APPENDIX A: SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE RESOURCE STUDY AREA

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Species	Habitat and Distribution	Blooming Period or Animal Activity	Status Designations	Occurrence Probability in Los Angeles to Anaheim Project Section
PLANTS				
Chaparral sand-verbena *Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*	Annual herb found in chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitats in sandy areas. Elevation range 260 to 5,250 feet.	January to September	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.1	**Not Expected.** This species is not expected to occur. The most recent CNDDB observation within the Botanical RSA is from 1935 (CDFW 2024a) and is associated with the Santa Ana River. Suitable habitat (chaparral, coastal sage scrub, desert dunes) for this species is no longer present in the Botanical RSA. The channelization of the Santa Ana River with an altered flood regime and herbicide application has threatened any remaining habitat in the area.
Marsh sandwort *Arenaria paludicola*	Occurs in wetland and freshwater marshes and grows up through dense mats of *Typha* sp., *Juncus* sp., and *Scirpus* sp. Elevation ranges from sea level to 558 feet. Has been documented within the Santa Ana River (1890 record) (CDFW 2024a) with 1900 record in Hollywood quadrangle (CDFW 2024a).	May to August	FED: END CA: END CRPR: 1B.1	**Not Expected.** The only known extant observations in Southern California are in San Luis Obispo (observed in 2014) and Santa Cruz Counties (observed in 2013) (CDFW 2024a). The drainages that support perennial or intermittent hydrology within the Botanical RSA (sparse hardstem and California bulrush marsh in the San Gabriel River and cattail marsh in La Mirada Creek) are too disturbed and lack the intact freshwater marsh habitat necessary to support this species. Previously known locations are now urban with no suitable habitat (CDFW 2024a).
Braunton's milk-vetch *Astragalus brauntonii*	This perennial herb is observed mostly in the few years after fires and rarely after other disturbances. Soils are carbonates or in stiff, gravelly clay soils overlying granite or limestone. Elevation range is 15 to 2,100 feet. Habitats include closed-cone coniferous forests, chaparrals, coastal sage scrubs, and valley and foothill grasslands (CNPS 2024; CDFW 2024a).	January to August	FED: END CA: — CRPR: 1B.1	**Not Expected.** The Botanical RSA lacks natural vegetation communities (coniferous forests, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and valley/foothill grasslands) that could support this species. The most recent CNDDB observation of this species in the Botanical RSA was in 1930 and is presumed extirpated (CDFW 2024a).
Horn's milk-vetch *Astragalus hornii* var. *hornii*	This annual herb can be found in alkaline soils in lake margins, meadows and seeps, playas, alkali sinks, and wetland-riparian. Elevation range is 200 to 2,800 feet. Species subject to eradication efforts in the early 1900s because it was poisonous to sheep. Threatened by habitat alteration (CNPS 2024).	May to October	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.1	**Not Expected.** The species is not known in Los Angeles County, with the nearest observation in Riverside County. Lake margins, meadows, seeps, and wetland-riparian areas are present within the Botanical RSA, but the Botanical RSA is not within the expected range of this species.
Ventura marsh milk-vetch *Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*	This perennial herb can be found in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and edges of salt and brackish marshes and swampy areas at elevations from sea level to 115 feet.	June to October	FED: END CA: END CRPR: 1B.1	**Not Expected.** This species of milk-vetch relies on intact coastal natural communities that are absent from the Botanical RSA. The sparse hardstem and California bulrush marsh in the San Gabriel River and cattail marsh in La Mirada Creek are too disturbed to support this species. The last known CNDDB observation is from 1882 and is extirpated (CDFW 2024a). There is USFWS final critical habitat for this species. However, the Supplemental RSA does not overlap with critical habitat (USFWS 2023a).
Parish's brittlescale *Atriplex parishii*	Annual herb found in chenopod scrub, playas, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools. Usually on drying alkali flats with fine soils. Elevation range is 80 to 6,200 feet.	June to October	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.1	**Not Expected.** This species is not expected to occur. The sparse hardstem and California bulrush marsh in the San Gabriel River and cattail marsh in La Mirada Creek are too disturbed to support this species. No suitable habitat is present and no recent occurrences (CNDDB observations in the area are from 1881 and 1907; CDFW 2024a) are documented within the Botanical RSA.
Davidson's saltscale *Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*	Annual herb found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub habitats in alkaline soils. Elevation range is 10 to 820 feet.	April to October	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.2	**Not Expected.** This species is not expected to occur. No suitable coastal bluff scrub or coastal sage scrub habitat is present within the Botanical RSA. A CNDDB observation overlaps with the Botanical RSA; however, this observation is from 1902 (CDFW 2024a).
Nevin's barberry *Berberis nevinii*	This evergreen shrub occurs on sandy or gravelly soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub communities at about 975 to 2,700 feet in elevation. Species has been extirpated from many historical locations.	March to June	FED: END CA: END CRPR: 1B.1	**Not Expected.** During the habitat assessment, the natural vegetation communities inhabited by this species, including chaparral, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub, were not observed within the Botanical RSA and the RSA is outside of the elevation range of this species. There is final USFWS critical habitat for this species and this critical habitat does not occur within the Supplemental RSA (USFWS 2023a).
Catalina mariposa lily[1] *Calochortus catalinae*	This perennial bulbiferous herb is found in coastal sage scrub, foothill woodlands, chaparral, and valley grasslands at elevations of 50 to 2,295 feet. Possibly extant in Santa Monica Mountains (Calflora 2024).	(February) March to June	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 4.2	**Not Expected.** The natural vegetation communities (coastal sage scrub, foothill woodlands, chaparral, and valley grasslands) are not present in Botanical RSA. The most recent observation in the Supplemental RSA is from 1974 (CNPS 2024).

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Plummer's mariposa lily[1] *Calochortus plummerae*	Herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland habitats on granitic/rocky substrates. Elevation range is 330 to 5,600 feet.	May to July	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 4.2	**Not Expected.** Valley and foothill grasslands would have historically been present within rivers and drainages in the Botanical RSA; however, continued disturbance within these drainages prevents establishment of grasslands and removes native soils. Preferred habitat tends to be woodland/scrub.
Intermediate mariposa lily *Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*	This perennial species is known to occur in dry chaparral, valley grassland, and coastal sage scrub. It is often on sandstone outcrops in areas at about 590 feet in elevation. Soil affinities include sandy or clay soils.	May to July	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.2	**Not Expected.** Clay and sandy soils would have historically been present within rivers and drainages in the Botanical RSA; however, continued disturbance within these drainages prevents establishment of grasslands and removes native soils. Preferred habitat tends to be chaparral/scrub.
Lucky morning-glory *Calystegia felix*	Annual rhizomatous herb, native to California in the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana River basins. Habitats include meadows and seeps (sometimes alkaline) alluvial riparian scrub. Historically associated with wetland and marshy places, but drier habitats may also be suitable. Soils may be silty loam or alkaline. Historical collections of the species had been misidentified as *C. sepium* ssp. *binghamiae.* All known extant occurrences are associated with well-watered landscaping on recently completed industrial, commercial, and residential developments. Found at elevations of 100 to 705 feet.	March to September	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.1	**Low.** The species could be present in landscaped areas within the Botanical RSA; however, it is known from limited localities (mainly Chino) and further information is needed on this species. It appears that soil disturbance/lack of native soils does not preclude this species. Based on current information, extant populations are restricted to Chino and would not be expected in the Los Angeles Basin. In general, this species is not expected based on habitat assessments but, should it be observed, the plants would be avoided until CDFW is notified.
Lewis' evening-primrose *Camissoniopsis lewisii*	This annual herb can be found in a variety of coastal plant communities including coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands, at elevations of 0 to 985 feet. Found on sandy or clay soils (CNPS 2024).	March to May (June)	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 3	**Low.** Valley and foothill grasslands may become established within the rivers and drainages in the Botanical RSA, but continued disturbance through maintenance activities prevents establishment and removes native soils. The only area not excluded from the potential for presence of Lewis' evening-primrose is the same parcel that contains potential habitat for southern tarplant (a small parcel north of Coyote Creek at the Los Angeles/Orange County border). A habitat assessment for Lewis' evening-primrose at this parcel is required.
Southern tarplant *Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*	Annual herb found in the margins of marshes and swamps, vernally mesic valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pool habitats. Often in disturbed sites near the coast; also in alkaline soils, sometimes with saltgrass. Elevation ranges from sea level to 1,575 feet (CNPS 2024).	May to November	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.1	**Low.** This species is adapted to disturbance and CNDDB records are within the Botanical RSA. It is presumed extant in many areas with observations as recent as 2015. A historical CNDDB record from 1931 occurred near the intersection of Garfield Ave and Telegraph Rd (in the footprint; CDFW 2024a). It is known upstream from the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River in Whittier Narrows Recreational Area in highly disturbed areas, sandy flats, partially landscaped, with planted trees and disked flats in annual grassland in sandy soils (2009 and 2010 observations; Calflora 2024). An observation was recorded in Orange Park Acres, along Santiago Creek, in 2003 in disturbed clay soil on stream terrace, 5 miles east of ARTIC (CDFW 2024a). Assessments and surveys in 2016 determined that native soils required for this species had been removed in the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo and spreading grounds, so there is no potential for this species to occur within these areas. A small parcel north of Coyote Creek at the Los Angeles/ Orange County border contains potential suitable habitat for this species and a habitat assessment for southern tarplant at this parcel is required.
Salt marsh bird's-beak *Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum* or *Cordylanthus maritimus* spp. *maritimus*	This annual herb occurs in coastal areas from San Luis Obispo County to Baja California, Mexico, at elevations ranging from sea level to 100 feet. Occupied plant communities are coastal dune, salt marsh, and coastal swamp.	May to October	FED: END CA: END CRPR: 1B.2	**Not Expected.** No suitable salt marsh habitat is present within the Botanical RSA. No USFWS critical habitat has been designated for this species (USFWS 2023a).
Monkey-flower savory[1] *Clinopodium mimuloides*	This perennial herb is found in chaparral, north coast coniferous forests, in mesic streambank microhabitats at elevations of 1,000 to 5,905 feet (CNPS 2024).	June to October	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 4.2	**Not Expected.** No chaparral or coniferous forest habitat are present within the Botanical RSA, which is not within the elevation range of this species.
Small-flowered morning-glory[1] *Convolvulus simulans*	This annual herb is found in openings in chaparral or coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Microhabitats include clay soils, seeps, or serpentinite. Occurs at elevations of 100 to 2,430 feet. Threatened by development and vehicle use and nonnative plants (CNPS 2024).	March to July	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 4.2	**Not Expected.** No chaparral, coastal scrub, or valley and foothill grassland habitats are present in the Botanical RSA. No clay soils, seeps, or serpentinite are present.

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Peruvian dodder *Cuscuta obtusiflora* var. *glandulosa*	This parasitic annual vine is found in freshwater marshes and swamps at elevations of 50 to 850 feet. It is thought to be bioregionally extirpated, formerly sporadically collected in Los Angeles (1932) and San Bernardino Counties (1890—1898) and Sonoma, Butte, and Merced Counties (1940s) (CNPS 2024). Outside of California known in the eastern and southern United States, West Indies, and Mexico (Mihai 2012).	July to October	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 2B.2	**Not Expected.** Marsh and swamp habitat is not present in the Botanical RSA. There are 12 records of this species in California from the 1890s, 1930s and 1940s, and this species is thought to be extirpated from California and would not be expected to occur.
Paniculate tarplant[1] *Deinandra paniculata*	This annual herb is found in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pool habitats at elevations of 80 to 3,085 feet. It is sometimes found in sandy and usually found in vernally mesic microhabitats (CNPS 2024).	(March) April to November	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 4.2	**Not Expected.** Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pool habitats are not present in the Botanical RSA.
Slender-horned spineflower *Dodecahema leptoceras*	This annual herb is found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub), often in flood-deposited terraces and washes. Found often with *Encelia, Dalea,* and *Lepidospartum*. Found in sandy soils between 600 and 2,300 feet in elevation (CDFW 2024a).	April to June	FED: END CA: END CRPR: 1B.1	**Not Expected.** Intact suitable habitat (chaparral, cismontane woodland, alluvial fan sage scrub) is not present in the Botanical BSA. An undated CNDDB observation with the exact location unknown was recorded in the vicinity of the plains of the San Gabriel River. The species is likely extirpated because the area has been extensively developed (CDFW 2024a). No USFWS critical habitat has been designated for this species (USFWS 2023a).
Many-stemmed dudleya *Dudleya multicaulis*	Perennial herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats in heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes. Elevation range is 0 to 2,590 feet.	April to July	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.2	**Not Expected.** Foothill grasslands may become established within the rivers and drainages, but continued disturbance through maintenance activities prevents establishment and removes native soils. This species is most often associated with coastal sage scrub, which is not present within the Botanical RSA.
Santa Ana River woollystar *Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum*	This perennial herb is known from a single extended but heavily fragmented population in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties; it formerly extended into Orange County. It is an inhabitant of alluvial fan sage scrub in sandy to gravelly soils at elevations of 490 to 2,000 feet.	June to August	FED: END CA: END CRPR: 1B.1	**Not Expected.** The Botanical RSA lacks alluvial fan sage scrub habitat and is too disturbed to support this species.
Los Angeles sunflower *Helianthus nuttalli* ssp. *parishii*	This coastal subspecies is a perennial rhizomatous herb found in coastal salt and freshwater marshes, typically in wetland-riparian vegetation, but occasionally in nonwetlands at elevations of 30 to 5,500 feet. Historically this species occurred in Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties but it is believed to be extinct. Approximately 27 records in California, with the two most recent records in Los Angeles County in 2002 and 2006 in the Newhall Ranch area in the Santa Clarita River floodplain (Calflora 2024).	August to October	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1A	**Not Expected.** Although sparse freshwater marsh is known in the San Gabriel River, La Mirada Creek, and an unnamed riverine feature (Feature 22), this species is extremely rare in Southern California, with observations in 2002 and 2006 in the Newhall Ranch area in the Santa Clarita River floodplain (Calflora 2024), which is a large floodplain with intact vegetation. A CNDDB observation (record date 1901) was recorded in east Los Angeles, 1,200 feet from the Botanical RSA (CDFW 2024a).
Vernal barley *Hordeum intercedens*	Annual herb found in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland (saline flats and depressions), and vernal pools. Alkali annual grasslands and vernal pools, sometimes alkali scrub and alkali playa in associated with Domino, Willows, and Travers soils.	March to June	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 3.2	**Not Expected.** Suitable habitat within the Botanical RSA would include grasslands on clay and alkali, or silty-clay soils. Although clay and sandy soils were historically present within rivers and drainages in the Botanical RSA, continued disturbance within these drainages removes native soils and prevents establishment of grasslands.
Mesa horkelia *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitats on sandy or gravelly sites. Elevation range is 230 to 2,650 feet.	February to July	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.1	**Not Expected.** The Botanical RSA is developed and lacks chaparral, woodlands, and coastal scrub habitats.
Southern California black walnut[1] *Juglans californica*	This perennial deciduous tree is found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland at elevations of 165 to 2,955 feet (CNPS 2024).	March to August	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 4.2	**Not Observed.** Southern California black walnut was not observed during surveys in the Botanical RSA and no chaparral, cismontane woodland, or coastal scrub is present in the Botanical RSA. Sparse riparian woodland is present in the San Gabriel River, but this species was not present and would have been easily observed if present.
Southwestern spiny rush[1] *Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*	This perennial rhizomatous herb is found in mesic coastal dunes, coastal scrub, coastal salt marshes and swamps, meadows, and seeps (alkaline seeps) at elevations of 10 to 2,955 feet (CNPS 2024).	(March) May to June	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 4.2	**Not Expected.** Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, coastal salt marshes and swamps, alkaline meadows, and seeps are not present in the Botanical RSA.

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Coulter's goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*	Annual herb found in coastal salt marshes, playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. Elevation range is 5 to 4,000 feet.	February to June	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.1	**Not Expected.** There is limited potential for valley and foothill grassland to be present in the Botanical RSA and there is a lack of native soils.
Robinson's pepper grass[1] *Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*	Annual herb native to California and Baja California found in chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitat. Usually occurs in nonwetlands but occasionally in wetlands.	January to July	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 4.3	**Not Expected.** No coastal sage scrub or chaparral habitat is present in the Botanical RSA.
California box-thorn[1] *Lycium californicum*	This perennial shrub is found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal sage scrub at elevations of 15 to 490 feet (CNPS 2024; Calflora 2024). Collected at Dominguez Gap Wetlands at the Los Angeles River near Del Amo Boulevard in Los Angeles County in 2024 (Calflora 2024). Sage scrub habitat is present at the Dominguez Gap Wetlands at this location.	March to August (December)	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 4.2	**Not Expected.** No coastal bluff scrub or coastal sage scrub is present in the Botanical RSA. The nearest known observation is over 9 miles away.
Mud nama *Nama stenocarpa*	This herb has possibly been extirpated in Los Angeles County. It inhabits marshes and swamps, such as at lake margins and riverbanks, and grows at elevations of 15 to 1,640 feet.	January to July	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 2B.2	**Not Expected.** There is sparse hardstem and California bulrush marsh present in the San Gabriel River and cattail marsh present in La Mirada Creek and an unnamed riverine feature (Feature 22), but this species is thought to be extirpated from Los Angeles County. A lack of native soils was observed in Botanical RSA.
Gambel's water cress *Nasturtium gambelii*	This perennial wetland herb inhabits brackish and freshwater marshes, streambanks, lake margins, and similar swampy areas at elevations of about 10 to 1,080 feet. This species is nearly extinct in the United States and is known in only four occurrences in California.	April to October	FED: END CA: END CRPR: 1B.1	**Not Expected.** The species is not believed to still occur within Los Angeles County. There are currently only five known populations of this species: four within San Luis Obispo County and one in Santa Barbara County (USFWS 2011). There is sparse hardstem and California bulrush marsh present in the San Gabriel River and cattail marsh present in La Mirada Creek and an unnamed riverine feature (Feature 22), but the known locations of this species are not near the Botanical RSA.
Prostrate vernal pool navarretia *Navarretia prostrata*	Annual herb found in floodplains and vernal pool habitats with alkaline soils. Elevations of 50 to 2,300 feet.	April to July	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.2	**Not Expected.** Floodplains associated with rivers are present. A CNDDB observation west of the Botanical RSA from 1895 (extirpated) was likely originally associated with the floodplain processes of the Rio Hondo and spreading grounds. Flood control activities have removed native soils from the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo and spreading grounds, so this species is not expected.
Coast woolly-heads *Nemacaulis denudata* var. *denudata*	This annual herb occurs on coastal sandy beaches, grassland communities, and dunes from sea level to approximately 328 feet in elevation.	March to August	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.2	**Not Expected.** The Botanical RSA lacks coastal dunes.
California orcutt grass *Orcuttia californica*	Annual herb found in vernal pools. Elevation range is 50 to 2,165 feet.	April to August	FED: END CA: END CRPR: 1B.1	**Not Expected.** Vernal pools are not known or expected in the Botanical RSA.
Hubby's phacelia[1] *Phacelia hubbyi*	This annual herb is found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland in gravelly, rocky, and talus microhabitats at elevations of 0 to 3,280 feet (CNPS 2024).	April to July	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 4.2	**Not Expected.** Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and foothill grassland are not present in the Botanical RSA. An observation was recorded in 2008 1.88 miles to northeast in Supplemental RSA in disturbed coastal sage scrub.
South coast branching phacelia *Phacelia ramosissima* var. *austrolitoralis*	This perennial herb is found in chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and marshes and swamps at elevations of 15 to 985 feet.	March to August	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 3.2	**Not Expected.** No chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal sage scrub, marshes, or swamps are within Botanical RSA. One observation was recorded from Malvern Ave and Nicholas Ave in Fullerton in 1932 (Calflora 2024).
Brand's star phacelia *Phacelia stellaris*	Annual herb found in coastal sage scrub and beach dunes habitats in open areas. Elevation range is 15 to 4,970 feet.	March to June	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.1	**Not Expected.** No appropriate coastal sage scrub or coastal dune habitat is present in the Botanical RSA.

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White rabbit-tobacco *Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*	This perennial herb is found in dry, sandy creek bottoms within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland habitats, often on sandy or gravelly soils at elevations of 0 to 6,890 feet (CNPS 2024). Observation in 1990 in streambed of Big Tujunga River in San Gabriel Mountains (Calflora 2024). Appears restricted to the sandy margins of washes or with debris cones feeding from steep canyons.	August to November	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 2B.2	**Not Expected.** Dry, sandy creek bottoms are present within the Botanical RSA but lack intact upland habitat and debris cones feeding from steep canyons.
Nuttall's scrub oak *Quercus dumosa*	Perennial evergreen shrub found in sandy, clay loam soils in closed-cone coniferous forests, chaparral, and coastal scrub. Elevation range is 15 to 1,300 feet.	February to April	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.1	**Not Expected.** The Botanical RSA lacks the natural vegetation, coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub required by this species.
Engelmann oak[1] *Quercus engelmannii*	This perennial deciduous tree is known in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, riparian woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands at 165 to 4,265 feet in elevation.	March to June	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 4.2	**Not Observed.** If present, this species would have been observed. It is known in the Supplemental RSA in Ernest E. Debs Regional Park (2023 observation) (Calflora 2024) 3.0 miles to the northeast.
Parish's gooseberry *Ribes divaricatum* var. *parishii*	Parish's gooseberry is a deciduous shrub found in riparian woodland habitats within *Salix* sp. swales. This species is found at elevations from 195 to 1,000 feet.	February to April	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1A	**Not Expected.** This species is thought to be extinct. The observed riparian habitat within the Botanical RSA consists of mule fat communities, but no *Salix* swales.
Coulter's matilija poppy[1] *Romneya coulteri*	This perennial rhizomatous herb is found in chaparral and coastal scrub from 65 to 3,935 feet and is often found in burned areas (CNPS 2024).	March to July (August)	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 4.2	**Not Expected.** There is no chaparral or coastal sage scrub present in the Botanical RSA. Recent records in the Supplemental RSA include a record in 1958 in Griffith Park, a record in 2020 in Fullerton (in the Supplemental RSA 0.9 mile north), and a record in 2024 in Santiago Park 2.1 miles south in the Supplemental RSA (Calflora 2024).
Sanford's arrowhead *Sagittaria sanfordii*	This emergent perennial rhizomatous herb is known from shallow freshwater marshes and swamps at elevations of 0 to 2,135 feet (CNPS 2024).	May to October (November)	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.2	**Not Expected.** There are no shallow freshwater marshes or swamps capable of supporting this species in the Botanical RSA. An observation occurred in 2020 in the basin adjacent to and east of Alamitos Channel and Coyote Creek, 400 meters south of Willow St in Los Alamitos (8 miles southwest of the Botanical RSA). An observation occurred in 2015 in La Verne in a drainage next to a park (20 miles northeast of the Botanical RSA) (Calflora 2024).
Southern mountains skullcap *Scutellaria bolanderi* ssp. *austromontana*	Southern mountains skullcap is found in mesic conditions within cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and chaparral at elevations of 1,400 to 6,500 feet.	June to August	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.2	**Not Expected.** No potential habitat is present; the Botanical RSA lacks woodland, coniferous forest, or chaparral habitat and is not within the elevation range of this species.
Salt spring checkerbloom *Sidalcea neomexicana*	Salt spring checkerbloom is a perennial herb found in alkali playas, brackish marshes, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and Mojavean desert scrub habitats in alkali areas. This species is found at elevations from sea level to 490 feet.	March to June	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 2B.2	**Not Expected.** The Botanical RSA does contain sparse hardstem and California bulrush marsh in the San Gabriel River and cattail marsh in La Mirada Creek and an unnamed riverine feature (Feature 22); however, flood control activities have removed native soils from these areas, so this species is not expected.
Estuary seablite *Suaeda esteroa*	Estuary seablite is a perennial herb that occurs in coastal marshes and swamps at elevations of sea level to 20 feet.	May to October	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.2	**Not Expected.** The Botanical RSA does not contain coastal marsh habitat and the database record for the species is from the vicinity of Seal Beach (CDFW 2024a).
San Bernardino aster *Symphyotrichum defoliatum*	San Bernardino aster is found in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations of 5 to 6,700 feet. This species also occurs near ditches and stream springs.	July to November	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.2	**Not Expected.** This species occurs near ditches and stream springs, so rivers in the Botanical RSA could provide habitat. A CNDDB observation is within the project footprint, but database species records are from 1901, 1932, and 1933 and the species is thought to be extirpated (CDFW 2024a). Presence of this species is unlikely because of the removal of native soils through flood control activities in the drainages.
Greata's aster *Symphyotrichum greatae*	Greata's aster is a rhizomatous herb found in chaparral and cismontane woodland habitats in mesic canyons. This species occurs at elevations from 2,600 to 4,900 feet.	June to October	FED: — CA: — CRPR: 1B.3	**Not Expected.** The Botanical RSA supports no chaparral or cismontane woodland habitats and is not within the elevation range for this species.

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Blooming Period or Animal Activity	Status Designations	Occurrence Probability in Los Angeles to Anaheim Project Section
FISH				
Santa Ana sucker *Catostomus santaanae*	This species inhabits streams that are small and shallow, with currents ranging from swift (in canyons) to slow (in the bottomlands). They are most abundant where the water is cool (less than 72 degrees Fahrenheit), unpolluted, and clear, although they can tolerate and survive in seasonally turbid water. Suitable habitat must contain algae, aquatic emergent vegetation, macroinvertebrates, and riparian vegetation.	Year-round spawning: early April to early July	FED: THR CA: —-	**Not Expected.** Not expected to occur in the Wildlife RSA because of the absence of emergent and riparian vegetation, and because of the regular disturbance of the channel bottom for recharge. The project does not overlap USFWS-designated "essential" habitat or the known current range of this species. The potential reintroduction sites within the draft recovery plan at the Arroyo Seco, to the northeast of Glendale and within the Los Angeles River near I-101 and I-405, are not within the Wildlife RSA. The confluence of the Arroyo Seco and the Los Angeles River is approximately 1 mile north of the Wildlife RSA. USFWS critical habitat has been designated for this species (USFWS 2023a) and the Supplemental RSA does not overlap with critical habitat for the Santa Ana sucker (USFWS 2023a).
Arroyo chub *Gila orcuttii*	This species is adapted to surviving in the warm, fluctuating streams of the Los Angeles Plain and prefers slow-moving or backwater sections of warm to cool streams with substrates of sand or mud where the depth of the stream is typically greater than 15 inches.	Year-round spawning: February to early August	FED: — CA: SSC	**Not Expected.** The Wildlife RSA lacks the necessary intact river system this species requires. No CNDDB records of species occur within the Wildlife RSA (CDFW 2024a). Arroyo chub has been reintroduced upstream in the Arroyo Seco; however, intact habitat for this species is over 10 miles from the Wildlife RSA.
Southern California steelhead *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10*	The Southern California steelhead is an anadromous (ocean-going) form of the species *O. mykiss irideus*. This distinct population segment occurs from the Santa Maria River south to the United States–Mexico border (CDFW 2024a). Land and water development within coastal drainages (major dams and water diversions) lead to the rapid decline of steelhead abundance, leading to extirpation of populations in many watersheds and sporadic and remnant populations in the remainder of watersheds. Many coastal watersheds retained populations of nonanadromous life history forms of the species (commonly known as resident or rainbow trout), often in the upper reaches of watersheds within national forests. Southern California steelhead was federally listed as endangered in 1997. The California Fish and Game Commission received a petition in June 2021 to list the species as endangered under the CESA and as of October 12, 2022; the commission approved CDFW's request for a 6-month extension to complete the status review report, which was published in January 2024 (CDFW 2024d).	Year-round spawning: winter and early spring	FED: END CA: CAN END	**Not Expected.** Essential habitat components include freshwater spawning sites with sufficient water quantity and quality and an adequate substrate (gravel) to support spawning, incubation, and development; freshwater rearing sites to allow development and growth; freshwater migration corridors free of obstruction to allow for juvenile and adult mobility, cover, and shelter; estuarine areas to provide food, shallow water, and shelter; and marine areas to support growth and development. None of these habitat components were observed within the Wildlife RSA. Sufficient water is not present within the watercourses, and adequate substrates and cover are lacking.
AMPHIBIANS				
Foothill yellow-legged frog south coast distinct population segment *Rana boylii pop. 6*	Foothill yellow-legged frogs are rarely found far from permanent water, with adults basking on exposed rock surfaces near streams. Refuge is taken under submerged rocks and sediments if disturbed, under rocks in the stream, or on shore within a few meters of water during periods of inactivity. Egg clusters are attached to gravel or rocks in moving water near stream margins. Tadpoles require water for at least 3 or 4 months. This diurnal species is found in or near rock streams associated with wet meadows, isolated pools, vegetated backwaters, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian sycamore, cottonwood forest, and mixed coniferous forest. Some major threats include climate change; dams, water development, and diversions; disease (chytridiomycosis); predation from invasive species; livestock grazing; and roads and urbanization	Year-round may hibernate in colder areas breeding: mid-March to May	FED: END CA: END	**Not Expected.** This species is not expected to occur. Within Los Angeles County, the south coast DPS occurs almost exclusively in the Angeles National Forest (USFWS 2021b), which is not within the Supplemental RSA, and the DPS does not occur in Orange County. Although foothill yellow-legged frogs had a historical range that extended from Oregon to the San Gabriel River drainage in Los Angeles County, California, this species has been extirpated from this southern portion of the species' range. The current southern extent of the range is Monterey County and it has been completely extirpated south of San Luis Obispo County (CDFW 2017).
Western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	Usually common where it occurs. Found from near sea level to 4,470 feet. Occurs primarily in grasslands; occasional populations occur in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg laying (CDFW 2024a). Both the northern and southern DPS of the western spadefoot were listed as proposed threatened by USFWS in December 2023 (USFWS 2023b).	January to May	FED: PR THR CA: SSC	**Not Expected.** This species is not expected to occur because no vernal pools were observed in the Aquatic RSA during the jurisdictional delineation and none were observed during observations in the Wildlife RSA. A recent occurrence was documented in 1998, and it was observed again in 2005 3.6 miles northwest of the project in the Whittier quadrangle in grazed nonnative grassland in Turnbull Canyon Open Space (Workman Hill) (CDFW 2024a). This species was observed in 1998 and 2005 in the Puente Hills Landfill 5.1 miles to the northeast of the Wildlife RSA (CDFW 2024a).

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Blooming Period or Animal Activity	Status Designations	Occurrence Probability in Los Angeles to Anaheim Project Section
REPTILES				
Southwestern pond turtle *Actinemys pallida*	Uncommon in suitable aquatic habitat throughout California. Abundant logs, rocks, submerged vegetation, mud, undercut banks, and ledges are necessary habitat components as well as a water depth greater than 5 feet. Found from near sea level to 4,575 feet. Associated with permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitat types. Northwestern and southwestern pond turtle were listed as proposed threatened by USFWS (USFWS 2024) in October 2023. Southwestern pond turtle occurs from Central to Southern California and Baja California, Mexico. Western pond turtle is now recognized as two separate species: northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*) and southwestern pond turtle.	Year-round	FED: PR THR CA: SSC	**Not Expected.** Habitat quality in the Wildlife RSA is highly degraded and no permanent or nearly permanent water with abundant rocks, logs, mud, or submerged vegetation is present. CNDDB observations within the Supplemental RSA include two (extirpated) observations from the 1980s in Coyote Creek in Los Alamitos and one observation from 1989 (presumed extant) at the California State University Arboretum 1.9 miles northeast of the Wildlife RSA (CDFW 2024a). Western pond turtles were observed in the Chino Hills in a reptile and amphibian survey of the Puente and Chino Hills (Haas et al. 2002).
California legless lizard *Anniella* spp.	Occurs primarily in areas with sandy or loose loamy soils under the sparse vegetation of beaches, chaparral, pine-oak woodland, sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks that grow on stream terraces. Often found near logs, rocks, or old boards or in debris of woodrat nests. Inhabits burrows in suitable soils. Feeds on larval insects, adult beetles, termites, and spiders. Areas with rocky soils or disturbed by human uses are not suitable for this species because silvery legless lizards cannot survive in urbanized, agricultural, or other areas where their burrows are removed or altered (CDFW 2024a).	Early spring to July	FED: — CA: SSC	**Not Expected.** Suitable overstory vegetation is absent within the Wildlife RSA. Areas that might contain loose, loamy soils such as the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo and spreading grounds are disturbed on a regular basis by flood control activities and this species is too sensitive to these activities to persist with this level of disturbance. Flood control activities would remove burrows, which this species is dependent on, and kill individuals within the work areas. In a reptile and amphibian survey of the Puente and Chino Hills (Haas et al. 2002), no legless lizards were observed. Silvery legless lizard is no longer a species. Per the CDFW Special Animals List (CDFW 2024c), "Where an occurrence of a legless lizard is not known to the species level, the general concept California legless lizard (*Anniella* spp.) will be applied until further evidence is available. All legless lizards in California are a Species of Special Concern."
Southern California legless lizard *Anniella stebbinsi*	Occurs in coastal sand dunes, sandy washes, and alluvial fans (Stebbins 2003). One large remnant population is at the extensive El Segundo Dunes at Los Angeles International Airport. Another disjunct northern population is in sandy soils in the Piute and Tehachapi Mountains in oak woodlands and mixed conifer forest. Requires moist, warm, loose soil with plant cover, with moisture being essential, in beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces.	Year-round, with brief periods of winter inactivity	FED: — CA: SSC	**Not Expected.** This species would be expected in moist, sandy, loamy soils with sufficient leaf cover. Ongoing disturbance (such as flood control activities) would cause high mortality in this species. Areas that might contain loose, loamy soils such as the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo and spreading grounds are disturbed on a regular basis by flood control activities. Soils are disturbed on a regular basis and this species is too sensitive to these activities to persist with this level of disturbance. CNDDB observations are from 1908, 1916, 1939, and 1964 (CDFW 2024a).
Coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	Found in a wide variety of habitats including coastal sage, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland, and coniferous forest. Key habitat elements 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—but relatively dense—shrubs for refuge.	Year-round	FED: — CA: SSC	**Low.** This species is tolerant to some forms of human disturbance but requires at least some intact natural scrub community, so any areas of the Wildlife RSA with natural scrub communities could support this species. There are historical records of the species 2.8 miles northwest of the Wildlife RSA at the San Gabriel River, in Monterey Park (data date 1974), two observations in Orange (1922 and unknown data date), and two observations in El Monte (1960 and unknown data date) (CDFW 2024a). In a reptile and amphibian survey of the Puente and Chino Hills (Haas et al. 2002), coast horned lizards were observed only along ridgelines in Chino Hills. Because of the lack of recent observations and the disturbance within the Wildlife RSA, it is unlikely for this species to occur within the Wildlife RSA. However, the watercourses within the Wildlife RSA may provide habitat for species to inhabit and dispersal habitat for this species. Therefore, there is a low potential for this species to occur.
Coast patch-nosed snake *Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*	Thought to extend from near Creston, California southward into Baja California. Known elevation range extends from sea level to around 6,988 feet. Association with brushy or shrubby vegetation, such as chaparral. Presumed to take refuge and perhaps overwinter in burrows or woodrat nests.	March to October	FED: — CA: SSC	**Not Expected.** No brushy or shrubby vegetation is known in the Wildlife RSA. An occurrence has been documented approximately 7 miles northeast of the Wildlife RSA in Yorba Linda in 1993 (CDFW 2024a). In a reptile and amphibian survey of the Puente and Chino Hills (Haas et al. 2002), coast patch-nosed snakes were observed only once and within Chino Hills State Park. This species is heavily affected by roads because it is an active forager and is not expected in the highly urbanized environment of the project.
South coast gartersnake *Thamnophis sirtalis* pop. 1	Found in the coastal plain in Southern California from Ventura County to San Diego County from sea level to 2,800 feet. South coast gartersnakes are found in both marsh and upland areas near permanent water with riparian vegetation. Threats include urbanization, flood control projects, floods, extended droughts, and the presence of introduced aquatic predators.	Year-round	FED: — CA: SSC	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable riparian vegetation and no permanent open water in the Wildlife RSA for south coast gartersnake.

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Blooming Period or Animal Activity	Status Designations	Occurrence Probability in Los Angeles to Anaheim Project Section
INVERTEBRATES				
Crotch's bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	Nearly endemic to California. Historically known from Southern California from the coast and Coastal Ranges through the Central Valley. Also known from southwestern Nevada and Baja California. Species is in decline throughout the Central Valley. Occupies grasslands and shrublands. Requires undisturbed nest sites and overwintering sites. Food sources for this species include the plant genera *Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia,* and *Eriogonum.* Crotch's bumble bees may rely on sufficient availability of rodent and other animal burrows to provide potential nesting sites. Listed as candidate endangered by the California Fish and Game Commission in June 2019, with the candidacy determination challenged in court and temporarily stayed in February 2021 and a reversal of the court judgment and reinstatement of candidacy on September 30, 2022.	February to October	FED: — CA: CAN END	**Not Expected.** The Wildlife RSA is highly urbanized with disturbed soils, with heavy use of herbicides and pesticides. The suitable food sources for this species are found in native vegetation, which is lacking in the Wildlife RSA. CNDDB observations were recorded in 1940, 1942, 1969, and 2017 within the Supplemental RSA (CDFW 2024a). An observation was recorded from 2017 within a planted area with native California species approximately 2.9 miles southwest of the Wildlife RSA.
Monarch butterfly *Danaus plexippus plexippus* pop. 1 California overwintering population	Overwintering groves trees include Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*), Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Torrey pine (*Pinus torreyana*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), bishop pine (*Pinus radiata*), and others. Monarchs are reliant on milkweeds (*Asclepias* spp.) as host plants for caterpillars and adults require a diverse range of flowers for nectar as fuel during breeding.	Year-round	FED: CAN CA: —	**Not Expected.** Although monarch butterflies are present, overwintering groves are not known or expected within the Wildlife RSA. The nearest overwintering site is at the El Dorado Nature Center (no observations since 2017) approximately 7.0 miles to the southwest of Schabarum County Park, Rowland Heights (no observations since 2007), which is 7.5 miles north of the Wildlife RSA.
Quino checkerspot butterfly *Euphydryas editha quino*	Restricted to Riverside and San Diego Counties in California and Northern Baja, Mexico. Inhabits scrublands such as coastal sage scrub and chaparral with grasslands or open areas (1 to 2 meters square) between patches of woody shrubs that provide high solar exposure. Primary host plant is California plantain (*Plantago erecta*).	February to May	FED: END CA: —	**Not Expected.** Coastal sage scrub and chaparral with grasslands or open areas between patches are not present in the RSA.
BIRDS				
Tricolored Blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	Nests in dense colonies in marshes and occasionally in moist thickets, agricultural fields, native grasslands, or sewage treatment plants. Can forage well away from breeding colonies in plowed fields, nonnative grasslands, and fallow agricultural fields with dense vegetation.	Year-round	FED: BCC CA: THR, SSC (nesting colony)	**Not Expected.** Suitable nesting habitat for this species does not occur within the Wildlife RSA. Presumed extant CNDDB observations in El Dorado Regional Park/Nature Center (approximately 6.3 miles to the north of the Wildlife RSA) from 1989 through 1999. Nesting at Peter's Canyon Reservoir (east of the city of Orange and 6.5 miles east of the Wildlife RSA) in 1991 with insufficient foraging habitat in 1994, but potentially suitable cattail marsh in 2014 but not observed (CDFW 2024a). Although there is ruderal vegetation, these lots lack the necessary vegetation density/composition for nesting colonies of this species.
Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	Prefers partially or completely open areas, usually around mountains, hills, and cliffs. Habitat includes areas primarily with native vegetation including tundra, shrublands, grasslands, forests, farmlands, rivers, and streams. Prey includes primarily jackrabbits, marmots, hares, ground squirrels, and prairie dogs but can include larger bird and mammal prey and carrion. Golden Eagles avoid developed areas. Golden Eagles nest on cliffs and steep escarpments.	Year-round	FED: BGEPA CA: FP (nesting and wintering)	**Not Expected.** Five observations of Golden Eagle were recorded within the Supplemental RSA: 0.8 mile west of the Wildlife RSA at Disneyland in 2023, 0.9 mile to the north of the Wildlife RSA at the San Gabriel Coastal Basin Spreading Grounds in 2023 and 2016, and 1.3 miles north of the Wildlife RSA in Burris Basin (Anaheim Coves Park) adjacent to the Santa Ana River in March 2013 and February 2016 (eBird 2024). Golden Eagles tend to avoid developed areas and the Wildlife RSA is highly developed. This species is closely tied to populations of jackrabbit and there is a low potential for jackrabbits to be present, so a population sufficient to support Golden Eagles is not likely to occur. It is not expected to nest within the Wildlife RSA.

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Blooming Period or Animal Activity	Status Designations	Occurrence Probability in Los Angeles to Anaheim Project Section
Grasshopper Sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	Found in open grasslands and prairies with patches of bare ground. Forages on insects, especially grasshoppers. Grasshopper Sparrows are sensitive to habitat fragmentation; because this species prefers large grassland patches and avoids smaller patches, patches must be larger than 20 acres in size and, in some areas, as large as 250 acres.	Nesting	FED: — CA: SSC (nesting)	**Not Expected.** Open grassland habitat of at least 20 acres may be found in areas such as the San Gabriel River or the Rio Hondo and spreading grounds; however, this species is sensitive to disturbance. Both the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo spreading grounds may become inundated with water after rainfall events (regular disturbance events) and these areas are subject to flood control activities. Numerous observations were made along the San Gabriel River in spreading grounds, approximately 0.9 mile north of the Wildlife RSA in January, February, and March 2021 (eBird 2024), but these observations are not during the breeding season. One observation of Grasshopper Sparrow occurred in the Supplemental RSA (eBird 2024) in Hillcrest Park in Fullerton, approximately 0.8 mile north of the Wildlife RSA. This observation was noted as this bird being "out of habitat" at this location. A 2011 CNDDB observation was recorded approximately 6.15 miles to the north of the Wildlife RSA, east of State Route 57 within grasslands in Puente Hills (CDFW 2024a).
Long-Eared Owl *Asio otus*	Distributed broadly throughout the Holarctic. Nests in conifer, oak, riparian, pinyon-juniper, and desert woodlands that are either open or are adjacent to grasslands, meadows, or shrublands. Requires a combination of grassland/open areas for foraging and dense, tall shrubs or trees for nesting and roosting. Nests mainly in oak and riparian habitat in Central and Southern California. Prey includes mostly small mammals such as voles, mice, kangaroo rats, shrews, pocket gophers, and young rats and rabbits.	Year-round	FED: BCC CA: SSC (nesting)	**Low:** Woodlands for nests and roosting are rare in the Wildlife RSA; however, some very large ornamental trees are present adjacent to open foraging habitat at the San Gabriel River. Occurrences have been documented in nearby Weir Canyon Regional Park and Black Star Canyon in 1968 and 1974 (CDFW 2024a). No observations of this species were recorded in the Supplemental RSA in eBird (2024). However, Long-Eared Owls are secretive, nocturnal, and well camouflaged. Therefore, a lack of observations may not mean a lack of presence.
Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia hypugaea*	Listed as candidate by the California Fish and Game Commission on October 10, 2024 (CDFW 2024e). Found in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Occurs in agricultural areas throughout the Imperial Valley. Subterranean nester dependent on burrowing mammals, most notably California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*).	Year-round	FED: BCC CA: CAN (burrow sites and some wintering sites)	**Moderate.** Suitable open grassland areas are present in the Wildlife RSA. The San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo and spreading grounds provide long stretches of suitable foraging and nesting/ wintering habitat. These linear features also connect to other suitable habitat including golf courses and grasslands. Fullerton Municipal Airport and larger open fields/disturbed areas may provide foraging and burrowing opportunities. Similar to highly suitable habitat in the Imperial Valley, concrete-lined aquatic features may provide a sufficient prey base through aquatic invertebrates and burrow opportunities at the edges of the concrete areas. Burrowing Owls may nest, overwinter, or migrate through habitat within the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo and spreading grounds and concrete-lined aquatic features. The nearest CNDDB record of Burrowing Owl includes an observation in 2010 in Hellman Wilderness Park approximately 3.0 miles north of the Wildlife RSA and approximately 1.5 miles east of the San Gabriel River (CDFW 2024a). Observation from 1921 in Hermon Hills, Los Angeles, presumed extant (CDFW 2024a). Over 10 pairs of Burrowing Owls observed at Department of Defense Naval Weapons Seal Beach in 1977 and reported occupied in 1983, approximately 7.65 miles south of the Wildlife RSA (CDFW 2024a). There are many records in eBird (2024) including a burrow site at Coyote Creek in 2008 (0.45 mile from the Wildlife RSA), and at the San Gabriel Coastal Basin Spreading Grounds (1.0 mile west of the Wildlife RSA on the west side of the San Gabriel River) with observations in January and early February 2012. It is known at the Rio Hondo spreading grounds (eBird 2024), about 0.8 mile northeast of the Wildlife RSA in the Rio Hondo from January, February, and March 2011; February 2012; and March 2014. One observation was recorded at Rio de Los Angeles State Park about 2.75 miles north of the northern end of the Wildlife RSA in February 2011 (eBird 2024).
Swainson's Hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	Summer (breeding) range is within wide-open spaces in western North America. Nests in grasslands but will also use sage flats and agricultural areas mixed with native habitat. Nests are often within trees. Found in the great plains and in grasslands and agricultural areas in the western deserts.	Nesting	FED: — CA: THR (nesting)	**Not Expected.** The open habitat typical for this species for nesting is not present within the Wildlife RSA. It is not expected to nest in the Wildlife RSA. One historical CNDDB observation for this species was recorded in 1888 in Anaheim (CDFW 2024a) within the Supplemental RSA. A nesting pair at Seal Beach in 2019, approximately 11.0 miles southwest of the Wildlife RSA, is the first known nest in Orange County since 1888 (CDFW 2024a). An observation of a juvenile was recorded in Burris Basin in 2012 (eBird 2024). However, wide-open native grasslands or agricultural areas for nesting are not present within the Supplemental RSA.

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Blooming Period or Animal Activity	Status Designations	Occurrence Probability in Los Angeles to Anaheim Project Section
Coastal Cactus Wren *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*	Species occurs in arid shrublands of Southern California: coastal sage scrub, desert succulent shrub, Joshua tree, and desert washes that support dense stands of cactus.	Year-round	FED: BCC CA: SSC (San Diego and Orange Counties only)	**Not Expected.** The Wildlife RSA lacks the cactus habitat necessary for this species. CNDDB records exist within the Supplemental RSA 2.4 miles to the north of the Wildlife RSA in 1998 in La Habra and 2.09 miles north in 2001 and 2002 in the Coyote Hills, both associated with dense cactus stands (CDFW 2024a). Other CNDDB observations occurred 5.5 miles east of the Wildlife RSA in 2000, 5.9 miles east of the Wildlife RSA in 2001, 7.0 miles northeast of the Wildlife RSA in 1994 and 2001, and 7.8 miles southeast of the Wildlife RSA in 1992 (CDFW 2024a). eBird observations, including breeding, were recorded at Ralph B. Clark Park 1.2 mile north in 2002, 2009, 2010, 2013, 2015, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 (eBird 2024); and the San Gabriel River (Whittier Blvd) in 2006 (eBird 2024).
Western Snowy Plover *Charadrius nivosus nivosus*	The Pacific coast population of Western Snowy Plovers breeds on coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries and less commonly at bluff-backed beaches, dredged material disposal sites, salt pond levees, dry salt ponds, and river bars. Western Snowy Plovers typically forage on terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates in wet or dry beach-sand.	Nesting	FED: THR (Pacific coastal) CA: SSC (coastal and interior populations, nesting)	**Not Expected.** No beaches or similar habitat are present in the Wildlife RSA. This species forages in sandy areas (whether coastal or interior population) and no sandy areas are present in the Wildlife RSA for either the coastal (federally listed as threatened) or interior (California SSC) population. There is an eBird observation of this species 1.9 miles north of the Wildlife RSA in the San Gabriel River (2016) (eBird 2024).
Mountain Plover *Charadrius montanus*	Prefers dry habitat with short-grass prairie and bare ground. Breeds in the open plains at moderate elevations and winters in short-grass plains and fields, plowed fields, and sandy deserts.	Wintering	FED: BCC CA: SSC (wintering)	**Low (wintering).** Bare ground and short-grass areas present within the Wildlife RSA associated with the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo and spreading grounds; however, habitat quality here is low (rather than moderate) because of disturbance. The Wildlife RSA is not within the breeding range of this species. No eBird (2024) or CNDDB (CDFW 2024a) records for this species occur in the Supplemental RSA.
Black Tern *Chlidonias niger*	Breeds in freshwater marshes, either in floating material in the marsh or on the ground close to the water. Prefers large, shallow marshes with abundant vegetation adjacent to open water. Cattails, bulrushes, burweed, or phragmites commonly present in nesting areas.	Nesting	FED: BCC CA: SSC (nesting colony)	**Not Expected.** No areas in the Wildlife RSA contain abundant marsh vegetation adjacent to open water. One observation of Black Tern occurs within the Supplemental RSA, 1.3 miles north of the Wildlife RSA in Burris Basin (Anaheim Coves Park) adjacent to the Santa Ana River (eBird 2024).
Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	This breeding migrant occurs in mature riparian forest along the broad, lower flood bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian forests of willow (*Salix* spp.), often mixed with cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii*), with a lower story of blackberry (*Rubus* spp.), nettles (*Dioica* spp.), or wild grape (*Vitis californica*).	Nesting	FED: THR CA: END (nesting)	**Not Expected.** This species would not occur in the Wildlife RSA because of the absence of extensive riparian forests. There are no recent CNDDB occurrences documented within the Wildlife RSA or the Supplemental RSA, but two historical records exist: one from 1918 from Tustin in the vicinity of the Santa Ana River and another (no date) in Anaheim (CDFW 2024a). There is one observation of Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo (eBird 2024) in Ernest E. Debs Regional Park from 2012. This observation is 3.2 miles northeast of northern end of the Wildlife RSA. Although this observation is unexpected because of the lack of mature riparian forest, the Arroyo Seco River does provide a riparian pathway to the park.
Olive-Sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*	Found in boreal and western coniferous forests, at forest edge openings, such as meadows and ponds. Winters in South America and Mexico/Central America and migrates through Central America and Mexico to breeding range in coniferous forests of California and the western United States (with some breeding in the eastern United States) and Canada.	Nesting	FED: BCC CA: SSC (nesting)	**Not Expected.** Olive-Sided Flycatchers are not expected to nest within the Wildlife RSA but are expected to migrate through the Los Angeles Basin in spring and fall. Observations (expected to be migrants) were recorded in Fisher Park in May 2023; the upper Santa Ana River in September 2011; Disneyland in May 2021; Fairhaven Memorial Park in May 2020; Satellite Park in May and September 2023; Fullerton Arboretum in May 2010; La Mirada Park in May 2016; La Mirada Creek Park in May 2011, 2012, and 2016 and September 2012 and 2013; Salt Lake Park in April 2014; Hawkins Nature Park in 2013, 2015, 2017, 2018, and 2019; Hazard Park in Boyle Heights in April 2013; San Gabriel Spreading Grounds in May 2021; Elysian Park at Angel's Point in May 2014; Elysian Park in September 2011; Craig Regional Park in 2018; and Silver Lake Reservoir in May 2010 and 2011 (eBird 2024).

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Blooming Period or Animal Activity	Status Designations	Occurrence Probability in Los Angeles to Anaheim Project Section
Yellow Rail *Coturnicops noveboracensis*	Found in freshwater marshlands as a summer resident in the eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County (CDFW 2024a).	Year-round	FED: BCC CA: SSC	**Not Expected.** Yellow Rails are known in the eastern Sierra Nevada and the Wildlife RSA is not within the range of this species. A CNDDB observation at Los Angeles City College in 1952 (CDFW 2024a) was recorded as "badly emaciated" like other specimens collected in urban areas in Southern California.
White-Tailed Kite *Elanus leucurus*	Raptor found in open grasslands, woodlands, marshes, desert grasslands, partially cleared lands, cultivated fields, scattered oaks, river bottoms, marshes next to deciduous woodlands, and savannas (CDFW 2024a). Forages mainly on small mammals (voles). This species nests in open-country dense-topped trees that are growing in isolation.	Nesting	FED: — CA: FP (nesting)	**Moderate.** Requires open habitat for foraging and trees growing in isolation for nesting. Both foraging and nesting habitat are present in the Wildlife RSA. Over 20 observations of White-Tailed Kites were recorded in the Supplemental RSA in eBird (2024) including at the San Gabriel Coastal Basin Spreading Grounds, Orange (unspecified location), Whittier Narrows/Rio Hondo Dam, Los Angeles (unspecified location), Sepulveda Wildlife Basin, Walt Disney Concert Hall, and Taylor Yard Park (eBird 2024). CNDDB observations include observations in 2008 and 2009 approximately 5.7 miles northeast of the Wildlife RSA and 6.44 miles east of the Wildlife RSA and in 2009 at approximately 6.4 miles and 7.3 miles east of the Wildlife RSA (CDFW 2024a).
Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii*	Willow Flycatchers breed in dense riparian vegetation (over 9 feet tall) along rivers, streams, or other wetlands, including lakes/reservoirs.	Nesting	FED: CA: END	**Not Expected.** This species is not expected to occur within the Wildlife RSA because of the absence of dense riparian forests for breeding and the lack of forest and shrub habitats that would be necessary for migrants/transients. A review of eBird (2024) observations for Willow Flycatchers revealed no observations in the Wildlife RSA. In the Supplemental RSA, observations occurred at Burris Basin in September 2022 (1.5 mile north of the Wildlife RSA), Haster Basin in May 2019 (2.0 miles south of the Wildlife RSA), La Mirada Park in November 2010 and 2022 and May 2023 (about 1.0 mile north of Wildlife RSA); La Mirada Creek Park in May 2011 and 2016; Biola University in May 2012; Bell Gardens Veterans Park (about 0.5 mile south of the Wildlife RSA from the Rio Hondo spreading grounds) in May 2013; the San Gabriel River in September 2005, 2010, and 2011 (between 1.4 and 2.0 miles from the Wildlife RSA); Huntington Park (1.0 mile south of the Wildlife RSA) in 2017; Hawkins Nature Park (1.0 mile southwest of the Wildlife RSA) in September 2018; West Whittier (1.0 mile north of the Wildlife RSA) in 2018; 1.9 mile northeast in Whitter in 2018; a vegetated portion of the Los Angeles River about 2.7 miles north of the Wildlife RSA in September 1994; Ascot Hills Park (2.0 miles northeast of the Wildlife RSA) in 2018; Maywood Riverfront Park (0.75 mile south of the Wildlife RSA) in 2018; 1.9 miles east at Esperanza Elementary School in May 2018; and Silver Lake Reservoir in May 2015 about 3.5 miles north of the Wildlife RSA. No Willow Flycatchers were reported in the eBird (2024) dataset within the Supplemental RSA between June 15 and July 20 when Willow Flycatchers could be nesting.
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	Southwestern Willow Flycatchers breed in dense riparian vegetation (over 9 feet tall) along rivers, streams, or other wetlands, including lakes/reservoirs. Within this riparian habitat, dense twig structure and high levels of live green foliage are present. In almost all cases, slow-moving or still surface water or saturated soil is present at or near breeding sites during wet or nondrought years. Commonly associated with willows, cottonwoods, mulefat, boxelder, blackberry, arrowweed, ash, Russian olive, and white alder. Presence of water through a substantial portion of the breeding season is important to support the necessary insect load. During migration, flycatchers use a wider variety of forest and shrub habitats than during breeding but still prefer riparian habitats. Southwestern Willow Flycatchers typically arrive on breeding grounds between early May and late June. Southbound migrants may pass through breeding areas in late July and August. There is only a short period of the breeding season (approximately June 15 through July 20) where a Willow Flycatcher seen within the range of Southwestern Willow Flycatcher is likely that of the subspecies.	Nesting	FED: END CA: END	**Not Expected.** This species is not expected to occur within the Wildlife RSA because of the absence of dense riparian forests for breeding and the lack of forest and shrub habitats that would be necessary for migrants/transients. CNDDB records for Southwestern Willow Flycatchers include two historical observations: a 1894 observation in Los Angeles and a 1906 observation in Pasadena in Arroyo Seco approximately 4.1 miles northeast of the Wildlife RSA (CDFW 2024a). A review of eBird (2024) observations for Southwestern Willow Flycatcher revealed no observations in the Wildlife RSA or the Supplemental RSA.

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Blooming Period or Animal Activity	Status Designations	Occurrence Probability in Los Angeles to Anaheim Project Section
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Occurs primarily at or near seacoasts, rivers, swamps, and large lakes (large bodies of open water with an abundant supply of fish). Requires suitable perching structures consisting of large trees or snags with heavy limbs. Old growth and mature stands of coniferous and hardwood trees are needed for perching, roosting, and nesting, and these large trees surrounding the body of water are an essential component of suitable habitat. Bald Eagles are sensitive to human disturbance while nesting and nests are at least 0.75 mile from low-density human disturbance and over 1 mile from medium- to high-density human disturbance. Wintering Bald Eagles may be found closer to human disturbance and may spend more time in upland habitats, sometimes quite far away from large waterbodies. Bald Eagles subsist on fish, but also consume birds (often water birds), mammals, and other prey.	Year-round	FED: Delisted, BGEPA CA: END, FP (nesting and wintering)	**Low:** Wintering Bald Eagles may forage for birds (mainly water birds) or mammals in the Wildlife RSA. There are water birds associated with the Santa Ana River and the Los Angeles River. Bald Eagles are not expected to nest in the Wildlife RSA. No CNDDB observations are recorded in the Supplemental RSA (CDFW 2024a). Observations from eBird (2024) in the Supplemental RSA include numerous observations in the Santa Ana River, including Anaheim Coves Park up to February 2024 (1.3 miles north of the Wildlife RSA); the Upper Santa Ana River at Lincoln Ave (2.3 miles north of the Wildlife RSA); at George Key Ranch Historic Park (2.6 miles north of the Wildlife RSA); Panorama Nature Preserve (associated with Fullerton Creek), 2.2 miles north of the Wildlife RSA; the Rio Hondo and spreading grounds (2023); and Pico Rivera (between the Rio Hondo and the San Gabriel River) (0.5 mile north of the Wildlife RSA).
Yellow-Breasted Chat *Icteria virens*	Summer resident with most of the population wintering from Mexico to western Panama. Found in low, dense shrubs in abandoned farm fields, clear cuts, power line corridors, fencerows, forest edges and openings, swamps, and edges of streams and ponds. Often inhabits riparian thickets of willow (*Salix* sp.) and other brushy tangles such as blackberry bushes near watercourses. Nests in low, dense vegetation in shrubs or tangled vines (such as raspberry, blackberry, grapevine, dogwood, hawthorn, cedar, honeysuckle, and sumac). Forages on spiders and insects but may also consume fruits and berries. This species is very cryptic unless males are singing.	Nesting	FED: — CA: SSC (nesting)	**Not Expected.** This species has a low potential to occur within the Wildlife RSA because of the sparseness of existing degraded riparian habitat and lack of suitable scrub habitat; however, this species would not be expected to be nesting and would only be expected to be transient. If present, it may be found in willow or other dense brush or in riparian areas such as in the San Gabriel River or the Rio Hondo and spreading grounds. There was one CNDDB observation in Coyote Hills East (La Habra) approximately 2.1 miles east of the Wildlife RSA in 2001, 5.4 miles east of the Wildlife RSA in 2008, and 11 miles northeast of the Wildlife RSA in 2017 (CDFW 2024a). Observations (eBird 2024) in the Supplemental RSA including nesting in in Burris Basin (Santa Ana River) 1.5 miles north of the Wildlife RSA in June 2023; in Ralph B. Clark Regional Park (1.3 miles northeast of the Wildlife RSA in East Whittier); in the San Gabriel River (1.4 miles north of the Wildlife RSA) (2014, 2020); in La Mirada Creek Park (2.3 miles northeast of the Wildlife RSA in East Whittier in 2009 and 2012); at Whittier Narrows Dam (2.4 miles north of the Wildlife RSA in 2014, 2015, 2017, 2019, and 2020); and at the Los Angeles River (vegetated area) 2.7 miles north of the Wildlife RSA (2010, 2021, 2022).
Least Bittern *Ixobrychus exilis*	Marsh habitat, freshwater or brackish, with tall emergent vegetation. Nests in tall marsh growth.	Nesting	FED: — CA: SSC (nesting)	**Not Expected.** Marsh habitat present within the Wildlife RSA is sparse, and this species requires tall emergent vegetation for nesting. Observations in the Supplemental RSA (eBird 2024) include within the San Gabriel River (1.4 miles north of the Wildlife RSA in 2021) and in a vegetated portion of the Los Angeles River (Elysian Valley), about 2.3 miles north of the Wildlife RSA. Only nesting Least Bitterns are considered Species of Special Concern.
Loggerhead Shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	Loggerhead Shrikes prefer open pastures and prairies with scattered bushes, hedgerows, mowed roadsides, golf courses, riparian areas, open woodland, agricultural fields, desert washes, desert scrub, grassland, broken chaparral, and beaches with scattered shrubs. Breeding pairs may be found near isolated trees or large shrubs. Nesting occurs in branches up to 14.8 feet above the ground. Loggerhead Shrikes are partial migrants, with some individuals overwintering in breeding grounds. Breeding occurs as early as January in California and continues through July. Preys on insects, birds, lizards, and small mammals, often by skewering prey on thorns or barbed wire.	Nesting	FED: — CA: SSC (nesting)	**Moderate.** Open habitat with scattered bushes is present associated with the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo and spreading grounds; other disturbed habitat with open areas and shrubs is present that could support this species if adjacent areas provide enough foraging habitat. Observations in the Supplemental RSA (eBird 2024) include within the Santa Ana River (1.5 miles north of the Wildlife RSA); Ralph B. Clark Regional Park: the San Gabriel River; La Mirada Creek Park; the Los Angeles River (0.35 mile northwest of the Wildlife RSA, south of Atlantic Blvd; the Los Angeles River 2.7 miles north of the Wildlife RSA; and Los Angeles State Historic Park (0.6 mile north of the Wildlife RSA).
California Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	This species is found in areas with water depths of about 1 inch that remain stable throughout the year. Dense vegetation is required for nesting. Habitats include freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and shallow margins of saltwater marshes surrounding bays (CDFW 2024a).	Year-round	FED: — CA: THR, FP	**Not Expected.** There are no freshwater marshes of sufficient size with the required inundation to support this species within the Wildlife RSA. An observation in 1986 in the vicinity of the Santa Ana River and Santiago Creek (approximately 2.5 miles southwest of the Wildlife RSA), is not likely a part of a breeding population (CDFW 2024a). No eBird observations were recorded within the Supplemental RSA (eBird 2024).

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Blooming Period or Animal Activity	Status Designations	Occurrence Probability in Los Angeles to Anaheim Project Section
Lucy's Warbler *Oreothlypis luciae*	Lucy's Warbler breeds in riparian mesquite, willows, and cottonwoods in riparian woodlands, often in dense aggregations. This species breeds mostly in cottonwood-mesquite woods near desert streams or in open groves of mesquite along dry washes in the Sonoran Desert. Lucy's Warblers are also found in sycamore and oak groves near streams in lower parts of canyons close to arid lowlands. This species nests in cavities or abandoned verdin nests and forages for insects at the tops of mesquite trees and at the ends of branches.	Nesting	FED: — CA: SSC (nesting)	**Not Expected.** Lucy's Warblers are not expected to nest in the Wildlife RSA, because no cottonwood or cottonwood-mesquite woodlands are present. Lucy's Warblers were observed in the Supplemental RSA (eBird 2024) associated with the Upper Santa Ana River (2022, 3.0 miles north), Bell Gardens Veterans Park (1.4 miles south of the Wildlife RSA); in oaks in Elysian Park; La Mirada Creek (1.0 mile north; 2020, 2023), and in a vegetated area of the Los Angeles River approximately 2.7 miles north of the Wildlife RSA.
Belding's Savannah Sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*	This species is an obligate resident of coastal salt marshes dominated by pickleweed (*Salicornia* sp.).	Year-round	FED: BCC CA: END	**Not Expected.** The species is restricted to coastal salt marshes; the Wildlife RSA occurs outside the range of the species. There are no CNDDB records from the Supplemental RSA (CDFW 2024a) but one observation approximately 10.9 miles south of the Wildlife RSA in 2008 at Los Cerritos Marsh. No observations (eBird 2024) of Belding's Savannah Sparrow occur within the Supplemental RSA.
Summer Tanager *Piranga rubra*	Summer Tanagers are uncommon breeders in California that winter in the tropics. Found in woodlands and groves (especially oaks, hickory, or pine), and in the southwest breeds in cottonwood-willow riparian habitat along watercourses. This species nests in trees, often in an oak, pine, or cottonwood. This species' diet is insects with some berries.	Nesting	FED: — CA: SSC (nesting)	**Not Expected.** Summer Tanagers are not expected to nest in the Wildlife RSA, because no woodlands or oak groves are present. Observations in the Supplemental RSA (eBird 2024) include Elysian Park; Santiago Creek (south of the Santa Ana River); Fairhaven Memorial Park; La Mirada Creek Park (2.3 miles northeast of the Wildlife RSA) in riparian habitat; and the San Gabriel River, about 3.0 miles to the north of the Wildlife RSA.
Coastal California Gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	Coastal California Gnatcatcher is a local, uncommon resident of coastal sage scrub, but will also use chaparral, grassland, and riparian habitats where they occur adjacent to or intermixed with sage scrub. This species is found from southern Ventura County south to Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties, California, and into Baja California, Mexico. This species is found along the immediate coast at Palos Verdes Peninsula, Los Angeles County; and may still occur along the lower, coastal slopes of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains.	Year-round	FED: THR CA: SSC	**Not Expected.** Coastal sage scrub habitat is absent from the Wildlife RSA. There are documented occurrences in the Supplemental RSA in 2019 in La Habra 2.1 miles to the north (West Coyote Hills), 2020 with 12 pairs and 29 juveniles in Coyote Hills Golf Course (2.0 miles to north) monitored since 1991, in 1998 in West Coyote Hills (La Habra, Fullerton), in 2005 in Montebello Hills (Montebello), in 2005 in Sycamore Canyon (Whittier), and in 2006 at the Coyote Hills Golf Course in Fullerton (CDFW 2024a). Observations from eBird (2024) include observations within mapped gnatcatcher critical habitat (Castlewood Trail in Coyote Hills) 1.7 miles northeast of the Wildlife RSA; sage scrub habitat north of critical habitat in Panorama Nature Preserve; Anaheim Coves Park (Burris Park) 1.3 miles north of the Wildlife RSA (2012); Ralph B. Clark Regional Park (1.2 miles northeast of the Wildlife RSA); the Rio Hondo (0.8 mile northeast of the Wildlife RSA); Pico Rivera; Whittier Narrows Dam (2.4 miles northeast of the Wildlife RSA); and the San Gabriel River (2.0 miles north of the Wildlife RSA).
Vermilion Flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus*	Vermillion Flycatcher is an uncommon breeder in a small area of Southern California and an uncommon winter migrant in southeastern California. This species is found in arid habitats, frequently near water, with short trees along streams, and the edges of ponds. In the winter, strays may be found in open clearings or brushy areas near water.	Nesting	FED: — CA: SSC (nesting)	**Not Expected.** Breeding of this species has been observed within the Supplemental RSA. Habitat with water for breeding for Vermillion Flycatcher is not present within the Wildlife RSA, so this species is not expected. An observation in the Supplemental RSA (eBird 2024) occurred 1.4 miles north of the Wildlife RSA in Anaheim Coves Park (Burris Basin) during a period of heavy Santa Ana winds (October 2009, February and March 2013); there are numerous observations in 2017 and 2018, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 with breeding observed in La Mirada Park, 0.8 mile north of the Wildlife RSA. It was observed at Disneyland in February 2013 and in fall/winter 1.9 mile west at Esperanza Elementary School in December 2017.
Light-Footed Ridgway's Rail *Rallus obsoletus levipes*	Light-Footed Ridgway's Rail is an obligate resident of coastal salt marshes dominated by cordgrass (*Spartina* sp.). This species nests in dense cordgrass, wracks, and hummocks within high-low marsh zones.	Year-round	FED: END CA: END, FP	**Not Expected.** This species is restricted to coastal salt marshes; the Wildlife RSA does not occur within the coastal zone and does not contain coastal salt marshes, and is therefore outside of the range of this species. There are no observations (eBird 2024) of Light-Footed Ridgway's Rail within the Supplemental RSA.

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Blooming Period or Animal Activity	Status Designations	Occurrence Probability in Los Angeles to Anaheim Project Section
Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*	Nests in colonies in streamside banks across North America. Colonies can range from 10 to 2,000 nests. Builds nests in vertical colonies, usually in loose soils where the birds can burrow, by tunneling into sandbanks, near large bodies of water. Found in low areas along rivers, streams, ocean coasts, or reservoirs. Sometimes found in human-made sites such as sand and gravel quarries and road cuts. Insectivorous. This was once a common bird but is in steep decline. The removal of banks through erosion control, flood control, and road projects removes the banks or makes them less steep and less unsuitable for Bank Swallows.	Nesting	FED: — CA: THR (nesting)	**Not Expected.** Although there are CNDDB observations within the project footprint, these are historical from the 1890s (CDFW 2024a). Bank Swallows would be migratory here and the summer (breeding) range for this species only includes a small portion of northeastern California. This species requires steep dirt slopes for nesting and these are not present in the Wildlife RSA. There are recent observations of Bank Swallows in the eBird data (2024) within the Supplemental RSA, including within the Ralph B. Clark Regional Park (2022), the upper Santa Ana River (2021), La Mirada Community Regional Park (2007), San Gabriel Coastal Basin Spreading Grounds (2022), and Rio Hondo spreading grounds (2021). Although there are now numerous observations of this species, these occur outside the breeding period (generally September through February) and this species likely flies north to breed.
Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger*	Strictly coastal in most areas of North America. Skims water for fish and small crustaceans. Breeds in colonies, and nests are shallow scrapes in sand on open sandy beaches, shell banks, and sand bars.	Nesting	FED: BCC CA: SSC (nesting colony)	**Not Expected.** Coastal habitat is not present within the Wildlife RSA; some open water occurs within the Wildlife RSA, but suitable nesting habitat (sandy areas) is not associated with these open water areas. Observations within the Supplemental RSA (eBird 2024) include an inland nesting colony at Anaheim Coves Park/Burris Basin 1.3 miles north of the Wildlife RSA (nesting recorded in 2013, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023), in the Santa Ana River; observed foraging 1.7 miles southwest of the Wildlife RSA in Haster Basin Recreation Area (eBird 2024); and 2.1 miles north of the Wildlife RSA in the Santa Ana River, which is similar to Least Tern, but these observations are very rare. This species is therefore not expected.
Yellow Warbler *Setophaga petechia*	Inhabits riparian vegetation close to water along streams and wet meadows, but favors second growth and edges, so not as vulnerable to habitat loss as some warblers. In the west, breeds in streamside thickets. Found in bushes, swamp edges, streams, and gardens. Common trees include willows, alders, and cottonwoods.	Nesting	FED: — CA: SSC (nesting)	**Moderate.** Riparian vegetation and bushes sufficient to support this species were observed within the Wildlife RSA and noted in the San Gabriel River. Willows and ornamental trees provide “edge” habitat for this species at the Rio Hondo spreading grounds. Ornamental landscaping associated with developed areas, especially city parks, throughout the Wildlife RSA provide habitat for Yellow Warblers. Observed within the Wildlife RSA (eBird 2024) at the Los Angeles River and E Olympic Blvd, in the San Gabriel River (2016), at Neff Park (2023), in Fullerton (2014, 2015, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2023), and in Anaheim (2010) with an additional over 400 observations in the Supplemental RSA. Observations associated with parks include Twin Lakes Recreational Park, Hiltscher Park, Ralph B. Clark Regional Park, Fullerton Community Gardens, Henry Boissenranc Park, La Mirada Creek Park, Bell Gardens Park, City Terrace Park, Augustus Hawkins Nature Park, Hazard Park, Lincoln Park, Grand Park, Vista Hermosa Park, Buena Vista Meadows, Rose Hill Park/Ernest E. Debs Regional Park, and Rio de Los Angeles State Park; drainages (La Mirada Creek, San Gabriel River, Santiago Creek, Santa Ana River, Fullerton Creek, Rio Hondo and spreading grounds, Los Angeles River); and reservoirs/lakes (Echo Lake and Ivanhoe Reservoir).

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Blooming Period or Animal Activity	Status Designations	Occurrence Probability in Los Angeles to Anaheim Project Section
California Least Tern *Sternula antillarum browni*	Breeding visitor that nests colonially along the immediate coast of Southern California and can forage for fish upstream of coastal rivers. Nests on open sandy beaches, sandbars, unvegetated islands, and deposited materials along the coasts of oceans, bays, inland rivers, large lakes, and reservoirs. Least terns usually choose nest sites in open expanses of light-colored sand, dirt, or dried mud close to a lagoon or estuary with a dependable food supply (USFWS 1985). Fledglings accompanied by adults are often observed at freshwater, shallow water, and estuarine marshes prior to migrating south. California Least Terns have not been observed eating anything but fish (USFWS 1985).	Nesting (April to August)	FED: END (nesting colony) CA: END, FP (nesting colony)	**Low.** No potential nesting habitat was observed within the Wildlife RSA (no open sandy areas such as sandbars, unvegetated islands, or deposited materials along inland rivers adjacent to a lagoon, estuary, or similar). The nearest coastal nesting colony is at the Port of Los Angeles. According to eBird (2024) and CNDDB (CDFW 2024a), observations were recorded in Anaheim Coves Park/Burris Basin 1.7 miles north of the Wildlife RSA (CNDDB nesting observed in 2004, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018; and nesting was recorded in 2013, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023) (eBird 2024). Inland nesting colonies were recorded at Santa Ana River Lakes (2013) 1.3 miles north of the Wildlife RSA (eBird 2024) and Anaheim Lake in 2016 (CDFW 2024a) and 2023 (eBird 2024) (southeast corner of east Orangethorpe Ave and Miller St in Anaheim, 3.4 miles east). There are numerous recent known observations (eBird 2024) at Haster Basin Recreation Area 1.9 miles southwest of the Wildlife RSA. In most cases, the birds arrive from the west, forage, and return to the east, presumably nesting in Burris Basin to the east but arriving to forage in Haster Basin, traveling through the Wildlife BSA on this path. No USFWS critical habitat has been designated for this species (USFWS 2023a). The conclusion that transient California Least Terns may be observed in the Wildlife RSA is based on the presence of California Least Terns in the Supplemental RSA with a connection through the Santa Ana River that traverses the Wildlife RSA from Burris Basin to Haster Basin.
Least Bell's Vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	Least Bell's Vireo is a summer resident of Southern California in shrubby riparian vegetation with such riparian-associated species as willows, mule fat, and mesquite in cottonwood-willow forests, southern willow scrub, sycamore alluvial woodland, oak woodlands, and mule fat scrub (USFWS 1998b). Although Least Bell's Vireo is usually found in habitat dominated by willows, the plant species composition does not seem to be as important as habitat structure. Essential habitat structure requirements include the presence of dense cover within 3 to 6 feet of the ground, because this is the area where nesting usually occurs, and a dense, stratified canopy for foraging (USFWS 1998b). Breeding occurs in diverse woodlands along watercourses in low, dense growth, especially in second-growth scrub and streamside thickets (USFWS 1998b), but also in chaparral, woodland edges, or scrub oaks in the vicinity of water or in dry riverbeds. Occurs at elevations of 0 to 7,000 feet. Least Bell's Vireos use adjacent upland habitats for foraging and, if floodwaters inundate riparian habitat, Least Bell's Vireos may nest in adjacent nonriparian habitat (USFWS 1998b). Loss of breeding habitat and brood parasitism by the nest parasite brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) are threats to this species and have led to the decline of Least Bell's Vireo (USFWS 1998b).	Year-round	FED: END CA: END	**Low.** This species is not expected to breed within the Wildlife RSA because of the absence of suitable low, dense, riparian habitat, although it may occur within watercourses as a transient between higher-quality riparian habitat areas. Historical observations were recorded within the Supplemental RSA in 1895, 1897, 1899, 1900, and 1913. One observation was associated with the Coyote Hills Golf Course in Fullerton in 2011. Another recent occurrence is from the Whittier Narrows Recreational Area, which is 3.8 miles upstream of where the project crosses the Rio Hondo (CDFW 2024a). It is also known in Santiago Creek. USFWS critical habitat was established for Least Bell's Vireo in 1994, but no Least Bell's Vireo critical habitat is present within the Supplemental RSA. Observations (eBird 2024) of Least Bell's Vireo within the Supplemental RSA include the San Gabriel River (approximately 1.8 miles north of the Wildlife RSA); a city park associated with three golf courses and the Rio Hondo (about 2.7 miles south of the Wildlife RSA); Hart Park (about 2.4 miles southeast of the Wildlife RSA), near Steelhead Park about 1.9 miles north of the Wildlife RSA in the vegetated portion of the Los Angeles River; the Rio de Los Angeles State Park about 2.8 miles north of the Wildlife RSA; and breeding Least Bell's Vireos at Burris Basin 1.5 miles north of the Wildlife RSA along the Santa Ana River and further up the Santa Ana River at Lincoln Ave and Gassen St (2.5 miles to the north) and Tustin Ave (2.6 miles to the north) (eBird 2024). Recent observations within the Supplemental RSA of Least Bell's Vireo led to the conclusion that Least Bell's Vireo transients may be observed in the Wildlife RSA.
MAMMALS				
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	Gregarious and often roosts in colonies. Summer maternity colonies are within warm rock crevices, abandoned mines, caves, hollow trees, and in cavern-like building features (e.g., attics), and disband between August and October. Relatively inactive during the winter and are not known to migrate. Roosts in rock crevices, tree hollows, mines, caves, and a variety of anthropogenic structures, including vacant and occupied buildings.	Spring through fall	FED: — CA: SSC	**Low.** Two older assumed extirpated occurrences (1932) documented in the El Monte area, 7.0 miles northeast of the Wildlife RSA (CDFW 2024a). This species may occasionally forage above the open water associated with the Wildlife RSA, such as at the Raymond Retarding Basins, San Gabriel River, Rio Hondo and spreading grounds, and Los Angeles River. The species also has a low potential to use adjacent bridges or buildings as roosting sites. Observed in Orange County (Miner and Stokes 2005) in the late 1990s and in Puente Hills in 2004 (Remington 2006) just over 3.0 miles east of the Wildlife RSA.

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Blooming Period or Animal Activity	Status Designations	Occurrence Probability in Los Angeles to Anaheim Project Section
Mexican long-tongued bat *Choeronycteris mexicana*	Occurs within scrub, forest, desert, grassland, and woodland areas and roosts near entrances to caves, rock crevices, and buildings. This bat feeds on pollen and nectar, specializes in agaves and columnar cactus, and has been known to visit hummingbird feeders. The southern part of the south coast ecoregion represents the northwestern edge of the distribution of this species. Roosts consist of caves and mines for most of its range; however, in California this species has never been documented in native habitats but instead has been found in residential areas, with roosts in garages, sheds, porches, and other structures. This species has been observed in Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. It is often seen in fall and winter but is not known/expected to breed in California. This is an uncommon to rare species but appears to have a relatively stable population in the ecoregion. This species is difficult to detect acoustically and is most often detected through public contact investigations.	Year-round	FED: — CA: SSC	**Low.** One presumed extirpated occurrence documented in 1995, 3.5 miles southwest of the Wildlife RSA in Orange (CDFW 2024a). This species is rare and when found in Southern California is seen in residential areas. Mexican long-tongued bats may be present associated with residential nectar sources such as agave, cactus, or hummingbird feeders, and may roost in the fall and winter in garages, sheds, porches, and other structures. In natural systems, this is a cave-roosting species, so it would likely roost only in bridges with cave-like structures. This species is not expected to breed in the Wildlife RSA.
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	Found throughout California in a wide variety of habitats, often in rocky situations where caves or abandoned mine tunnels are available. May occasionally inhabit old buildings ("artificial" caves). Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. May roost under bridges if bridge designs include cavities that resemble caves. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance. Open water is an important for both drinking and feeding for this species, so a perennial water source is important. Females form maternity groups in the spring in caves and shelters. Maternal roosts form between March and June with pups born between May and July.	Maternal roosts active from March through July	FED: — CA: SSC	**Low.** Could be present in abandoned buildings, large hollowed-out concrete areas in bridges, or other areas with open roosts. Historically, there are no observations in the Los Angeles Basin, but this may be because of the difficulty in detecting this species using acoustic methods and mist netting.
Western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	Lives in rocky areas and cliff faces in Southern California and Arizona south to Mexico. Roosts in cliff crevices and buildings. Feeds mostly on moths, crickets, grasshoppers, and other insects (Siders 2005).	Year-round	FED: — CA: SSC	**Low.** Occurrences have been documented 1.0 mile west of the Wildlife RSA in Orange (data date 1989), within the Wildlife RSA in Anaheim (data date 1990), and less than 1.0 mile west of the Wildlife RSA in Hollywood, Los Angeles (data date 1990, CDFW 2024a), along with a record from 1987 with an exact location unknown. This last occurrence was documented in Azusa, which is approximately 8.0 miles northeast of the Wildlife RSA (CDFW 2024a). This species may occasionally forage within the open water in the Wildlife RSA, such as at the Raymond Retarding Basins, San Gabriel River, Rio Hondo and spreading grounds, and Los Angeles River. This species also has a low potential to use bridges or buildings as roosting sites.
Western red bat *Lasiurus frantzii*	Solitary, migratory bat that is linked to mature and intact sycamore and cottonwood riparian vegetation. This species roosts in foliage and a range of tree options for roosting is important. Individuals have been detected in urban Orange and San Diego Counties roosting in ornamental trees. There is evidence of this species breeding in Southern California (Remington and Cooper 2009).	Spring and fall	FED: — CA: SSC	**Low.** This species is known in Griffith Park (Remington and Cooper 2009) approximately 6.0 miles north of the Wildlife RSA. There is evidence of this species roosting in the Los Angeles River in this area. Parks are adjacent (with ornamental trees that could provide roost sites) to the Los Angeles River near Griffith Park. However, habitat quality diminishes greatly south of Spring St associated with the Los Angeles River. It is also known in the western Puente Hills, approximately 3.0 miles east of the Wildlife RSA, 1.0 mile from the San Gabriel River, and 2.0 miles from the Rio Hondo and spreading grounds. It is known in six canyons in the Puente Hills (Remington 2006). Ornamental vegetation, especially if sycamores and cottonwoods are present, provides habitat for this species.
Western yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	A noncolonial species often associated with water features (e.g., stock tanks, ponds, streams, rivers) in open grassy areas and scrub, as well as canyon and riparian habitats. Usually roosts in trees, hanging from the underside of a leaf, and is commonly found in the skirt of dead fronds in palm trees. Does not hibernate.	Year-round	FED: — CA: SSC	**Moderate.** Observed in spring and fall in the Puente Hills (Remington 2006) approximately 3.0 miles from the Wildlife RSA and 1.0 mile from the San Gabriel River. This species may occasionally forage within the open water in the Wildlife RSA, such as at the Raymond Retarding Basins, San Gabriel River, Rio Hondo and spreading grounds, and Los Angeles River. The species also has a moderate potential to use adjacent trees for roosting, particularly palms. Open water and palms were both observed in the Wildlife RSA.
South coast marsh vole *Microtus californicus stephensi*	This species is found in tidal marshes in Southern California.	Resident	FED: — CA: SSC	**Not Expected.** Tidal marshes are absent from the Wildlife RSA, so south cost marsh vole is not expected. CNDDB database records are from Culvert City and Seal Beach Wildlife Refuge in Long Beach (CDFW 2024a).

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Blooming Period or Animal Activity	Status Designations	Occurrence Probability in Los Angeles to Anaheim Project Section
San Diego desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	San Diego desert woodrats are found in shrub and desert habitats, often with cactus patches and rock outcroppings.	Year-round	FED: — CA: SSC	**Not Expected.** Open shrub habitat with rock outcroppings and cactus patches is not present in the Wildlife RSA. Although this species was captured in 2006 in Griffith Park in 20026 (CDFW 2024a), there is no connection of suitable habitat to this location from the Wildlife RSA.
Pocketed free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	A colonial species that roosts primarily in crevices of rugged cliffs, high rocky outcrops, and slopes. This is a far-ranging species and may roost in the foothills and forage over larger areas. It has been found in a variety of vegetation associations, including desert shrub and pine-oak forests. Often associated with open water. The species may also roost in buildings and caves, and under roof tiles.	Year-round	FED: — CA: SSC	**Moderate.** An occurrence has been documented within the Supplemental RSA in Brea (1989; CDFW 2024a). Observed in fall and winter in the Puente Hills approximately 3.0 miles from the Wildlife RSA, 1.0 mile from the San Gabriel River, and 2.0 miles from the Rio Hondo and spreading grounds (Remington 2006). This species may forage within the open water in the Wildlife RSA, such as at the Raymond Retarding Basins, San Gabriel River, Rio Hondo and spreading grounds, and Los Angeles River. The species also has potential to use high bridges within the Los Angeles River or tall buildings as roosting sites.
Big free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops macrotis*	Rare in Southern California. Needs high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites. Will nest in tree cavities and bridges if sufficiently high to provide lift for flight. Prefers rugged, rocky terrain. Associated with desert, arroyo, and woodland habitats. Roosts in buildings, caves, and holes in trees. Does not likely breed in California. This species may forage far from roost sites (up to 45 miles).	Fall through winter	FED: — CA: SSC	**Low.** One observation in the Supplemental RSA of a female in Los Angeles in 1985 and another possibly extirpated occurrence documented in Azusa, approximately 8.0 miles to the northeast of the Wildlife RSA in 1997 (CDFW 2024a). This species may occasionally forage within the open water in the Wildlife RSA, such as at the Raymond Retarding Basins, San Gabriel River, Rio Hondo and spreading grounds, and Los Angeles River. This species also has a low potential to use high tree cavities, bridges, or buildings as roosting sites. This species forages far from roost sites, so may forage within the watercourses associated with the Wildlife RSA and roost in high cliffs and rocky outcrops in mountains up to 45 miles away.
Pacific pocket mouse *Perognathus longimembris pacificus*	Historically occurred on the coast and up to 2.5 miles inland in Southern California from Marina del Rey to El Segundo in Los Angeles County, and south to near the Mexican border in San Diego County (USFWS 1998a). Found on fine-grained, sandy coastal soils in open coastal sage scrub, coastal strand, coastal dune, and river alluvial habitats where adequate vegetation is found. Not currently found in the Los Angeles Basin; known to occur at the Dana Point Headlands in Orange County and at the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, in San Diego County (USFWS 1998a).	Breeding April through July	FED: END CA: SSC	**Not Expected. The** Wildlife RSA occurs outside of the current range of the species because no Pacific pocket mice are known to occur in Los Angeles County and are only known to occur at the Dana Point Headlands in Orange County. No USFWS critical habitat has been designated for this species (USFWS 2023a).
Mountain lion *Puma concolor*	This species is found wherever deer are present. Mountain lions tend to select home ranges with rugged terrain, naturally barren areas, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, riparian areas, woodland, and grassland, and avoid areas with agriculture, desert, roads, and urban areas. Known in the Santa Monica Mountains, the Chino Hills, the Santa Ana Mountains, the eastern Peninsular range, the Transverse Ranges, and the San Bernardino Mountains.	Year-round	FED: — CA: Southern California and central coast evolutionarily significant unit CAN	**Low.** Mountain lions may occur in drainages such as the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo and spreading grounds or in stormwater control channels opportunistically or to navigate to other suitable habitat areas. Habitat loss and fragmentation in the Los Angeles Basin caused by the presence of roads and the pressures of urbanization have decreased mountain lion population sizes. Mountain lions require large home ranges (anywhere from 100 square kilometers to 750 square kilometers) with relatively undisturbed habitat with connectivity to other habitat. Vehicle strikes, depredation kills, and intraspecific mortality (male aggression with other males, infanticide) are the main causes of mortality in the Central Coast and Southern California populations. The Supplemental RSA has a high risk of vehicle mortality for mountain lions and a high risk for human/mountain lion conflict. For these reasons, it is likely that, if present, mountain lions would be at a very low population level.
Southern California saltmarsh shrew *Sorex ornatus salicornicus*	This species is found in coastal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. Requires dense vegetation and woody debris for cover.	Resident	FED: — CA: SSC	**Not Expected.** This species is not expected because there is no coastal marsh within the Wildlife RSA. The nearest CNDDB record to the Wildlife RSA is at the Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station and it is presumed extirpated (data date 1968, CDFW 2024a).
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	Uncommon resident found throughout most of the state. Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.	Resident	FED: — CA: SSC	**Not Expected.** Species requires intact natural upland vegetation communities, which are absent from the Wildlife RSA. One record near Los Angeles Union Station, but with no element date, presumably historical; another database record is from Puente Hills in 2006 (CDFW 2024a).
DEPLETED NATURAL VEGETATION COMMUNITIES (SPECIAL-STATUS NATURAL COMMUNITIES)				
California walnut woodland			CNDDB	**Not Expected.** Absent from the Supplemental RSA; database records are from Walnut Canyon southeast of Anaheim, Fern Canyon Griffith Park, Puente Hills, and Fullerton.

Species	Habitat and Distribution	Blooming Period or Animal Activity	Status Designations	Occurrence Probability in Los Angeles to Anaheim Project Section
Southern California arroyo chub/Santa Ana sucker stream			CNDDB	**Not Expected.** Present within the Supplemental RSA at the very eastern end of the Santa Ana River (western terminus near N Glassell St). The Seven Oaks Dam in the Santa Ana River precludes the presence of Santa Ana suckers within the Wildlife RSA. Arroyo chubs are present in the Santa Ana River tributaries, between Riverside and the Orange County line, and would not be found in the Wildlife RSA.
Southern coast live oak riparian forest			CNDDB	**Not Expected.** Absent from Supplemental RSA; nearest CNDDB record is in Weir Canyon and tributaries, southwest of the Santa Ana Mountains.
Southern coastal salt marsh			CNDDB	**Not Expected.** Absent from Supplemental RSA. Nearest CNDDB record is at Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station.
Southern cottonwood-willow riparian forest			CNDDB	**Not Expected.** Absent from Supplemental RSA; nearest CNDDB record is from 1988 northeast of RSA and is believed to no longer exist.
Southern sycamore alder riparian woodland			CNDDB	**Not Expected.** Absent from Supplemental RSA; nearest CNDDB record is Brush Canyon in Griffith Park.
Southern willow scrub			CNDDB	**Not Expected.** Absent from Supplemental RSA.
Walnut forest			CNDDB	**Not Expected.** Absent from Supplemental RSA. Nearest CNDDB record at Arroyo Seco Park, Los Angeles.

Sources: CDFW 2024a, 2024b; eBird 2024; CNPS 2024; USFWS 2020, 2023a

Federal Classifications
- BCC: Birds of Conservation Concern designated by USFWS (USFWS 2021a)
- BGEPA: Protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- END: Endangered
- PR THR: Proposed Threatened
- THR: Threatened

California: State Classifications
- CAN: Candidate
- END: Endangered
- FP: Fully Protected
- SSC: California Species of Special Concern
- THR: Threatened

California Rare Plant Ranking (CRPR)
- 1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and rare or extinct elsewhere
- 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
- 2A: Plants presumed to be extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere
- 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
- 3: Plants for which more information is needed
- 4: Plants of limited distribution
  - 0.1: Seriously threatened in California (high degree/immediacy of threat)
  - 0.2: Fairly threatened in California (moderate degree/immediacy of threat)
  - 0.3: Not very threatened in California (low degree/immediacy of threats or no current threats known)

[1] CRPR level 4 plant species

ARTIC = Anaheim Regional Transportation Intermodal Center; CA = California; CDFW = California Department of Fish and Wildlife; CESA = California Endangered Species Act; CNDDB = California Natural Diversity Database; DPS = distinct population segment; FED = federal; I = Interstate; RSA = resource study area; USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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