

APPENDIX 3
D: USFWS- RESULTS 0912.14

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	General Habitat Characteristics	Habitat Present/Absent	Covered by the MSHCP?	Rationale
Plants								
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	chaparral sand-verbena	-	-	1B.1	Sandy soils in chaparral, coastal scrub and desert dunes. Elev: 246-5,249 ft. (75-1,600 m.) Blooms: Jan-Sep (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Allium munzii</i>	Munz's onion	FE	ST	1B.1	Mesic clay soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, as well as valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 981-3,531 ft. (299-1,076 m.). Blooms: Mar-May (CNPS 2014).	P	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat may be present; however, history of disturbance makes presence of this species very unlikely.
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	San Diego ambrosia	FE	-	1B.1	Sandy loam or clay soils, often in disturbed areas, sometimes alkaline, in chaparral, coastal scrub, vernal pools and valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 66-1,362 ft. (20-415 m.). Blooms: April-Oct (CNPS 2014).	P	Yes	May affect. Suitable habitat present. Commonly found in disturbed areas.
<i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i>	rainbow manzanita	-	-	1B.1	Chaparral. Elev: 675-2,210 ft. (206-674 m.) Blooms: Dec-Mar (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Astragalus pachypus</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i>	Jaeger's bush milk-vetch	-	-	1B.1	Sandy or rocky soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands. Elev: 1,197-3,002 ft. (365-915 m.) Blooms: Dec-June (CNPS 2014).	P	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat may be present; however, history of disturbance makes presence of this species very unlikely.
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notatior</i>	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	FE	-	1B.1	Alkaline soils in playas, vernal pools, and mesic valley and foothill grasslands. Elev: 456-1,640 ft. (139-500 m.) Blooms: April-Aug (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat/soils not present.

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<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	South Coast crownscale	-	-	1B.2	Playas, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub. Elev: 0-459 ft. (0-140 m.) Blooms: Mar-Oct (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittlescale	-	-	1B.1	Alkaline soils in playas, vernal pools and chenopod scrub. Elev: 82-6,233 ft. (25-1900 m.) Blooms: June-Oct (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Atriplex seranana</i> var. <i>dauidsonii</i>	Davidson's saltscale	-	-	1B.2	Alkaline areas in coastal scrub and coastal bluff scrub. Elev: 33-656 ft. (10-200 m.) Blooms: Apr- Oct (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Ayenia compacta</i>	California ayenia	-	-	2B.3	Rocky areas in Mojavean and Sonoran desert scrub. Elevations 492-3,592 ft. (150-1,095 m.) Blooms: Mar-Apr (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin's barberry	FE	SE	1B.1	Sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub and riparian scrub. Elev: 898-2,707 ft. (274-825 m.) Blooms: Mar-June (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT	SE	1B.1	Prefers clay soils in chaparral openings, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, vernal pools, valley and foothill grasslands. Elev: 82-3,937 ft. (25- 1,120 m.) Blooms: Mar-June (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable soils not present. Soils in project area is sandy loam type (NRCS 2014).

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<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's brodiaea	-	-	1B.1	Mesic, clay and sometimes serpentinite areas in chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, vernal pools, closed-cone coniferous forest and valley and foothill grasslands. Elev: 98-5,551 ft. (30-1,692 m.) Blooms: May-July (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable soils not present. Soils in project area is sandy loam type (NRCS 2014).
<i>Brodiaea santarosae</i>	Santa Rosa Basalt brodiaea	-	-	1B.2	Basaltic soils in valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 1,865-3,449 ft. (568-1,050 m.) Blooms: May-Jun (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable soils/habitat not present. Project site below species elevation range.
<i>California macrophylla</i>	round-leaved filaree	-	-	1B.1	Clay soils in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grasslands. Elev: 49-3,937 feet (15-1,200 m.) Blooms: Mar-May (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable soils not present. Soils in project area is sandy loam type (NRCS 2014).
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	intermediate mariposa lily	-	-	1B.2	Rocky, calcareous substrates in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 345- 2,805 ft. (105-855 m.) Blooms: May-July (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable soils not present. Soils in project area is sandy loam type (NRCS 2014).
<i>Ceanothus cyaneus</i>	Lakeside ceanothus	-	-	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forests and chaparral. Elev: 770-2,477 ft. (235-755 m.) Blooms: Apr-Jun (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Ceanothus ophiochilus</i>	Vail lake ceanothus	FT	SE	1B.1	Gabbro or pyroxinite-rich outcrops in chaparral. Elev: 1,903-3,494 ft. (580-1,065 m.) Blooms: Feb- Mar (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat/soils not present.
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	-	-	1B.1	Alkaline soils in meadows, seeps, playas, chenopod scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 0-2,100 ft. (0-640 m.) Blooms: April-Sept (CNPS 2014).	P	Yes	May affect. Suitable habitat present.

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<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i>	Orcutt's pincushion	-	-	1B.1	Sandy coastal bluff scrub and coastal dunes. Elev: 0- 328 ft. (0-100 m.) Blooms: Jan-Aug (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	-	-	1B.1	Sandy or rocky soils in openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 902-4,003 ft. (275-1,220 m.) Blooms: April-June (CNPS 2014).	P	Yes	May affect. Suitable habitat present. Commonly found in open (disturbed) areas.
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	long-spined spineflower	-	-	1B.2	Prefers clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows, seeps, vernal pools and foothill and valley grassland. Elev: 98-5,020 ft. (30-1,530 m.) Blooms: April-July (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable soils not present. Soils in project area is sandy loam type (NRCS 2014).
<i>Clarkia delicata</i>	delicate clarkia	-	-	1B.2	Often gabbroic soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elev: 770-3,280 ft. (235-1,000 m.) Blooms: Apr-Jun (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat/soils not present.
<i>Clinopodium chandleri</i>	San Miguel savory	-	-	1B.2	Rocky, gabbroic or metavolcanic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 393-3,527 ft. (120-1,075 m.) Blooms: Mar-July (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable soils not present. Soils in project area is sandy loam type (NRCS 2014).
<i>Cryptantha wigginsii</i>	Wiggins' cryptantha	-	-	1B.2	Often clay soils in coastal scrub. Elev: 66-902 ft. (20-275 m.) Blooms: Feb-Jun (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable soils not present. Project site above species elevation range.

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<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	FE	SE	1B.1	Sandy soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and alluvial fan coastal scrub. Elev: 656-2,493 ft. (200- 760 m.) Blooms: April-June (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	-	-	1B.2	Often on clay soil in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 49-2,592 ft. (15- 790 m.) Blooms: Apr-July (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable soils not present. Soils in project area is sandy loam type (NRCS 2014).
<i>Dudleya viscida</i>	sticky dudleya	-	-	1B.2	Rocky areas in coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Elev: 33- 1,805 feet (10-550 m.) Blooms: May-Jun (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	FE	SE	1B.1	Mesic soils in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, as well as vernal pools. Elev: 66-2,046 ft. (20-624 m.) Blooms: Apr-June (CNPS 2014).	P	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat may be present; however, onsite soils are well drained and history of disturbance makes presence of this species very unlikely.
<i>Geothallus tuberosus</i>	Campbell's liverwort	-	-	1B.1	On soil in vernal pools and mesic coastal scrub. Elev: 33-1,969 ft (10-600m) (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i>	Tecate cypress	-	-	1B.1	Clay, gabbroic or metavolcanic soils in chaparral and closed-cone coniferous forest. Elev: 262-4,921 ft. (80-1,500 m.) (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable soils/habitat not present.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	mesa horkelia	-	-	1B.1	Sandy or gravelly soils in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Elev: 230- 2,657 ft. (70-810 m.) Blooms: Feb-Sept (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Horkelia truncata</i>	Ramona horkelia	-	-	1B.3	Clay and/or gabbroic soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elev: 1,312-4,265 ft. (400-1,300 m.) Blooms: May-Jun (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable soils/habitat not present.

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<i>Juncus luciensis</i>	Santa Lucia dwarf rush	-	-	1B.2	Chaparral, Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, seeps and vernal pools. Elev: 984-6,693 ft. (300-2040m.) Blooms: Apr-July (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	-	-	1B.1	Coastal salt marshes and swamps, playas and vernal pools. Elev: 3-4,003 ft. (1-1,220 m.) Blooms: Feb- June (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Lepechinia cardiophylla</i>	heart-leaved pitcher sage			1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forests, chaparral, and cismontane woodland. Elev: 1,706-4,495 ft. (520-1,370 m.) Blooms: Apr-Jul (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Lilium parryi</i>	lemon lily	-	-	1B.2	Mesic areas in meadows, seeps, riparian forest, lower and upper montane coniferous forests. Elev: 4,003-9,006 ft. (1,220-2,745 m.) Blooms: July-Aug (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Project site below species elevation range.
<i>Limnanthes alba ssp. parishii</i>	Parish's meadowfoam	-	SE	1B.2	Vernally mesic areas in lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools. Elev: 1,969-6,562 ft (600-2,000 m.). Blooms: April-June (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present. Project site below species elevation range.
<i>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. intermedia</i>	intermediate monardella	-	-	1B.3	Usually understory in chaparral, cismontane woodland and sometimes lower montane coniferous forest. Elev: 1,312-4101 ft. (400-1,250 m.) Blooms: April-Sept (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present. Project site below species elevation range.
<i>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. lanata</i>	felt-leaved monardella	-	-	1B.2	Chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elev: 984- 5,167 ft. (300-1,575 m.) Blooms: June-Aug (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.

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<i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>	Hall's monardella	-	-	1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, broadleaved upland forest, valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 2,395-7,201 ft. (730- 2,195 m.) Blooms: June-Oct (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Project site below species elevation range.
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	spreading navarretia	FT	-	1B.1	Assorted shallow freshwater marshes and swamps, and chenopod scrub, playas and vernal pools. Elev: 98-2,149 ft (30-655 m) Blooms: Apr-June (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	-	-	1B.1	Mesic areas in coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, vernal pools, and alkaline valley and foothill grasslands. Elev: 49-3,970 ft. (15-1,210 m.) Blooms: Apr-July (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Nolina cismontana</i>	chaparral nolina	-	-	1B.2	Sandstone or gabbro soils in chaparral and coastal scrub. Elev: 459-4,183 ft. (140-1,275 m.) Blooms: Mar-Jul (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	FE	SE	1B.1	Vernal pools. Elev: 49-2,165 ft. (15-660 m.) Blooms: Apr-Aug (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Packera ganderi</i>	Gander's ragwort	-	-	1B.2	Often found in newly burned areas or on gabbroic soils in chaparral. Elev: 1,312-3,937 ft. (400-1,200 m.) Blooms: Apr-Jun (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	white rabbit-tobacco	-	-	2B.2	Sandy, gravelly soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland. Elev: 0-6,930 ft. (0-2,112 m.) Blooms: Jul-Dec (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.

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<i>Schizymerium shevockii</i>	Shevock's copper moss	-	-	1B.2	On metamorphic rock, rock, and in mesic areas in cismontane woodland. Elev: 2,460-4,593 ft. (750-1,400 m.) (NPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present. Project site below species elevation range.
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i>	southern mountains skullcap	-	-	1B.2	Mesic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Elev: 1,403-6,600 ft. (427-2,012 m.) Blooms: Jun-Aug (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present. Project site below species elevation range.
<i>Sibaropsis hammittii</i>	Hammitt's clay-cress	-	-	1B.2	Clay soils in chaparral openings, and valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 2,362-3,494 ft. (720-1,065 m.) Blooms: Mar-Apr (CNPS 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Project site below species elevation range.
<i>Sphaerocarpos drewei</i>	bottle liverwort	-	-	1B.1	Soil openings in chaparral and coastal scrub. Elev: 297-1,980 ft. (91-604 m.) (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernadino aster	-	-	1B.2	Near ditches, streams and springs in coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes, meadows, seeps, swamps, and vernal mesic valley and foothill grasslands. Elev: 7- 6,693 ft. (2-2,040 m.) Blooms: July-Nov (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Tetrococcus dioicus</i>	Parry's tetrococcus	-	-	1B.2	Chaparral and coastal scrub. Elev: 541-3,281 ft. (165-1,000 m.) Blooms: April-May (CNPS 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Tortula californica</i>	California screw-moss	-	-	1B.2	Sandy soils in chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Elev: 33-4,790 ft. (10-1,460 m.) (CNPS 2014).	P	No	No effect. Suitable habitat may be present; however, history of disturbance makes presence of this species very unlikely.

Invertebrates

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<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	Vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT	-		Found only in vernal pools and vernal pool-like habitats. Distributed throughout the Central Valley, including Sacramento County (USFWS 2005).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	San Diego fairy shrimp	FE			Small, shallow vernal pools. Occasionally occur in ditches and roadcuts with suitable conditions. Have never been found in permanent water bodies (USFWS 1998).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	quino checkerspot butterfly	FE	-		Restricted to Riverside and San Diego counties. Habitat is patchy scrub or small tree landscapes with openings of several meters between woody plants, or a landscape of open swales alternating with dense patches of shrubs, habitats often collectively termed "scrublands". Selectively lay eggs and feed on host plants- mostly Scrophulariaceae or Plantaginaceae families (USFWS 2009c).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside fairy shrimp	FE	-		Restricted to vernal pools and non-vegetated ephemeral pools deeper than 12 inches. Inland areas of Riverside, Orange, Ramona and San Diego counties. Coastal areas of San Diego County and Northwestern Baja California (USFWS 2008).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.

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Fish								
<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	arroyo chub	-	SSC		Native to Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, Santa Ana, and Santa Margarita Rivers, as well as Malibu and San Juan Creeks. Has been extirpated from much of the native range, but introduced to streams along the coast and the Mojave River system, where they have eliminated the Mohave tui chub (UC Davis 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
Amphibians								
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California tiger salamander	FT	ST		Breeding ponds are usually fish-free & ephemeral. Ponds form in winter and dry in summer. May also breed in slow streams and semi-permanent waters, including cattle ponds. Needs both suitable upland habitat and breeding ponds. Mostly fossorial & often utilizes mole/ground squirrel burrows. Typical habitat associations include grassland, oak savanna, and edges of mixed woodland and lower elevation coniferous forest (Nafis 2014).	P	No	No effect. Suitable habitat may be present; however, the project site does not overlap with the CDFW Range Map (2005 update) for this species (CDFW 2014b).

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<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	arroyo toad	FE	SSC		Breeding habitat = slow moving streams with shallow pools, nearby sandbars and adjacent stream terraces. Often breed in shallow, sandy pools bordered by sand/gravel flood terraces. Inhabit upland habitats when not breeding, such as sycamore-cottonwood woodlands, oak woodlands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral and grassland (USFWS 2009a).	P	Yes	May affect. Suitable habitat present. Project site may provide upland habitat to toads using the creek for breeding.
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT	SSC		Ponds/streams in humid forests, woodlands, grasslands, coastal scrub, and streamsid es with plant cover in lowlands or foothills. Breeding habitat = permanent or ephemeral water sources; lakes, ponds, reservoirs, slow streams, marshes, bogs, and swamps. Ephemeral wetland habitats require animal burrows or other moist refuges for estivation when the wetlands are dry. From sea level to 5,000 ft. (1,525 m.) (Nafis 2014).	P	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat may be present; however, the project site does not overlap with the CDFW Range Map (2008 update) for this species (CDFW 2014b).

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<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	-	SSC		Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Rainpools which do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding (Nafis 2014).	P	Yes	May affect. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Taricha torosa</i>	Coast Range newt	-	SSC		Found in wet forests, oak forests, chaparral and rolling grasslands. In southern California, drier chaparral, oak woodland and grassland are used (Nafis 2014).	P	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat may be present; however, the project site does not overlap with the CDFW Range Map (1998 update) for this species (CDFW 2014b).
Reptiles								
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	silvery legless lizard	-	SSC		Occurs in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodland, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces (Nafis 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	orangethroat whiptail	-	SSC		Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chamise- redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, and valley- foothill hardwood habitats. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks (CDFW 2014b).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red-diamond rattlesnake	-	SSC		Inhabits chaparral, woodland, and arid desert habitats in rocky areas and dense vegetation (Nafis 2014).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.

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<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	-	SSC		Found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation, and either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland. In streams, prefers pools to shallower areas. Logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks are required for basking (Nafis 2014).	P	Yes	May affect. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	coast horned lizard	-	SSC		Occurs in valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, pine-cypress, juniper, annual grassland and riparian habitats. Inhabits open country, especially sandy areas, washes, floodplains and wind-blown deposits (CDFW 2014b).	P	Yes	May affect. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis</i>	Coronado Island skink	-	SSC		Grasslands, woodlands, pine forests, chaparral, especially in open sunny areas such as clearings and the edges of creeks and rivers. Prefers rocky areas near streams with lots of vegetation. Also found in areas away from water. Range restricted to San Diego area (Nafis 2014).	A	No	No effect. Outside species range (Nafis 2014).
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	-	SSC		Inhabits semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains at elevations from below sea level to around 7,000 ft. (2,134 m.) (Nafis 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	General Habitat Characteristics	Habitat Present/Absent	Covered by the MSHCP?	Rationale
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped garter snake	-	SSC		Found in wet forests, oak forests, chaparral and rolling grasslands. In southern California, drier chaparral, oak woodland and grassland are used (Nafis 2014).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
Birds								
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	-	SSC		Nest in wetlands or in dense vegetation near open water. Dominant nesting substrates: cattails, bulrushes, blackberry, agricultural silage. Nesting substrate must either be flooded, spinous, or in some way defended against predators (Hamilton 2004).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present. Pond supports small stands of cattail; however, stands are not large enough to support a nesting colony.
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	grasshopper sparrow	-	SSC		Frequents dense, dry or well-drained grassland, especially native grassland with a mix of grasses and forbs for foraging and nesting. Uses scattered shrubs for singing perches. In southern California, breeds on hillside, mesa, and mountains up to 5,000 ft (1,500 m.) (CDFW 2014b).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present. Grassland is not dense and is composed of primarily non-native species.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	-	FP		Uncommon resident and migrant throughout California, except center of Central Valley. Habitat typically rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage- juniper flats, desert (CDFW 2014b).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	short-eared owl	-	SSC		Found in open, treeless areas with elevated sites for perches, and dense vegetation for roosting and nesting. Associated with perennial grasslands, prairies, dunes, meadows, irrigated lands, and saline and fresh emergent wetlands (CDFW 2014b).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	General Habitat Characteristics	Habitat Present/Absent	Covered by the MSHCP?	Rationale
<i>Asio otus</i>	long-eared owl	-	SSC		Riparian habitat required; also uses live oak thickets and other dense stands of trees. Found in dense conifer stands at high elevations (CDFW 2014b).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	-	SSC		Nesting habitat includes open areas with mammal burrows, including rolling hills, grasslands, fallow fields, sparsely vegetated desert scrub, vacant lots and human disturbed lands. Soils must be friable for burrows (Bates 2006).	P	Yes	May affect. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	-	ST		Nests in stands with few trees in riparian areas, juniper-sage flats, and oak savannah in the Central Valley. Forages in adjacent grasslands, agricultural fields and pastures (CDFW 2014b).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable nesting habitat not present.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	coastal cactus wren	-	SSC		Frequents desert succulent shrub, Joshua tree and desert wash habitats. Found in arid parts of westward-draining slopes of southern California. Nests in cholla or other large, branching cactus, in yucca, or in stiff-twigged, thorny shrub or small tree (CDFW 2014b).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	western snowy plover	FT	SSC		Breed on barren to sparsely vegetated flats and along shores of alkaline and saline lakes, reservoirs, ponds, etc (Shuford 2008).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	mountain plover	-	SSC		Frequents open plains with low, herbaceous or scattered shrub vegetation below 3,200 ft (1,000 m.) (CDFW 2014b).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	General Habitat Characteristics	Habitat Present/Absent	Covered by the MSHCP?	Rationale
<i>Chlidonius niger</i>	black tern	-	SSC		Uses fresh emergent wetlands, lakes, ponds, moist grasslands, and agricultural fields for breeding. Can use coastal wetlands and offshore habitats during migration (CDFW 2014b).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present. Outside species range (CDFW 2014b).
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	northern harrier	-	SSC		Nest on the ground in patches of dense, tall vegetation in undisturbed areas. Breed and forage in variety of open habitats such as marshes, wet meadows, weedy borders of lakes, rivers and streams, grasslands, pastures, croplands, sagebrush flats and desert sinks (Shuford 2008).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present. Nesting areas (dense, tall, undisturbed vegetation) is not present.
<i>Cistothorus palustris clarkae</i>	Clark's marsh wren	-	SSC		Restricted to freshwater and brackish marshes dominated by bulrushes or cattail (Shuford 2008).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FCT	SE		Valley foothill and desert riparian habitats. Inhabits extensive deciduous riparian thickets or forests with dense, low-level or understory foliage, abutting slow-moving watercourses, backwaters, or seeps. Willow almost always present (CDFW 2014b).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	olive-sided flycatcher	-	SSC		Preferred habitat is forest and woodland, with adjacent meadows, lakes or open terrain for foraging (CDFW 2014b).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>	yellow warbler	-	SSC		Riparian vegetation along streams and in wet meadows. Willow cover and Oregon ash important predictors of abundance in northern California (CDFW 2014b).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	General Habitat Characteristics	Habitat Present/Absent	Covered by the MSHCP?	Rationale
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	-	FP		Occurs in herbaceous and open stages of valley lowland habitats, usually near agricultural land. Forages in undisturbed, open grasslands, meadows, farmlands and emergent wetlands (CDFW 2014b).	P	Yes	May affect. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	willow flycatcher	-	SE		Obligate riparian breeders. Nest in willow or alder habitats associated with moist meadows, perennial streams, and smaller spring-fed or boggy areas (Craig and Williams 1998).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE	SE		Dense riparian forest and scrub habitats associated with rivers, swamps, wetlands, lakes and reservoirs (USFWS 2002).	P	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	FD	SE		Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branchwork, especially ponderosa pine. Requires large bodies of water or rivers with abundant fish, and adjacent snags (CDFW 2014b).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	-	SSC		Nest in early-successional riparian habitats with a well-developed shrub layer and an open canopy. Restricted to narrow border of streams, creeks, sloughs and rivers. Often nest in dense thicket plants such as blackberry and willow (Shuford 2008).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	General Habitat Characteristics	Habitat Present/Absent	Covered by the MSHCP?	Rationale
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	-	SSC		Breed in shrublands or open woodlands with a fair amount of grass cover and areas of bare ground. Require tall shrubs, trees, fences or powerlines for hunting perches; open areas for hunting; and large shrubs or trees for nests. Also need impaling sites for prey manipulation (Shuford 2008).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Belding's savannah sparrow	-	SE		Coastal salt marshes. Associated with dense pickleweed, particularly <i>Salicornia virginica</i> , for nesting (Zemba and Hoffman 2010).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Poocetes gramineus affinis</i>	Oregon vesper sparrow	-	SSC		Obligate grassland species. Open ground with little vegetation or short grass and low annuals, including stubble fields, meadows and road edges (Shuford 2008). Breeds in sagebrush and other shrub habitats with sparse vegetation (CDFW 2014b)	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT	SSC		Scrub dominated plant communities, strongly associated with sage scrub. Distribution ranges from southern Ventura County down through Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego counties (USFWS 2010).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	General Habitat Characteristics	Habitat Present/Absent	Covered by the MSHCP?	Rationale
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE	SE		Obligate riparian breeder, preferring structurally diverse riparian woodlands with a dense understory. Community structures typically utilized include cottonwood-willow woodlands, oak woodlands, and mule fat scrub (Kus 2002).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	yellow-headed blackbird	-	SSC		Nest in marshes with tall, emergent vegetation (e.g., tules and cattails) adjacent to deepwater (Shuford 2008).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
Mammals								
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	-	SSC		Day roosts are in caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally in hollow trees and buildings (CDFW 2014b).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Dulzura pocket mouse	-	SSC		Variety of habitats including chaparral, grassland and coastal sage scrub in San Diego County. Attracted to grass-chaparral edges (CDFW 2014b).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present. Outside species range.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	-	SSC		Sandy herbaceous areas in coastal scrub, chaparral, sagebrush, deserts scrub and washes, and annual grassland. Usually found in areas with moderate canopy coverage of arid shrubland or pinyon-juniper habitats on or near rocky slopes and sandy areas (CDFW 2014b).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	FE	SSC		Typically found in Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub on alluvial flood plains and adjacent upland habitat (USFWS 2009b).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	General Habitat Characteristics	Habitat Present/Absent	Covered by the MSHCP?	Rationale
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	FE	ST		Often found in transition areas between grassland and coastal sage scrub habitat where perennial vegetation is covering less than 50% of the ground, including disturbed areas. Deep, friable soil is needed for burrowing. Plants commonly associated with suitable habitat are chamise, buckwheat, brome grass and filaree (RCA 2004).	P	Yes	May affect. Suitable habitat present. Commonly found in disturbed areas.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	-	SSC		Occurs in open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub and urban. Crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels are required for roosting (CDFW 2014b).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	-	SSC		Associated with palm trees in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash and palm oasis habitats below 2,000 ft (600 m) (CDFW 2014b).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Lepus californicus bennetti</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	-	SSC		Herbaceous and desert-shrub areas and open, early stages of forest and chaparral habitats (CDFW 2014b).	P	Yes	May affect. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	-	SSC		Most abundant in rocky areas with Joshua trees (CDFW 2014b).	A	Yes	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	-	SSC		Associated with creosote scrub or chaparral, and large rock features such as boulder jumbles or rocky canyons (Bolster 1998).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	General Habitat Characteristics	Habitat Present/Absent	Covered by the MSHCP?	Rationale
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	-	SSC		Common in California in arid desert habitats of the Mojave Desert and southern Central Valley including alkaline desert scrub and desert scrub. Lower population densities in succulent shrub, wash and riparian areas (CDFW 2014b).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles pocket mouse	-	SSC		Low elevation grasslands, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub (Bolster 1998).	P	Yes	May affect. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Perognathus longimembris internationalis</i>	Jacumba pocket mouse	-	SSC		Desert riparian, desert scrub, desert wash, coastal scrub & sagebrush (CDFW 2014c).	A	No	No effect. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	-	SSC		Open shrub, forest and herbaceous habitats with friable soils. Associated with treeless regions, prairies, park lands and cold desert areas. Range includes most of California, except the North Coast (CDFW 2014b).	P	No	No effect. Suitable habitat may be present, however, there are no nearby occurrences. Closest record is from the west side of the Santa Ana Mountains (CDFW 2014c).
Key								
Federal & State Status								
(FE) Federal Endangered								
(FT) Federal Threatened								
(FC) Federal Candidate								
(FD) Federally Delisted								
(SE) State Endangered								
(ST) State Threatened								
(SR) State Rare								
(SSC) State Species of Special Concern								
(SCE) State Candidate Endangered								
(SCT) State Candidate Threatened								
(FP) Fully Protected								
CNPS Rare Plant Rank								
<i>Rareness Ranks</i>								
(1A) Presumed Extinct in California								
(1B) Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere								

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	General Habitat Characteristics	Habitat Present/Absent	Covered by the MSHCP?	Rationale
(2) Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere								
<i>Threat Ranks</i>								
(0.1) Seriously threatened in California								
(0.2) Fairly threatened in California								
(0.3) Not very threatened in California								

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