

# Appendix D-3

Potential for Special-Status Wildlife  
Species to Occur within the Project Site,  
Envicom Corporation,  
(March 2015)

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APPENDIX D

**APPENDIX D-3**  
**Potential for Special-Status Wildlife Species to Occur within the Project Site (March 2015)**

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
<b><i>Insects</i></b>						
Monarch butterfly	None	None	G1S1	No	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves ( <i>Eucalyptus</i> , Monterey Pine, Cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	Low potential to occur. The species is not expected to roost in or near the project site, as no suitable overwintering habitat exists. However, the site does support the species' preferred forage, milkweed ( <i>Asclepias</i> ). Therefore, the species may forage at the project site but roosting is not anticipated.
Cheeseweed owlfly <i>Oliarces clara</i>	None	None	G1G3S2	No	Inhabits the lower Colorado River Drainage. Found under rocks or in flight over streams. Creosote bush is the suspected larval host.	Low to moderate potential to occur: This species has been reported from two locations in the project vicinity, one from Mecca, approximately 9 miles southwest of the site, and one from Painted Canyon, approximately 6 miles southwest of the site. On-site Sonoran creosote bush scrub habitat with rocks provides suitable habitat for this species.
<b><i>Molusca</i></b>						
Victorville shoulderband <i>Helminthoglypta mohaveana</i>	None	None	G1S1	No	This species lives around Victorville on dry, rocky, mountain slopes, among boulders and in rock slides, or under rocks and leaves beneath cottonwood trees along the Mohave River.	Low to moderate potential to occur. Historically, a colony of <i>Helminthoglypta mohaveana</i> was found under rocks among leaves about six feet from the river, among the riparian stand of trees. <sup>1</sup> This habitat is not available within the project site but an individual shoulderband

<sup>1</sup> Taylor, Dwight W. 1954. Nonmarine Mollusks From Barstow Formation of Southern California. Geological Survey Professional Paper 254-C.

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						was observed within the project site during survey efforts; however, a determination of species was not possible. <sup>2</sup>
Westfork shoulderband <i>Helminthoglypta taylori</i>	None	None	G1S1	No	There is limited information available on the habitat requirements of this species. However, the species is likely to utilize similar habitat as <i>H. mohaveana</i> as it is an endemic species to the Mojave desert.	Low to moderate potential to occur. An individual shoulderband was observed within the project site during survey efforts; however, a determination of species was not possible. <sup>3</sup>
<b>Fish</b>						
Desert pupfish <i>Cyprinodon macularius</i>	Endangered	Endangered	G1S1	Yes	Desert ponds, springs, marshes, and streams in Southern California. This species can live in salinities from fresh water to 68 parts per thousand (ppt), can withstand temperatures from 48.2 to 113 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and dissolved oxygen levels down to 0.1 parts per million (ppm).	Not Expected. None of the habitat features typically associated with the species is present on the site. Pinkham Wash is typically dry, but occasionally contains ephemeral flows associated with flooding events and intermittent mountain runoff. The wash may be the only drainage that could the species following periodic rain events.
Razorback sucker <i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	Endangered	Endangered	CDFW: FP	No	Habitats required by adults in rivers include deep runs, eddies, backwaters, and flooded off-channel environments in spring; runs and pools often in shallow water associated with submerged sandbars in summer; and low-velocity	Not Expected. None of the habitat features typically associated with the species is present on the site. Pinkham Wash is typically dry, but occasionally contains ephemeral flows associated with flooding events and intermittent mountain runoff. The wash may be the

<sup>2</sup> Huntley, Chris, Aspen Environmental Group, Telephone communication to Envicom Corporation, May 18, 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Huntley, Chris, Aspen Environmental Group, Telephone communication to Envicom Corporation, May 18, 2015.

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					runs, pools, and eddies in winter. <sup>4</sup>	only drainage that could the species following periodic rain events.
<b>Amphibians</b>						
Couch's spadefoot <i>Scaphiopus couchii</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Temporary desert rain pools that last at least 7 days, with water temperatures greater than 15 degrees Celsius (°C) and with subterranean refuge sites close by. An insect food base (especially termites) must be available. Couch's spadefoot toads require substrate capable of sustaining ponding for at least nine days of recent ponding, located in a low area between creosote shrubs.	Moderate potential to occur: This species has been reported to the CNDDDB from approximately 6 miles to the south of the project site. There are no agricultural irrigation ponds, small pools, or associated drainage canals on the project site. The Sonoran creosote bush scrub and dry desert wash woodland may create temporary desert rain pools during rain events. In August 2012 several spadefoot toads were found on the nearby Genesis Solar Energy project site, following a storm event. The toads were located both in and adjacent an engineered concrete lined drainage channel with standing water, and captured and released offsite at the Ford Dry Lake. <sup>5</sup>
<b>Reptiles</b>						
Rosy boa <i>Charina trivirgata</i>	None	None	G4G5 S3S4 USFS:S	No	Desert and chaparral, from the coast to the Mojave and Colorado Deserts. Prefers moderate to dense vegetation and rocky cover, including	Moderate potential to occur: Although this species is reported as absent from the Coachella Valley, <sup>6</sup> the nearest occurrence is documented within Box Canyon,

<sup>4</sup> NatureServe. 2014. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 7.1. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available <http://explorer.natureserve.org>. (Accessed: March 19, 2015).

<sup>5</sup> Huntley, Chris, Aspen Environmental Group, Telephone communication to Envicom Corporation, May 18, 2015.

<sup>6</sup> CaliforniaHerps.com, California Reptiles and Amphibians. *Lichanura trivirgata gracia* – Desert Rosy Boa. Accessed on-line: <http://www.californiaherps.com/snakes/pages/l.orcutti.html#description>. Accessed March 19, 2015.

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					habitats with a mix of brushy cover and rocky soil, such as coastal canyons and hillsides, desert canyons, washes, and mountains. Where found in desert scrub, requires granitic base suitable for burrowing.	approximately 7 miles northwest of the project site (CNDDDB 2015) and a historic occurrence from 1924 near Joshua Tree National Park. On-site rocky and brushy habitat within Sonoran creosote bush scrub provides suitable habitat for this species.
Desert tortoise <i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	Threatened	Threatened	-	Yes	The desert tortoise is most common in desert scrub, creosote bush scrub, Mojave-saltscale scrub, desert wash, Joshua tree habitats and flat desert having sandy or gravelly soil, but occurs in almost every desert habitat except on the most precipitous slopes. They inhabit river washes, desert alluvial fans, canyon bottoms, rocky hillsides, and flat desert. Tortoises require friable soils for burrow construction and grasses or other low growing vegetation (wildflowers) for food. Major topographical features used by tortoises include flats, valleys, bajadas, and rolling hills. They typically avoid plateaus, playas, sand dunes, steep slopes and areas with many obstacles to free movement. They prefer surfaces covered with sand and fine gravel versus coarse gravel, pebbles,	Present. Live tortoises and tortoise sign were observed on site during general wildlife surveys in 2000, and during 2001 and 2003 focused protocol surveys. The project is located within the USFWS designated Chuckwalla Critical Habitat Unit (CHU), and the BLM)/CDFG Southern Recovery Unit, for the Desert Tortoise. The site is also located in the CVMSHCP Desert Tortoise and Linkage Conservation Area.

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					and desert pavement. Creosote bush, burrobush, saltbush, Joshua tree, Mojave yucca and cacti are often present in the habitat along with other shrubs, grasses, and wildflowers.	
Flat-tailed horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma mcallii</i>	None	Candidate Endangered	CDFW: SSC	No	Flat-tailed horned lizard is a specialized sand-dweller seen in areas with shifting sand substrate to forage. This lizard is restricted to areas of fine, wind-blown sand deposits and sparse vegetation in desert washes and desert flats and ants as its prey. The best habitat consisted of hard packed sand or desert pavement overlain with fine blowsand. It is probably most abundant in areas of creosote bush and is found in desert scrub, wash, succulent shrub, and alkali scrub habitats.	Low potential to occur. The project site lacks aeolian sand habitat. One historic occurrence record from 1908 indicates the species had occurred near Mecca, approximately 9 miles southwest of the project site (CNDDDB 2015). This species was not observed during field surveys.
Coast patch-nosed snake <i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Inhabits semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains. Species occurs in California from the northern Carrizo Plains in San Luis Obispo County, south through the coastal zone, south and west of the deserts, into coastal northern Baja California. This snake is considered uncommon along	Low potential to occur: This species has not been reported in the vicinity of the project (Cottonwood Basin USGS quadrangles and eight adjacent quadrangles). This species was not observed during field surveys. On-site rocky and brushy habitat within Sonoran creosote bush scrub provides suitable habitat for this species.

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					the southern coast area due to land changes from heavy grazing, development and loss of former habitat, though it's natural history and abundance have never been well-known or extensively studied.	
Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard <i>Uma inornata</i>	Threatened	Endangered	-	Yes	This species is restricted (for burrowing) to areas of fine, windblown sand deposits in sandy plains, sand hummocks, and mesquite-dominated dunes.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable windblown – sand habitat. This species was not observed during field surveys.
<b>Birds</b>						
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	None	None	CDFW: WL	No	Nests in open forests, groves, or trees along rivers, or low scrub of treeless areas.	Present. Occurs, not expected to nest: This species was observed on site (Read 2009). This species may winter on the project site, within Sonoran creosote bush scrub dry desert wash woodland. However, this species would not be expected to occur in the project vicinity during the nesting season. <sup>7</sup>
Sharp-shinned hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	None	None	CDFW: WL	No	Forages over chaparral and other scrublands but breed in deep forests. During migration, found in open habitats or high in the sky, migrating along ridgelines. During the nonbreeding season they hunt small birds	High potential to occur. This species is not expected to nest onsite because they require dense forests for breeding. <sup>9</sup> Although this species was not observed during field surveys the species is known from multiple observations in the region. <sup>10</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Sibley, David Allen. 2003. *The Sibley Field Guide to Birds of Western North America*. Alfred A. Knopf, NY, New York.

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					and mammals along forest edges. <sup>8</sup>	
Sage sparrow <sup>11</sup> <i>Amphispiza belli</i>	None	None	G5T2T4 S2? CDFW:WL USFWS:BCC		Common in sagebrush plains and dense coastal sagebrush scrub. Often seen running between bushes with tail raised high. Usually solitary. Within Bell's Sparrow, subspecies <i>A. b. canescens</i> is phenotypically most similar to <i>nevadaensis</i> Sagebrush Sparrow. Subspecies <i>canescens</i> breeds in the Mohave Desert region of Southern Nevada and southeastern California and shows limited upslope and southward migration, while <i>nevadensis</i> breeds throughout the Great Basin and migrates southward in winter, broadly overlapping the winter range of <i>canescens</i> in October-March. <sup>12</sup>	Moderate potential to occur. The project site does contain open desert scrub areas that may support the species. However, this species was not observed during field surveys but was reported approximately 27 miles northeast of the site. <sup>13</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Cornell University, The Lab of Ornithology, All About The Birds. Available at: [http://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Sharp-shinned\\_Hawk/id](http://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Sharp-shinned_Hawk/id). Accessed on March 19, 2015.

<sup>10</sup> eBird, Species Explorer, sharp-shinned hawk. Available at: <http://ebird.org/ebird/map/shshaw?neg=true&env.minX=-116.07378904091797&env.minY=33.56549435950572&env.maxX=-115.59348050820313&env.maxY=33.7435351112476&zh=true&gp=false&ev=Z&mr=1-12&bmo=1&emo=12&yr=all&byr=1900&eyr=2015>. Accessed on May 18, 2015.

<sup>8</sup> Cornell University, The Lab of Ornithology, All About The Birds. Available at: [http://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Sharp-shinned\\_Hawk/id](http://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Sharp-shinned_Hawk/id). Accessed on March 19, 2015.

<sup>11</sup> The American Ornithologist's Union's (AOU) 54th supplement split what was formerly one species, Sage Sparrow (*Artemisiospiza belli*) into two species, Sagebrush Sparrow (*A. nevadensis*) consisting of former subspecies *nevadensis* but now monotypic, and Bell's Sparrow (*A. belli*), consisting of subspecies *belli*, *canescens*, *cinerea*, and *clementae*.

<sup>12</sup> Pyle, Peter. 2013. On separating Sagebrush Sparrow (*Artemisiospiza nevadensis*) from Bell's Sparrow (*A. belli*) with particular reference to *A. b. canescens*. Available at: <http://www.sibleyguides.com/wp-content/uploads/On-separating-Sagebrush-and-Bells-Sparrows.pdf>.

<sup>13</sup> eBird, Species Explorer, Individual hotspot . Available at <http://ebird.org/ebird/view/checklist?subID=S15849400> . Accessed on May 18, 2015.

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Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	None	None	G5 S3 CDFW: SSC		Uncommon. Less nocturnal than other owls and often seen in daylight, especially early and late. Roosts during much of the day in hidden spots, often on the ground among weeds and grass (for example, sand dunes); at night flies low over fields and marshes in search of small mammals.	Moderate potential to occur. The project site does contain open desert scrub areas that may support the species. However, this species was not observed during field surveys but was reported approximately 27 miles northeast of the site and south of the project site near the Salton Sea. <sup>14</sup>
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	None	None	CDFW: FP; WL	No	Range-wide, golden eagles occur locally in open country such as tundra, open coniferous forest, sage-juniper flats, desert, barren areas, especially in rolling foothills and mountainous regions. Within southern California, the species favors grasslands, brushlands, deserts, oak savannas, open coniferous forests, and montane valleys. Uses rolling foothills and mountain terrain, wide arid plateaus deeply cut by streams and canyons, open mountain slopes, and cliffs and rock outcrops. Nesting is primarily restricted to rugged, mountainous country. Known	High potential to occur: This species is known to occur in the Salton Basin as a transient or vagrant. The species nest in adjacent mountains including Joshua Tree National Park, Orocopia, and along the Southern California Edison Devers-Palo Verde No. 2 transmission line east of the project site. This species is likely to forage on site; <sup>15</sup> however, because this species is not commonly found in the vicinity of the project site, especially during the breeding season it would not be expected to nest on site. <sup>16</sup> This species may utilize the project site as wintering habitat; both for foraging for mammals within on-

<sup>14</sup> eBird, Species Explorer, short-eared owl. Available at: <http://ebird.org/ebird/map/sheowl?neg=true&env.minX=-115.78789846169434&env.minY=33.64142248715785&env.maxX=-115.66782132851563&env.maxY=33.6859279683533&zh=true&gp=false&ev=Z&mr=1-12&bmo=1&emo=12&yr=all&byr=1900&eyr=2015>. Accessed on May 18, 2015.

<sup>15</sup> BLM and CPUC. 2006. Southern California Edison's Devers-Palo Verde 500 kV No. 2 Project (Application No. A.05-04-015) Final Environmental Impact Report / Environmental Impact Statement.

<sup>16</sup> Sibley, David Allen, *The Sibley Field Guide to Birds of Western North America*. Alfred A. Knopf, NY, New York, 2003.

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					to nest on transmission lines in the Colorado and Mojave deserts, Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	site open space and for night roosting in the rocky hillsides and outcroppings located at the northern end of the project site.
Great egret (nesting colony) <i>Ardea alba</i>	None	None	CDF: S	No	Colonial nester in large trees. Rookery sites located near marshes, tide-flats, irrigated pastures, and margins of rivers and lakes. This species normally builds its nests in woodlands or trees at 15 – 40 feet in height, but will less commonly nest in waterside thickets or scrub. <sup>17</sup>	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable marshes, tide-flats, irrigated pastures, or habitat along margins of rivers and lakes. This species was not observed during field surveys but may fly over the project site
Great blue heron (nesting colony) <i>Ardea herodias</i>	None	None	CDF: S	No	Colonial nester in tall trees, cliff sides, and sequestered spots on marshes. Rookery sites located in close proximity to foraging areas, including marshes, lake margins, tide-flats, rivers and streams, and wet meadows. Nests are usually built in tall trees, but sometimes will be found in bushes, on ledges of cliffs or rock outcrops, or on the ground in tule beds or elsewhere. <sup>18</sup>	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable marshes, tide-flats, irrigated pastures, or habitat along margins of rivers and lakes. This species was not observed during field surveys but may fly over the project site.
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC UFWFS: BCC	Yes	Occurs in grasslands, lowland scrub, agricultural lands, prairies, coastal dunes, desert	Moderate to High Potential to occur. Substrate on the proposed project site is loose, rocky and

<sup>17</sup> Baicich, Paul J., and Colin J.O. Harrison, *Nests, Eggs, and Nestlings of North American Birds Second Edition*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 2005.

<sup>18</sup> Baicich, Paul J., and Colin J.O. Harrison, 2005.

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					floors, and some artificial, open areas as a year-long resident. They may also occur in open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. They require large open expanses of sparsely vegetated areas on gently rolling or level terrain with an abundance of active small mammal burrows, most notably the California ground squirrel. They require the use of burrows for roosting and nesting cover. They may also use pipes, culverts, and nest boxes where burrows are scarce.	generally of low quality as nesting habitat. This species was not observed during field surveys. However, the species is known to occur east and west of the project site on lands with suitable burrows. <sup>19</sup> The project site does not contain suitable tortoise or other ground squirrel burrows, which may restrict the use of the site. No known occurrences in the Desert Tortoise and Linkage Conservation Area.
Redhead (nesting) <i>Aythya americana</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Common locally in large rafts on lakes, bays, and lagoons. Nests in large marshes and prairie potholes.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable marshes, lakes, bays, and lagoons or prairie potholes. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Canvasback (nesting) <i>Aythya valisineria</i>	None	None	G5 S2	No	Common locally in large rafts on lakes, bays, and lagoons. Nests in small marshy ponds.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable marshes, lakes, bays, and lagoons. This species was not observed during field surveys.
American bittern <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	None	None	G4 S3S4	No	Uncommon and local in marshes. In winter they move to areas where water bodies don't freeze, especially near the coast, where they may	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable marshes, lakes, bays, and lagoons. This species was not observed during field surveys but

<sup>19</sup> Personal communication with Chris Huntley of Aspen Environmental Group on May 1, 2015.

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					occasionally use brackish marshes.	may fly over the project site.
Ferruginous Hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	None	None	G4 S3S4 CDFW:WL USFWS:BCC		Uncommon to rare in arid grasslands and other treeless areas. Often perches on the ground, unlike most other buteos. Nests in isolated trees. Solitary.	Moderate potential. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. The species may be observed overhead as a transient. This species was not observed during field surveys but recorded within two miles south of the project site. <sup>20</sup>
Swainson's hawk (nesting) <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	None	Threatened	USFWS: BCC	No	Uncommon species typically found in prairies and farmland. They are an uncommon breeding resident and migrant in the Mojave Desert and very limited breeding has been reported from Lanfair Valley, Owens Valley, Fish Lake Valley, Antelope Valley, southern Kern County, northern Los Angeles County, and in eastern San Luis Obispo County. In southern California, they are now mostly limited to spring and fall migration.	Present. A single individual of Swainson's hawk was observed flying over the project site during wildlife surveys conducted between May 13 and July 3, 2002. Neither nesting habitat nor evidence of nesting was observed. The most southern nesting areas for this species is the Antelope Valley near Lancaster. The project site does not constitute substantial foraging habitat for the Swainson's hawk but is located in the vicinity of a well-known migratory pathway that includes the Palm Springs area.
Costa's hummingbird <i>Calypte costae</i>	None	None	G5 S4	No	Common in low desert habitat; nests from January to March following winter rains.	Present. This species was observed on site (Read 2009). This species may winter on the project site, within Sonoran creosote bush scrub dry desert wash woodland.

<sup>20</sup> eBird, Salton Sea - Individual Hotspot. Available at: <http://ebird.org/ebird/view/checklist?subID=S23145532>. Accessed on May 18, 2015.

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Vaux's swift (nesting) <i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Uncommon species. Nests in large hollow trees in coniferous or mixed forest. Forages in forest openings, especially above streams.	Low potential to occur. The project site does not contain suitable forest habitat for this species. The species could pass over the site during migration. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Mountain plover (wintering) <i>Charadrius montanus</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Within California, they winter in open plains with low, herbaceous or scattered shrub vegetation; it may occur in areas with sparse shrub cover, but avoids high and dense cover. Within southern California, the largest numbers of birds occur in short grasslands and freshly plowed fields, newly sprouting grain fields, and sometimes sod farms. They prefer short vegetation, bare ground, flat topography, and areas with burrowing rodents.	Low potential to occur. The project site does not contain suitable grassland habitat but does contain sparsely vegetated shrub cover. This species was not observed during field surveys. The largest wintering population is in Imperial Valley and the species has been described as an "uncommon transient and irregular winter resident" of the lower Colorado River basin. <sup>21</sup> However, the species has been observed on numerous occasions near the Salton Sea. <sup>22</sup>
Black tern (nesting colony) <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	None	None	SSC	No	Uncommon and local species. Nests on marshy ponds; migrants can be seen over any water from marshes to open ocean and often roost with other terns on sandbars.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable marshes, lakes, bays, and lagoons. This species was not observed during field surveys.

<sup>21</sup> FERC 2013. Eagle Mountain Pumped Storage Project Draft Final Environmental Impact Statement (FERC/FEIS-F-0238) Appendix A Available at: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water\\_issues/programs/water\\_quality\\_cert/docs/eagle\\_mountain\\_pumped\\_ferc13123/eaglemntn\\_app\\_a.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/water_quality_cert/docs/eagle_mountain_pumped_ferc13123/eaglemntn_app_a.pdf). Accessed on May 18, 2015.

<sup>22</sup> eBird, Species map for Mountain Plover, Available at: <http://ebird.org/ebird/map/mouplo?neg=true&env.minX=-116.02881376015625&env.minY=33.438681514294174&env.maxX=-115.06819669472657&env.maxY=33.794918180172054&zh=true&gp=false&ev=Z&mr=1-12&bmo=1&emo=12&yr=all&byr=1900&eyr=2015>. Accessed on May 18, 2015.

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Lark sparrow <i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	None	None	G5 S4S5	No	Common locally in open grassy areas with scattered trees or short grass adjacent to hedgerows and trees.	Moderate potential. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. The species may be observed overhead as a transient. This species was not observed during field surveys but has been recorded near the Salton Sea south of the project site. <sup>23</sup>
Northern harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Coastal salt marshes, freshwater marshes, grasslands, and agricultural fields, including desert habitats. Nests on the ground in meadows and open marshlands (salt or fresh). Usually found nesting in the shelter of tall grass or shrubs.	Low potential to occur. The project site does not contain suitable savanna, open woodlands, marshes, and cultivated fields. The site includes suitable desert habitat but the species is more likely to pass over the project site in route to foraging habitat near the irrigated fields associated with the Salton Sea. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Olive-sided flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Uncommon species that nests in boreal forests. Breeds in montane and northern coniferous forests, at forest edges and openings, such as meadows and ponds. Winters at forest edges and clearings where tall trees or snags are present.	Low potential to occur. The project site does not contain suitable habitat but the species may be seen as a transient visitor during migration or foraging during summer. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Snowy egret (nesting colony) <i>Egretta thula</i>	None	None	G5 S4	No	Colonial nester, with nest sites situated in protected beds of dense tules. Rookery sites situated close to foraging	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable marshes, lakes, bays, and lagoons. This species was not

<sup>23</sup> eBird, Salton Sea - Individual Hotspot. Available at: <http://ebird.org/ebird/view/checklist?subID=S23145532>. Accessed on May 18, 2015.

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					areas, including marshes, tidal-flats, streams, wet meadows, and borders of lakes. This species often creates nests in trees between 5 and 10 ft. high; however, it will nest among shrubs in more open habitats. <sup>24</sup>	observed during field surveys.
White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	None	None	CDFW: FP	No	Uncommon in open fields and marshes, where scattered bushes and posts provide perches. Nests in trees. Commonly found in savanna, open woodlands, marshes, desert grassland, partially cleared lands, and cultivated fields. Generally avoids areas with extensive winter freezes, but rainfall and humidity vary greatly throughout this bird's range. White-tailed Kites hunt over lightly grazed or ungrazed fields where there may be larger prey populations than in more heavily grazed areas.	Low potential to occur. The project site does not contain suitable savanna, open woodlands, marshes, desert grassland, partially cleared lands, and cultivated fields. Rarely, the kite might pass over the project site in route to foraging habitat near the irrigated fields associated with the Salton Sea. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Little willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii brewsteri</i>	None	Endangered	USFWS: BCC	No	Breeds in moist, shrubby areas, often with standing or running water. Winters in shrubby clearings and early successional growth.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. The species' range is limited to northern California. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Southwestern willow flycatcher (nesting)	Endangered	Endangered	USFWS: BCC	Yes	A rare to locally uncommon, summer resident in wet	Low potential to occur. The project site does not contain

<sup>24</sup> Baicich, Paul J., and Colin J.O. Harrison, 2005.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>					<p>meadow and montane riparian habitats. Most often occurs in broad, open river valleys or large mountain meadows with lush growth of shrubby willows. They require dense willow thickets for nesting and roosting. Low, exposed branches are used for singing posts and hunting perches.</p> <p>Southwestern willow flycatchers typically arrive in southern California at the end of April and adults depart from the breeding territory in mid-August to early September. They are restricted to riparian woodlands along streams, rivers, wetlands and marshes with mature, dense stands of willows, cottonwoods, or smaller spring fed or boggy areas with willows or alders. Riparian habitat provides both breeding and foraging habitat for the species. The southwestern willow flycatcher nests from zero to 13 feet above ground in thickets of trees and shrubs approximately 13 to 23 feet tall with a high percentage of canopy cover and dense foliage. Nesting willow flycatchers invariably prefer</p>	suitable lush growth of shrubby willows or dense willow thickets for nesting and roosting. This species was not observed during field surveys.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
					areas with surface water nearby.	
California horned lark <i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	None	None	CDFW: WL	No	Common habitats include prairies, deserts, tundra, beaches, dunes, and heavily grazed pastures. The species favor bare, dry ground and areas of short, sparse vegetation; they avoid places where grasses grow more than a couple of inches high.	Low to moderate potential to occur. May forage on site in Sonoran creosote bush scrub or desert dry wash. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	None	None	G5 S3S4 CDFW: WL	No	Uncommon in open habitats. Nests in trees in forests with open areas. Solitary.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. The species may be observed overhead as a transient. This species was not observed during field surveys. The species was observed approximately 10 miles east of the site in 2009. <sup>25</sup>
Prairie falcon (nesting) <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	None	None	CDFW: WL	No	Breeds on cliffs in dry, open terrain and forages far a field, even to marshlands and ocean shores.	Moderate potential to occur. May forage on site. Rocky slopes located in the northern portion of the project site, vegetated with Sonoran creosote bush scrub, provides suitable nesting habitat.
American peregrine falcon (nesting) <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Delisted	Delisted	CDFW: FP	No	Uncommon in open areas, especially near water. Nests on cliff ledges or on buildings.	Moderate potential to occur. May forage over the project site during winter. The rocky hillsides north of the project site may provide suitable nesting habitat. According to eBird, the

<sup>25</sup> eBird, Salton Sea - Individual Hotspot. Available at: <http://ebird.org/ebird/view/checklist?subID=S23145532>. Accessed on May 18, 2015.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
						falcon has been observed near the Salton Sea. <sup>26</sup> However, this species was observed at the proposed Palen Solar Project site adjacent to the Palen Dry lake. <sup>27</sup>
Common loon (nesting) <i>Gavia immer</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Common locally. Nests on wooded lakes and winters on open lakes, bays, and oceans.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. The species may be observed overhead as a transient during migration. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Gull-billed tern (nesting colony) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Uncommon and found only at the Salton Sea, in grassy marshes with patches of open mud.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. The species may be observed overhead as a transient. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Lesser sandhill crane <i>Grus canadensis canadensis</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Nests in open meadows, winters in marshes or on farmland, spending the night in groups in shallow water.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. The species may be observed overhead as a transient. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Greater sandhill crane <i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>	None	Threatened	BLM:S CDFW:FP USFS:S	No	Nests in open meadows, winters in marshes or on farmland, spending the night in groups in shallow water.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. The species may be observed overhead as a transient. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Caspian tern (nesting colony)	None	None	USFWS: BCC	No	Breeds in wide variety of habitats along water, such as	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat

<sup>26</sup> eBird, Salton Sea – Chiriaco Summit Hotspot. Available at: <http://ebird.org/ebird/view/checklist?subID=S5488291>. Accessed on May 18, 2015.

<sup>27</sup> BLM. 2013. Palen Solar Electric Generating System Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. CACA #048810. Publication Index #: BLM/CA/ES-2013/023+1793.

<b>Name Scientific Name</b>	<b>Federal Status</b>	<b>State Status</b>	<b>Other Listing</b>	<b>CVMSH CP Species?</b>	<b>Habitat Requirement</b>	<b>Potential for On-site Occurrence</b>
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>					salt marshes, barrier islands, dredge spoil islands, freshwater lake islands, and river islands. During migration and winter found along coastlines, large rivers and lakes. Roosts on islands and isolated spits.	for this species. The species may be observed overhead as a transient. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Yellow-breasted chat (nesting) <i>Icteria virens</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Dense second-growth, riparian thickets, and brush.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Least bittern (nesting) <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC USFWS: BCC	No	Uncommon and local in marshes. Require freshwater or brackish marshes with tall emergent vegetation.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable marshes, lakes, bays, and lagoons. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	The loggerhead shrike prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting. It is known to forage over open ground within areas of short vegetation, pastures with fence rows, old orchards, mowed roadsides, cemeteries, golf courses, riparian areas, open woodland, agricultural fields, desert washes, desert scrub, grassland, broken chaparral and beach with scattered shrubs. Individuals like to perch on posts, utility lines and often use the edges of denser habitats. The highest	Present (not nesting). Loggerhead shrikes were observed on the project site during the wildlife field surveys, but no nests were observed.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
					density occurs in open-canopied valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, valley foothill riparian, pinyon-juniper, juniper, desert riparian, and Joshua tree habitats.	
California gull (nesting) <i>Larus californicus</i>	None	None	CDFW: WL	No	Breeds on islands in lakes or rivers. Forages along lakes, bogs, farm fields, lawns, pastures, sagebrush, garbage dumps, feedlots, parking lots, ocean beaches, and open ocean.	Low potential to occur. The project site does not provide suitable foraging or nesting habitat. The species might be observed flying overhead. <sup>28</sup>
California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	None	Threatened	CDFW: FP USFWS: BCC	Yes	Rare and local in grassy, fresh and brackish marshes.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species was not observed during field surveys. However, this and other rail species (e.g., Yuma rail) may overfly the site as they have been observed at recent solar farms east of the summit.
Laughing gull (nesting) <i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	None	None	CDFW: WL	No	Primarily coastal gulls and are only rarely found far inland. Found along beaches, in saltmarshes, in mangroves, or on agricultural fields or landfills near the coast. They nest in saltmarshes, on islands including artificial ones created from dredge spoils, and on sandy beaches.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species was not observed during field surveys.

<sup>28</sup> eBird, Salton Sea - South End Hotspot. Available at: <http://ebird.org/ebird/hotspot/L326350>. Accessed on March 19, 2015.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
Gila woodpecker <i>Melanerpes uropygialis</i>	None	Endangered	G5 S1 BLM: S USFWS: BCC	No	Common in low-elevation deserts with woody plants large enough to provide nest sites, including areas with saguaro cactus or cottonwoods along streams.	Low potential to occur: This species is currently known only from the Colorado River and historic records from the Salton Sea; therefore this species is not expected in the project site. The project site does not contain suitable nesting habitat for this species. The closest CNDDDB record for this species is a 1950 record approximately 35 miles south of the project site at the Salton Sea.
Song sparrow ("Modesto" population) <i>Melospiza melodia</i>	None	None	G5 S3? CDFW: SSC	No	Common and widespread in bushy areas near water; in most areas the most frequently seen streaked sparrow. Often found in gardens and hedgerows in suburbs, where it hops around on grass at edges of lawns or fields or sings from top of bush.	Present. This species was observed on site. However, the project site is not located in the vicinity of the Modesto population, which is the listed sensitive population.
Abert's towhee <i>Melozone aberti</i>	None	None	G3G4 S2?	No	Cottonwood and willow woodlands, with dense shrubs, along desert streams and rivers.	Low potential to occur. The project site does not contain suitable cottonwood and willow woodlands for nesting and roosting. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Elf owl (nesting) <i>Micrathene whitneyi</i>	None	Endangered	USFWS: BCC	No	Elf owls arrive on their California breeding grounds in March, after migrating from wintering grounds in Mexico and Central America. They nest the scant remaining desert riparian forests of cottonwood, mesquite, sycamore and	Not expected to occur. No habitat on site. Project is outside of the species known range.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
					willow along the lower Colorado River. Absent from desert riparian habitat dominated by salt cedar. They nest primarily in trees and saguaros, in natural cavities or those excavated by woodpeckers. They often select cavities in dead branches. Trunks must be thick enough to keep out the desert heat. Elf owls are found in desert lowlands and desert foothills.	
Wood stork <i>Mycteria americana</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Uncommon and very local in muddy ponds where declining water levels concentrate fish. Nests and roosts in colonies in trees.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Brown-crested flycatcher <i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	None	None	CDFW: WL	No	Brown-crested Flycatchers occur in riparian woodland or forest dominated by cottonwoods and willows, usually in a climax stage; along the Colorado River they have also bred in residential areas with tall, planted trees (Garrett and Dunn, 1981; Rosenberg et al., 1991). All southern California breeding localities contain large cottonwoods and/or willows. The presence of woodpeckers	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species was not observed during field surveys.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
					or other cavity excavating species is important. <sup>29</sup>	
Long-billed curlew (nesting) <i>Numenius americanus</i>	None	None	CDFW: WL	No	Long-billed Curlews summer in areas of western North America with sparse, short grasses, including shortgrass and mixed-grass prairies as well as agricultural fields. In winter they migrate to the coasts and to wetlands, tidal estuaries, mudflats, flooded fields of interior Mexico.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Black-crowned night heron (nesting) <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	None	None	G5 S4	No	Common in wetlands across North America, including saltmarshes, freshwater marshes, swamps, streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, lagoons, tidal mudflats, canals, reservoirs, and wet agricultural fields. They require aquatic habitat for foraging and terrestrial vegetation for cover.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	None	None	CDFW: WL	No	Uncommon around any open water that harbors fish. Their habitat includes almost any expanse of shallow, fish-filled water, including rivers, lakes, reservoirs, lagoons, swamps, and marshes. Nest is a bulky mass of sticks in dead trees or other prominent supports.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species was not observed during field surveys.

<sup>29</sup> BLM, Brown-crested Flycatcher fact sheet. Available at: [http://www.blm.gov/ca/pdfs/cdd\\_pdfs/Bcfl1.pdf](http://www.blm.gov/ca/pdfs/cdd_pdfs/Bcfl1.pdf). Accessed on March 19, 2015.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
Large-billed savannah sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Uncommon and very local to southern California, on sparsely vegetated ground near water.	Low potential to occur. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species was not observed during field surveys.
American white pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	None	None	S CDFW: SC		Generally a winter visitor to the region (though present nearly year-round). Nests colonially on large interior lakes; They forage in shallow water on inland marshes, along lake or river edges, and in wetlands, commonly 30 miles or more from their nesting islands.	Low potential to occur. The project site does not provide suitable foraging or nesting habitat. The pelicans are regularly observed at the Salton Sea during winter. The species might be observed flying overhead. <sup>30</sup>
California brown pelican (nesting colony and communal roost) <i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	Delisted	Delisted	CDFW: FP	No	Brown Pelicans live year-round in estuaries and coastal marine habitats along both the east and west coasts. Nests in colonies on small, protected islands. Roosts in large groups on sandbars and pilings.	Low potential to occur. The project site does not provide suitable foraging or nesting habitat. The pelicans are regularly observed at the Salton Sea during winter. The species might be observed flying overhead. <sup>31</sup>
Double-crested cormorant (nesting colony) <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	None	None	CDFW: WL	No	Common on clear open waters from ponds and rivers to open ocean. Roosts in trees and on posts, rocks, and sandbars at water's edge.	Low potential to occur. The project site does not provide suitable foraging or nesting habitat. The cormorants are regularly observed at the Salton Sea. The species might be observed flying overhead. <sup>32</sup>
Summer tanager (nesting)	None	None	CDFW: SSC	Yes	An uncommon summer resident and breeder in desert	Present. This species was observed within the project site

<sup>30</sup> eBird, Salton Sea - South End Hotspot. Available at: <http://ebird.org/ebird/hotspot/L326350>. Accessed on March 19, 2015.

<sup>31</sup> eBird, Salton Sea - South End Hotspot. Available at: <http://ebird.org/ebird/hotspot/L326350>. Accessed on March 19, 2015.

<sup>32</sup> eBird, Salton Sea - South End Hotspot. Available at: <http://ebird.org/ebird/hotspot/L326350>. Accessed on March 19, 2015.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
<i>Piranga rubra cooperi</i>					riparian habitat. Breeds and forages in mature, dense, desert riparian habitat dominated by cottonwoods and willows along streams and rivers.	(Read 2009). No suitable breeding habitat on site. This species breeds in Morongo Valley.
White-faced ibis (nesting colony) <i>Plegadis chihi</i>	None	None	CDFW: WL	No	Common species. Nests in colonies with herons in low trees or reeds. Forages for aquatic prey in muddy pools and marshes.	Low potential to occur. The project site does not provide suitable foraging or nesting habitat. The ibis are regularly observed at the Salton Sea. The species might be observed flying overhead. <sup>33</sup>
Black-tailed gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila melanura</i>	None	None	G5 S4	No	Uncommon and local in dry desert-scrub habitat.	Present (not nesting). Black-tailed gnatcatchers were observed on the project site during the wildlife field surveys, but no nests were observed.
Vermilion flycatcher (nesting) <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Nesters inhabit cottonwood, willow, mesquite, and other dense desert riparian trees in desert riparian habitat adjacent to irrigated fields, irrigation ditches, pastures and other open, mesic areas in isolated patches throughout central southern California.	Low potential to occur. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species was not observed during field surveys.
California clapper rail <i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i>	Endangered	Endangered	CDFW: FP	No	California clapper rails occur almost exclusively in tidal salt and brackish marshes with unrestricted daily tidal flows, adequate invertebrate prey food supply, well developed tidal channel networks, and	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species was not observed during field surveys.

<sup>33</sup> eBird, Salton Sea - South End Hotspot. Available at: <http://ebird.org/ebird/hotspot/L326350>. Accessed on March 19, 2015.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
					suitable nesting and escape cover as refugia during extreme high tides. <sup>34</sup>	
Yuma clapper rail <i>Rallus longirostris yumanensis</i>	Endangered	Threatened	CDFW: FP	Yes	The Yuma clapper rail lives in freshwater marshes dominated by cattail ( <i>Typha</i> sp.) and bulrush ( <i>Scirpus</i> ssp.) with a mix of riparian tree and shrub species ( <i>Salix exigua</i> , <i>S. gooddingii</i> , <i>Tamarix</i> sp., <i>Tessaria serica</i> , and <i>Baccaris</i> sp.) along the shoreline of the marsh. <sup>35</sup>	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Bank Swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	None	Threatened	G5 S2 BLM: S		Uncommon. Nests in colonies, excavating tunnels into vertical sandbanks. The species is most commonly found around natural bluffs or eroding streamside banks, more and more often these swallows populate human-made sites, such as sand and gravel quarries or road cuts and forages over nearby meadows and water.	Moderate potential to occur. The project site does not provide suitable foraging or nesting habitat. The swallows are regularly observed at the Salton Sea and have been observed at the Cactus City rest stop, which is adjacent to the proposed transmission route. The species might be observed flying overhead. <sup>36</sup>
Black skimmer (nesting colony) <i>Rynchops niger</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Found in open sandy beaches, on gravel or shell bars with sparse vegetation, or on mats of sea wrack (tide-stranded debris) in saltmarsh. Skimmers	Low potential to occur. The project site does not provide suitable foraging or nesting habitat. The skimmer has been observed at the Salton Sea. The

<sup>34</sup> USFWS, California Clapper Rail (*Rallus longirostris obsoletus*) 5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation, April 2013. Available at: [http://ecos.fws.gov/docs/five\\_year\\_review/doc4150.pdf](http://ecos.fws.gov/docs/five_year_review/doc4150.pdf). Accessed on March 19, 2015.

<sup>35</sup> USFWS, Yuma Clapper Rail (*Rallus longirostris yumanensis*) Recovery Plan, Draft First Revision, 2009. Available at: [http://ecos.fws.gov/docs/recovery\\_plan/Draft%20Yuma%20Clapper%20Rail%20Recovery%20Plan,%20First%20Revision.pdf](http://ecos.fws.gov/docs/recovery_plan/Draft%20Yuma%20Clapper%20Rail%20Recovery%20Plan,%20First%20Revision.pdf). Accessed on March 19, 2015.

<sup>36</sup> eBird, Salton Sea - South End Hotspot. Available at: <http://ebird.org/ebird/hotspot/L326350>. Accessed on March 19, 2015.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
					are occasionally seen at inland lakes such as the Salton Sea.	species might be observed flying overhead. <sup>37</sup>
Yellow warbler (nesting) <i>Setophaga petechial</i> <sup>38</sup>	None	None	CDFW: SSC USFWS: BCC	Yes	Common and widespread in any wet brushy habitat, such as willow thickets. Yellow Warblers winter in mangrove forests, dry scrub, marshes, and forests, typically in lowlands. Yellow Warblers build their nests in the vertical fork of a bush or small tree such as willow, hawthorn, raspberry, white cedar, dogwood, and honeysuckle.	Present. The species has been observed on the site (Read 2009). The species is not likely to nest within the project site given the limited riparian habitat. The warbler was also observed at the Cactus City rest stop and has been observed near the Salton Sea. <sup>39</sup>
Lawrence's goldfinch <i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	None	None	USFWS: BCC	No	Open woodlands, chaparral, and weedy fields.	Low potential to occur. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Black-chinned sparrow <i>Spizella atrogularis</i>	None	None	USFWS: BCC	No	Uncommon and local in chaparral and similar arid hillsides with brushy vegetation. May use a variety of shrubs including chamise, sagebrush, ceanothus, buckwheat for nesting. <sup>40</sup>	Low potential to occur. The project site provides limited suitable habitat for this species. The hillsides located north of I-10 may provide foraging but nesting is not likely. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Brewer's sparrow (nesting) <i>Spizella breweri</i>	None	None	USFWS: BCC	No	Brewer's sparrow is a "sagebrush obligate" bird species (i.e., the species depend almost exclusively on	Moderate potential to occur. The project site provides suitable wintering habitat but would not be suitable for nesting. The

<sup>37</sup> eBird, Salton Sea - South End Hotspot. Available at: <http://ebird.org/ebird/hotspot/L326350>. Accessed on March 19, 2015.

<sup>38</sup> Formerly *Dendroica petechial brewsteri*.

<sup>39</sup> eBird, Salton Sea - South End Hotspot. Available at: <http://ebird.org/ebird/hotspot/L326350>. Accessed on March 19, 2015.

<sup>40</sup> Winter, K. Black-chinned Sparrow (*Spizella atrogularis*). In The Coastal Scrub and Chaparral Bird Conservation Plan: a strategy for protecting and managing coastal scrub and chaparral habitats and associated birds in California. California Partners in Flight. <http://www.prbo.org/calpif/htmldocs/scrub.html>. Accessed March 19, 2015.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
					the sagebrush ecosystem when breeding). During winter, the species occupy sagebrush shrub lands similar to the breeding grounds, as well as a range of desert scrub habitats consisting mainly of saltbush and creosote.	sparrow has been observed near the Salton Sea. <sup>41</sup>
Chipping sparrow (nesting) <i>Spizella passerina</i>	None	None	G5 S3S4	No	Common and widespread species that nests in open woodlands or woodland edges with grassy understory, such as suburban parks and lawns. The species winters in open shortgrass areas with scattered trees or brush. When nesting, the species favor evergreen trees, but also nest in crabapples, honeysuckle tangles, maples, ornamental shrubs, and other deciduous species.	Present. The species has been observed on the site (Read 2009). The species is not likely to nest within the project site given the limited riparian habitat. The sparrow was also observed near the Salton Sea. <sup>42</sup>
Forster's tern (nesting colony) <i>Sterna forsteri</i>	None	None	G5 S4	No	Common on open water and in marshes. Nests in small colonies on marshy islands.	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Bendire's thrasher <i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC USFWS: BCC	No	A local spring and summer resident and breeder in dry, semi-open habitats such as flat areas of desert succulent shrub, Mojave Desert scrub, Joshua tree habitats, and farmlands. They frequent flat	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable desert scrub habitat is present on the project site, and the species is reported from Joshua Tree National Park located north of site. This species was not observed during field

<sup>41</sup> eBird, Salton Sea - South End Hotspot. Available at: <http://ebird.org/ebird/hotspot/L326350>. Accessed on March 19, 2015.

<sup>42</sup> eBird, Salton Sea - South End Hotspot. Available at: <http://ebird.org/ebird/hotspot/L326350>. Accessed on March 19, 2015.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
					desert areas with stands of thorny shrubs and cactus for cover, foraging, and nesting. They are also found where dense hedges or shrubs are next to farmland and in grasslands with scattered shrubs and yuccas. Generally they nest in cholla, yucca, palo verde, thorny shrubs, or small trees.	surveys.
Crissal thrasher <i>Toxostoma crissale</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	Yes	A year round resident that occupies dense thickets of shrubs or low trees in desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert saltbush scrub and mesquite hummock habitats. They require dense, low scrubby vegetation. In California, this thrasher occupies predominately desert riparian scrub or desert woodland at lower elevations (e.g. Colorado River Valley). In addition, this thrasher uses agricultural edges (e.g. citrus orchards) for foraging when adjacent to native habitat patches where they nest and forage. Nests are often placed in the densest portions of shrubs along streams/washes.	Moderate potential to occur. The project site contains suitable desert scrub and desert wash habitats to support this species. This species was not observed during field surveys. No known occurrence in the Desert Tortoise and Linkage Conservation Area.
Le Conte's thrasher <i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC (San Joaquin population) UFSWS:	Yes	Uncommon to rare and occurs in open desert wash, desert scrub (creosote bush scrub), alkali desert scrub and desert	Moderate potential to occur. The proposed project site contains suitable habitat to support this species. This species was not

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
			BCC		succulent shrub habitats on sandy and often alkaline soils. Also occurs in Joshua tree habitat with scattered shrubs. This species often inhabits areas where soil is fine alluvium or sandy and topography is flat and open, including dunes and gently rolling hills.	observed during field surveys. CVMSHCP has conservation goals for Le Conte's thrasher in the Desert Tortoise and Linkage Conservation Area.
Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Endangered	Endangered	CDFW: SSC	Yes	Least Bell's vireos primarily occupy riverine riparian habitats that typically feature dense cover within 1-2 m of the ground and a dense, stratified canopy. Typically it is associated with southern willow scrub, cottonwood-willow forest, mule fat scrub, sycamore alluvial woodland, coast live oak riparian forest, arroyo willow riparian forest, or mesquite in desert localities. The species uses habitat that is limited to the immediate vicinity of watercourses.	Low potential to occur. The project site does not contain suitable lush growth of shrubby willows or dense willow thickets for nesting. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Gray vireo (nesting) <i>Vireo vicinior</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC USFWS: BCC	Yes	Found in desert scrub, mixed juniper or pinyon pine and oak scrub associations, and chaparral, in hot, arid mountains and high plains scrubland.	Moderate potential to occur. The project site contains suitable habitat to support this species. This species was not observed during field surveys.
Yellow-headed blackbird <i>Xanthocephalus</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Yellow-headed Blackbirds breed and roost in freshwater wetlands with dense, emergent	Not Expected. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. This species was

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
<i>xanthocephalus</i>					vegetation such as cattails. They often forage in fields, typically wintering in large, open agricultural areas.	not observed during field surveys.
<b>Mammals</b>						
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	A wide variety of habitats is occupied by pallid bats, including deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. They are most common in deserts, preferring areas of open, dry habitats, with rocky areas for roosting and water nearby. Night roosts may be in more open sites, such as porches and open buildings. Pallid bats day roosts in deep rock crevices, tree hollows, mines, caves, and a variety of man-made structures.	High potential to occur. The project site contains suitable open desert habitat to support this species. Reported from Joshua Tree National Park located north of the project site. This species was detected at the Palen Solar Project site, east of the proposed project site. <sup>43</sup>
Pallid San Diego pocket mouse <i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Common resident of sandy herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel in southwestern California. <sup>44</sup>  The pallid San Diego pocket	Moderate potential to occur. The project site contains suitable open desert habitat to support this species. Historic CNDDDB occurrence (1945) recorded along Box Canyon Road (Ca-195) in Shavers Valley, less than 1 mile

<sup>43</sup> BLM. 2013. Palen Solar Electric Generating System Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. CACA #048810. Publication Index #: BLM/CA/ES-2013/023+1793

<sup>44</sup> California Department of Fish and Game [now Wildlife], California Wildlife Habitat Relationship Systems, San Diego Pocket Mouse fact sheet. Available at: [https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CCAQFjAA&url=https%3A%2F%2Fnmr.dfg.ca.gov%2FFileHandler.ashx%3FDocumentID%3D2459&ei=mjcQVfvAFMqoyASLz4D4Bw&usg=AFQjCNGwbc\\_v2P7ZIFrQCibjFQM3txoH0A&bvm=bv.88528373,d.aWw](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CCAQFjAA&url=https%3A%2F%2Fnmr.dfg.ca.gov%2FFileHandler.ashx%3FDocumentID%3D2459&ei=mjcQVfvAFMqoyASLz4D4Bw&usg=AFQjCNGwbc_v2P7ZIFrQCibjFQM3txoH0A&bvm=bv.88528373,d.aWw). Accessed on March 23, 2015.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
					mouse is northeastern most subspecies of the <i>C. fallax</i> species and typically occurs on rocky mountain slopes and the agave-ocotillo habitat. <sup>45</sup>	southeast of the project site (CNDDDB 2015). This species was not detected during field surveys.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	None	Candidate Threatened	CDFW: SSC	No	<p>This species is found in all, but subalpine and alpine habitats. Townsend's big-eared bats live in a variety of communities, including coastal conifer and broad-leaf forests, oak and conifer woodlands, arid grasslands and deserts, and high-elevation forests and meadows. Edge habitat between forested and open areas is preferred for foraging. Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human-made structures for roosting. May use separate sites for night, day, hibernation, or maternity roosts. Hibernation sites are cold, but not below freezing.</p> <p>Maternity roosts are warm. Unlike many species that take refuge in crevices, <i>C. townsendii</i> only roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Habitat for Townsend's big-eared bats</p>	High potential to occur. No recent occurrences in Riverside County. Last known occurrence listed near Mecca, approximately 8.6 miles southwest of the project site (CNDDDB 2015).

<sup>45</sup> American Society of Mammalogists, Mammalian Species No. 517, *Chaetodipus fallax*. Available at: <http://www.science.smith.edu/msi/pdf/i0076-3519-517-01-0001.pdf>. Accessed on March 23, 2015.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
					must include appropriate roosting, maternity, and hibernacula sites free from disturbances by humans.	
Spotted bat <i>Euderma maculatum</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Occurs throughout western North America, from British Columbia as far south as Jalisco, Mexico. Spotted bats have been found from below sea level to 2700 m elevation, occurring from arid, low desert habitats to high elevation conifer forests. Prominent rock features appear to be a necessary feature for roosting. Winter range and hibernacula are unknown for most its range, though the species has been captured year-round in the southern part of its range and is may be year-round in central Oregon with the exception of December and January. This species has been found in vegetation types that range from desert to sub-alpine meadows, including desert-scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer forest, canyon bottoms, rims of cliffs, riparian areas, fields, and open pasture. During summer, bats may travel from roosts in desert-scrub to forage in high	High potential to occur. The project site contains suitable open desert habitat to support this species. Historic CNDDDB occurrence (1907) recorded in Mecca, approximately 9 mile southwest of the project site (CNDDDB 2015).

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					elevation meadows, returning to roosts within an hour of dawn. <sup>46</sup>	
Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Western mastiff bats are found in a variety of semi-arid to arid habitats. Significant rock features offering suitable roosting habitat may geomorphically determine the species' distribution. Western mastiff bats can also be found in crevices of buildings. When roosting in rock crevices they require a sizable drop from their roost in order to achieve flight. Western mastiff bats prefer deep crevices that are at least 15 or 20 feet above the ground.	High potential to occur. The proposed project site contains suitable desert scrub habitats to support this species. Reported from Joshua Tree National Park located north of the proposed project site. This species was detected at the Palen Solar Project site, east of the proposed project site. <sup>47</sup>
Western yellow bat <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	Yes	The species occurs in northern Mexico, western Arizona, southern California, southern Nevada, and southwestern New Mexico. Western yellow bats are associated with dry, thorny vegetation on the Mexican Plateau, and are found in desert regions of the southwestern United States, where they show a particular association with palms and other desert riparian habitats.	High potential to occur. The project site contains suitable desert scrub and desert wash habitats to support this species. There are historic occurrences reported near Joshua Tree National Monument (1978) and located in the vicinity of Thermal (1976) (CNDDDB 2015). This species was not observed during field surveys, but occurrence in future is possible. This species was detected at the Palen Solar

<sup>46</sup> Western Bat Working Group, Spotted Bat Fact Sheet. Available at: [http://www.wbwg.org/speciesinfo/species\\_accounts/vespertilionidae/euma.pdf](http://www.wbwg.org/speciesinfo/species_accounts/vespertilionidae/euma.pdf). Accessed on March 23, 2015.

<sup>47</sup> BLM. 2013. Palen Solar Electric Generating System Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. CACA #048810. Publication Index #: BLM/CA/ES-2013/023+1793

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
					They are known to occur in a number of palm oases, but are also believed to be expanding their range with the increased usage of ornamental palms in landscaping. <i>L. xanthinus</i> occurs up to ca. 2,000 m. in the mountains in Arizona. <sup>48</sup>	Project site, east of the proposed project site. <sup>49</sup>
California leaf-nosed bat <i>Macrotus californicus</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	California leaf-nosed bats occur in the deserts of California, southern Nevada, Arizona and south to northwestern Mexico. The species are found primarily in the mountain ranges bordering the Colorado River Basin. This species depends on either caves or mines for roosting habitat. All major maternity, mating, and overwintering sites are in mines or caves. Radio-telemetry studies of <i>Macrotus</i> in the California desert show that the California leaf-nosed bat forages almost exclusively among desert wash vegetation within 10 km of their roost. <sup>50</sup>	Low potential to occur. The project site contains suitable desert scrub and desert wash habitats to support this species. This species has reported occurrences in the Eagle Mountains located approximately 28 northeast of the project site (CNDDDB 2015). Mines that support the species may be available within 10 km of the site. Therefore, the species may forage on the site but the species is not expected to roost within the project site given the lack of mines.
Cave myotis <i>Myotis velifer</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	This species is found primarily at lower elevations of the arid southwest in areas dominated by creosote bush, palo verde,	Low potential to occur. The project site contains suitable desert scrub and desert wash habitats to support this species.

<sup>48</sup> Western Bat Working Group, Western Yellow Bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*), 2005. Available at: [http://www.wbwg.org/speciesinfo/species\\_accounts/vesperilionidae/laxa.pdf](http://www.wbwg.org/speciesinfo/species_accounts/vesperilionidae/laxa.pdf). Accessed March 19, 2015.

<sup>49</sup> BLM. 2013. Palen Solar Electric Generating System Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. CACA #048810. Publication Index #: BLM/CA/ES-2013/023+1793

<sup>50</sup> BLM. 2013. Palen Solar Electric Generating System Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. CACA #048810. Publication Index #: BLM/CA/ES-2013/023+1793

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
					and cactus. This species is a “cave dweller” and caves are the main roosts although this species may also use mines, buildings, and bridges for roosts.	This species has reported occurrences in the Roosevelt Mine located approximately 57 east of the project site. Bridges within the vicinity of the site may support the species. Therefore, the species may forage on the site but the species is not expected to roost within the project site.
Colorado Valley Woodrat <i>Neotoma albigula venusta</i>	None	None	G5T3T4 S1S2	No	The species occurs in low-lying desert areas in southeastern California and is closely associated with beaver-tail cactus & mesquite within Sonoran desert scrub. The species is intolerant of cold temps. Eats mainly succulent plants. Distribution influenced by abundance of nest building material.	Low to moderate potential to occur. The project site contains suitable desert scrub and desert wash habitats to support this species. The CNDDDB includes one historic occurrence from 1908. This species was not observed during field surveys, but occurrence in future is possible, especially in association with outcrop features of the lower Cottonwood Mountains.
Pocketed free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Habitats used include pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, chaparral, and palm oasis. They are found in rocky, desert areas with relatively high cliffs, not far from riparian areas. It requires drinking water, and it stays in the vicinity of water that has a large enough surface for it to drink from on the wing. It is a crevice dwelling species,	Moderate potential to occur. The project site contains suitable desert scrub and desert wash habitats to support this species. Reported from Joshua Tree National Park located north of the project site. This species was not observed during field surveys, but occurrence in future is possible, especially in association with outcrop features of the lower Cottonwood Mountains.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
					usually associated with high cliffs and rugged rock outcroppings. Colonies can be located in caves, rock crevices in cliff faces or human-made structure. They prefer rock crevices in cliffs as roosting sites.	
big free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Occurs in rugged, rocky county, and riparian areas from 1,810 to 8,475 feet in elevation. <sup>51</sup> <i>N. macrotis</i> is a seasonal migrant throughout much of its range and it is insectivorous. In North America is found in dry forests and pine forests. <sup>52</sup>	High potential to occur. The project site contains suitable rocky habitat to support this species. This species was not observed during field surveys, but occurrence in future is possible. This species was detected at the Palen Solar Project site, east of the proposed project site. <sup>53</sup>
Desert bighorn sheep <i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>	None	None	CDFW: FP	Yes	Bighorn sheep inhabit desert mountains. These are arid, rocky, sparsely vegetated lands. They graze along open slopes, washes and alluvial fans where they can see approaching predators, while steep canyons and rock bluffs serve as escape terrain. They avoid higher elevations, likely because of decreased visibility associated with denser vegetation. Optimal habitat	Present. Bighorn sheep scat and tracks were observed in the upper part of a wash at the northeastern boundary of the project, outside of the proposed development area. Individuals were not observed.

<sup>51</sup> BLM and CPUC. 2006. Southern California Edison's Devers-Palo Verde 500 kV No. 2 Project (Application No. A.05-04-015) Final Environmental Impact Report / Environmental Impact Statement

<sup>52</sup> Barquez, R., Arroyo-Cabrales, J. & Diaz, M. 2008. *Nyctinomops macrotis*. In: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. <[www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)>. Downloaded on 18 May 2015.

<sup>53</sup> BLM. 2013. Palen Solar Electric Generating System Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. CACA #048810. Publication Index #: BLM/CA/ES-2013/023+1793

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
					includes steep walled canyons and ridges bisected by rocky or sandy washes, with available water.	
Palm Springs pocket mouse <i>Perognathus longimembris bangsi</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	Yes	Generally, Palm Springs pocket mouse is associated with level to gently sloping topography, sparse to moderate vegetative cover, and loosely packed or sandy soils. Inhabits desert riparian, desert scrub, desert wash and sagebrush habitats. Most common in creosote dominated desert scrub.	Present. The Palm Springs pocket mouse was found on the site during the focused small mammal surveys and general wildlife surveys.
Mountain lion <i>Puma concolor</i>	None	None	CDFW: FP	No	Mountain lions use many habitats, including desert scrub, chaparral, swamps, and forests. They avoid agricultural areas, flat shrubless desert, and other habitats that lack topographic or vegetative cover. It feeds primarily on mule deer and tends to be found where deer can be obtained. Mountain lions use rocky areas, cliffs, and ledges that provide cover within open woodlands and chaparral, as well as riparian areas that provide protective habitat connections for movement between fragmented core habitat.	Moderate potential to occur. Desert scrub habitat is present on the project site, and mule deer sign was observed on site, but sparse vegetative cover probably makes the site less attractive than other areas at higher elevations. This species was not observed during field surveys but may cross the area at night or shelter within the site.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	None	None	CDFW: SSC	No	Badgers occur from alpine meadows to elevations as low as Death Valley, which is below sea level. Essentially the badger is an animal of open places. It shuns forests. In California, badgers occupy a diversity of habitats. The principal requirements seem to be sufficient food, friable soils, and relatively open, uncultivated ground. Grasslands, savannas, openings in desert scrub, and grassy mountain meadows near timberline are preferred. They can also occur in treeless pastures and drained marshes. Badgers are generally associated with dry, open, treeless regions, prairies, parklands, and cold desert areas. They seem to occur primarily in areas of low to moderate slope.	High potential to occur. Suitable open habitat and soils present on the project site. Tracks were observed east of project site during field surveys.
Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	None	None	CDFW: SSC	Yes	The Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel (aka the Coachella Valley round-tailed ground squirrel) is typically associated with sand fields and dune formations, although it does not require active blow sand areas. They prefer open, flat, grassy areas in fine-textured, sandy soil within desert succulent scrub, desert	Present. The Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel was found on the proposed project site during the focused small mammal surveys and general wildlife surveys.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
					wash, desert scrub, alkali scrub, and levees in croplands. They seem to prefer areas where hummocks of sand accumulate at the base of large shrubs that provide burrow sites and adequate cover. They may also be found in areas where sandy substrates occur in creosote bush scrub and desert saltbush or desert sink scrub that supports herbaceous growth. They may occur in areas of more coarse sands, associated with washes.	

Sources: CNDDDB 2015; CNPS 2015; Psomas, Biological Resources of Paradise Valley, 2007; Read, Biological Resources of Paradise Valley, 2009; County of Riverside, Travertine Point Certified EIR, 2012.

The following status codes are applicable to special-status animals:

**Federally Protected Species**

FE (Federal Endangered): A species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

FT (Federal Threatened): A species that is likely to become Endangered in the foreseeable future.

FC (Federal Candidate): A species for which USFWS has sufficient information on its biological status and threats to propose it as Endangered or Threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by other higher priority listing activities.

FSC (Federal Species of Concern): A species under consideration for listing, for which there is insufficient information to support listing at this time. These species may or may not be listed in the future, and many of these species were formerly recognized as "Category-2 Candidate" species.

**State Protected Species**

CE (California Endangered): A native species or subspecies which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease.

CT (California Threatened): A native species or subspecies that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an Endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by this chapter. Any animal determined by the commission as "Rare" on or before January 1, 1985, is a "Threatened species."

SSC (California Species of Special Concern): Animals that are not listed under the California Endangered Species Act, but which nonetheless 1) are declining at a rate that could result in listing, or 2) historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist.

FP (California Fully Protected): This designation originated from the State's initial effort in the 1960's to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and birds. Most fully protected species have also been listed as Threatened or Endangered species under the more recent endangered species laws and regulations. California Fully Protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock.

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
<p>WL (Watchlist): Taxa that were previously SSCs but no longer merit SSC status or which do not meet SSC criteria but for which there is concern and a need for additional information to clarify status.</p> <p>CDF Sensitive (CDFS): California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection classifies “sensitive species” as those species that warrant special protection during timber operations. The list of “sensitive species” is given in §895.1 (Definitions) of the California Forest Practice Rules.</p> <p>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC): The goal of the Birds of Conservation Concern 2008 report is to accurately identify the migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as Federally Threatened or Endangered) that represent our highest conservation priorities and draw attention to species in need of conservation action.</p> <p>U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Sensitive (S) : Species are: (1) species listed or proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and (2) species requiring special management consideration to promote their conservation and reduce the likelihood and need for future listing under the ESA, which are designated as Bureau sensitive by the State Director(s).</p> <p>U.S. Forest Service Sensitive (USFS): USDA Forest Service defines sensitive species as plant and animal species identified by a regional forester that are not listed or proposed for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density, or significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species’ existing distribution.</p> <p>NatureServe Element Ranking</p> <p><i>GLOBAL RANKING:</i> The global rank (G-rank) is a reflection of the overall status of an element throughout its global range. Both Global and State ranks represent a letter and number score that reflects a combination of Rarity, Threat, and Trend factors, with weighting being heavier on Rarity than the other two.</p> <p><i>Species or Natural Community Level</i></p> <p>G1 = Critically Imperiled—At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.</p> <p>G2 = Imperiled—At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.</p> <p>G3 = Vulnerable—At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.</p> <p>G4 = Apparently Secure—Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.</p> <p>G5 = Secure—Common; widespread and abundant.</p> <p><i>STATE RANKING</i></p> <p>The state rank (S-rank) is assigned much the same way as the global rank, but state ranks refer to the imperilment status only within California’s state boundaries.</p> <p>S1 = Critically Imperiled— Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations) or because of factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state.</p> <p>S2 = Imperiled—Imperiled in the state because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state.</p> <p>S3 = Vulnerable—Vulnerable in the state due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation from the state.</p> <p>S4 = Apparently Secure—Uncommon but not rare in the state; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.</p> <p>S5 = Secure—Common, widespread, and abundant in the state.</p> <p>* Categories considered in this evaluation are defined as follows:</p> <p>Present: observed on the site during the field surveys, or recorded on-site by other qualified biologists.</p> <p>High Potential: documented occurrence in the region, species habitat associations are specific and well documented, habitat on the proposed project site has all of the features</p>						

Name Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Listing	CVMSH CP Species?	Habitat Requirement	Potential for On-site Occurrence
<p>that are typically associated with the species, and the site is within the known geographic and elevation range of the species.</p> <p>Moderate Potential: documented occurrence in the region, habitat on the proposed project site has most, but not all, features typically associated with the species, and the site is within the known geographic and elevation range of the species.</p> <p>Low Potential: reported occurrences in the surrounding region, or the proposed project site is within the known geographic and elevation range of the species, but few habitat features typically associated with the species are present on the site. In cases where there is lack of detail regarding specific habitat associations (e.g. the species occurs in “Sonoran desert scrub”, which covers a large geographic region), negative results of field surveys conducted at the appropriate time of year for detectability would place the species in the “low potential” category.</p> <p>Not Expected: None of the habitat features typically associated with the species is present on the site.</p>						