly occurrences are located mostly on the coastal sand dunes which are less than a mile from the Plan Area. The butterfly could occur in the Plan Area due to proximity to appropriate habitat; however, the Plan Area does not support suitable bluff or dune habitat for the host plant, and therefore there is a low potential for the Smith's blue butterfly to occur incidentally in the Plan Area.

American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) – State Fully protected (FP), Low Potential (foraging only)

The American peregrine falcon is a California state Fully Protected species. Active nesting sites are known in mountains of northern California and is found inland in winter throughout the Central Valley and occasionally on the Channel Islands. Riparian areas and coastal and inland wetlands are yearlong habitats. The falcon requires protected cliffs and ledges for cover and may hunt over water. Foraging takes place near water and diet includes a variety of birds up to ducks in size; the falcon will occasionally

eat mammals, insects, and fish. Open areas with cliffs and canyons nearby are used for cover and nesting. Breeding takes place near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water on high cliffs, banks, dunes, or mounds. The nest is a crape on a depression or ledge in an open site. The falcon is active throughout the year and is diurnal. (CDFW 2014)

The CNDDB contains no records of occurrence within five miles of the Plan Area; however the species is known to breed and forage along the Monterey Bay coast. The Plan Area contains some open areas near water that would be suitable for foraging habitat for the falcon but there is no suitable breeding habitat in the Plan Area or in the immediate vicinity. Suitable breeding habitat is present along the cost roughly 10 or more miles to the south, and the species has a low potential to forage over the Plan Area.

Northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*) – SSC, High Potential

The northern California legless lizard is a California state Species of Special Concern (SSC). The lizard is found primarily in areas with sandy or loose organic soils or where there is plenty of leaf litter. They are often found where substrates are slightly moist. The lizard is common in suitable habitats in the Coast Ranges from the vicinity of Antioch in Contra Costa County south to the Mexican border, in addition to occurrences throughout the rest of their range in California. The lizard eats insect larvae, small adult insects and spiders, and foraging usually takes place at the base of shrubs or other vegetation either on the surface or just below it in leaf litter or sandy soil. Surface objects are sometimes used as cover, for example, flat boards and rocks where they lie barely covered in loose soil. The breeding season occurs in late spring or early summer, gestation is about four months, and young are born in September, October or even November. (CDFW 2014)

The CNDDB contains twenty-three records of occurrence within five miles of the Plan Area, four (4) of which are within one mile of the Plan Area. Suitable habitat for the lizard exists in the Plan Area such as sandy or loose organic soils, as well as shrubs and other vegetation where the lizard prefers to forage. Due to the presence of suitable habitat and based on the previous occurrences of the lizard close to the Plan Area, there is high potential for the Northern California legless lizard to occur.

Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) – SSC, High Potential

The Coast horned lizard is a California state Species of Special Concern (SSC). The coast horned lizard occurs in valley-foothill hardwood, conifer and riparian habitats, as well as in pine-cypress, juniper and annual grassland habitats. The lizard inhabits open country, especially sandy areas, washes, flood plains and wind-blown deposits in a wide variety of habitats. The range of the occurrence of the lizard includes the Sierra Nevada foothills from Butte County to Kern County, and throughout the central and southern California coast. The coast horned lizard consumes many ants, small beetles and other insects such as wasps, grasshoppers, flies and caterpillars. Foraging occurs on the ground in open areas, usually between shrubs and often near ant nests. Loose soil is used for cover and basking occurs on the ground or on elevated objects such as boulders or rocks. The coast horned lizard is a diurnal lizard, and periods of inactivity and winter hibernation are spent burrowed into the soil under surface objects such as rocks or logs, mammal burrows or in crevices. (CDFW 2014)

The CNDDB contains five records of occurrence within five miles of the Plan Area. Suitable habitat for the lizard exists in the Plan Area, such as woodland with open areas and shrubs in sandy substrate, where the coast horned lizard prefers to forage. The Plan Area also has suitable habitat for cover such as loose soil. Due to the wide range of suitable habitat present in the Plan Area, there is high potential for coast horned lizard to occur.

Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) - SSC, Moderate Potential
Townsend's big-eared bat is a California state species of special concern (SSC). The bat is most abundant is mesic habitats. The bat feeds in brush or trees or feeds along habitat edges. Diet includes mainly small moths, as well as beetles and a variety of soft-bodied insects. The bat is found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats and may be found at any season throughout its range. Caves, mines, tunnels, buildings or other human-made structures are required for roosting. The bat is nocturnal and also hibernates from October until April. (CDFW 2014)

The CNDDB contains one record of occurrence within five miles of the Plan Area. Suitable roosting habitat exists in the Plan Area such as buildings and human-made structures. Due to the single occurrence and potential for suitable roosting habitat, there is moderate potential for the Townsend's big-eared bat to occur.

American badger (*Taxidea taxus*) - SSC, Low Potential
The American badger is a California state species of special concern (SSC) and prefers drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. The badger is an uncommon permanent resident found throughout most of the state with the exception of the northern North Coast area. They are carnivores that feed on rodents such as rats, mice, chipmunks, and mostly ground squirrels and pocket gophers. They also eat some reptiles, insects, earthworms, eggs, birds and carrion. Their diets will shift seasonally and yearly in response to availability of prey. The badger digs burrows in friable soil for cover and frequently reuses old burrows. Burrows are also where the young are born. The badger is active throughout the year and is nocturnal and diurnal. (CDFW 2014)

The CNDDB contains seven records of occurrence within five miles of the Plan Area. Most of these occurrences are more than a mile away. There is also a limited amount of suitable habitat for the badger in the Plan Area. There are some open stages of forest habitat, but this area is limited at the Plan Area. Due to the lack of proximity of occurrences to the Plan Area and the limited suitable habitat on-site, there is low potential for the American badger to occur.

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) - SSC, Low Potential
The burrowing owl is a California state species of special concern that frequents open grasslands and shrublands with perches and burrows. They usually nest and use cover in old ground squirrel burrows or other small mammal burrows. The nest is usually lined with excrement, pellets, debris, grass, and/or feathers, and is also sometimes unlined. Breeding occurs from March through August. The burrowing owl is a yearlong resident of open dry grassland and desert habitats, and in grass, forb and open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. The owl has also been seen in ruderal habitats

that contain suitable burrows. The owl mostly residents in California. Diet consists of mostly insects, but also small mammals, reptiles, birds, and carrion. (CDFW 2014)

The CNDDB contains four records of occurrence within five miles of the Plan Area. These occurrences are all greater than one mile away. Habitat in the Plan Area is generally marginal, consisting of developed area with buildings and landscape woodland, remnant woodland and areas of heavy scrub and iceplant cover. Isolated patches of suitable open habitat at the Plan Area provide marginal opportunities for breeding and foraging. Due to the lack of proximity of occurrences to the Plan Area and the limited suitable habitat on-site there is a low potential for the burrowing owl to occur.

Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*) – Watch List (WL), Low Potential (foraging only)
The ferruginous hawk is on the California state Watch List. The hawk frequents open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills surrounding valleys, and fringes of pinyon-juniper habitats. It is an uncommon winter resident and migrant at lower elevations and open grasslands in the Coast Ranges. Diet consists of lagomorphs, ground squirrels and mice, and will also eat birds, reptiles and amphibians. The hawk roosts in open areas, usually in a lone tree or utility pole. It also requires large, open tracts of grasslands, sparse shrub, or desert habitats with elevated structures for nesting. Nesting occurs in foothills or prairies, on low cliffs, buttes, cut banks, shrubs, trees or in other elevated structures, natural or human-made. The hawk is active throughout the year and is diurnal. (CDFW 2014)

The CNDDB contains one record of occurrence within five miles of the Plan Area. This occurrence is greater than one mile away in an open grassland area. The ferruginous hawk usually roosts and nests in open grassland areas, which are not present in the Plan Area. Some foraging habitat exists in shrub areas in the Plan Area, where the hawk could potentially find food sources. Since there is a previous occurrence and some foraging habitat, there is a low potential for the hawk to occur in the Plan Area for foraging.

White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) – state Fully Protected (FP), Low Potential
The white-tailed kite is a state fully protected species and inhabits herbaceous and open stages of most habitats mostly in cismontane California. It is rarely found away from agricultural fields, and is apparently not migratory. Foraging habitat includes herbaceous lowlands with variable tree growth and dense populations of voles. Diet includes mostly voles and other small diurnal mammals, occasionally birds, insects, reptiles and amphibians. Substantial groves of dense, broad-leafed deciduous trees used for nesting and roosting. Nesting takes place near open foraging areas, and breeding season is from February to October. The kite is active throughout the year, is diurnal and displays crepuscular activity. (CDFW 2014)

The CNDDB contains no records of occurrence within five miles of the Plan Area. The Plan Area contains isolated remnant oak woodland and fallow landscaped woodland, providing some generally marginal but suitable breeding habitat for white-tailed kite. Based on the presence of marginal breeding and foraging habitat, there is low potential for the white-tailed kite to occur in the Plan Area.

California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*) – Watch List (WL), Low Potential

The California horned lark is on the California state Watch List and is common to abundant in a variety of open habitats, usually where trees and large shrubs are absent. The lark is found in grasslands along the coast and deserts near sea level as well as alpine dwarf-shrub habitat above treeline. It is less common in mountain regions on the North Coast and is a resident on the Channel Islands. The lark commonly frequents grasslands and other open habitats with low, sparse vegetation. The lark forages along the ground, and diet consists of mostly insects, snails and spiders during breeding season as well as grass and forb seeds and other plant matter at other seasons. Breeding season is from March through July and nests are grass-lined and in a cup-shaped depression on the ground in the open. The lark is active throughout the year and is diurnal. (CDFW 2014)

The CNDDB contains two records of occurrence within five miles of the Plan Area. The occurrences are greater than one mile away and are in open grassland areas which are the typical breeding and foraging habitat for the lark. The Plan Area does not support open grassland habitat, but there is some potential for the lark to forage in isolated open areas in the Plan Area. As such, the California horned lark has a low potential to forage in the Plan Area.