

APPENDIX C
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - SOP TABLES

Plant Species

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Description in California	Plant Elevation Range (feet amsl)	BSA Contains Potential Suitable Habitats	BSA is Located Within the Plant Species' Known:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
						Elevation Range	General Distribution	
Listed Endangered, Threatened, Candidate and State Rare Plants: Plants with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and/or the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.								
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk-vetch	FE, CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: valley grasslands, coastal sage scrub, and closed-pine cone coniferous forests Soils: recently-burned or disturbed chaparral areas particularly on limestone-derived calcareous soils Bloom Period: January to August	13 - 2,100	No	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea (=threadleaf clusterlily)	FT, SE, CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: perennial bulbiferous herb Habitats: gentle hillsides, valleys, and floodplains in semi-alkaline mudflats, vernal pools, mesic southern needlegrass grasslands, mixed native-nonnative grasslands and alkali grasslands plant communities Soils: clay to fine sand Bloom Period: March to June	82 - 3,674	No	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Dodecochama leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: flood plains and in washes Soils: sandy soil of alluvium in flood plains and in washes Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: April to June	656 - 2,493	No	No	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA is below the known elevation range of this species.
Sensitive Plants: These plants have no official status under the ESA, the CESA, and/or the NPPA; however they are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, and/or local conservation agencies and organizations.								
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	slender mariposa lily	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial bulbiferous herb Habitats: shaded foothill canyons often on grassy slopes within other habitat, chaparral and coastal scrub Bloom Period: March to June (November)	1,050 - 3,280	No	No	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA is below the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa lily	CRPR: 4.2	Lifeform: perennial bulbiferous herb Habitats: chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and lower montane coniferous forests Soils: dry, rocky slopes and soils Bloom Period: May to July	328 - 5,576	No	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	intermediate mariposa lily (=Weeds mariposa lily)	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial bulbiferous herb Habitats: dry, rocky open slopes and rock outcrops in coastal scrub and chaparral Bloom Period: May to July	344 - 2,804	No	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> (=Hemizonia parryi ssp. <i>australis</i>)	southern tarplant	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: margins of marshes and swamps, and in vernal mesic sites within valley and foothill grasslands and vernal pools Bloom Period: May to November	0 - 1,574	No	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands Soils: sandy or rocky soils Bloom Period: April to June	902 - 4,002	No	No	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA is below the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Cladium californicum</i>	California sawgrass	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: meadows and seeps and alkaline or freshwater marshes and swamps Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: June to September	197 - 2,837	No	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	Peruvian dodder	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: annual parasitic vine Habitats: freshwater marshes and swamps Bloom Period: July to October	49 - 918	No	Yes	No	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>crebrifolia</i>	San Gabriel River dudleya	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: steep cliff faces Soils: granitic soils within chaparral Bloom Period: April to July	902 - 1,499	No	No	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA is below the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Dudleya densiflora</i>	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: steep rocky, granitic cliffs and canyon walls within chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, and riparian woodlands Bloom Period: March to June	800 - 2,001	No	No	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA is below the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: barrens, rocky places, and ridgelines as well as thinly vegetated openings in chaparral, valley and foothill grasslands, and coastal sage scrub Soils: clay soils, heavy soils, often clay Bloom Period: April to July	49 - 2,591	No	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.

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<i>Galium grande</i>	San Gabriel bedstraw	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial deciduous shrub Habitats: broad leaved upland forests, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and lower montane coniferous forests Bloom Period: January to July	1,394 - 4,920	No	No	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA is below the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> (= <i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puperula</i>)	mesa horkelia	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: maritime chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodlands Soils: sandy or gravelly sites Bloom Period: February to September	230 - 2,657	No	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	California satintail	CRPR: 2B.1	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: mesic sites within chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps (often alkali), and riparian scrub Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: September to May	0 - 3,985	No	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	CRPR: 4.3	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: chaparral and coastal sage scrub often around rock outcrops Soils: dry soils Bloom Period: January to July	3 - 2,903	No	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Pelazoneuron puberulum</i> var. <i>sonorense</i> (= <i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>)	Sonoran maiden fern	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: meadows and seeps along streams and seepage areas Bloom Period: January to September	164 - 2,001	No	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's star phacelia	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: open areas in coastal dunes and coastal scrub Soils: sandy openings, sandy benches, dunes, sandy washes, or flood plains of rivers Bloom Period: March to June	3 - 1,312	No	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> (= <i>Gnaphalium leucocephalum</i>)	white rabbit-tobacco	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub and riparian woodlands; sandy or gravelly benches, dry stream bottoms, canyon bottoms Soils: sandy and gravelly sites Bloom Period: (July) August to November (December)	0 - 6,888	No	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's gooseberry	CRPR: 1A	Lifeform: perennial deciduous shrub Habitats: willow swales in riparian woodlands Bloom Period: February to April	213 - 984	No	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	Sanford's arrowhead	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent) Habitats: marshes and swamps, ditches, sloughs, ponds or slow-moving streams Soils: silty or muddy substrates Bloom Period: May to November	0 - 2,132	No	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i>	southern mountains skullcap (=southern skullcap)	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: oak or pine woodlands, chaparral, cismontane woodlands or lower montane coniferous forests Soils: gravelly streamside soils Bloom Period: June to August	1,394 - 6,560	No	No	Yes	Not expected to occur. The BSA is below the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	chaparral ragwort (=rayless)	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: rocky limestone slopes and washes in pinyon and juniper woodlands (carbonate) Bloom Period: January to April (May)	49 - 2,624	No	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i> (= <i>Aster bernardinus</i>)	San Bernardino aster	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and vernal mesic valley and foothill grasslands Soils: moist fine alluvial soils Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: July to November	7 - 6,691	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Symphyotrichum greatae</i> (= <i>Aster greatae</i>)	Greata's aster	CRPR: 1B.3	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: mesic canyons of broad leaved upland forests, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forests, and riparian woodlands Bloom Period: June to October	984 - 6,593	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Expected to Occur: The BSA is highly urbanized and contains no suitable habitat for this species.

Legend and Notes

Plant Species

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Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes:

- **FE = federally listed as endangered:** any species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
- **FT = federally listed as threatened:** any species of plant or animal that is considered likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future.
- **FC = federal candidate for listing:** candidate species are plants and animals for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their biological status and threats to propose them for listing as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by higher priority listing actions to address species in greater need. A proposed regulation has not yet been published in the Federal Register for these species.
- **FPE = federally proposed for listing as endangered:** a candidate species that has been proposed by USFWS for listing as endangered and the proposed rule, but not a final rule, to list has been published in the Federal Register.
- **FPT = federally proposed for listing as threatened:** a candidate species that has been proposed by USFWS for listing as threatened and the proposed rule, but not a final rule, to list has been published in the Federal Register.
- **FPD = federally proposed for delisting:** a species that has been proposed by USFWS for delisting (or down listing from endangered to threatened) and the proposed rule to delist has been published in the Federal Register.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing Codes:

- **SE = state-listed as endangered:** "endangered species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease (Fish and Game Code § 2062).
- **ST = state-listed as threatened:** "threatened species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts (Fish and Game Code § 2067).
- **SCE = state candidate for listing as endangered:** a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of endangered species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).
- **SCT = state candidate for listing as threatened:** a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).
- **SCD = state candidate for delisting:** a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for removal from either the list of endangered species or the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to remove the species to either list.
- **SR = state rare:** A species, subspecies, or variety of native plant is rare when, although not presently threatened with extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens (Fish and Game Code § 1901).

United States Forest Service (USFS) Designations:

- **FSS = U.S. Forest Service sensitive (XX National Forest):** the USFS Manual defines sensitive species as those plant and animal species identified by a Regional Forester, that are not listed or proposed for listing under the ESA, for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by: (a) significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density; or (b) significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution (FSM 2670.5). Regional Foresters shall identify sensitive species occurring within the region.
- **MIS = management indicator species:** the National Forest Management Act directs the Forest Service to select and track species that are of special interest or indicative of management trends. These species are called management indicator species (MIS). These MIS are selected on the basis of being likely candidates to provide information on the effects of management activities.

United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Designations:

- **BLMS = U.S. Bureau of Land Management sensitive:** those plant species that are not federally endangered, threatened, or proposed, but are designated by the BLM State Director for special management consideration. In California this includes: all plants on BLM lands that are federal candidates for listing; all plants that are listed as endangered, threatened, or rare by the state of California; all plants that have a California Rare Plant Rank of 1B (CRPR 1B); and any other plants the state Director has determined to warrant sensitive status.

California Rare Plant Ranks (Formerly known as CNPS Lists): the CNPS is a statewide, nonprofit organization that maintains, with CDFW, an Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California. In the spring of 2011, CNPS and CDFW officially changed the name "CNPS List" or "CNPS Ranks" to "California Rare Plant Rank" (or CRPR). This was done to reduce confusion over the fact that CNPS and CDFW jointly manage the Rare Plant Status Review Groups and the rank assignments are the product of a collaborative effort and not solely a CNPS assignment.

- **CRPR 1A = California Rare Plant Rank 1A - plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere:** the plants with a CRPA of 1A are presumed extirpated because they have not been seen or collected in the wild in California for many years. This rank includes plants that are both presumed extinct as well as those plants which are presumed extirpated in California. All of the plants constituting CRPR 1A meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. Should these taxa be rediscovered, it is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 1B = California Rare Plant Rank 1B - plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere:** plants with a CRPR of 1B are rare throughout their range with the majority of them endemic to California. Most of the plants that are ranked 1B have declined significantly over the last century. All of the plants constituting CRPR 1B meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. It is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 2A = California Rare Plant Rank 2A - plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere:** the plant taxa of CRPR 2A are presumed extirpated because they have not been observed or documented in California for many years. This list includes only those plant taxa that are presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere in their range. All of the plants on List 2A meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. Should these taxa be rediscovered, it is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 2B = California Rare Plant Rank 2B - plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere:** except for being common beyond the boundaries of California, plants with a CRPR of 2B would have been ranked 1B. From the federal perspective, plants common in other states or countries are not eligible for consideration under the provisions of the ESA. All of the plants constituting CRPR 2B meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. It is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 3 = California Rare Plant Rank 3 - plants about which more information is needed - a review list:** the plants that comprise CRPR 3 are united by one common theme - CNPS and CDFW lack the necessary information to assign them to one of the other ranks or to reject them. Nearly all of the plants constituting CRPR 3 are taxonomically problematic. Some of the plants constituting CRPR 3 meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. CNPS strongly recommends that CRPR 3 plants be evaluated for consideration during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **CRPR 4 = California Rare Plant Rank 4 - plants of limited distribution - a watch list:** the plants in this category are of limited distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California. While CNPS and CDFW cannot call these plants "rare" from a statewide perspective, they are uncommon enough that their status should be monitored regularly. Should the degree of endangerment or rarity of a CRPR 4 plant change, CNPS and CDFW will transfer it to a more appropriate rank. Some of the plants constituting CRPR 4 meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and few, if any, are eligible for state listing. Nevertheless, many of them are significant locally, and CNPS strongly recommends that CRPR 4 plants be evaluated for consideration during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.
- **Considered But Rejected = plants that have been considered for inclusion into the CNPS Inventory, but were not included for various reasons.**

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California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Threat Ranks: The CNPS Threat Rank is an extension added onto the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) (as a decimal code) and designates the level of threats by a 1 to 3 ranking with 1 being the most threatened and 3 being the least threatened. A Threat Rank is present for all CRPR 1B's, 2B's, 4's, and the majority of CRPR 3's. CRPR 4 plants are seldom assigned a Threat Rank of .1, as they generally have large enough populations to not have significant threats to their continued existence in California; however, certain conditions exist to make the plant a species of concern and hence be assigned a CRPR. In addition, all CRPR 1A and 2A (presumed extirpated in California), and some CRPR 3 (need more information) plants, which lack threat information, do not have a Threat Rank extension.

- .1 = seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
- .2 = moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
- .3 = not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (WRCMSHCP):

The WRCMSHCP provides regulatory coverage for a total of 146 individual species. Under the WRCMSHCP, regulatory coverage means that future incidental take of these species would be permitted for new development and that no additional mitigation under the CESA or ESA would be required over the mitigation provided for by the plan. The following species are identified as "Covered Species" by the WRCMSHCP and the Implementing Agreement. The WRCMSHCP permits would provide take authorization for Covered Species.

- WRCMSHCP: Covered: no further surveys are required.
- WRCMSHCP: Covered (a): surveys may be required for these species as part of wetlands mapping (Section 6.1.2 of WRCMSHCP).
- WRCMSHCP: Covered (b): surveys may be required for these species within Narrow Endemic Plant Species survey area (Section 6.1.3 of WRCMSHCP).
- WRCMSHCP: Covered (d): surveys may be required for these species within Criteria Area as (Section 6.3.2 of WRCMSHCP).
- WRCMSHCP: Covered (e): these Covered Species will be considered to be Covered Species Adequately Conserved when conservation requirements identified in species-specific conservation objectives have been met. Species specific conservation objectives for these species are presented in Section 9.0 of the WRCMSHCP. Please refer to Table 9-3 of the WRCMSHCP for specific conservation objectives that must be met for the 16 species prior to including them on the list of Covered Species Adequately Conserved.
- WRCMSHCP: Covered (f): these Covered Species will be considered to be Covered Species Adequately Conserved when a memorandum of Understanding is executed with the Forest Service that addresses management for these species on Forest Service Land. Please refer to Table 9-3 of the WRCMSHCP.

Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan and Natural Community Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP):

The CVMSHCP provides regulatory coverage for a total of 27 individual species. Under the CVMSHCP, regulatory coverage means that future incidental take of these species would be permitted for new development and that no additional mitigation under the CESA or ESA would be required over the mitigation provided for by the plan.

- CVMSHCP: Covered: species is identified as a "Covered Species" by the CVMSHCP and the Implementing Agreement. The CVMSHCP permits would provide take authorization for Covered Species.

Natural Community Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan for the Central/Coastal Subregion of Orange County:

The Central/Coastal Orange County NCCP/HCP provides regulatory coverage for a total of 39 individual species. Under the plan, regulatory coverage means that future incidental take of these species would be permitted for new development and that no additional mitigation under the CESA or ESA would be required over the mitigation provided for by the plan.

- OC NCCP/HCP: Identified Species = those species, including all life stages thereof, identified in Chapter 4.5.1 of the plan which the plan addresses as if they were listed as endangered species under the ESA and CESA, and whose conservation and management is provided for in the plan. Species covered by provisions of the Central/Coastal Orange County NCCP/HCP and the Implementation Agreement.
- OC NCCP/HCP: Conditionally Covered Species = species conditionally covered by provisions of the Central/Coastal Orange County NCCP/HCP and the Implementation Agreement.

Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan (NECO):

- NECO: Covered = plant species covered under NECO.

Final Environmental Impact Report and Statement (Final EIR/S) for the West Mojave Plan (WEMO Plan):

- WEMO: Covered = plant species covered under the WEMO Plan.

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Other:

- **ND** = no designation
- **Annual:** grows from seed and reproduce within a single year.
- **Perennial:** lives more than one year.
- **Deciduous:** plants shed their leaves for part of the year.
- **Evergreen:** plants retain their leaves for an entire year.
- **Mesic habitat:** a habitat with a moderate or well-balanced supply of moisture.
- **Hemiparasitic:** plants that are connected to host plants and derive energy, water, and minerals from them, but also maintain their own functional root systems or photosynthetic surfaces.
- **Parasitic:** plants that are connected to host plants and rely solely on them for energy, water, and nutritional requirements.
- **Carnivorous:** plants that trap insects and other small animals and derive nourishment from them.
- **Herbs:** plants that are herbaceous and lack above-ground woody tissue.
 - o **Bulbiferous herb:** plants that have fleshy underground storage organs typically derived from scale leaves (this category includes cormiferous and other similar plants in which storage organs have other origins).
 - o **Rhizomatous herb:** plants that have underground stems (rhizomes), typically bearing shoots which develop into new plants.
 - o **Stoloniferous herb:** plants that have above-ground runners (stolons) which typically root and produce new plants.
- **Shrubs:** smaller woody perennials that retain most of their above-ground woody tissue and are typically many-stemmed.
 - o **Leaf succulents:** succulents with thick, fleshy leaves.
 - o **Stem succulents:** succulents with thick, fleshy stems and reduced or absent leaves.
- **Trees:** larger woody perennials that retain all of their above-ground wood tissue and are typically single-stemmed.
- **Vines:** twining woody perennials requiring external support for growth.
- **Mosses:** small green plants (one of three groups of bryophytes) with structures that resemble miniature leaves and stems. The leaves generally have a midrib called a costa. The sporophyte (the spore-bearing structure) is persistent for weeks.
- **Liverworts:** small green plants (one of three groups of bryophytes). There are both leafy and thalloid types - leafy liverworts lack a midrib on the leaves, while thalloid liverworts have no leaves. The sporophyte is short-lived

Notes:

The BSA contains approximate elevations of (placeholder insert elevation here).

(placeholder: The BSA encompasses a lower montane landscape on the coastal side of southern California mountain ranges (cismontane).

Yes = the BSA is located within the plant species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA contains suitable habitats and/or soils to support the plant species. The plant species has a potential to occur within the BSA. Further evaluation is needed.

No = the BSA is located outside the plant species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA lacks suitable habitats and/or soils to support the plant species. It is highly unlikely for the plant species to have a potential to occur within the BSA. No further evaluation is needed.

Present = observed within the BSA during surveys.

A CNPS elevation range is provided for each taxon in feet. The stated range is for the California portion of a plant's range only (if the taxon also occurs outside the state). These CNPS elevation range data are accumulated from literature, herbarium specimens, and field survey information.

Resources

- The Jepson Desert Manual (Baldwin et al., 2002);
- The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, second edition (Baldwin et al., 2012);
- BLM Special Status Plants under the jurisdiction of the California State Office as of October 30, 2013 (BLM, 2013);
- The Final Environmental Impact Report and Statement (Final EIR/S) for the West Mojave Plan (BLM, 2005);
- Final Environmental Impact Statement. Proposed Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan (NECO) (BLM and CDFG, 2002);
- (Calflora website);
- The Status of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants and Animals of California, 2000–2004 (CDFG, 2005);
- CNDDB ;
- Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (CDFW, 2016);
- State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California (CDFW, 2016);
- (CNPS website);
- (eFloras.org website);
- (NatureServe Explorer website);
- Rare Plants of San Diego County (Reiser, 2001);
- USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, Sensitive Plant Species List by Forest (USFS, 2013).
- UltraSystems in-house records.

Wildlife Species

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Wildlife: Wildlife with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.						
Listed Invertebrates						
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch's bumble bee	SCE; S2; IUCN:EN	Habitats: grasslands and shrublands. Hotter and drier environment than other bumblebee species. Prefers milkweeds, dusty maidens, lupines, medics, phacelias, sages, clarkias, poppies, and wild buckwheats. This species occurs primarily in California, including the Mediterranean region, Pacific Coast, Western Desert, Great Valley, and adjacent foothills through most of southwestern California. It has also been documented in southwest Nevada, near the California border.	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA does not contain suitable vegetation required to support this species.
Listed Fish						
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	Santa Ana sucker	FT; SSC; S1; AFS:TH; IUCN:EN	Habitats: small, shallow streams, less than 25 feet in width, with currents ranging from swift in the canyons to sluggish in the bottom lands, permanent streams in water ranging in depth from a few centimeters to a meter or more Soils: gravel, rubble, and boulders with growths of filamentous algae, sand/mud substrates Characteristics: most abundant where the water is cool, clean, and clear	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA does not contain suitable vegetation required to support this species.
Listed Amphibians						
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	southern mountain yellow legged frog	FE; SE; S1; CDFW:WL; IUCN:EN; USFS:S	Habitats: sunny riverbanks, meadow streams, isolated pools, lake borders, and rocky stream courses in the mountains of Southern California Characteristics: prefer open stream and lake margins that gently slope	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic habitat required to support this species.
Listed Birds						
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	ST, SSC, BLM: S, BCC, WRGMSHCP: Covered Season of Concern: nesting colony	Habitats: fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails (<i>Typha</i> sp.) or tules, natural grassland, woodland, or agricultural cropland Characteristics: species is not migratory, but is nomadic and highly colonial	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA does not contain suitable nesting, hunting, or foraging habitat required to support this species
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT; SE; S1; USFS:S	Habitats: relatively dense growths of trees and shrubs in riparian habitats that lines rivers and streams Characteristics: Cuckoos have large home ranges, often exceeding 50 acres, and sometimes approaching 100 acres	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA does not contain suitable nesting, hunting, or foraging habitat required to support this species
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	ST, fully protected, BLM:S, BCC, CVMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: high coastal marshes to freshwater marshes along the lower Colorado River, pickleweed, bulrushes, and matted salt grass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>) and other marsh vegetation Characteristics: they use areas of shallow water with relatively stable water levels and flat shoreline	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA does not contain suitable nesting, hunting, or foraging habitat required to support this species
<i>Poliopitila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT; SSC; S2	Habitats: small, non-migratory, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA does not contain suitable nesting, hunting, or foraging habitat required to support this species
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	bank swallow	ST, BLMS Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: naturally eroding habitats of major lowland river systems, sandy, vertical bluffs or riverbanks Characteristics: birds build nests within two to three-foot deep burrows that are dug perpendicularly into near vertical earthen banks along streams, coastal bluffs, and sand and gravel pits	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA does not contain suitable nesting, hunting, or foraging habitat required to support this species
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE; SE; S3	Habitats: dry, intermittent streams, on the desert slopes mesquite (<i>Prosopis</i> sp.) and sandbar willow in canyon locations, willow-dominated riverine riparian habitats with well-developed overstories, understories, and low densities of aquatic and herbaceous cover	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA does not contain suitable nesting, hunting, or foraging habitat required to support this species
Sensitive Wildlife: These animals have no official status under the ESA and/or the CESA; however they are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, and/or local conservation agencies and organizations						
Sensitive Invertebrates						
<i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i>	American bumble bee	Special Animals List; S2; IUCN:VU	Habitats: open tall grasslands and meadows where it nests on the surface or the ground, among long grass, but occasionally underground; males congregate outside nest entrances in search of mates.	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat required to support this species.
<i>Glyptostoma gabriellense</i>	San Gabriel chestnut	Special Animals List; S3	Habitats: humid spots in semi-arid country; rocky hills and mountains at low elevations; found under dead cacti or vegetation debris, surface during moist conditions but aestivate underground or below rock piles during hot, dry seasons	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is located in a flat valley and entirely developed. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat or conditions required to support this species.

Wildlife Species

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Wildlife: Wildlife with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.						
<i>Gonidea angulata</i>	western ridged mussel	Special Animals List	Fish-bearing, permanently inundated habitat, in well-oxygenated substrates, in creeks and rivers, and sometimes lakes. Originally found in most of California, now extirpated in southern and central California.	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic habitats to support this species.
Sensitive Fish						
<i>Gila octuttii</i>	arroyo chub	S2; SSC; USFS:S; AFS:VU; IUCN:VU; USFS:S	Habitats: slow-moving or backwater sections of warm to cool (10-24 C) streams with mud or sand substrates	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic habitats to support this species.
<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 8</i>	Santa Ana speckled dace	S1; SSC; USFS:S; AFS:TH	Habitats: shallow cobble and gravel riffles Characteristics: overhanging riparian plants, mainly alders (<i>Alnus</i> sp.) and sedges, provide cover for fish	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic habitats to support this species.
Sensitive Amphibians						
<i>Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi</i>	large-blotched ensatina	SSC	Habitats: oak woodland, conifer and chaparral habitats, coastal dunes, and coastal sage scrub	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat required to support this species.
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	FPT; S3S4; SSC; BLM:S; IUCN:NT	Habitats: coastal sage scrub, open chaparral, pine-oak woodlands and grassland habitats, grasslands with vernal pools or mixed grassland/coastal sage scrub areas Characteristics: upland habitats adjacent to potential breeding sites in burrows approximating 1 meter in depth	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat required to support this species.
<i>Taricha torosa</i>	Coast Range newt (=California newt)	S4; SSC (Monterey County and south)	Habitats: terrestrial habitats (grassland, woodland and forest), but breeds in ponds, reservoirs, and slow moving streams within coastal drainages Characteristics: can migrate over 1 km to breeding areas	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat required to support this species.
Sensitive Reptiles						
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	southern California legless lizard	S3; SSC; USFS:S	Habitats: occurs in many habitats with sandy soil. Habitats: coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. Population occurs in Piute and Tehachapi mountains at elevation of 400-900 m in oak woodland and mixed conifer forest	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA project site does not contain suitable habitat required to support this species.
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	S2; SSC	Habitats: all ecological zones, from the coast to the mountain foothills, light shrubby to barren desert, sagebrush flats, grassland, chaparral-covered slopes, and woodlands Characteristics: refugia takes the form of mammal burrows, rock outcrops, and to a lesser extent under surface objects such as flat rocks and vegetation residue.	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA project site does not contain suitable habitat required to support this species.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stegneri</i> (=Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus)	San Diegan whiptail (=coastal whiptail)	S3; SSC	Habitats: variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage such as deserts, chaparral and semiarid, found in open, often rocky areas with little vegetation or sunny microhabitats within shrub or grassland Characteristics: ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA project site does not contain suitable habitat required to support this species.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red diamond rattlesnake	SSC, USFS: S, WRCMSHCP: Covered, OC NCCP/ HCP: Identified Species	Habitats: arid scrub, coastal chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grassland, cultivated areas (it avoids the mountains above around 4,000 feet), to warm inland mesas and valleys Characteristics: need rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA project site does not contain suitable habitat required to support this species.
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	FPT; SSC; S3; USFS: S; IUCN:VU	Habitat: A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Characteristics: Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	Yes	No	Low Potential to Occur: The BSA contains suitable habitat including a river with banks and grassy open areas suitable for basking sites.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> (=Phrynosoma coronatum) (=Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii)	Blainville's horned lizard (=coast horned lizard) (=San Diego horned lizard)	S3; SSC; BLM:S; IUCN:LC	Habitats: wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest, habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable foraging and basking habitat or soils required to support this species.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped gartersnake	S3S4; SSC; UCN:LC; USFS:S	Habitats: aquatic and it is rarely found far from water, permanent or semi-permanent bodies of freshwater and adjacent riparian habitat, oak woodlands, chaparral and coniferous forests on the coastal slopes of mountains and foothills to sea level	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable aquatic habitats, vegetation, or basking sites to support this species.
Sensitive Birds						
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	WL; S4; IUCN:LC	Habitats: usually mature forest, mostly conifer, also near open woodland and forest edge; usually builds nest on horizontal limb near trunk 6-18m above ground Characteristics: tolerant of human activities near the nest and is often seen nesting and feeding in urban/residential areas	Yes	Yes	Moderate potential to occur. The BSA contains large trees and other potential nesting sites, as well as foraging habitat for this species. With regard to the project site, this species may occur as a flyover.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	southern California rufous crowned sparrow	WL; S4	Habitats: dry, steep sloping land and hillsides with a moderate density of low, scattered shrubs, coastal sage scrub, interspersed with grasses and forbs and occasional rock outcrops for song perches Characteristics: nests are placed in small depressions on the ground	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA project site does not contain suitable habitat required to support this species.

Wildlife Species

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Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Wildlife: Wildlife with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.						
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	grasshopper sparrow	SSC, WRCMSHCP: Covered (e) Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: California breed (and primarily apparently winter) on slopes and mesas containing grasslands of varying compositions Characteristics: avoid grassland areas with extensive shrub cover and the presence of native grasses is less important than the absence of trees	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA project site does not contain suitable habitat required to support this species.
<i>Athene cucularia</i>	burrowing owl	S2; SSC; BLM:S; BCC; WRCMSHCP: Covered (c); CVMSHCP: Covered - Season of Concern: burrowing sites and some wintering sites.	Habitats: open, dry, flat ground or low rolling hills with sparse vegetation and available burrows; may be found in desert, rural, urban, and suburban habitats Characteristics: prefer to use existing burrows dug by small mammals (e.g. gophers), but will also dig their own burrows in suitably soft soils.	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and does not support suitable nesting habitat (e.g., open habitat containing burrows and perching sites) required for this species.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	coastal cactus wren (=San Diego cactus wren)	SSC (San Diego & Orange Counties only), BCC, WRCMSHCP: Covered, OC NCCP / HCP: Target Species	Habitats: coastal sage scrub plant community in which cacti are prominent Characteristics: usually absent from areas where only low, sprawling cacti grow	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA project site does not contain suitable habitat required to support this species.
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	WL, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: grasslands along the coast and deserts near sea level to alpine dwarf-shrub habitat above treeline Characteristics: mostly eats insects, snails, and spiders during breeding season; adds grass and forb seeds and other plant matter to diet at other seasons. Grasses, shrubs, forbs, rocks, litter, clods of soil, and other surface irregularities provide cover.	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA project site does not contain suitable habitat required to support this species.
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	merlin	WL, WRCMSHCP: Covered Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: Alaska and Canada, Merlins winter in California from September to May, annual grasslands to open ponderosa pine and montane hardwood-conifer habitats, and coastlines, savannahs, woodlands, lakes, and wetlands Characteristics: dense tree stands may be used for cover and are frequently close to bodies of water	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA project site does not contain suitable habitat required to support this species.
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	SSC, WRCMSHCP: Covered, CVMSHCP: Covered Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: dense riparian thickets of willows, vines, and brush associated with streams and other wetland habitats Characteristics: nest is an open cup placed in dense shrubs or thickets within 3 to 8 feet above ground along a stream or river	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA project site does not contain suitable habitat required to support this species.
<i>Setophaga petechia (=Dendroica petechia)</i>	yellow warbler	SSC, BCC, WRCMSHCP: Covered, CVMSHCP: Covered Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: deciduous trees of the riparian woodland from coastal desert woodlands to the Sierra Nevada - willows (Salix sp.), cottonwoods (Populus sp.), aspens (Populus sp.), California sycamores (Platanus racemosa), and alders (Alnus sp.) Characteristics: nests are deep cups, placed in an upright fork in a deciduous sapling or shrub, typically 2 to 16 feet high	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and contains ornamental vegetation. The BSA project site does not contain suitable habitat required to support this species.
Sensitive Mammals						
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	SSC, BLMS, USFS:S, WBWG:H	Habitats: variety of habitats is occupied by pallid bats, including deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests Characteristics: night roosts may be in more open sites, such as porches and open buildings	Yes	Yes	Low Potential to Occur: The BSA is located within this bat's distribution and contains suitable grassland, shrubland, and woodland habitats; however they are most common in deserts, preferring areas of open, dry habitats, with rocky areas for roosting and water nearby.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	SSC, BLMS, WBWG:H, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: low-lying desert areas of southern California, desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, alkali desert scrub, palm oasis, conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, chaparral, urban. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels Characteristics: bats often are found in large groups	No	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA does not contain desert habitat required to support this species.
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat	WBWG:M	Habitats: near open grassy areas in coniferous and deciduous forest or near lakes, open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding Characteristics: winter roosts include sides of buildings and tree trunks	No	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable forested or aquatic habitat required to support this species.
<i>Lasiurus frantzii (=Lasiurus blossevillii)</i>	western red bat	SSC	Habitats: streamside habitats dominated by cottonwoods (Populus sp.), oaks, California sycamores (Platanus racemosa), and California black walnuts (Juglans californica), and rarely is found in desert habitats Characteristics: space beneath the roost must be free of obstacles to allow the bats to drop into flight	Yes	No	Low potential to occur. The BSA may contain suitable trees required for roosting; however, the project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. This species may occur as a flyover while foraging.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	SSC, CVMSHCP: Covered, WBWG:H	Habitats: valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. This species almost exclusively roosts in palms. Characteristics: occurs year-round in California	No	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and does not contain riparian, desert wash, or oasis habitat required to support this species.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	CDFW: Special Animals List, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: open areas or semi-open country, typically in grasslands, agricultural fields or sparse coastal scrub, in arid regions supporting shortgrass Characteristics: not found in high mountain forests	Yes	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and does not contain suitable open or semi-open habitat required to support this species.
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis (=Yuma bat)	BLMS, Special Animals List	Habitats: open forests and woodlands Characteristics: forage around marshes on moist shorelines	No	No	Not anticipated to occur. The BSA is entirely developed and does not contain open forest and woodlands habitat required to support this species.

Wildlife Species

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
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Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Wildlife: Wildlife with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.						
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	SSC	Habitats: pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, chaparral, and palm oasis Characteristics: prefer rock crevices in cliffs as roosting sites	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks suitable habitat to support this species such as pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, chaparral, and palm oasis.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	SSC, WBWG;MH	Habitats: rugged, rocky habitats in arid landscapes, located in a variety of plant associations including desert shrub, woodlands, and evergreen forests. This bat roosts mainly in the crevices of cliff rocks although May 28, 2024 roost in buildings, caves, and tree cavities.	Yes	No	Low potential to occur. The BSA contains suitable roosting habitat (trees, buildings); however, the project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. This species may occur as a flyover while foraging.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	SSC	Habitats: alpine meadows to elevations as low as Death Valley. Requires open areas such as plains and prairies, farmland, and the edges of woods Characteristics: requirements - sufficient food, friable soils, and relatively open, uncultivated ground	No	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain sufficient expansive open areas to required to support this species.

Legend and Notes

Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes:

- **FE** = federally listed as endangered: any species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
- **FT** = federally listed as threatened: any species of plant or animal that is considered likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future.
- **FC** = federal candidate for listing: candidate species are plants and animals for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their biological status and threats to propose them for listing as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by higher priority listing actions to address species in greater need. A proposed regulation has not yet been published in the Federal Register for these species.
- **FPE** = federally proposed for listing as endangered: a candidate species that has been proposed by USFWS or NMFS for listing as endangered and the proposed rule, but not a final rule, to list has been published in the Federal Register.
- **FPT** = federally proposed for listing as threatened: a candidate species that has been proposed by USFWS or NMFS for listing as threatened and the proposed rule, but not a final rule, to list has been published in the Federal Register.
- **FPD** = federally proposed for delisting: a species that has been proposed by USFWS or NMFS for delisting (or down listing from endangered to threatened) and the proposed rule to delist has been published in the Federal Register.
- **FDR** = federally delisted as a result of population recovery

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing Codes:

- **SE** = state-listed as endangered: "endangered species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease (Fish and Game Code § 2062).
- **ST** = state-listed as threatened: "threatened species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts (Fish and Game Code § 2067).
- **SCE** = state candidate for listing as endangered: a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of endangered species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).
- **SCT** = state candidate for listing as threatened: a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed by publication in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for addition to the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list (Fish and Game Code § 2068).
- **SCD** = state candidate for delisting: a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed published in the California Regulatory Notice Register as being under review by CDFW for removal from either the list of

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Designations:

- **SSC** = species of special concern: a species of special concern is a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal (fish, amphibian, reptile, bird and mammal) native to California that currently satisfies one or more of the following (not necessarily mutually exclusive) criteria: is extirpated from the state or, in the case of birds, in its primary seasonal or breeding role; is listed as federally-, but not state-, threatened or endangered; meets the state definition of threatened or endangered, but has not formally been listed; is experiencing, or formerly experienced, serious (noncyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for state threatened or endangered status; has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from any factor(s), that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for state threatened or endangered status.
- **Fully protected:** fully protected animal species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock. Lists were created for fish (Fish and Game Code § 5515), amphibians and reptiles (Fish and Game Code § 5050), birds (Fish and Game Code § 3511) and mammals (Fish and Game Code § 4700).
- **WL** = watch list: consisting of taxa that were previously SSCs, but do not meet SSC criteria. These are species for which there is concern and a need for additional information to clarify status.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Designations:

- **FSC** = federal species of concern: federal species of concern is an informal term. It is not defined in the ESA. The term commonly refers to species that are declining or appear to be in need of conservation.
- **BCC** = bird of conservation concern: a bird of conservation concern is listed in the USFWS' 2008 Birds of Conservation Concern report. The report identifies species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become candidates for listing under the ESA. While all of the bird species included in the report is priorities for conservation action, the list makes no finding with regard to whether they warrant consideration for ESA listing.

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (WRCMSHCP):

- **WRCMSHCP: Covered:** wildlife species covered under the WRCMSHCP. No further surveys are required.
- **WRCMSHCP: Covered (a):** surveys may be required for these species as part of wetlands mapping (Section 6.1.2 of WRCMSHCP).
- **WRCMSHCP: Covered (b):** surveys may be required for these species within Narrow Endemic Plant Species survey area (Section 6.1.3 of WRCMSHCP).
- **WRCMSHCP: Covered (c):** surveys may be required for this species within locations shown on survey maps (Section 6.3.2 of WRCMSHCP).
- **WRCMSHCP: Covered (d):** surveys may be required for these species within Criteria Area as (Section 6.3.2 of WRCMSHCP).
- **WRCMSHCP: Covered (e):** these Covered Species will be considered to be Covered Species Adequately Conserved when conservation requirements identified in species-specific conservation objectives have been met. Species specific conservation objectives for these species are presented in Section 9.0 of the WRCMSHCP. Please refer to Table 9-3 of the WRCMSHCP for specific conservation objectives that must be met for the 16 species prior to including them on the list of Covered Species Adequately Conserved.
- **WRCMSHCP: Covered (f):** these Covered Species will be considered to be Covered Species Adequately Conserved when a memorandum of Understanding is executed with the Forest Service that addresses management for these species on Forest Service Land. Please refer to Table 9-3 of the

Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan and Natural Community Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP):

- **CVMSHCP: Covered:** species is identified as a "Covered Species" by the CVMSHCP and the Implementing Agreement. The CVMSHCP permits would provide take authorization for Covered Species

Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) Designations:

- **H = High Priority:** These species are considered the highest priority for funding, planning, and conservation actions, information about status and threats to most species could result in effective conservation actions being implemented should a commitment to management exist. These species are imperiled or are at high risk of imperilment.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Designations:

Wildlife Species

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Wildlife: Wildlife with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.						

- **NMFS:E** = National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) endangered: ESA-listed endangered marine or anadromous plant or wildlife species that is under the jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries.
- **NMFS:T** = National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) threatened: ESA-listed threatened marine or anadromous plant or wildlife species that is under the jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries.
- **NMFS:P** = National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) proposed: marine or anadromous plant or wildlife species proposed for ESA listing that is under the jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries.
- **NMFS:C** = National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) candidate: marine or anadromous plant or wildlife species that is a candidate for ESA listing and that is under the jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries.
- **NMFS:Petitioned** = National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) petitioned: marine or anadromous plant or wildlife species that is petitioned as an ESA-listed species and that is under the jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries.

Natural Community Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan for the Central/Coastal Subregion of Orange County:

- **OC NCCP/HCP: Target Species** = species covered by provisions of the Central/Coastal Orange County NCCP/HCP Implementation Agreement.
 - **OC NCCP/HCP: Identified Species** = those species, including all life stages thereof, identified in Chapter 4.5.1 of the plan which the plan addresses as if they were listed as endangered species under the ESA and CESA, and whose conservation and management is provided for in the plan. Species covered by provisions of the Central/Coastal Orange County NCCP/HCP Implementation Agreement.
 - **OC NCCP/HCP: Conditionally Covered Species** = species conditionally covered by provisions of the Central/Coastal Orange County NCCP/HCP Implementation Agreement.
- California Fish and Game Code § 4800 - 4810:** declares the mountain lion (genus Puma) is a specially protected mammal under California law. It is unlawful to take, injure, possess, transport, import, or sell a mountain lion or a product of a mountain lion, except as specifically provided in this Chapter or in Chapter 2 of Division 3. Nonlethal procedures shall be used when removing or taking any mountain lion that has not been designated as an imminent threat to public health or safety. Any person, or the employee or agent of a person, whose livestock or other property is being or has been injured, damaged, or destroyed by a mountain lion may report that fact to the department and request a permit to take the mountain lion.
- United States Forest Service (USFS) Designations:**

- **FSS** = U.S. Forest Service sensitive (XX National Forest): the USFS Manual defines sensitive species as those plant and animal species identified by a Regional Forester, that are not listed or proposed for listing under the ESA, for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by: (a) significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density; or (b) significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution (FSM 2670.5). Regional Foresters shall identify sensitive species occurring within the region.
- **MIS** = Management Indicator Species: the National Forest Management Act directs the Forest Service to select and track species that are of special interest or indicative of management trends. These species are called Management Indicator Species (MIS). These MIS are selected on the basis of being

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) Designations:

- **CDF:S** = California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection sensitive: the Board of Forestry classifies as "sensitive species" those species that warrant special protection during timber operations. These species are the bald eagle, golden eagle, great blue heron, great egret, northern goshawk, osprey, peregrine falcon, California condor, great gray owl, northern spotted owl, and marbled murrelet.

United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Designations:

- **BLMS** = U.S. Bureau of Land Management sensitive: species designated as BLM sensitive must be native species found on BLM-administered lands for which the BLM has the capability to significantly affect the conservation status of the species through management, and either: 1) there is information that a species has recently undergone, is undergoing, or is predicted to undergo a downward trend such that the viability of the species or a distinct population segment of the species is at risk across all or a significant portion of the species range; or 2) the species depends on ecological refugia or specialized or unique habitats on BLM-administered lands, and there is evidence that such areas are threatened with alteration such that the continued viability of the species in that area would be at risk.

Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan (NECO):

- **NECO: Covered** = wildlife species covered under NECO.

Final Environmental Impact Report and Statement (Final EIR/S) for the West Mojave Plan (WEMO Plan):

- **WEMO: Covered** = wildlife species covered under the WEMO Plan.

Resources:

- Check-List of North American Birds, 64th supplement (AOU, 2023); (AOU website <https://checklist.americanornithology.org/>);
- Amphibian species accounts (Amphibiaweb website);
- Terrestrial Mammal Species of Special Concern in California (Bolster, 1998); - Special Animals List (CDFW, 2024)
- Mammals of North America (Bowers et al., 2004);
- Special Status Animals in California, Including BLM Designated Sensitive Species (BLM, 2019);
- Life History Accounts and Range Maps (CDFG, 1988a and updates; CDFG, 1988b and updates; CDFG, 1988c and updates); CDFW Website, accessed 2024)
- The Status of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants and Animals of California, 2000-2004 (CDFG, 2005); STATE AND FEDERALLY LISTED ENDANGERED AND THREATENED ANIMALS OF CALIFORNIA (CDFW, 2024)
- Atlas of the Biodiversity of California (CDFW Website accessed 2024);
- RareFind, CDFW, California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB 2024);
- State & Federally Listed Endangered & Threatened Animals of California (CDFW, 2016);

- CDFW's California Wildlife Habitat Relationships: Online Life History Accounts and Range Maps; (CDFW <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CWHR/Life-History-and-Range>, accessed 2024)
- California Herps website; (californiaherps.com)
- California Partners in Flight website; (<https://partnersinflight.org/>)
- CNAH website; Outdated
- AOU supplement (Chesser et al., 2015); Cited above
- A Field Guide to Hawks of North America, Second Edition (Clark and Wheeler, 2001);
- Mammals of California (Eder, 2005);
- Fairy Shrimps of California's Puddles, Pools, and Playas (Eriksen and Belk, 1999);
- Atlas of Breeding Birds, Orange County, California (Gallagher, 1997);
- The Fauna and Flora of the El Segundo

Wildlife Species

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
<p>Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Wildlife: Wildlife with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.</p>						

- Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California (Thomson, Wright, and Chaffer 2016);
- Mammals of North America (Kays and Wilson, 2002);
- Inland Fishes of California (Moyle, 2002);
- Fish Species of Special Concern in California, Third Edition (Moyle et al., 2015);
- Reference Atlas to the Birds of North America (National Geographic Society, 2003);
- Complete Birds of North America (National Geographic Society, 2006);
- Field Guide to the Birds of North America, 4th Ed (National Geographic Society, 2002);
- (NatureServe Explorer website); NOW PART OF CNDDDB
- Shorebirds of North America. The Photographic Guide (Paulson, 2005);
- A Field Guide to Mammals of North America North of Mexico. Fourth Edition (Reid, 2006);
- A Natural History of California (Schoenherr, 1992);
- California Bird Species of Special Concern: A ranked assessment of species, subspecies, and distinct populations of birds of immediate conservation concern in California (Shuford and Gardali, 2008);
- National Audubon Society, The Sibley Guide to Birds (Sibley, 2000);
- A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians, Third Edition (Stebbins, 2003);
- The Birds of North America Online (<https://www.audubon.org/bird-guide> accessed2024);
- Life on the Edge: A Guide to California's Endangered Natural Resources. Wildlife (Thelander et al., 1994);
- California Fish Website; (University of California, Davis, 2024)
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, Sensitive Animal Species by Forest (USFS, 2013);
- Mammalian Species of Special Concern in California (Williams, 1986);
- Mammal Species of the World (Wilson and Reeder, 2005);
- The Smithsonian Book of North American Mammals (Wilson and Ruff, 1999);
- The Final Environmental Impact Report and Statement (Final EIR/S) for the West Mojave Plan (BLM, 2005);
- Proposed Northern & Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan (NECO) (BLM and CDFG, 2002);
- UltraSystems in-house records.
- NOAA Fisheries (www.fisheries.noaa.gov)
- Audobon.org/field-guide
- Animal Diversity Web (animaldiversity.org)
- Sibr mammals list (www.sibr.com/mammals/mammaliaList.html)
- CDFW website (Terrestrial Mammal Species of Special Concern in California, Bolster. B.C., Ed., 1998)

Notes:

- Yes**= the BSA is located within the wildlife species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA contains suitable habitats or conditions to support the species. The wildlife species has a potential to occur within the BSA. Further evaluation is needed.
- No** = the BSA is located outside the wildlife species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA lacks suitable habitats or conditions to support the species. It is highly unlikely for the wildlife species to have a potential to occur within the BSA. No further evaluation is needed.
- Present** = observed within the BSA during surveys.
- DPS = distinct population segment:** A DPS, or a distinct population segment, is a vertebrate population or group of populations that is discrete from other populations of the species and significant in relation to the entire species. The ESA provides for listing species, subspecies, or distinct population segments of vertebrate species.
- Elevation** = the BSA contains elevations ranging from approximately [insert elevation here] feet above mean sea level (amsl).

Glossary:

- **Alluvial fan:** a wide, cone-shaped deposit of rocks, sand, gravel, and finer materials that has been deposited by a stream as it flows out of a mountainous area onto a plain.
- Alluvium:** river or stream deposits, such as sand and silt.
- Alkali-sink:** a sunken area of land where the soil is strongly impregnated with alkalis.
- Altricial:** born in an underdeveloped and therefore dependent state. The opposite of precocial.
- Anadromous:** refers to fish species that spend most of their lives in the ocean but migrate to freshwater rivers and streams to spawn.
- Aquatic:** growing, living in, or frequenting water, usually open water.
- Brackish:** somewhat salty.
- Canopy:** defined here as the cover provided by a layer of vegetation, such as overstory trees in a forest.
- Catadromous:** refers to species in which adults reproduce in salt water and juveniles migrate to fresh water to rear.
- Crepuscular:** occurring in twilight; animals that are active around dawn and dusk.
- Cryptic:** hidden.
- Detritus:** particles of organic material in various stages of decay.
- Diurnal:** active during the daytime.

Wildlife Species

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- Echolocation:** a system of high-frequency sounds and their echoes used by most bats and some insectivores and cetaceans to navigate and locate their prey.
- Endemic:** found only in a specified geographic region.
- Estivate:** to spend the summer in a dormant condition.
- Estuary:** an area in which salt water from the ocean mixes with flowing fresh water, usually at the wide mouth of a river.
- Extant:** still existing.
- Extinct:** refers to a plant or animal that no longer exists anywhere.
- Extirpated:** refers to a plant or animal or vegetation type that has been locally eliminated, but is not extinct.
- Fossorial:** dwelling underground.
- Friable:** easily crumbled.
- Hibernate:** to spend the winter in a dormant condition.
- Home range:** the area in which an individual animal travels in the scope of normal activities; not to be confused with range or distribution which refers to entire taxa.
- Hybridization:** refers here to the crossbreeding of two animals or plants of different species or subspecies.
- Introduced:** refers to any species intentionally or accidentally transported and released into an environment outside of its native range.
- Invasive:** an introduced species which spreads rapidly once established and has the potential to cause environmental or economic harm. Not all introduced species are invasive.
- Mesic habitat:** a type of habitat with a moderate or well-balanced supply of moisture. Compared to a dry habitat, a mesic habitat is moister.
- Midden:** a dunghill or refuse heap.
- Migratory:** refers to animals which travel seasonally. Migrations may be local or over long distances.
- Nocturnal:** active at night.
- Pacific Flyway:** the westernmost migratory bird flyway in North America, which begins in Alaska and runs south through California. It consists of several parallel routes linked together by several branches and follows the coast of North America and the valleys of the major mountain ranges.
- Pelagic:** referring to the ocean surface or the open sea, as opposed to coastal waters.
- Playa:** flat-floored bottom of an undrained desert basin, which may lack water much of the time.
- Precocial:** born in a fully-developed state. The opposite of altricial.
- Range:** defined here as the maximum geographic extent of a taxon or habitat; does not imply suitable conditions exist through the defined limits.
- Resident:** refers to animal taxa which remain in a given location throughout the year.
- Riparian:** on, relating to, or near the banks of a river or stream.
- Talus:** talus or broken rock which rests near the surface it detached from.
- Temperate:** used here to describe climates neither extremely hot nor extremely cold.
- Torpor:** a state of inactivity.
- Tundra:** a flat, boggy, treeless arctic region.
- Vagrant:** an animal, usually migratory, straying outside of the normal range for its species.
- Vernal pools:** seasonal wetlands that form in depressions on the soil surface above a water-restricting layer of soil or rock. Plant and animal taxa endemic to vernal pools are those which can adapt to a unique cycle of flooding, temporary ponding, and drying.
- Viable:** able to persist over time; self-sustaining.
- Watershed:** defined here as a stream or river basin and the adjacent hills and peaks which "shed," or drain, water into it.
- Wetland:** a general term referring to the transitional zone between aquatic and upland areas. Some wetlands are flooded or saturated only during certain seasons of the year.
- Xeric:** dry or desert-like.