Appendix 7: Tables of Special Status Plants and Wildlife

Table Ap.7-1 and Table Ap.7-2 list the conservation status and habitat descriptions of special-status plant and wildlife species known from or potentially occurring in the Project Study Area. For species not observed during surveys, the potential for their occurrence was determined by biologists knowledgeable about each species based on the species' habitat requirements, range (including elevation), and previously recorded observations within the region.

The following criteria were used to determine the potential for each species to occur along the Proposed Project route:

- **Present:** Species was observed within the Project Study Area during biological surveys.
- **High:** Suitable habitat is present and there is a documented occurrence of the species within the proposed route or its vicinity (approximately five miles).
- **Moderate:** Either suitable habitat is present, or there is a documented occurrence of the species within the vicinity of the proposed route (approximately five miles).
- **Low:** No documented occurrences of the species exist within the proposed route or vicinity (approximately five miles) or no marginally suitable habitat is present along the route, or both.
- **Not Likely to Occur:** Species was not observed during field surveys, no documented occurrences along the route, and the species is restricted to habitat conditions that do not occur along the proposed route.

Habitat conditions include soil type, elevation range, vegetation, and other factors relevant to each species. The criteria are general guidelines and a species' potential for occurrence may be modified based on biological analysis of habitat quality, isolation, and other factors.

Table Ap.7-1. Special-Status Plant Species Occurring or Potentially Occurring in the Project Area

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Period	Occurrence Probability
Abronia villosa* var. *aurita Chaparral sand-verbena	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 1B.1 BLM: S MSHCP: None	Annual or perennial herb. Sandy areas in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, alluvial fans and benches, and desert dunes or other sandy areas, 250 to 5,300 feet elevation. In California, reported from Riverside, San Diego, Imperial, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties. Believed extirpated from Orange County. Also reported from Arizona and Mexico (Baja California).	Jan–Sep, mostly Mar-Aug	**Segment 1 – 3: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat potentially present, but no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014) and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 4 – 5: High.** Suitable habitat present and documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014), but not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 6: Present.** Observed in Whitewater Canyon during botanical surveys (BRC, 2013).
Allium marvinii Yucaipa onion	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 1B.1 BLM: S MSHCP: WRS	Perennial herb. Openings in clay soils in chaparral. Known only from the Yucaipa and Beaumont areas; 2,500 to 3,500 feet elevation.	Apr–May	**Segment 1 – 2: Not likely to occur.** Outside known range, no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014). **Segment 3: Low.** Probably outside species range, not observed during botanical surveys (BRC, 2013). **Segment 4: Present.** Observed during botanical surveys (BRC, 2013). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Outside known range, no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014).
Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae Coachella Valley milk-vetch	FED: **END** CA: None CRPR: 1B.2 BLM: None MSHCP: CV	Annual or perennial herb. Sandy flats, washes, outwash fans, and dunes in Sonoran desert scrub, Cabazon to Indio, 100 to 2,200 feet elevation. Nearest documented occurrences were in 1904 at "Banning" (CNDDB #54) and in recent years along Highway 111 and the adjacent foothills (CNDDB #15, #49, and #50) about a mile south of the ROW. Not known from portions of the Whitewater River or other washes within or upstream of the ROW. Observed along the ROW just west of Devers Substation (Aspen, 2006).	Feb–May	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** Outside known range and no suitable habitat. **Segment 5: Moderate.** Suitable habitat potentially present, and documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014). Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 6: High.** Documented along the ROW just west of Devers Substation (Aspen, 2006), but not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013).

Table Ap.7-1. Special-Status Plant Species Occurring or Potentially Occurring in the Project Area

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Period	Occurrence Probability
Astragalus pachypus var. jaegeri Jaeger's milk-vetch	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 1B.1 BLM: S MSHCP: WRC	Perennial shrub. Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland on dry ridges and valleys and open sandy slopes; often in grassland and oak chaparral; 1,200 to 3,000 feet elevation. Nearest documented occurrences were in 1897 at "Beaumont" (CNDDB #15), in 1904 at "Banning' (CNDDB #15), and in 1989 in a canyon west of Potrero Creek (CNDDB #3) about 1.6 mile south of the ROW. The Potrero Creek occurrence was observed in 2011.	Dec-Jun	**Segment 1 – 3: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat potentially present, but no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014), and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 4: Moderate.** Suitable habitat present on the ROW. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014), but not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat probably absent and no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014).
Astragalus tricarinatus Triple-ribbed milk-vetch	FED: **END** CA: None CRPR: 1B.2 BLM: None MSHCP: CV	Perennial herb. Joshua tree woodland, Sonoran desert scrub on hot, rocky slopes in canyons and along edge of boulder-strewn desert washes; 1,470 to 3,900 feet elevation. Nearest documented occurrences were in 2009 on a ridge east of the Whitewater River (CNDDB #18), about a mile north of the ROW, and in the Whitewater River wash, possibly within the ROW, the most recent being a single immature plant observed in 1995 (CNDDB #3). Plants observed in the wash were likely waifs washed down from more typical habitat in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains.	Feb–May	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** Outside known range and no suitable habitat. **Segment 5: Low.** Suitable habitat present, no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014). **Segment 6: High.** Suitable habitat present on the ROW, documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014) and individuals (probably waifs) documented in or near the proposed ROW in the Whitewater River wash (CNDDB, 2014). Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013).

Table Ap.7-1. Special-Status Plant Species Occurring or Potentially Occurring in the Project Area

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Period	Occurrence Probability
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	FED: **END** CA: **END** CRPR: 1B.1 BLM: None MSHCP: WRC	Perennial evergreen shrub. Sandy or gravelly areas in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub, 900 to 2,700 feet, on steep, north-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes. Discontinuous distribution in southern California. Occurrences in and near San Timoteo Canyon reported as recently as 2009 (Calflora, 2014). Historic occurrences appear to be located within the ROW, but may have been extirpated (BRC, 2013). CNDDB Occurrence #4 (San Timoteo Canyon) – three individuals reported extant in 2009 (CCH, 2014; USFWS, 2009). CNDDB Occurrence #5 (Scott Canyon) – one individual reported in the 1990s (date not specified), report noted that the plant was recently burned (CNDDB, 2014; USFWS, 2009). However, the species is fire-adapted and capable of resprouting after being burned (USFS, 2012). CNDDB Occurrence #40 (Pilgrim Road) – population reported as extirpated in 2006 (USFWS, 2009).	Mar–Jun	**Segment 1 – 2: Moderate.** Potentially suitable habitat present. Documented occurrences nearby in Segment 3 (CNDDB, 2014; occurrence near San Bernardino Junction (CNDDB #5) is considered to be on Segment 3). Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 3: High.** Documented occurrences on or near the ROW as recently as 2009 (CNDDB, 2014; Calflora, 2014; USFWS, 2009), but not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 4: Low.** Limited suitable habitat and no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat probably absent and no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014).

Table Ap.7-1. Special-Status Plant Species Occurring or Potentially Occurring in the Project Area

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Period	Occurrence Probability
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 4.2 BLM: None MSHCP: WRP	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Sandy or rocky sites of (usually) granitic or alluvial material in valley and foothill grassland, coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest at 300 to 5,600 feet elevation. Known from the Santa Monica Mountains to San Jacinto Mountains in Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties, California. In the western Riverside County area, this species is known from the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains, northeastern Santa Ana Mountains, Box Springs Mountains, and from the Lake Skinner area (Roberts et al., 2004).	May–Jul	**Segment 1: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat potentially present, but no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014), and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 2: Low.** Suitable habitat potentially present, documented occurrences over 4 miles south of the ROW (GANDA, 2011), and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 3 – 4: Present.** *Calochortus* observed during surveys were likely this species, but identification could not be definitively determined (BRC, 2013). Documented occurrence near El Casco (SCE, 2007). **Segment 5: Moderate.** Suitable habitat limited. One documented occurrence in the hills about three miles north of the proposed ROW. Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 6: Not likely to occur.** No suitable habitat, no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014), and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013).
Caulanthus simulans Payson's jewelflower	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 4.2 BLM: None MSHCP: WRC	Annual herb. Found in rocky or sandy, granitic soils of chaparral, coastal scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland habitats at elevations between 300 and 7,200 feet. Project is just outside known range of the species, which reaches its northern limit in the San Jacinto Mountains. Nearest recorded occurrence was in 1968 near Highway 243 (CNDDB #35), about 0.4 to 1.2 miles southeast of the ROW. Often found in burned areas; can be very common after fire.	Feb–Jun	**Segment 1 – 3: Low.** Suitable habitat present on the proposed ROW, but outside known range and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 4: Moderate.** Potentially suitable habitat present, including recent burn area (Summit Fire, May 2013) in small section of proposed ROW at east end of Segment 4 (SCE, 2013). Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 5: Moderate.** Potentially suitable habitat present and documented occurrence near the proposed ROW (CNDDB, 2014). Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 6: Low.** Outside known range, no documented occurrences (CNDDB, 2014). Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013).

Table Ap.7-1. Special-Status Plant Species Occurring or Potentially Occurring in the Project Area

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Period	Occurrence Probability
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis Smooth tarplant	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 1B.1 BLM: S MSHCP: WRS	Annual herb. Alkaline areas in chenopod scrub, meadows, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland below 1,600 feet elevation. Known from Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, extirpated from San Diego County.	Apr–Nov	**Segment 1 – 2: Low.** Potentially suitable habitat present, documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 3 – 4: Present.** Found along San Timoteo Creek near El Casco Substation within the Project Study Area (Aspen, 2007). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Potentially suitable habitat probably absent, no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014), and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013).
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi Parry's spineflower	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 1B.1 BLM: S MSHCP: WRP	Annual herb. Sandy or rocky soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, or woodlands at 100 to 5,600 feet elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Apr–June	**Segment 1 – 4: Moderate.** Suitable habitat potentially present and documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014). Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 5 – 6: Present.** Found within the Morongo Reservation (BRC, 2003; LSA, 2010) and other desert portions of the Project Study Area (GANDA, 2011).
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina Long-spined spineflower	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 1B.2 BLM: S MSHCP: WRC	Annual herb. Chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows, valley and foothill grassland on gabbroic clay at 100 to 5,020 feet elevation. Project is outside known range of the species. Nearest recorded occurrence was in 1980 near Perris (CNDDB #18), about 13 miles south of the ROW.	Apr-Jun	**Segment 1 – 5: Low.** Suitable habitat present on the ROW, but project is outside known range of species. Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat probably absent, no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014), and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013).
Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca White-bracted spineflower	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 1B.2 BLM: S MSHCP: None	Annual herb. Sandy to gravelly places, generally in Mojave desert scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland at 900 to 4,000 feet elevation. Reported from Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties (Roberts et al., 2004). Mostly localized in the eastern San Bernardino Mountains of San Bernardino County and on the eastern slopes of San Jacinto Mountains in Riverside County.	Apr–Jun	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat probably absent, nearest documented occurrence is in San Gorgonio River wash on Segment 5 (GANDA, 2011). Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 5 – 6: Present.** Near Cabazon and Whitewater River (BRC, 2003), within the Morongo Reservation (LSA, 2010), and between Banning and Whitewater (GANDA, 2011; BRC, 2013).

Table Ap.7-1. Special-Status Plant Species Occurring or Potentially Occurring in the Project Area

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Period	Occurrence Probability
Deinandra mohavensis Mojave tarplant	FED: None CA: **END** CRPR: 1B.3 BLM: S MSHCP: WRC	Annual herb. Chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian scrub on mesic sites at 2,100 to 5,250 feet elevation. In southern California this species is mostly limited to the San Jacinto Mountains and northern San Diego County. Nearest recorded occurrence was in 1924 along Highway 243 (CNDDB #2), about 0.7 miles south of the ROW.	May–Jan	**Segment 1 – 2: Low.** Suitable habitat present on the ROW, but no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011), and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). Likely below species' elevation range. **Segment 3: Low.** Suitable habitat present on the ROW, but no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011), and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 4 – 5: Low.** Suitable habitat present on the ROW, documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW are in foothills of San Jacinto Mts. Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat lacking, no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014), and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013).
Juglans californica Southern California black walnut	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 4.2 BLM: None MSHCP: WRC	Perennial deciduous tree. Found in alluvial soils, in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub from 160 to 3,000 feet elevation. Fragmented distribution in northern and southern California includes western San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.	Mar–Aug	**Segment 1: Low.** Potentially suitable habitat, but not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 2 – 4: Moderate.** Species is fairly common in project vicinity although no individuals were observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 5: Present.** Observed on west end of Segment near telecom route (Aspen, 2014). **Segment 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat probably absent. Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013).

Table Ap.7-1. Special-Status Plant Species Occurring or Potentially Occurring in the Project Area

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Period	Occurrence Probability
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii Robinson's pepper-grass	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 4.3 BLM: None MSHCP: None	Annual herb. Found on dry soils in chaparral and coastal scrub below 2,900 feet elevation. Project is near the edge of range of the species. Nearest documented occurrences are in 1952 in Reche Canyon (CNDDB #52), about a mile or more south of the ROW and in 2001 near the landfill southwest of El Casco (CNDDB #168), over a mile south of the ROW.	Jan–Jul	**Segment 1: Low.** Minimal potential suitable habitat present on the proposed ROW, documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 2 – 4: Moderate.** Suitable habitat present on the proposed ROW and documented occurrences within about a mile, but not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat lacking, outside known range, and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013).
Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum Ocellated Humboldt lily	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 4.2 BLM: None MSHCP: WRC	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Found in openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland at elevations of 100 to 5,900 feet. Nearest documented occurrence was in 1996 in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains, about 7 miles north of the ROW (Calflora, 2014).	Mar–Aug	**Segment 1 – 4: Low.** Suitable habitat present on the ROW, but no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat lacking.
Linanthus maculatus (Gilia maculata) Little San Bernardino Mountains linanthus	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 1B.2 BLM: S MSHCP: CV	Annual herb. Loose, well-aerated sand on wash-margin benches with few or no competing species and void of large shrubs or trees, in areas of desert dune, desert scrub, and Joshua tree woodland at 600 to 6,800 feet elevation. Not found in loose sands away from washes, or in dense stands of weedy annuals. Known only from Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, from edges of washes associated with the San Bernardino Mountains (north and east sides), the Little San Bernardino Mountains, and the northern part of the Coachella Valley.	Mar–May	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat lacking, no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014), and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 5 – 6: High.** Suitable habitat potentially present, documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). Although not observed during focused surveys, about 200 individuals of this species were observed in 1998 at the east edge of the Whitewater River just north of I-10 (CNDDB #3), which may be in or near the ROW. Even if the species is not present, a seed bank likely persists in or near the ROW.

Table Ap.7-1. Special-Status Plant Species Occurring or Potentially Occurring in the Project Area

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Period	Occurrence Probability
Mentzelia tricuspis Spiny-hair blazing star	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 2B.1 BLM: None MSHCP: None	Annual herb. Inhabits sandy, gravelly slopes and washes in Mojavean desert scrub, from 500 to 4,200 feet elevation. Known from fewer than twenty extant occurrences.	Mar–May	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat lacking. With the exception of a collection in 1886 of uncertain location, no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014). Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 5: Moderate.** Suitable habitat potentially present, but no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014), and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 6: Present.** Observed during botanical surveys conducted in 2013 (BRC, 2013).
Nemacaulis denudate var. gracilis Slender woolly-heads	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 2B.2 BLM: None MSHCP: None	Annual herb. Coastal dunes, desert dunes, and Sonoran desert scrub in dunes or sand at 150 to 1,320 feet elevation. Nearest documented occurrence was in 1948 from "east of Whitewater wash" (CNDDB #9).	Mar–May	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat lacking, no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011), and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 5 – 6: Low.** Suitable habitat present on the ROW, but no recent documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013).
Muhlenbergia californica California muhly	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 4.3 BLM: None MSHCP: WRC	Perennial rhizomatous herb (grass). Found in mesic areas, seeps and stream banks in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps at 300 to 6,500 feet elevation. The nearest documented occurrence is from the foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains, nearly 5 miles from the ROW (Calflora, 2014).	Jun-Sep	**Segment 1 – 4: Low.** Suitable habitat potentially present on the ROW, but nearest documented occurrence is from the foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains, nearly 5 miles from the ROW (Calflora, 2014). Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat probably lacking, no recent documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014), and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013).

Table Ap.7-1. Special-Status Plant Species Occurring or Potentially Occurring in the Project Area

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Period	Occurrence Probability
Quercus engelmannii Engelmann oak	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 4.2 BLM: None MSHCP: WRC	Perennial deciduous tree. Chaparral, woodland, and grassland, from 400 to 4,300 feet elevation. Known from Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties and from northern Baja California.	Mar–Jun	**Segment 1 – 3: Moderate.** Suitable habitat potentially present, but not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 4: Present.** Observed during botanical survey in 2012 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat probably lacking and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013).
Romneya coulteri Coulter's matilija poppy	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 4.2 BLM: None MSHCP: WRC	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Found in chaparral and coastal scrub, often in burn areas, at elevations from 50 to 3,950 feet. In the project vicinity, this species has been documented from the foothills of the San Bernardino, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Mountains. However, because it is generally a fire follower, existing records are not believed to be indicative of the full distribution of this species.	Mar–Jul	**Segment 1 – 4: Moderate.** Suitable habitat present on the ROW, particularly burned areas. Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat probably lacking and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013).
Selaginella eremophila Desert spike-moss	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 2B.2 BLM: None MSHCP: None	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Shaded sites in gravelly soils and among rocks or in crevices from 700 to 3,000 (8,000?) feet elevation in Sonoran desert scrub.	May–Jul, mainly Jun	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat lacking and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 5: Moderate.** Suitable habitat potentially present, but not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 6: Present.** Observed during botanical survey in 2012 (BRC, 2013)
Symphyotrichum defoliatum (Aster defoliatus) San Bernardino aster	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 1B.2 BLM: S MSHCP: None	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Vernally wet sites (such as ditches, streams, and springs) in many plant communities below 6,700 feet elevation. In California, known from Ventura, Kern, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. May also occur in San Luis Obispo County. In the western Riverside County area, this species is scarce, and documented only from Temescal and San Timoteo Canyons (Roberts et al., 2004).	Jul–Nov	**Segment 1 – 2: Low.** Suitable habitat potentially present but limited. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 3 – 4: Moderate.** Not observed during focused surveys, but documented from "El Casco, San Timoteo Canyon" in 1951 (CNDDB #24). **Segment 5 – 6: Low.** Suitable habitat potentially present. One documented occurrence from the foothills of the San Jacinto Mts (GANDA, 2011). Not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013).

Table Ap.7-1. Special-Status Plant Species Occurring or Potentially Occurring in the Project Area

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Period	Occurrence Probability
Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis Sonoran maiden fern	FED: None CA: None CRPR: 2B.2 BLM: None MSHCP: None	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Found in meadows and seeps along streams and seepage areas, at elevations between 150 and 2,000 feet. The nearest documented occurrence was in 2009 in Little Sand Canyon in the San Bernardino Mountains (CNDDB #13), about 6 miles north of the ROW.	Jan–Sep	**Segment 1: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat probably lacking, no recent documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 2 – 4: Low.** Suitable habitat present on the ROW, but no recent documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat probably lacking, no recent documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW and not observed during botanical surveys in 2012 and 2013 (BRC, 2013).

Sources: Baldwin et al, 2012; Calflora, 2014; CCH, 2014; CNPS, 2014; CNDDB, 2014; Roberts et al., 2004; USFWS, 2009a; Aspen, 2014; BRC, 2003; BRC, 2013; SCE, 2007; SCE, 2013.

Status Codes

US Fish and Wildlife Service (FED) Designations:

END: Federally listed, endangered.
THR: Federally listed, threatened.
Delisted: Removed from federal listing
BGEPA: Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

***California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CA) Designations*:**

END: State listed, endangered.
THR: State listed, threatened.
CSC: Species of Special Concern: Considered vulnerable to extinction due to declining numbers, limited geographic ranges, or ongoing threats.
FP: Fully protected. May not be taken or possessed without permit from CDFW.
SA: Special Animal: An animal species that is tracked in the CNDDB, but has no other status at the state or federal level.
WL: Watch list.
PFM: Protected fur-bearing mammal.

Other Designations

S: Bureau of Land Management Sensitive species.
WRC: Western Riverside County MSHCP Species: covered under the MSHCP.
WRS: Western Riverside County MSHCP Species: surveys are required within indicated habitats and/or survey areas; covered under the MSHCP.
WRP: Western Riverside County MSHCP Species: will be adequately conserved when specified requirements are met; covered under the MSHCP.
CV: Coachella Valley MSHCP Species: covered under the MSHCP.

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) designation

1A	Plants presumed extinct in California.
1B	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2B	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
3	Plants about which we need more information – a review list.
4	Plants of limited distribution – a watch list.
.1	Seriously threatened in California (high degree/immediacy of threat).
.2	Fairly threatened in California (moderate degree/immediacy of threat).
.3	Not very threatened in California (low degree/immediacy of threats or no current threats known).

CNDDB California State (S) Ranks

S1	Extremely endangered: <6 viable occurrences (EOs) or < 1,000 individuals, or 2,000 acres of occupied habitat.
S2	Endangered: about 6-20 EOs or 1-3,000 individuals, or 2,000-10,000 acres of occupied habitat.
S3	Restricted Range, rare: about 21-100 EOs or 3,000-10,000 individuals, or 10,000-50,000 acres of occupied habitat.
S4	Apparently Secure: some factors exist to cause some concern such as narrow habitat or continuing threats.
S5	Demonstrably Secure: commonly found throughout its historic range.

A question mark may be added to S ranks to indicate there is some uncertainty as to status.

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
INVERTEBRATES					
INSECTA, Order Orthoptera (grasshoppers, katydids, and crickets)					
Macrobaenetes valgum Coachella giant sand treader cricket	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None CVC	Aeolian habitat (wind-swept sand dune ridges), spring-dampened sandy areas. Restricted to Coachella Valley. Populations fluctuate in response to rainfall levels and may be very low during drought years.	Nocturnal. Juveniles active late fall through early winter. Adults active early to mid-spring.	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** Outside of known range and no suitable habitat. **Segment 5: Not likely to occur.** No suitable habitat. **Segment 6: Low.** Habitat poor. Documented occurrence within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011), but outside known current range. Focused searches for the species' distinctive delta-shaped burrow tailings failed to detect the species within the floodplain on the east side of the Whitewater River (AMEC, 2012c).
Stenopelmatus cahuilaensis Coachella Valley Jerusalem cricket	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None CVC	Aeolian habitat (wind-deposited sand dunes, drift sands), and water-deposited gravelly/sandy soils in the western Coachella Valley and eastern San Gorgonio Pass area. Vulnerable to desiccation; migrates up and down within the soil to maintain moisture levels. Can be found foraging, courting, and sheltering beneath surface objects such as decomposing wood, rocks, duff, and other debris.	Nocturnal. Winter and early spring.	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** Outside of known range and no suitable habitat. **Segment 5: Low.** Potentially suitable habitat may occur in the San Gorgonio River Wash, but not found in the Project Study Area during focused surveys (AMEC, 2012c). **Segment 6: Moderate.** Documented occurrence within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). Not detected during focused surveys, but potentially suitable habitat occurs at two primary locations: (1) within the floodplain on the east side of the Whitewater River, and (2) within the Whitewater Hills between Whitewater Canyon and State Route 62 (AMEC, 2012c).
INSECTA, Order Coleoptera (beetles)					
Dinacoma caseyi Casey's June beetle	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	**END** SA None None	Larvae develop underground in fine alluvial sands and feed on plant roots and underground decomposing material. Associated with the perennial shrub cheesebush. Adult beetles emerge in the spring and are active for two to four weeks, when courtship and mating takes place. Current distribution appears to be restricted to the mouth and alluvial floodplain of Palm Canyon within and just south of Palm Springs, in association with deposits of fine silts, sands, and gravels.	Nocturnal and crepuscular. Spring.	**Segment 1 – 3: Not likely to occur.** Outside of known range and no suitable habitat. **Segment 4 – 5: Not likely to occur.** Potentially suitable habitat present, but outside of known range. The proposed ROW is approximately 10 miles northwest of the Draft Recommended Survey Area for Casey's June beetle (AMEC, 2012c). **Segment 6: Low.** Potentially suitable habitat present. Outside of known current range (AMEC, 2012c). Documented occurrence within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011).

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
INSECTA, Order Hymenoptera (ants, bees, & wasps)					
Halictus harmonius Harmonius halictid bee	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None None	Habitat is not well understood. Known only from the foothills of the San Bernardino and (with less certainty) the San Jacinto Mountains in Southern California. Species not recorded in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties since the 1930s (CNDDB, 2014)	Diurnal. Spring and summer.	**Segment 1 – 6: Low.** Species is little known and sparsely distributed (LSA, 2013b).
AMPHIBIANS					
SALAMANDRIDAE (newts)					
Taricha torosa torosa Coast range newt	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None WRC	Coast Ranges, Mendocino County to San Diego County. In Riverside County, this species is mainly found in the Santa Ana Mountains. Inhabits drier climates in southern California at elevations ranging from sea level to 6,000 feet elevation in riparian and oak woodlands, coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, and annual grassland. Breeds in ponds and quiet streams, sometimes larger streams.	Generally nocturnal, may be active during the day. Winter to early spring.	**Segment 1 – 2: Not likely to occur.** Limited or no suitable breeding habitat and no documented occurrences (CNDDB, 2014). **Segment 3 – 5: Low.** Potentially suitable habitat present, but no documented occurrences (CNDDB, 2014). Not found during surveys conducted east of the I-10 crossing in Beaumont (AMEC, 2012a). **Segment 6: Low.** Moderate potential to occur north of the proposed ROW in Whitewater Canyon, but the habitat where the proposed ROW would cross Whitewater Canyon may not be suitable (Aspen, 2006). Not found during surveys (AMEC, 2012a).
SCAPHIOPODIDAE (spadefoot toads)					
Spea hammondii Western spadefoot toad	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC S WRC	Grasslands and occasionally hardwood woodlands; largely terrestrial but requires rain pools or other ponded water (including cow ponds and road ruts) persisting at least three weeks for breeding; burrows in loose soils during dry season. Occurs in the Central Valley and adjacent foothills, the non-desert areas of southern California, and Baja California.	Primarily nocturnal. Oct–Apr, following onset of winter rains.	**Segment 1: Low.** Suitable breeding habitat probably absent or limited. No documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 2: Low.** Suitable breeding habitat limited. No documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 3: Present.** Tadpoles found within the vernal pool in the spillway near Palomares Road in the City of Redlands (LSA, 2012). **Segment 4 – 5: High.** Suitable breeding habitat potentially present. Documented occurrences near Beaumont (CNDDB, 2014). Not found during surveys (AMEC, 2012a). **Segment 6: Not likely to occur.** No suitable habitat and outside known range. Not found during surveys (AMEC, 2012a).

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
RANIDAE (frogs)					
Rana muscosa Sierra Madre (mountain) yellow-legged frog	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	**END** **END** None WRC	This species is highly aquatic and inhabits ponds, dams, lakes, and streams at moderate to high elevations. Found near permanent sources of water in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto, and San Bernardino Mountains. Exhaustive surveys have been done by the US Geological Survey to locate any remaining populations.	Primarily diurnal. Hibernates in winter, may aestivate during dry periods in summer.	**Segment 1 – 2: Not likely to occur.** No suitable habitat. **Segment 3 – 4: Not likely to occur.** Suitable aquatic habitat potentially present in San Timoteo Creek. No documented occurrences (GANDA, 2011) and outside species' current known range. **Segment 5: Low.** Reported in the San Gorgonio River near Banning Peak approximately 2.5 miles south of the proposed ROW, but habitat where the transmission line would span the San Gorgonio River is not suitable (Aspen, 2006). Also reported on or near the proposed ROW in the gravel quarry pond(s) northeast of the City of Banning (Aspen, 2006). However, there are no known populations in this location (USFWS, 2012) and Aspen biologists have been unable to confirm this report. It's likely that this report is in error. **Segment 6: Low.** Documented occurrence in Whitewater River, approximately three miles north of Interstate 10. However, the habitat where the proposed ROW crosses Whitewater Canyon is probably not suitable (Aspen, 2006). Not found during surveys (AMEC, 2012a).
REPTILES					
TESTUDINIDAE (land tortoises)					
Gopherus agassizii Desert tortoise	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	**THR** **THR** None CV	Historically found throughout most of the Mojave and Sonoran Deserts into Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. Believed to have been extirpated from the western and southern portions of the Antelope Valley. Found in creosote bush scrub, saltbush scrub, thorn scrub (in Mexico), and Joshua tree woodland. Found in the open desert as well as in oases, riverbanks, washes, dunes, and occasionally rocky slopes.	Diurnal. Spring, early fall in areas with summer rains, brief periods of activity at other times.	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** Outside of known range and no suitable habitat. **Segment 5: Present.** Near Lion Canyon, east of Cabazon (LSA, 2010) and near Deep Creek Road on the Morongo Reservation (GANDA, 2010). Two live individuals incidentally found within the eastern edge of the Morongo Reservation (LSA, 2012). **Segment 6: Present.** Scat and burrows detected between Devers Substation and the Morongo Reservation (AMEC, 2012b).
IGUANIDAE (iguanas)					
Sauromalus ater Chuckwalla	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None None	Sandy areas with rock outcrops or boulders in a variety of desert plant communities. Occurs in the Mojave and Sonoran Deserts of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico. Sea level to around 6,000 feet elevation.	Diurnal. May–Sep.	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** Outside known range and no suitable habitat. **Segment 5 – 6: Low.** Habitat may not be suitable (LSA, 2013b). Not found during 2012 surveys (LSA, 2012).

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
GEKKONIDAE (geckos)					
Coleonyx variegatus abbotti San Diego banded gecko	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None WRC	Coastal sage scrub and chaparral, often on granite or rocky outcrops, in coastal and cismontane southern California. Interior Ventura County south to northern Baja California Sur. A different subspecies, the desert banded gecko, *C.v. variegatus*, is found in desert habitats.	Nocturnal. Apr–Oct.	**Segment 1 – 3: Moderate.** Suitable habitat present. No documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB 2014). **Segment 4 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Outside species' current known range (LSA, 2013b).
PHRYNOSOMATIDAE (fringe-toed lizards, horned lizards and relatives)					
Phrynosoma blainvillii Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC S WRC	Primarily in sandy soil in open areas, especially washes and floodplains, in many plant communities. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and an abundant supply of ants or other insects. Occurs from Baja California west of the deserts north to Shasta County below 8,000 feet elevation.	Diurnal. Apr–Jul with reduced activity Aug–Oct.	**Segment 1 – 2: Moderate.** Suitable habitat potentially present. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 3 – 4: Present.** Suitable habitat present. Observed near El Casco Substation (Aspen, 2007). **Segment 5 – 6: High.** Suitable habitat present and documented occurrences (GANDA, 2011). Not detected during surveys, but expected to occur (AMEC, 2012a).
Phrynosoma mcallii Flat-tailed horned lizard	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC S CV	Found in the Colorado Desert in California, Arizona, and Mexico. Occurs in areas of fine sand and sparse vegetation in desert washes and desert flats in Riverside, San Diego, and Imperial Counties; mainly in the Imperial and Coachella Valleys and eastern San Diego County, below sea level to 600 feet elevation. Feeds primarily on ants.	Diurnal. Year-round, peaks of activity in spring, early summer, and fall.	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** Outside of known range and no suitable habitat. **Segment 5 – 6: Low.** Potentially suitable habitat present. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011), but may be outside the species' current range. Not found during focused surveys (AMEC, 2012a).
Uma inornata Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	**THR** **END** None CV	Limited to sand dune habitat in the Coachella Valley of eastern Riverside County, associated with sparse desert scrub, alkali scrub, and desert wash habitats from sea level to 1,600 feet elevation. Requires fine, loose, windblown (aeolian) sand habitat interspersed with hardpan and sparse shrubs. Population levels can fluctuate dramatically in response to rainfall levels.	Diurnal. Mid-spring to mid-fall.	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** Outside of known range and no suitable habitat. **Segment 5: Not likely to occur.** No suitable habitat. Documented occurrences (GANDA, 2011), but may be outside species' current range. **Segment 6: Low.** Potentially suitable habitat along the proposed ROW east of the Whitewater River. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011), but may be outside the species' current range. Not found during surveys (AMEC, 2012a).

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
TEIIDAE (whiptails & relatives)					
Aspidoscelis hyperythra Orange-throated whiptail	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None WRC	Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks, in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, juniper woodland, and oak woodland from sea level to 3,000 feet elevation. Perennial plants required. Occurs in Riverside, Orange, San Diego Counties west of the crest of the Peninsular Ranges, in extreme southern San Bernardino County near Colton, and in Baja California.	Diurnal. Mar–Jul with reduced activity Aug–Oct.	**Segment 1 – 4: High.** Potentially suitable habitat present. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 5 – 6: Low.** Outside of known range (a historic CNDDB record from the vicinity of White Water Canyon is widely held to be erroneous). Not found during focused surveys (AMEC, 2012a).
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri *(Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus)* Coastal western whiptail	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None WRC	Wide variety of habitats including coastal sage scrub, sparse grassland, and riparian woodland; coastal and inland valleys and foothills; Ventura County to Baja California.	Diurnal. Apr–Aug.	**Segment 1 – 6: Present.** Throughout the Project Study Area, especially along Cottonwood Canyon near the City of Whitewater (LSA, 2012; LSA, 2013a).
ANNIELLIDAE (legless lizards)					
Anniella pulchra pulchra Silvery legless lizard	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None None	Inhabits sandy or loose loamy soils with high moisture content under sparse vegetation from central California to northern Baja California.	Diurnal and nocturnal. Nearly year-round in southern areas.	**Segment 1 – 5: High.** Suitable habitat present, but the species is not easily detected. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW on Segments 1 – 4 (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 6: Low.** Suitable habitat probably lacking.
BOIDAE (boas)					
Charina (Lichanura) trivirgata Rosy boa ***Lichanura orcutti*** Desert rosy boa	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None None	In rocky areas in chaparral or scrub habitats or adjacent oak woodland; also in rocky riparian areas. Found in Los Angeles County, southwestern San Bernardino County, south through western Riverside County, and San Diego County into Baja California. Rosy boa taxonomy has been recently revised, but the changes are not universally accepted. All rosy boa subspecies or former subspecies potentially found on the proposed ROW are included here.	Nocturnal, rarely crepuscular or diurnal. Apr–Sep.	**Segment 1 – 4: Moderate.** Suitable habitat potentially present and within known range, but no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 5 – 6: Present.** Two individuals found along Stubbe Canyon near the City of Whitewater (LSA, 2012). Eight desert rosy boas observed on the east end of Segment 5 and west end of Segment 6 (AMEC, 2012a).

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
COLUBRIDAE (egg-laying snakes)					
Diadophis punctatus modestus San Bernardino ringneck snake	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None None	Under surface objects along drainage courses, preferring mesic chaparral and oak and walnut woodland communities. Moist habitats of southwestern California from about Ventura to Orange Counties. Not found in high mountains or desert (except Providence Mountains).	Diurnal. Crepuscular and nocturnal during warmer periods.	**Segment 1 – 4: High.** Species not detected during surveys, but conditions appear to be suitable. **Segment 5 – 6: Low.** Suitable habitat probably lacking. Not found during surveys (AMEC, 2012a).
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea Coast patch-nosed snake	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None None	Coastal chaparral, washes, sandy flats, and rocky areas from San Luis Obispo County to northwestern Baja California.	Diurnal. Mostly year-round.	**Segment 1 – 3: Moderate.** Species not detected during surveys, but suitable habitat occurs on site. No documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (CNDDB, 2014). **Segment 4 – 6: Moderate.** Not detected during surveys, but suitable habitat present. Low to moderate potential for this species to occur on the western half of the project (AMEC, 2012a).
NATRICIDAE (live-bearing snakes)					
Thamnophis hammondii Two-striped garter snake	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC S None	Highly aquatic. Only in or near permanent sources of water. Streams with rocky beds supporting willows or other riparian vegetation. From Monterey County to northwest Baja California.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 2: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat lacking. **Segment 3 – 6: High.** Suitable habitat potentially present. Not observed during surveys. No documented occurrences in the San Timoteo Canyon area (CNDDB, 2014). Observed in well-developed riparian woodland along Whitewater River four miles north of the Project Study Area (AMEC, 2012a). Documented occurrence in scrub habitat along the Whitewater River, just south of the proposed ROW (CNDDB, 2014).
VIPERIIDAE(vipers)					
Crotalus ruber Red-diamond rattlesnake	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None WRC	Desert scrub, thorn scrub, open chaparral and woodland; occasional in grassland and cultivated areas. Prefers rocky areas and dense vegetation. Morongo Valley in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties to the west and south into Mexico.	Primarily nocturnal. Mid-spring through mid-fall.	**Segment 1 – 2: Moderate.** Suitable habitat potentially present. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 3 – 6: Present.** Several individuals observed between Devers Substation and Beaumont (AMEC, 2012a) and in the San Timoteo Badlands just south of the City of Loma Linda (LSA, 2012).
BIRDS					
PELECANIDAE (pelicans)					
Pelecanus erythrorhynchos American white pelican	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None None	Nests and forages at large lakes and coastal estuaries. Preys mainly on fish. Seen in inland southern California during migration.	Diurnal. Spring and fall migration.	**Segment 1 – 6: Present (migration). Not likely to occur (nesting colony).** Species was observed on or near the proposed ROW, but no suitable nesting habitat in the Project Study Area (SCE, 2013).

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
ARDEIDAE (bitterns, herons, and relatives)					
Ardea herodias Great blue heron	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None WRC	Wading species; forages in shallow water in aquatic and wetland habitats or, less commonly, in open fields. Nests in communal rookeries in large secluded trees. Found throughout most of California.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: Present (foraging). Not likely to occur (nesting colony).** Species was observed on or near the proposed ROW, but no suitable nesting habitat in the Project Study Area (SCE, 2013).
Ardea alba Great egret	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None None	Wading species; forages in shallow water in aquatic and wetland habitats or, less commonly, in open fields. Nests in communal rookeries in large secluded trees. Found throughout most of California.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: Present (foraging). Not likely to occur (nesting colony).** Species was observed on or near the proposed ROW, but no nesting colonies found in the Project Study Area (SCE, 2013).
Egretta thula Snowy egret	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None None	Wading species; forages in shallow water and along shores in aquatic and wetland habitats or, less commonly, in open fields. Nests in communal rookeries in dense marshes in wetland vegetation or low trees. Found throughout most of California.	Diurnal. Mainly Sep–Apr.	**Segment 1 – 6: Present (foraging). Not likely to occur (nesting colony).** Species was observed on or near the proposed ROW, but no suitable nesting habitat in the Project Study Area (SCE, 2013).
Nycticorax nycticorax Black-crowned night heron	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None WRC	Feeds in shallow water along the margins of lakes, rivers, and freshwater and saline wetland habitats. Nests in communal rookeries in dense trees, shrubs, or wetland vegetation near aquatic or wetland feeding areas.	Nocturnal and crepuscular. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: Present (foraging). Not likely to occur (nesting colony).** Species was observed on or near the proposed ROW, but no nesting colonies found in the Project Study Area (SCE, 2013).
PANDIONIDAE (ospreys)					
Pandion haliaetus Osprey	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA/WL None WRC	Nests in northern North America and Mexican coastlines near large water bodies, mainly in conifer woodlands; preys primarily on fish. Winters in Central and South America. Seen in southern California during migration.	Diurnal. Spring and fall migration.	**Segment 1 – 6: Present (migration). Not likely to occur (nesting).** Species was observed on or near the proposed ROW, but no suitable nesting habitat present and does not nest in the Project Study Area (SCE, 2013).
ACCIPITRIDAE (hawks, kites, harriers and eagles)					
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None WRC	Forages in a wide range of habitats, but primarily in forests and woodlands. Usually nests in tall trees (20 to 60 feet). Found throughout North America.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: Present (foraging); High (nesting).** Observed foraging over El Casco Substation (Aspen, 2007) and throughout the Project Study Area (LSA, 2012; LSA, 2013a). Nesting habitat present in the Project Study Area. Cooper's hawk may use the hollow arms of monopole transmission structures as nest sites.

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
Aquila chrysaetos Golden eagle	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	BGEPA FP/WL S WRC	Generally open country of the Temperate Zone worldwide. Nesting primarily in rugged mountainous country. Golden eagles that breed in Alaska and northern Canada winter in the northeast and north central U.S. Golden eagles in southwestern Canada and the western U.S. are year-round residents.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1: Unlikely to occur (foraging & nesting).** No natural nesting habitat present. Could potentially nest on large transmission towers, but unlikely in developed areas. Minimal potential foraging habitat present. **Segment 2: Low (foraging & nesting).** Natural nesting habitat potentially present within 4 miles of the ROW. Could potentially nest on large transmission towers, but unlikely in developed areas. Foraging habitat potentially present. **Segment 3: Present (foraging). Low (nesting).** Natural nesting habitat potentially present within 4 miles of the ROW. Could potentially nest on transmission towers. Foraging habitat present and species observed foraging near El Casco Substation (Aspen, 2007). **Segment 4: Present (foraging & nesting).** Nest detected 1.5 miles from the Project Study Area during 2013 focused surveys (WRI, 2013). Species known to forage in the area near the nest. Foraging habitat present and species observed foraging near El Casco Substation (Aspen, 2007). **Segment 5: Present (foraging & nesting).** Active nest south of Segment 4 is within 5 miles of the Segment 5 ROW. Foraging observed within the Morongo Reservation (LSA, 2010). **Segment 6: High (foraging & nesting).** Natural nesting habitat potentially present within 4 miles of the ROW. Active and potentially active nests within 10 miles of the ROW (WRI, 2013). Could potentially nest on large transmission towers. Foraging habitat present. Two individuals observed flying over transmission towers located in the Whitewater River area (LSA, 2012).
Buteo regalis Ferruginous hawk	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA/WL None WRC	Open country in western North America; north to Canada in summer and south to Mexico in winter.	Diurnal. Mid-Sep–mid-Apr.	**Segment 1 – 3: Moderate (wintering).** Suitable habitat potentially present. Documented occurrence within 5 miles of the ROW on Segment 3 (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 4: Present (wintering).** Within Project Study Area in northeast corner of the City of Beaumont (LSA, 2012). **Segment 5 – 6: Moderate (wintering).** Suitable habitat potentially present. No documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011).

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None **THR** S WRC	Open desert, grassland, or cropland containing scattered, large trees or small groves. Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and in oak savannah in the Central Valley. Forages in adjacent grasslands or suitable grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures. Breeds and nests in western North America; winters in South America. In southern California, now mainly a spring and fall transient.	Diurnal. Spring and fall (in migration).	**Segment 1 – 2: Moderate (migration). Not likely to occur (nesting).** **Segment 3 – 4: Present (migration). Not likely to occur (nesting).** Some suitable nesting habitat is present in the Project Study Area, but nesting individuals not observed and Project Study Area is outside the species known breeding range. Migrants observed; over 200 migrants observed on hills just east of the San Timoteo Landfill near Palomares Road and San Timoteo Creek Road in 2013 (LSA, 2012; LSA, 2013a). **Segment 5 – 6: Moderate (migration). Not likely to occur (nesting).**
Circus cyaneus Northern harrier	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None WRC	Marshy habitats, grassland, and other open country; uncommon in open desert and brushlands. Found in the temperate zone worldwide. Nests on the ground in in tall, dense clumps of vegetation. Usually nests in marshes or along rivers or lakes, but may nest in grasslands, grain fields, or sagebrush flats several miles from water.	Diurnal. Year-round, but more widespread in winter.	**Segment 1 – 6: Present (foraging). Low (nesting).** Suitable nesting habitat limited. Foraging birds observed in open grassland near El Casco (Aspen, 2007), within the Morongo Reservation (LSA, 2010), and in various locations in the Project Study Area (LSA, 2012; LSA, 2013a).
Elanus leucurus White-tailed kite	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None FP S WRC	Typically nests in riparian trees such as oaks, willows, and cottonwoods at low elevations. Forages in open country. Found in South America and in southern areas and along the western coast of North America.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 2: Low.** Suitable habitat lacking. No documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 3 – 4: Present (foraging). High (nesting).** Species observed foraging near El Casco (Aspen, 2007) and in riparian habitat within the Project Study Area (LSA, 2012). Suitable nesting habitat is present within the Project Study Area. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 5 – 6: Low.** Suitable habitat lacking.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus Bald eagle	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	BGEPA **END**/FP S WRC	Winters locally at deep lakes and reservoirs feeding on fish and waterfowl. Nests in large trees with open branches, particularly ponderosa pine, near a permanent water source. Locally rare throughout North America.	Diurnal. Primarily Nov–Feb, but nests locally.	**Segment 1 – 2: Not likely to occur (foraging & nesting).** Suitable habitat lacking. **Segment 3: Low (foraging). Not likely to occur (nesting).** Occasional winter visitors have been observed in the area, and potentially suitable wintering habitat present (LSA, 2013b). No suitable nesting habitat. **Segment 4 – 6: Not likely to occur (foraging & nesting).** Suitable habitat lacking.

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
CHARADRIIDAE (plovers and relatives)					
Charadrius montanus Mountain plover	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC S WRC	Winters in open grasslands and agricultural fields below 3,200 feet in California and Mexico. Breeds in the plains states.	Diurnal. Winter.	**Segment 1 – 4: Low.** Marginally suitable habitat in the Project Study Area, but not observed during surveys (LSA, 2013b). Species observed in agricultural fields south of Beaumont near Gilman Springs Road, approximately seven miles from the proposed ROW (eBird, 2014). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat lacking. Not observed during surveys (LSA, 2013b).
CUCULIDAE (cuckoos and relatives)					
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis Western yellow-billed cuckoo	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	**THR** **END** S WRS	Breeds and nests in extensive stands of dense cottonwood/willow riparian forest along broad, lower flood bottoms of larger river systems at scattered locales in western North America; winters in South America. In California, this species requires dense, wide riparian woodlands with well-developed understories for breeding (Garrett and Dunn, 1981). Nesting is restricted to riparian habitats where humidity is high and the dense understory abuts slow-moving streams, backwaters, or seeps (Zeiner et al., 1990). Nesting birds have become extremely rare in southern California. They no longer nest in their last local stronghold in the riparian forests of the Prado Basin (LSA, 2013b).	Diurnal. May–Sep.	**Segment 1 – 2: Low (foraging). Not likely to occur (nesting).** No suitable nesting habitat present. Species observed within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011), but no nesting habitat within Project Study Area. **Segment 3 – 4: High (foraging). Low (nesting).** Observed in riparian habitat associated with San Timoteo Creek south of El Casco Substation (outside of the Project Study Area) (Aspen, 2007). Nesting has not been documented at San Timoteo Creek (County of Riverside, 2003). **Segment 5 – 6: Low (foraging). Not likely to occur (nesting).** No suitable nesting habitat present. No documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011).
STRIGIDAE (typical owls)					
Asio otus Long-eared owl	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None None	Scarce and local in forests and woodlands throughout much of the Northern Hemisphere. Rare resident in coastal southern California. Nests and roosts in dense riparian and oak woodlands, but forages over wider, more open areas. Often utilizes abandoned nests of other species; may also nest in cavities.	Nocturnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 2: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat lacking. **Segment 3 – 4: Low.** Species not observed during surveys (LSA, 2013b). Suitable habitat in the Project Study Area is potentially present. **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat lacking.

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
Athene cunicularia Burrowing owl	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC S WRS/CV	Open country in much of North and South America. Usually occupies ground squirrel burrows in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, railroad rights-of-way, and margins of highways, golf courses, and airports. Often utilizes man-made structures, such as earthen berms, cement culverts, cement, asphalt, rock, or wood debris piles. Avoids thick, tall vegetation, brush, and trees, but may occur in areas where brush or tree cover is less than 30 percent.	Crepuscular. Year-round.	**Segment 1: Moderate.** Potentially suitable habitat present. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 2 – 4: High.** Potentially suitable habitat present. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 5 – 6: Present.** Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011).Owls and burrow sites observed on the Morongo Reservation (LSA, 2010; GANDA, 2010), between Devers Substation and Whitewater River (GANDA, 2011), on Whitewater Hill (AMEC, 2012b), and within the eastern portion of the Project Study Area (LSA, 2012; LSA, 2013a).
TROCHILIDAE (hummingbirds)					
Calypte costae Costa's hummingbird	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None None	Primarily deserts, arid brushy foothills, and chaparral in the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico.	Diurnal. Feb–Sep, rare in winter.	**Segment 1 – 2: High.** Suitable habitat potentially present. **Segment 3: Present.** Species observed just east of the San Bernardino Junction (LSA, 2012). **Segment 4: High.** Suitable habitat potentially present. **Segment 5: Present.** Species observed within the Morongo Reservation (LSA, 2010). **Segment 6: High.** Suitable habitat potentially present.
PICIDAE (woodpeckers)					
Picoides nuttallii Nuttall's woodpecker	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None None	Oak, pine-oak, and riparian woodland in California and northwestern Baja California.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 2: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat lacking. **Segment 3 – 4: Present.** Pairs observed during the breeding season near San Timoteo Creek and in the canyon just north of Theodore Street in the City of Banning (LSA, 2012). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat lacking.
Sphyrapicus ruber Red-breasted sapsucker	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None None	Fairly common winter resident in much of cismontane California. In southern California, breeds in montane forests from 4,000 to 8,000 feet elevation.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: Present (foraging). Not likely to occur (nesting).** Species observed on or near the proposed ROW, but no suitable nesting habitat present.

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
FALCONIDAE (falcons)					
Falco columbarius Merlin	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA/WL None WRC	Open country; breeds in the Holarctic Region and winters south to the tropics. Rare fall migrant and winter visitor to southwestern California.	Diurnal. Sep–Apr.	**Segment 1 – 2: Moderate (wintering).** Suitable habitat potentially present. **Segment 3 – 4: Present (wintering).** Near El Casco (Aspen, 2007) and near Refuse Road, south of San Timoteo Creek Road (LSA, 2013a). **Segment 5 – 6: Moderate (wintering).** Suitable habitat potentially present.
Falco mexicanus Prairie falcon	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA/WL None WRC	Nests on high cliffs. Will occasionally nest in trees or on tall buildings or other structures. Has been reported nesting on transmission towers. May use abandoned nests of other raptors. Forages primarily over open lands. Occurs throughout arid western US and Mexico.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: Present (foraging). Low (nesting).** Species observed on or near the Project Study Area (LSA, 2013b). Suitable natural nesting habitat limited, but could potentially nest on transmission towers.
Falco peregrinus American peregrine falcon	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	Delisted FP None WRC	Nests on high cliffs, generally near water bodies. Will occasionally nest in tree cavities or on tall buildings or other structures. Has been reported nesting on transmission towers. May use abandoned nests of other raptors. Feeds on birds (especially shorebirds & waterfowl). Widespread, but rare worldwide.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: Moderate (foraging). Low (nesting).** Species observed on or near the Project Study Area (LSA, 2013b). Suitable natural nesting habitat limited, but could potentially nest on transmission towers.
TYRANNIDAE (tyrant flycatchers)					
Contopus cooperi Olive-sided flycatcher	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None None	Summer resident in forest and woodland habitats below 9,000 feet, but not found in deserts or lowland valleys. Nests in large trees, usually conifers, in montane forests. Found in western and portions of central and eastern North America. Winters in South America.	Diurnal. Apr–Oct.	**Segment 1 – 6: Present (migration). Not likely to occur (nesting).** Observed in the Project Study Area (possible migrant; LSA, 2013b), but no suitable nesting habitat present.

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
Empidonax traillii extimus Southwestern willow flycatcher	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	**END** **END** None WRS/ CV	Rare and local breeder in riparian areas, willows, usually with standing water, in the southwestern United States and formerly northwestern Mexico. Winters in Central and South America.	Diurnal. May–Sep.	**Segment 1 – 2: Low (foraging). Not likely to occur (nesting).** Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011), but suitable nesting habitat probably lacking. **Segment 3 – 4: Moderate (foraging). Low (nesting).** Species observed within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011).Some riparian areas on site may be marginally suitable for nesting (LSA, 2013b). Migrant willow flycatcher observed in 2007 probably represents *E. t. brewsteri* (Aspen, 2007). Designated critical habitat occurs within 200 feet of the proposed ROW in San Timoteo Canyon in Segment 3 (LSA, 2013b). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur (foraging & nesting).** Suitable habitat lacking.
Empidonax traillii brewsteri Little willow flycatcher	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None **END** None None	Nesting range is well to the north of the Project area; occasionally observed locally during migration. Riparian areas and wet meadows with standing water. Winters in South America.	Diurnal. May–Sep.	**Segment 1 – 2: Moderate to high (migration). Not likely to occur (nesting).** **Segment 3 – 4: High (migration). Not likely to occur (nesting).** Outside breeding range. A migrant was observed on or near the Project Study Area near El Casco (Aspen, 2007). **Segment 5 – 6: Moderate to high (migration). Not likely to occur (nesting).**
Pyrocephalus rubinus Vermilion flycatcher	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None None	Occurs in a wide range of open habitats including arid scrub, agricultural areas, golf courses, grasslands, and riparian woodland, often near streams or open water. Nests in desert riparian habitat adjacent to irrigated fields, pastures, and other open, mesic areas in isolated patches throughout central southern California and along the Colorado River. Ranges from the southwestern United States to central South America. Rare and local in southwestern California.	Diurnal. Fall or winter visitor or rare local breeder.	**Segment 1 – 6: Moderate (migration). Low (nesting).** Suitable nesting habitat in the Project Study Area is limited or absent.

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
LANIIDAE (shrikes)					
Lanius ludovicianus Loggerhead shrike	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None WRC	Prefers open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, posts, fences, utility lines, or other perches. Inhabits open country with short vegetation, pastures, old orchards, cemeteries, golf courses, riparian areas, and open woodlands. Occurs only rarely in heavily urbanized areas, but often found in open cropland. Found in open country in much of North America.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 2: High (foraging). Moderate (nesting).** Suitable nesting habitat potentially present. Species observed within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 3 – 6: Present (foraging). High (nesting).** Species observed near El Casco Substation (Aspen, 2007), within the Morongo Reservation (LSA, 2010), and near San Gorgonio River and Whitewater Canyon (LSA, 2012; LSA, 2013a). Suitable nesting habitat is present.
VIREONIDAE (vireos)					
Vireo bellii pusillus Least Bell's vireo	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	**END** **END** None WRS/ CV	Formerly occurred in well-developed riparian areas from north-central California to Baja California. Now absent from northern portions of its range, but populations in southern California are increasing in response to intense management efforts. Winters primarily in western Mexico.	Diurnal. Apr–Sep.	**Segment 1 – 2: Not likely to occur.** Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011), but suitable habitat probably lacking. **Segment 3 – 4: Present.** Territories in riparian habitat associated with San Timoteo Creek (Aspen, 2007; LSA, 2012), and in riparian habitat along Highland Springs Road just south of Beaumont (LSA, 2013a). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011), but suitable habitat probably lacking.
ALAUDIDAE (larks)					
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA/WL None WRC	Open grasslands and fields, agricultural areas, and open montane grasslands. This subspecies is resident from northern Baja California northward throughout non-desert areas to Humboldt County. During the breeding season, this is the only subspecies of horned lark in non-desert southern California; however, from September through April or early May, other subspecies visit the area.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 2: Low.** Suitable habitat potentially present. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 3 – 5: Present.** Observed near El Casco Substation and nearby agricultural fields (Aspen, 2007) and within the Morongo Reservation (LSA, 2010). **Segment 6: Low.** Suitable habitat probably lacking. No documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011).

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
HIRUNDINIDAE (swallows and martins)					
Progne subis Purple martin	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None WRC	Open agricultural areas, towns, and marsh edges. Nesting habitat consists of old sycamores and pines, often within oak woodland or open coniferous forest. Breeds throughout much of North America, but rare and local in southern California. Winters in South America.	Diurnal. Apr–Sep.	**Segment 1 – 2: Moderate (foraging). Low (nesting).** Species observed in Segments 3, 4, and 5, (GANDA, 2011) but suitable nesting habitat is probably limited. **Segment 3 – 5: Present (foraging). Low (nesting).** Species observed in Segments 3, 4, and 5, (GANDA, 2011) but suitable nesting habitat is probably limited. **Segment 6: Moderate (foraging). Low (nesting).** Species observed in Segments 3, 4, and 5, (GANDA, 2011) but suitable nesting habitat is probably limited.
PARIDAE (chickadees, titmice, and relatives)					
Baeolophus inornatus Oak titmouse	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None None	Primarily oak woodland from southern Oregon to southern Baja California. Common resident in much of southern California.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1: Low (foraging & nesting).** Suitable habitat lacking. **Segment 2: Low (foraging & nesting).** Suitable habitat potentially present, but limited. **Segment 3 – 4: Present (foraging). High (nesting).** Species observed near San Timoteo Creek (LSA, 2012). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur (foraging & nesting).** Suitable habitat lacking.
POLIOPTILIDAE (gnatcatchers)					
Polioptila californica californica Coastal California gnatcatcher	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	**THR** CSC None WRC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub in low-lying foothills and valleys up to about 1,640 feet elevation in cismontane southwestern California and Baja California.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1: Not likely to occur.** No suitable habitat (LSA, 2013b, Appendix H). **Segment 2: High.** Recorded two miles south of Segment 2 near Reche Canyon in 1997 (three pairs) and 2000 (one male) (CNDDB # 542), but not found during protocol surveys in 2012 and 2013 (LSA, 2013b, Appendix H). The proposed ROW goes through designated critical habitat in Segment 2. **Segment 3: Moderate.** Suitable habitat present. Not observed during protocol surveys in 2012 and 2013 (LSA, 2013b, Appendix H). Surveys were done only in the San Bernardino County portion of Segment 3 (LSA, 2013b, Appendix H). **Segment 4: Moderate.** Limited potentially suitable habitat present. One reported occurrence of an individual at Oak Creek development in 1999 (Yamazaki, 2014). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** No suitable habitat and no documented occurrences (GANDA, 2011). Outside known range.

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
Polioptila melanura Black-tailed gnatcatcher	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None None	Nests in wooded desert wash habitat containing mesquite, palo verde, ironwood, and acacia. May also occur in areas with salt cedar, especially when adjacent to native wooded desert wash habitat. Also occurs in desert scrub habitat in winter.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** No suitable habitat. **Segment 5 – 6: Present.** Observed east of the San Gorgonio River (LSA, 2012).
MIMIDAE (mockingbirds and thrashers)					
Toxostoma bendirei Bendire's thrasher	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC S None	Spring and summer resident and breeder in flat areas of Joshua tree woodland and desert scrub with high cactus cover. Breeds in southwestern U.S. and Mexico; winters in Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico.	Diurnal. Spring-summer.	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** No suitable habitat **Segment 5 – 6: Present.** Species observed in or near the Project Study Area (LSA, 2013b).
Toxostoma lecontei Le Conte's thrasher	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None CV	Inhabits sparsely vegetated desert flats, dunes, alluvial fans, or gently rolling hills having a high proportion of saltbush or cholla often occurring along small washes or sand dunes. Prefers dense thorny shrubs (most often saltbush or cholla) for nesting. Uncommon and local resident in low desert scrub throughout most of the Mojave Desert, extending up into the southwestern corner of the San Joaquin Valley. Breeding range in California extends from these areas into eastern Mojave, north into the Owens Valley and south into the lower Colorado Desert and eastern Mojave. Only the San Joaquin Valley population of this species is considered a BLM Sensitive species or California Species of Concern. Also ranges into southern Nevada, western Arizona, and northwestern Mexico.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat lacking. **Segment 5: Present.** Within the Morongo Reservation (LSA, 2010; LSA, 2012). **Segment 6: High.** Suitable habitat present. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011).
PARULIDAE (wood-warblers)					
Icteria virens Yellow-breasted chat	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None WRC/ CV	Riparian thickets of willow, brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in riparian woodland throughout much of western North America. Winters in Central America.	Diurnal. Apr–Sep.	**Segment 1 –2: Not likely to occur (foraging & nesting).** Species observed within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011), but suitable habitat probably lacking. **Segment 3 – 4: Present (foraging). High (nesting).** Species observed in riparian habitat associated with San Timoteo Creek near El Casco Substation (Aspen, 2007) and just east of San Timoteo Creek (LSA, 2012). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur (foraging & nesting).** Suitable habitat lacking. No documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011).

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
Setophaga petechia *(Dendroica petechia)* Yellow warbler	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None WRC/ CV	Riparian woodland in the western United States and northwestern Baja California while nesting; more widespread in brushy areas and woodlands during migration. Occurs from western Mexico to northern South America in winter. Migrants are widespread and common.	Diurnal. Apr–Sep in nesting areas. More widespread during migration, rare in winter.	**Segment 1 –2: Low (migration/foraging). Not likely to occur (nesting).** Species observed within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011), but suitable nesting habitat probably lacking. **Segment 3 – 4: Present (foraging). High (nesting).** Pairs observed during the breeding season in riparian habitat associated with San Timoteo Creek near El Casco Substation (Aspen, 2007; LSA, 2012). **Segment 5: Low (migration/foraging). Not likely to occur (nesting).** Suitable nesting habitat probably lacking. **Segment 6: Low (migration/foraging). Not likely to occur (nesting).** Species observed within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011), but suitable nesting habitat probably lacking.
EMBERIZIDAE (sparrows, buntings, warblers and relatives)					
Aimophila ruficeps canescens Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA/WL None WRC	Steep, rocky coastal sage scrub and open chaparral habitats, particularly scrubby areas mixed with grasslands. From Santa Barbara County to northwestern Baja California.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 4: Present.** In Riversidean sage scrub/chaparral habitat within the Morongo Reservation (LSA, 2010), in chaparral just south of the City of Redlands, and in scrubland west of the Morongo Reservation; common throughout western coastal sage scrub habitat within the Project Study Area (LSA, 2012; LSA, 2013a). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat probably lacking. No documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011).
Ammodramus savannarum Grasshopper sparrow	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None WRP	Grasslands of North America and northern South America.	Diurnal. Primarily Mar–Aug.	**Segment 1 – 3: Moderate.** Suitable habitat potentially present. **Segment 4 – 5: Present.** Species observed within the Project Study Area just west of the Morongo Reservation (LSA, 2012). **Segment 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat probably lacking.
Artemisiospiza belli belli *(Amphispiza belli belli)* Bell's sage sparrow	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA/WL None WRC	Occupies chaparral and coastal sage scrub from west central California to northwestern Baja California.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 4: Moderate.** Suitable habitat potentially present. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW on segments 1 – 3 (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 5: Present.** Observed on the Morongo Reservation (LSA, 2010). **Segment 6: Low.** Suitable habitat probably lacking. No documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011).

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
Chondestes grammacus Lark sparrow	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None None	Open areas with scattered shrubs or trees. Breeds throughout much of western North America and winters from the southern United States to southern Mexico.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 2: Moderate (foraging & nesting).** Suitable nesting habitat potentially present. **Segment 3 – 4: Present (foraging). High (nesting).** Species observed in the canyon just north of Theodore Street in the City of Banning, and just east of the San Timoteo Landfill in San Bernardino County (LSA, 2012). **Segment 5 – 6: Low (foraging & nesting).** Suitable nesting habitat potentially present, but breeds only locally in deserts.
Pooecetes gramineus affinis Oregon vesper sparrow	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None None	A grassland obligate, breeding in western Washington, Oregon, and extreme northwestern California and wintering primarily in southwestern California.	Diurnal. Sep–Apr.	**Segment 1 – 4: Moderate.** Vesper sparrows were observed during 2012 surveys, but subspecies identification is difficult and the subspecies *P. g. confinis* is believed to be the more numerous subspecies found in the vicinity of the Project Study Area (LSA, 2012). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat probably lacking.
Spizella breweri Brewer's sparrow	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None None	Inhabits brushland, primarily sagebrush flats. Breeds in the western United States and Canada and winters in the southwestern United States and western Mexico. In California, winters in eastern portions of San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties and in Imperial County; breeds further north.	Diurnal. Primarily Sep–Apr in Project area.	**Segment 1 – 6. High (migration/foraging). Not likely to occur (nesting).** Common during migration and winter, but nesting is not expected.
ICTERIDAE (blackbirds, orioles, and relatives)					
Agelaius tricolor Tricolored blackbird	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC S WRC	Open country in western Oregon, California, and northwestern Baja California. Breeds near fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, tall herbs and forages in grassland and cropland habitats. Seeks cover for roosting in emergent wetland vegetation, especially cattails and tules, and also in trees and shrubs.	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: Present (foraging). Not likely to occur (nesting colony).** Foraging birds were observed (LSA, 2012), but suitable nesting habitat probably limited or absent.

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
FRINGILLIDAE (finches)					
Spinus lawrencei Lawrence's goldfinch	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None None	Oak woodland, chaparral, riparian woodland, and other habitats in arid regions, usually near water. From northern California to northern Baja California, but periodically wandering throughout much of western North America.	Diurnal. Fairly common Apr–Aug, uncommon Sep–Mar.	**Segment 1 – 2: Moderate (foraging & nesting).** Suitable nesting habitat potentially present. Species observed within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 3 – 4: Present (foraging). High (nesting).** Species observed in the canyon just north of Theodore Street in the City of Banning and at the end of Pilgrim Road south of Redlands. (LSA, 2012). **Segment 5 – 6: Low (foraging & nesting).** Suitable habitat probably lacking.
MAMMALS					
PHYLLOSTOMIDAE (leaf-nosed bats)					
Macrotus californicus California leaf-nosed bat	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC S None	Occurs from northern Nevada, southern California, and western Arizona south to southern Baja California and Sonora. In California, these bats primarily occupy low-lying desert areas, where they roost in caves, mines, and old buildings. Historic records extend west to near Chatsworth, Los Angeles County, but most populations from the California coastal basins are believed to be extirpated (Williams, 1986). Most current records are from mountain ranges near the Colorado River. Sensitive to roost disturbance.	Nocturnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Project Study Area likely outside of current range.
VESPERTILIONIDAE (evening bats)					
Antrozous pallidus Pallid bat	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC S None	Varied habitats in western North America, including grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, deserts, and forest. Primarily day roosts in bridges, hollows and crevices of trees, or buildings. Occasionally roosts in mines, caves, and crevices in cliffs and rocks. Night roosts may be more open sites, such as porches, open buildings, and bridges.	Nocturnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: High.** Suitable trees and structures for day roosting present. Likely forages in Project Study Area (LSA, 2013b). Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW on Segments 1 – 3 (GANDA, 2011).

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC S None	Ranges from southwestern Canada through the western United States to southern Mexico. Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other similar structures for roosting. Occasionally roosts in hollow spaces of bridges or buildings or hollow trees. Highly sensitive to disturbance. Found in all but alpine and subalpine habitats; most abundant in mesic habitats. Extremely sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites. Feeds primarily on small moths.	Nocturnal. Year-round, generally hibernates Oct-Apr.	**Segment 1 – 6: Low.** Limited suitable day roosting habitat found in or adjacent to Project Study Area. May forage in Project Study Area (LSA, 2013b).
Euderma maculatum Spotted bat	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC S None	Found in various communities including desert scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland, ponderosa pine forest, mixed conifer forest, canyons, cliffs, riparian areas, fields, and open pasture at scattered localities in western North America from southern British Columbia to north-central Mexico. Roosts in cracks, crevices, and caves, usually on exposed cliff faces. Poorly known. Wanders widely and through varied habitats when foraging.	Nocturnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: Low.** Limited suitable day roosting habitat in or adjacent to Project Study Area. May forage in Project Study Area (LSA, 2013b).
Lasiurus blossevillii Western red bat	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None None	Ranges from southwestern Canada through the western United States and Central America to South America. Forages over a wide range of habitats, but often associated with intact riparian habitat, and particularly with willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores. Typically solitary, roosting in the foliage of trees or shrubs. Day roosts are commonly in edge habitats adjacent to streams or open fields, in orchards, and sometimes in urban areas.	Nocturnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: High.** Suitable large trees present for day roosting in riparian areas and citrus groves. Likely forages in Project Study Area (LSA, 2013b).
Lasiurus cinereus Hoary bat	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None None	Forages over a wide range of habitats, but prefers open habitats with access to trees, for roosting, and water. Ranges throughout much of North and South America.	Nocturnal. Most common in winter and during migratory periods in Project Study Area.	**Segment 1 – 6: High.** Suitable large oak trees present for day roosting. Likely forages in Project Study Area (LSA, 2013b).

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
Lasiurus xanthinus Western yellow bat	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None CV	Varied habitats from the southwestern United States to southern Mexico; often associated with palms and desert riparian habitats. In southern California, found in palm oases and in residential areas with untrimmed palm trees. Roosts primarily in trees, especially the dead fronds of palm trees, but has also been documented to roost under the leaves of deciduous trees such as cottonwoods.	Nocturnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: High.** Suitable palm trees for day roosting present in project vicinity; may also roost in large-leaved deciduous trees within or adjacent to Project Study Area. Likely forages in Project Study Area (LSA, 2013b). Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW in Segments 1 – 5 (GANDA, 2011).
Myotis ciliolabrum Western small-footed myotis	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA S None	Found across much of North America, primarily in relatively arid wooded and brushy uplands near water. Individuals are known to roost singly or in small groups in cliff and rock crevices, buildings, concrete overpasses, caves, and mines.	Nocturnal. Primarily the warmer months.	**Segment 1 – 6: Moderate.** Potentially suitable habitat present for day roosting. May forage in Project Study Area (LSA, 2013b).
Myotis evotis Long-eared myotis	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA S None	Found throughout much of North America, in semiarid shrublands, chaparral, and agricultural areas, but is usually associated with coniferous forests. Roosts under exfoliating tree bark and in hollow trees, caves, mines, and crevices in cliffs and rocks. Sometimes roosts in buildings and bridges.	Nocturnal. Primarily the warmer months.	**Segment 1 – 6: Moderate.** Marginally suitable trees present for day roosting. May forage in Project Study Area (LSA, 2013b).
Myotis thysanodes Fringed myotis	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA S None	Range is patchy in western North America from sea-level to 9,350 feet; most common at middle elevations. Appears to be most common in drier woodlands, but is found in a wide variety of habitats including desert scrub, mesic coniferous forest, grassland, and sage-grass steppe. Roosts primarily in large trees and snags, as well as in caves and mines. Also roosts in buildings, rock crevices, cliff faces, and bridges.	Nocturnal. Hibernates; primarily active during the warmer months.	**Segment 1 – 6: Low.** Generally rare and local in the area. Potentially suitable roosting habitat found within the Project Study Area; foraging may occur (LSA, 2013b).
Myotis volans Long-legged myotis	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None None	Widespread in western North America, primarily in coniferous forests, but also occurs seasonally in riparian and desert habitats. Utilizes abandoned buildings, cracks in the ground, cliff crevices, exfoliating tree bark, and hollows in snags as summer day roosts; caves and mine tunnels are used as hibernacula. Commonly forages in and around the forest canopy.	Nocturnal. Primarily the warmer months.	**Segment 1 – 6: Low.** Marginally suitable trees present for day roosting. May forage in Project Study Area (LSA, 2013b).

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA S None	Occurs in a variety of habitats in western North America, including riparian, arid scrublands and deserts, and forests. Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed. Roosts in buildings, mines, caves or crevices, and under bridges. May occasionally roost in swallow nests.	Nocturnal. Primarily the warmer months.	**Segment 1 – 6: High.** Suitable day-roosting habitat present in trees and structures. Likely forages in Project Study Area (LSA, 2013b).
Lasionycteris noctivagans Silver-haired bat	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA None None	Roosts in hollow trees, beneath exfoliating bark, in abandoned woodpecker holes, and rarely under rocks. Needs drinking water. Primarily a coastal and montane forest dweller feeding over streams, ponds, and open brushy areas. Much of North America north of Mexico. May make long migratory flights to hibernation sites. California bats likely winter in Mexico. May be found anywhere in California during spring and fall migrations.	Nocturnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: Moderate.** Occurs widely during migration (LSA, 2013b).
MOLOSSIDAE (free-tailed bats)					
Eumops perotis Western mastiff bat	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC S None	Ranged historically throughout much of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico. In California, most records are from rocky areas at low elevations. Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in vertical cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels throughout southwestern California. May roost in tall bridges.	Nocturnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1: High.** Suitable day roosting habitat present. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 2 – 3: Present.** Suitable day roosting habitat present. Forages in the Project Study Area. Audibly detected near the City of Grand Terrace and southwest of El Casco Lakes within the Project Study Area (LSA, 2012). Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 4 – 6: High.** Suitable day roosting habitat present.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus Pocketed free-tailed bat	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None None	Varied habitats, but usually associated with high cliffs or rocky areas. Spotty distribution, ranging from southern California and southwestern Arizona through central Mexico. Roosts primarily in cliffs/rock crevices; may roost in buildings, rarely in bridges.	Nocturnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: Low.** Potentially suitable roosting habitat present for day roosting. May forage in Project Study Area (LSA, 2013b). Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW in Segments 1 – 3 (GANDA, 2011).
Nyctinomops macrotis Big free-tailed bat	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None None	Mainly inhabits rugged, rocky habitats in arid southwestern North America. Feeds principally on large moths. Roosts primarily in cliffs/rock crevices, and rarely in buildings, caves, and tree cavities. Not known to use bridges for roosting.	Nocturnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: Low.** Potentially suitable roosting habitat present for day roosting. May forage in Project Study Area (LSA, 2013b).

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
LEPORIDAE (rabbits and hares)					
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None WRC	Variety of habitats including herbaceous and desert scrub areas, early stages of open forest and chaparral. Most common in relatively open habitats. Restricted to the cismontane areas of southern California, extending from the coast to the Santa Monica, San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and Santa Rosa Mountain Ranges.	Primarily nocturnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 2: Moderate.** Suitable habitat potentially present. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 3 – 4: Present.** Observed in several locations near El Casco (Aspen, 2007). Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Specimens from Cabazon and Whitewater have been identified as the subspecies *L.c. deserticola*, not *L.c. bennettii*.
SCIURIDAE (squirrels and relatives)					
Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC S None	Desert succulent scrub, desert wash, desert scrub, alkali scrub. Prefers open, flat, grassy areas in fine textured, sandy soil; will burrow in man-made levees. Widespread in California deserts, Coachella Valley to Death Valley; formerly considered endemic to mesquite and sandy habitats in Coachella Valley.	Diurnal. Feb–Aug (hibernates Sep–Jan).	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** No suitable habitat. No documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 5 – 6: Moderate.** Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011), but may be outside species' current known range. Not observed during 2012 and 2013 surveys (LSA, 2012; LSA, 2013a).
HETEROMYIDAE (kangaroo rats, pocket mice and kangaroo mice)					
Chaetodipus fallax fallax Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None WRC	Found in sandy herbaceous areas, usually associated with rocks or coarse gravel in coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and sagebrush, from Los Angeles County through southwestern San Bernardino, western Riverside, and San Diego Counties to northern Baja California. The northwestern San Diego pocket mouse and pallid San Diego pocket mouse are difficult to distinguish in the field and their ranges overlap.	Nocturnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 5: Present.** Along Smith Creek near El Casco Substation (Aspen, 2007). Also observed in the Badlands generally southeast of Loma Linda and south of Redlands, between Beaumont and Cherry Valley, and north of Banning (LSA 2012; LSA, 2013a). Found along most of the proposed ROW during trapping studies (LSA, 2013b, Appendix L). **Segment 6: Not likely to occur.** San Diego pocket mice found along this segment are likely the pallid subspecies (LSA, 2013b).

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
Chaetodipus fallax pallidus Pallid San Diego pocket mouse	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None None	Found in sandy herbaceous areas, usually associated with rocks or coarse gravel in desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland. Restricted to southwestern California from southwestern San Bernardino County to eastern San Diego and western Imperial Counties. The northwestern San Diego pocket mouse and pallid San Diego pocket mouse are difficult to distinguish in the field and their ranges overlap.	Nocturnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** San Diego pocket mice found along these segments are likely the northwestern subspecies (LSA, 2013b). **Segment 5 – 6: Present.** Observed from Cabazon eastward within the Project Study Area (LSA, 2012; LSA, 2013b, Appendix L).
Dipodomys stephensi Stephens' kangaroo rat	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	**END** **THR** None WRC	Found in plant communities transitional between grassland and coastal sage scrub, with perennial vegetation cover of less than 50%. Most commonly associated with mugwort, California buckwheat, and filaree. Requires well-drained soils with compaction characteristics suitable for burrow construction. Not found in soils that are highly rocky, less than 20 inches deep, or heavily alkaline or clay, or in areas exceeding 25% slope. Occurs only in western Riverside County, northern San Diego County, and extreme southern San Bernardino County, below 3,000 feet elevation. In northwestern Riverside County, known only from east of Interstate 15. Reaches its northwest limit in south Norco, southeast Riverside, and in the Reche Canyon area of Riverside County and extreme southern San Bernardino County.	Nocturnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 2: Moderate.** Potentially suitable habitat present, but not captured during 2012 and 2013 trapping surveys. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 3: Present.** One specimen found outside of the 100-foot Project Study Area buffer at the end of Pilgrim Road south of Redlands. (LSA, 2012). Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 4: Moderate.** Potentially suitable habitat present, but not captured during 2012 and 2013 trapping surveys **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat lacking.
Perognathus longimembris bangsii Palm Springs pocket mouse	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC S CV	Primary habitat in the Coachella Valley is dunes and mesquite hummocks associated with honey mesquite and, to a lesser extent, dunes and hummocks associated with creosote or other vegetation. Its range in the Coachella Valley extends from Joshua Tree National Park southward, west to San Gorgonio Pass, and south to Borrego Springs and the east side of San Felipe Narrows, in Riverside, San Diego, and Imperial Counties.	Nocturnal. Primarily spring through fall.	**Segment 1 – 4: Not likely to occur.** Suitable habitat lacking and outside species' current known range. No documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 5: Moderate.** Potentially suitable habitat present, but not captured during 2012 and 2013 trapping surveys. No documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 6: Present.** Between Whitewater Canyon and the eastern terminus of the Project Study Area (LSA, 2012). Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011).

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None WRS	Prefers sandy soil for burrowing, but has been found on gravel washes and stony soils. Found in coastal sage scrub in Los Angeles (formerly), western Riverside, and southwestern San Bernardino Counties.	Nocturnal. Primarily spring through fall.	**Segment 1: Low.** Suitable habitat limited. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 2: Moderate.** Potentially suitable habitat present, but not captured during 2012 and 2013 trapping surveys. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 3 – 5: Present.** Near Smith Creek and Montgomery Creek near El Casco Substation (Aspen, 2007) and between Beaumont and Cherry Valley, north of Banning and north and northeast of Cabazon (LSA, 2012; LSA, 2013a). Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 6: Moderate.** Potentially suitable habitat present, but not captured during 2012 and 2013 trapping surveys. No documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW (GANDA, 2011).
MURIDAE (mice, rats and voles)					
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None WRC	Frequents poorly vegetated arid lands and is especially associated with cactus patches. Occurs along the Pacific slope from about San Luis Obispo County to northwest Baja California. Three subspecies of desert woodrat have traditionally been recognized in the area, and the boundary of the range of *N. l. intermedia* is unclear (probably at about Banning and westward). However, the most recent taxonomic work on these animals suggests a species level split within the Project Study Area, with *N. lepida* to the east (desert) and *N. bryanti* to the west (coastal) (Patton et al., 2008). *N. bryanti* and the other two subspecies of *N. lepida* in the area do not currently have any conservation status.	Nocturnal, occasionally crepuscular and diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 2: Low.** Suitable habitat potentially present, but limited. **Segment 3 – 4: Present.** In the Badlands, generally southeast of Loma Linda, south of Redlands, and north of Banning in the central portion of the Project Study Area (LSA, 2012). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Desert woodrats east of Banning are not likely to be this subspecies (LSA, 2013b).
Onychomys torridus ramona Southern grasshopper mouse	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None None	Inhabits sandy or gravelly valley floor habitats with friable soils in open and semi-open scrub, including coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, low sagebrush, riparian scrub, and annual grassland with scattered shrubs, preferring low to moderate shrub cover. More susceptible to small- and large-scale habitat loss and fragmentation than most other rodents due to its low fecundity, low population density, and large home range size. Arid portions of cismontane southwestern California and northwestern Baja California.	Nocturnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 4: Low.** Suitable habitat present, but not captured during 2012 and 2013 trapping surveys. Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW in Segments 1 – 4 (GANDA, 2011). **Segment 5 – 6: Not likely to occur.** Grasshopper mice captured at the eastern end of the Project Study Area belong to the subspecies *O. t. pulcher* (LSA, 2012).

Table Ap.7-2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Or Known to Occur

Species	Status		Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period[1]	Occurrence Probability
CANIDAE (foxes, wolves, and coyotes)					
Vulpes macrotis arsipus Desert kit fox	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None PFM None None	Arid areas with grasslands, agricultural lands, or scrub areas with scattered shrubby vegetation. Requires open, level areas with loose-textured, sandy loamy soils for digging dens. Arid portions of the southwestern United States and northern and central Mexico.	Mainly nocturnal, but may be active in the daytime. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 3: Not likely to occur.** Outside of known range. **Segment 4 – 6: Moderate.** Potentially suitable habitat present.
PROCYONIDAE (raccoons and relatives)					
Bassariscus astutus Ringtail	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None FP None None	Secretive species of woody and rocky areas of the southwestern United States and most of Mexico.	Nocturnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: Moderate.** Suitable habitat present. Most likely in rocky areas (LSA, 2013b).
MUSTELIDAE (weasels and relatives)					
Taxidea taxus American badger	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None CSC None None	Primary habitat requirements seem to be sufficient food and friable soils in relatively open, uncultivated ground in grasslands, woodlands, and desert. Widely distributed in North America.	Primarily nocturnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 6: Moderate.** Suitable habitat present. Widely distributed and known to occur in the area (LSA, 2013b). Documented occurrences within 5 miles of the ROW in Segments 1 – 5 (GANDA, 2011).
BOVIDAE (sheep and relatives)					
Ovis canadensis nelsoni Nelson's bighorn sheep (non-peninsular population)	FED: CA: BLM: MSHCP:	None SA/FP S None	Occurs in open, rocky, steep areas with available water and herbaceous forage. Non-peninsular population ranges from San Gorgonio Pass east and north to central California, central Nevada, and northwestern Arizona. The peninsular distinct population segment (DPS) of Nelson's bighorn sheep is listed as federally endangered and state threatened. However, the range of the peninsular population does not extend north of the I-10 and would not be found on or near the proposed ROW (LSA, 2013b).	Diurnal. Year-round.	**Segment 1 – 4. Not likely to occur.** No suitable habitat and outside known range. **Segment 5 – 6: Moderate.** Not observed during surveys conducted from 2011 through 2013. Known to occur in the hills north of the proposed ROW near Whitewater. Suitable foraging habitat potentially present on or near the proposed ROW.

Sources: CNDDB, 2014; Garrett and Dunn, 1981; Patton et al., 2008; USFWS, 2012; Williams, 1986; BRC, 2003; BRC, 2013; eBird, 2014; SCE, 2007; SCE, 2013; WRI, 2013.
1 - Diurnal = active mainly during the day. Nocturnal = active mainly at night. Crepuscular = active mainly at twilight (i.e., dawn and dusk).
Status codes are as listed at the bottom of Table Ap.7-11.

MSHCP Covered Species. All species covered by the CV-MSHCP relevant to the Project Study Area are addressed in the above sections. The WR-MSHCP covers several wildlife species that are not ranked as special-status species by the criteria listed above, and not included in Table Ap.7-3. These species are identified in Ap.7-3, Non-Special-Status Western Riverside County MSHCP Covered Wildlife Species Occurring or Potentially Occurring. This coverage is given by the WR-MSHCP because of regional consideration, association with limited habitats within the WR-MSHCP area, or because they are key species in maintaining species richness in smaller habitat fragments. Covered species that may entail species-specific regulations as set forth by the WR-MSHCP are designated with a conservation status of WRP.

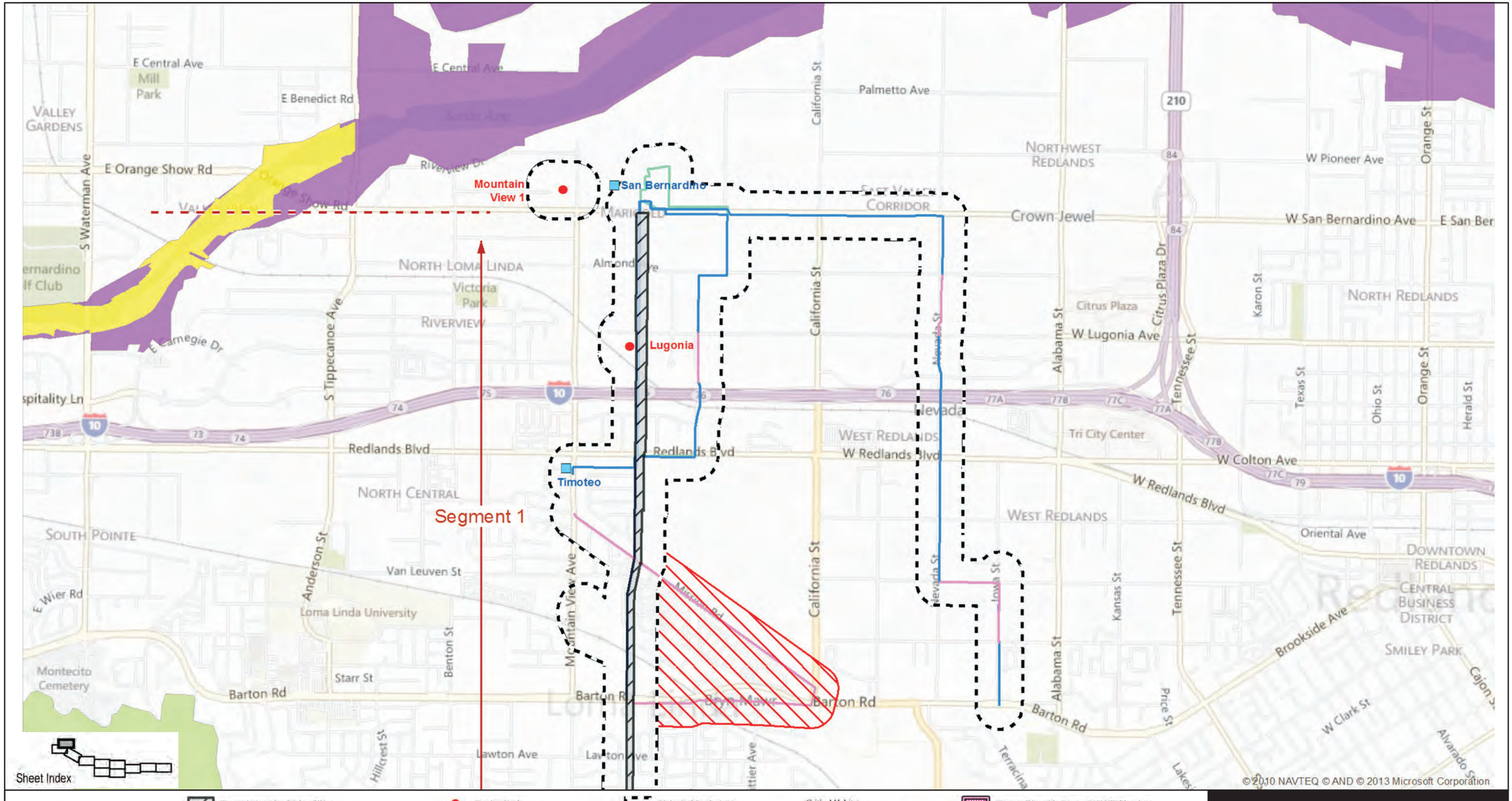
Table Ap.7-3. Non-Special-Status Western Riverside County MSHCP Covered Wildlife Species Occurring Or Potentially Occurring

Species	WR-MSHCP Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability*
BIRDS				
Cathartes aura Turkey vulture	WRC	Occurs in a wide range of habitats in most of North and South America. Usually nests in dark recesses away from human disturbance	Diurnal, year-round.	Moderate. Suitable nesting habitat may be absent, but foraging birds have been observed within WR-MSHCP land, and throughout Project Study Area (GANDA, 2011; LSA, 2012).
Picoides pubescens Downy woodpecker	WRC	Woodlands and forests throughout most of North America north of Mexico.	Diurnal, year-round.	Present. Observed near San Timoteo Creek (LSA, 2012).
Tachycineta bicolor Tree swallow	WRC	Occurs in a wide range of open habitats, usually in the vicinity of water. May forage over any habitat. Breeds across most of North America north of Mexico and winters from the southern U.S. to northern South America.	Diurnal. Primarily winter & migratory periods.	Present. Observed throughout the Project Study Area (LSA, 2013).
Oreothlypis ruficapilla Nashville warbler	WRC	Occurs in a variety of woodland and scrub habitats. Breeds across southern Canada and the northern U.S. and winters primarily in Middle America.	Diurnal. Migratory periods.	High. Expected during migration.
Cardellina pusilla Wilson's warbler	WRC	Breeds in moist thickets and woodlands across much of northern North America. Winters in a variety of shrubby and woodland habitats, primarily in Middle America.	Diurnal. Migratory periods.	Present. Outside known breeding range, but migrants are common throughout the Project Study Area (LSA, 2012).
Melospiza lincolnii Lincoln's sparrow (nesting)	WRP	Breeds across northern North America and winters south to Central America. Migratory and wintering individuals occur in California. Habitat includes brushy areas, thickets, clearings, and scrubby areas. While overwintering, they are primarily ground foragers of small seeds and insects.	Diurnal. Migratory periods.	Not likely to occur (nesting). No suitable nesting habitat present, although migrants and wintering birds observed (LSA, 2012).
MAMMALS				
Dipodomys simulans Dulzura kangaroo rat	WRC	Primarily found in open grassy habitats with friable soils, from southwestern California to Baja California Sur.	Nocturnal. Year-round	Present. Observed in Badlands, generally located southeast of Loma Linda and south of Redlands; between Beaumont and Cherry Valley in the western central portion of the Project Study Area (found east near to Whitewater) (LSA, 2012, 2013).

Table Ap.7-3. Non-Special-Status Western Riverside County MSHCP Covered Wildlife Species Occurring Or Potentially Occurring

Species	WR-MSHCP Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability*
Sylvilagus bachmani Brush rabbit	WRC	Brushy areas from western Oregon through California to Baja California Sur.	Nocturnal & somewhat crepuscular. Year-round.	High. Suitable habitat present within the Study Area.
Lynx rufus Bobcat	WRC	Highly adaptable. Prefers woodlands, both deciduous and coniferous, but can inhabit a variety of regions, such as rocky scrubland. Throughout most of the U.S. and Mexico.	Primarily nocturnal. Year-round.	Present. Observed in riparian habitat associated with San Timoteo Creek near El Casco Substation (Aspen, 2007). Scat was found throughout the Project Study Area (GANDA, 2011). Tracks found near Barton Road in the City of Loma Linda and near the mine in the City of Banning (LSA, 2012). Tracks found just south of Mountain View Road in Loma Linda (LSA, 2013).
Puma concolor Mountain lion	WRC	Occurs in a wide range of habitats from western Canada and the western U.S. to southern South America. Also found in southern Florida, but extirpated from many parts of eastern Canada and the U.S.	Primarily nocturnal & crepuscular. Year-round	Present. Tracks observed in Beaumont just outside of a hugh box culvert along a busy highway (LSA, 2012). Tracks found near San Gorgonio River, in the hills north of North 18th Street in Banning (LSA, 2013).
Canis latrans Coyote	WRC	Found in a wide range of habitats, but prefers more open country. Occurs throughout most of North America from Panama to the Arctic.	Primarily nocturnal & crepuscular. Year-round.	Present. Observed throughout the Project Study Area (LSA, 2012, 2013).
Mustela frenata Long-tailed weasel	WRC	Found in open areas, thickets, and woodlands. Requires a source of water. Southern Canada to Central South America.	Diurnal and nocturnal. Year-round.	Present. Observed near San Timoteo Creek (LSA, 2012).

*Citations LSA 2012 and LSA 2013 reference species observations made by LSA staff or subconsultants during 2012 and 2013 general and/or focused surveys conducted for the Proposed Project.
WR-MSHCP: Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
WRC: species covered under the WR-MSHCP.
WRP: species covered under the WR-MSHCP, considered adequately conserved when specific requirements are met.



Source: SCE, 2013.

Transmission Line Right of Way
Transmission Line Right of Way to be Removed
Proposed Transmission Line Right of Way
Proposed Alternative Transmission Line Right of Way
Proposed Transmission Line Right of Way Common to Both

Staging Yards
Substations
Junction
Telecommunication Line Routes
Relocated Subtransmission Line Routes
Relocated Distribution Line Routes

Biological Study Area
Not Surveyed for Biological Resources
Morongo Indian Reservation
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Segment Breaks

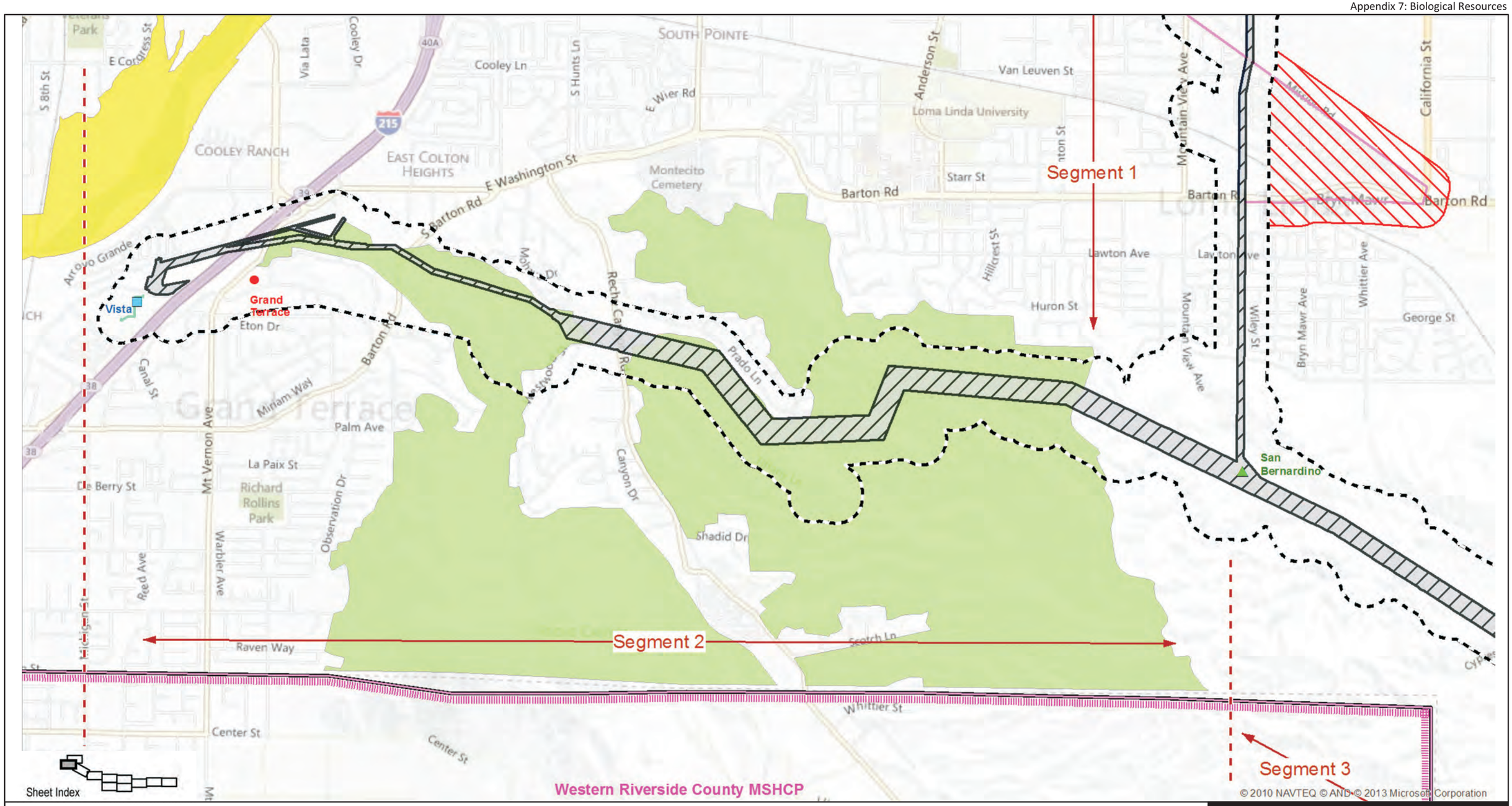
Critical Habitat
Coachella Valley milk-vetch
Coastal California Gnatcatcher
San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher
Whitewater [illegible] Conservation Area

Western Riverside County MSHCP Plan Area
Coachella Valley MSHCP Plan Area
California Desert Conservation Area Boundary
Cabazon Conservation Area
Stubbe and Cottonwood Canyons Conservation Area
Upper Mission Creek/Big Morongo Canyon Conservation Area

0 1000 2000
FEET

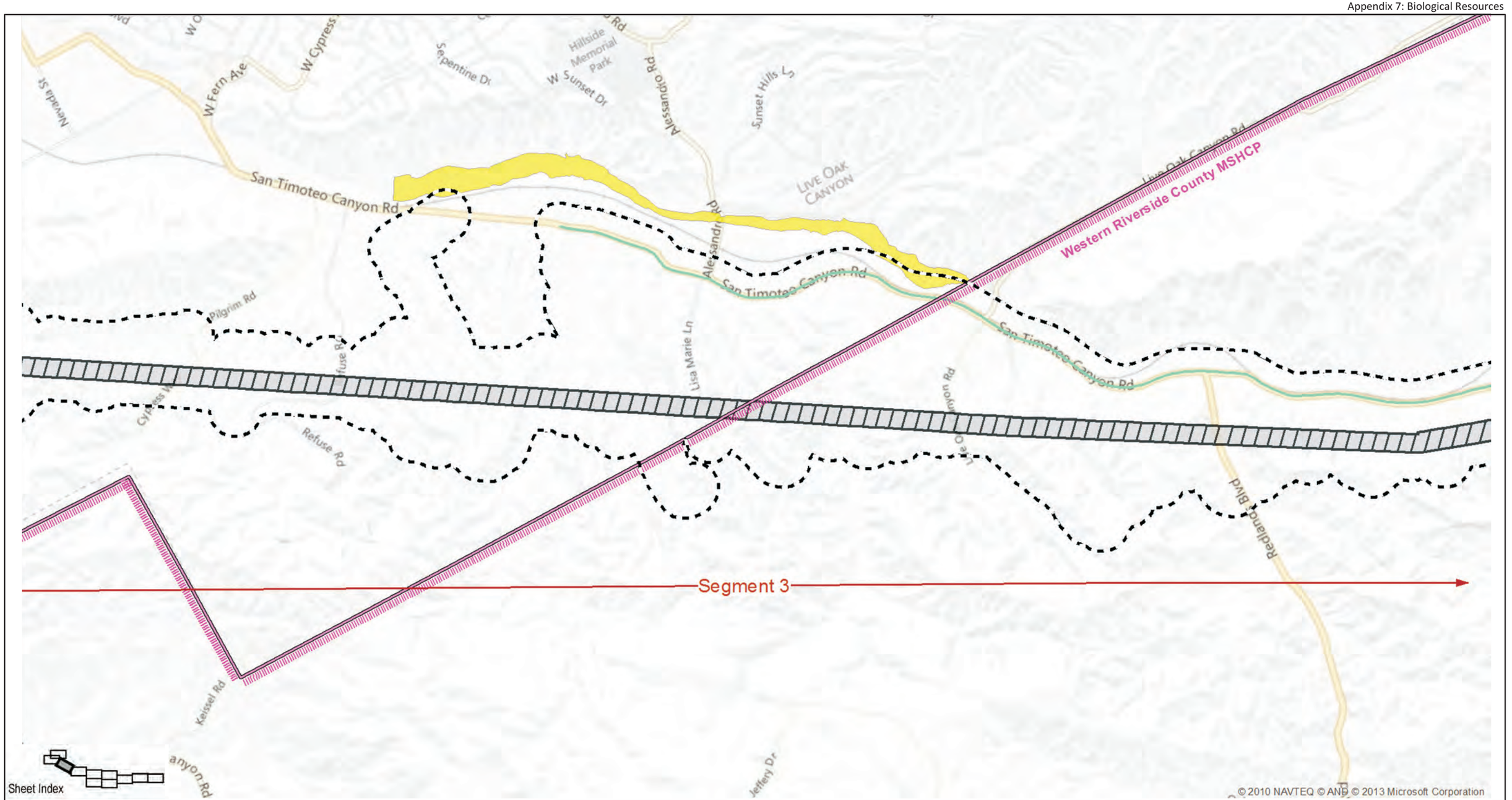
West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-1a
Land Management and Critical Habitat Areas, Segment 1



West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-1b
Land Management and Critical Habitat Areas, Segment 2



Source: SCE, 2013.

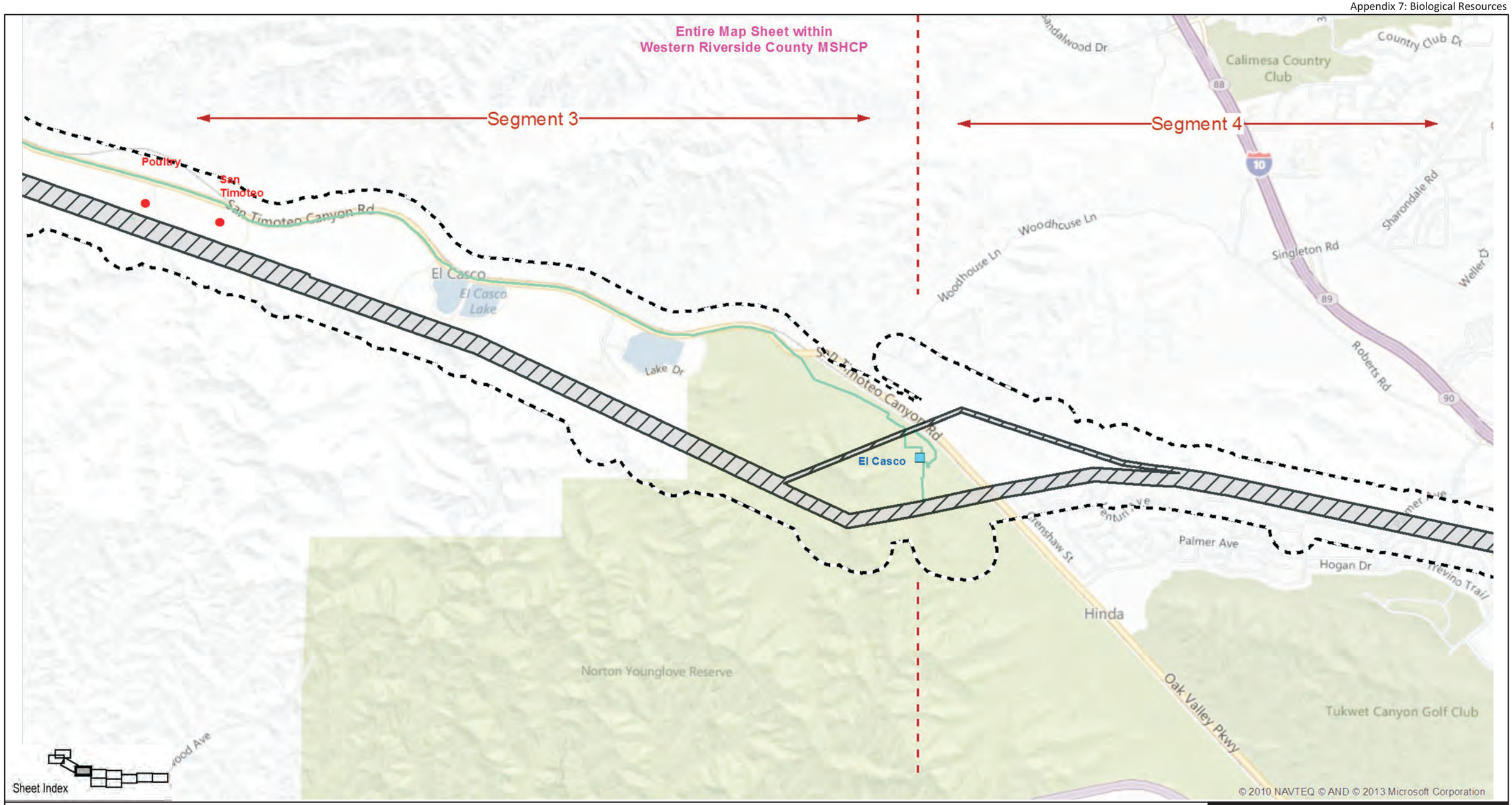
0 1000 2000
FEET

- Transmission Line Right of Way
- Transmission Line Right of Way to be Removed
- Proposed Transmission Line Right of Way
- Proposed Alternative Transmission Line Right of Way
- Proposed Transmission Line Right of Way Common to Both
- Staging Yards
- Substations
- Junction
- Telecommunication Line Routes
- Relocated Subtransmission Line Routes
- Relocated Distribution Line Routes
- Biological Study Area
- Not Surveyed for Biological Resources
- Morongo Indian Reservation
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- Segment Breaks

Critical Habitat
- Coachella Valley milk-vetch
- Coastal California Gnatcatcher
- San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat
- Southwestern Willow Flycatcher
- Whitewater Canyon Conservation Area
- Whitewater Floodplain Conservation Area
- Western Riverside County MSHCP Plan Area
- Coachella Valley MSHCP Plan Area
- California Desert Conservation Area Boundary
- Cabazon Conservation Area
- Stubbe and Cottonwood Canyons Conservation Area
- Upper Mission Creek/Big Morongo Canyon Conservation Area

West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-1c
Land Management and Critical Habitat Areas, Segment 3



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- Upper Mission Creek/Big Morongo Canyon Conservation Area
- Western Riverside County MSHCP Plan Area
- Coachella Valley MSHCP Plan Area
- California Desert Conservation Area Boundary
- Cabazon Conservation Area

West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-1d
Land Management and Critical Habitat Areas, Segments 3 & 4

Entire Map Sheet within
Western Riverside County MSHCP

Segment 4

Orchard St
Vineland St
Nancy Ave
Beaumont Ave
Live Oak Ave
Avenida
Dutton St
Highland Springs Village Golf Course
Chisholm Trail
Cherry Valley Blvd
Fabian Ln
Hannon Rd
Union St
Noble St
Cherry Ave
High St
Highland Springs
Lincoln St
Jonathan Ave
90
Brookside Ave
Brookside Ave
Brookside Ave
Brookside Ave
Britney Rd
Desert Lawn Cemetery
Desert Lawn Dr
Fairway Dr
Champions Dr
Cougar Way
Cedar View Dr
Golf Club Dr
Noble Creek Park
Bay Hill Dr
Mulligan Dr
92
Oak Valley Pkwy
Oak Valley Pkwy
Oak Valley Pkwy
Oak Valley Pkwy
Brutus Way
Edelweiss Dr
Potrero Blvd
Florence Ave
Palm Ave
Pennsylvania Ave
Starlight Ave
Elm Ave
Chestnut Ave
Carnation Ln
Sunburst Dr
Xenia Ave
E 8th St
Highland Springs Ave
93
10
60

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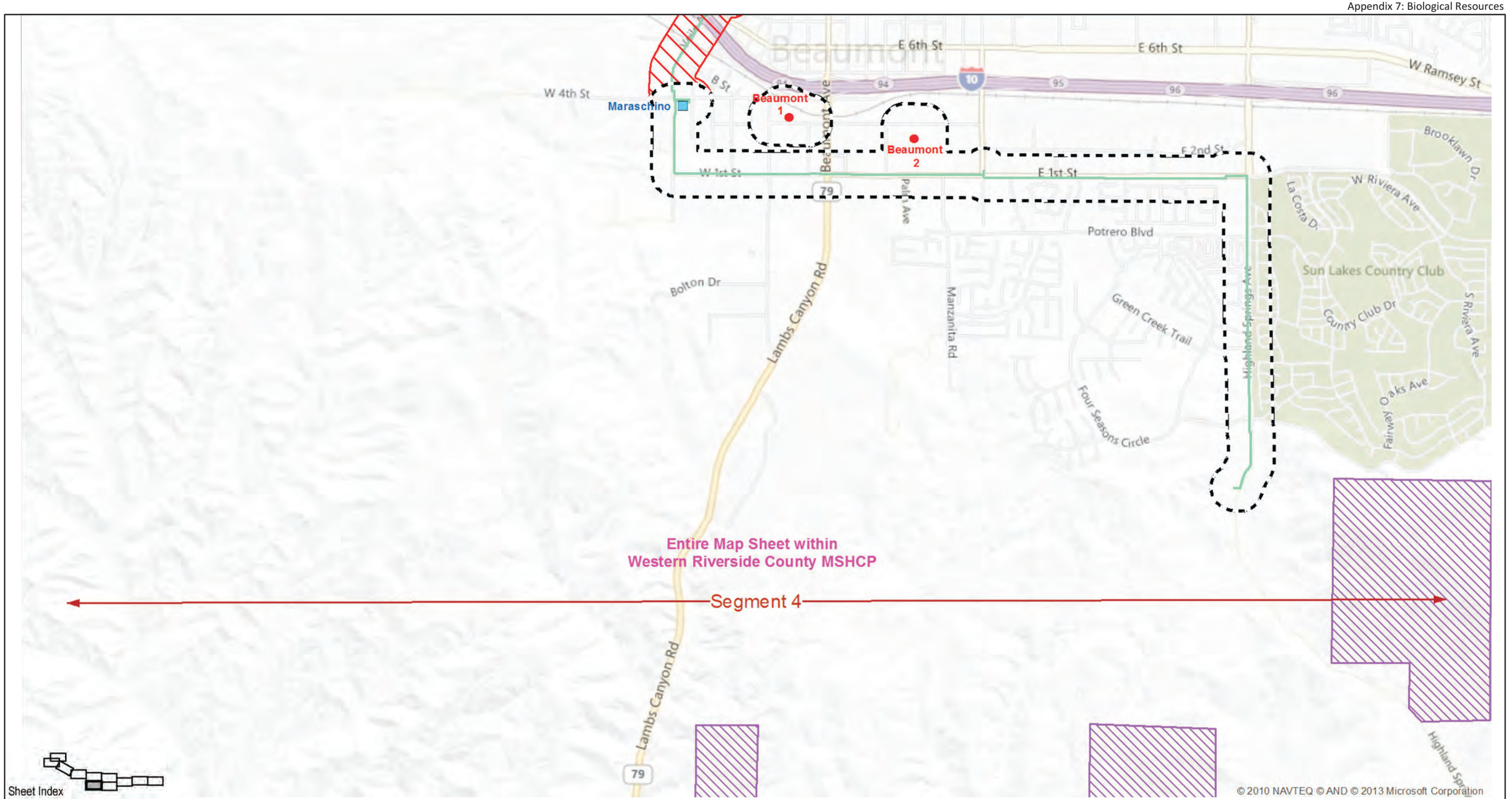
- California Desert Conservation Area Boundary
- Cabazon Conservation Area

West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-1e
Land Management and Critical Habitat Areas, Segment 4



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West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-1f
Land Management and Critical Habitat Areas, Segment 4

Entire Map Sheet within
Western Riverside County MSHCP

Segment 4

Segment 5

Morongo Indian Reservation

Hathaway 1

Hathaway 2

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Source: SCE, 2013.

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Junction
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Relocated Subtransmission Line Routes
Relocated Distribution Line Routes

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Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

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California Desert Conservation Area Boundary
Cabazon Conservation Area

Whitewater Canyon Conservation Area
Whitewater Floodplain Conservation Area
Stubbe and Cottonwood Canyons Conservation Area
Upper Mission Creek/Big Morongo Canyon Conservation Area

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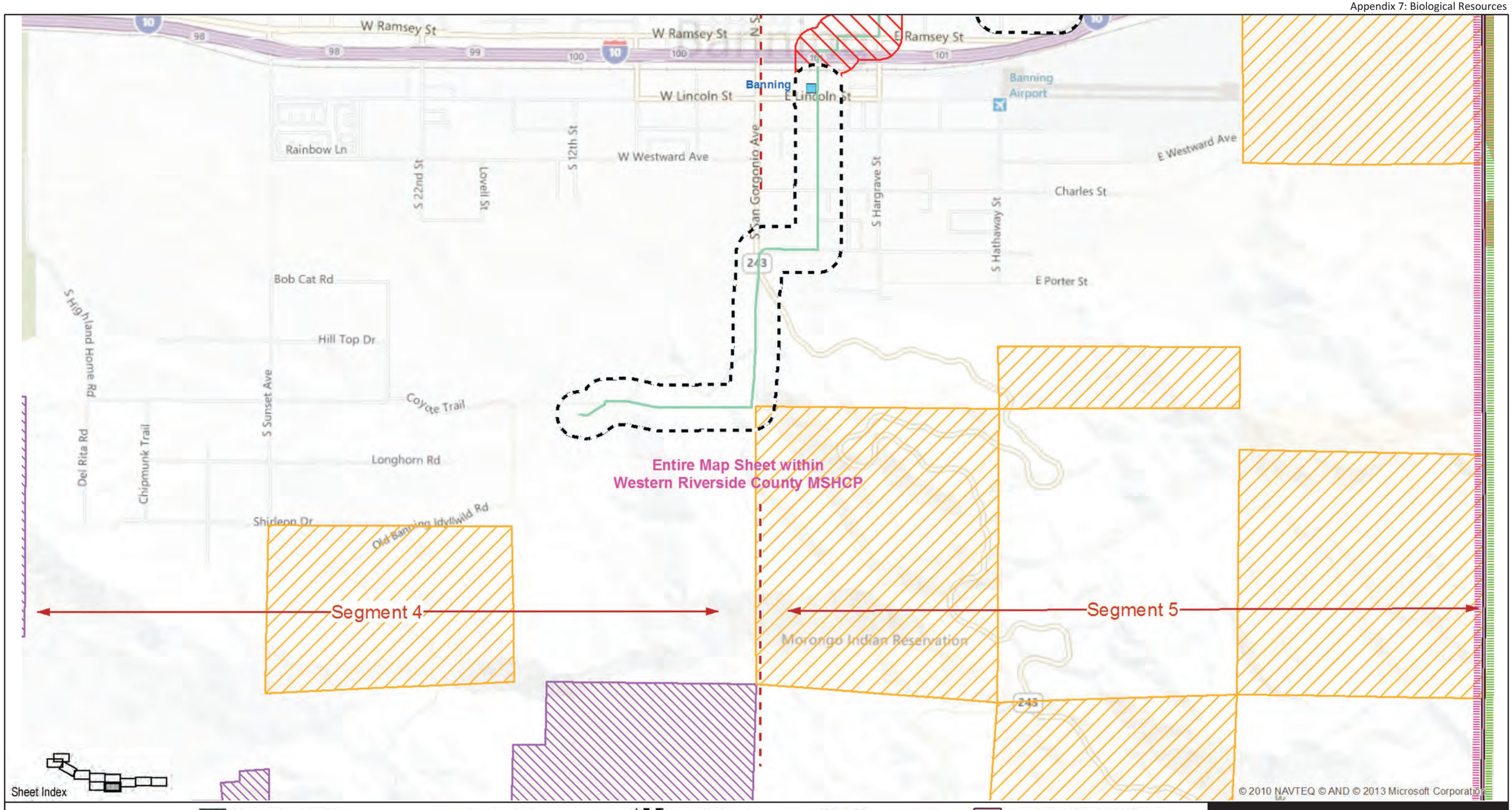
FEET

West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-1g
Land Management and Critical Habitat Areas, Segments 4 & 5



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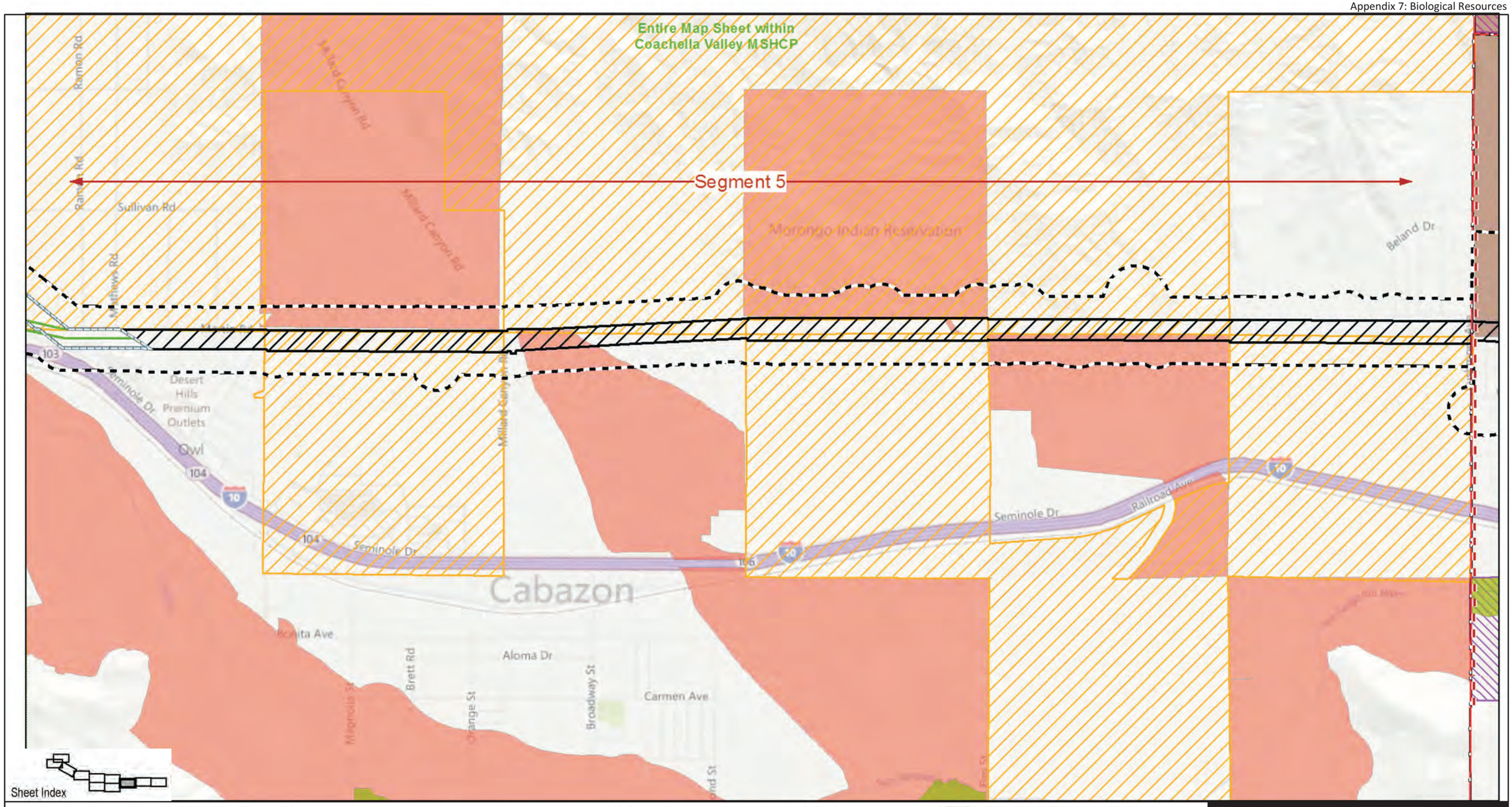
West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-1h
Land Management and Critical Habitat Areas, Segments 4 & 5



Source: SCE, 2013.

Transmission Line Right of Way
Transmission Line Right of Way to be Removed
Proposed Alternative Transmission Line Right of Way

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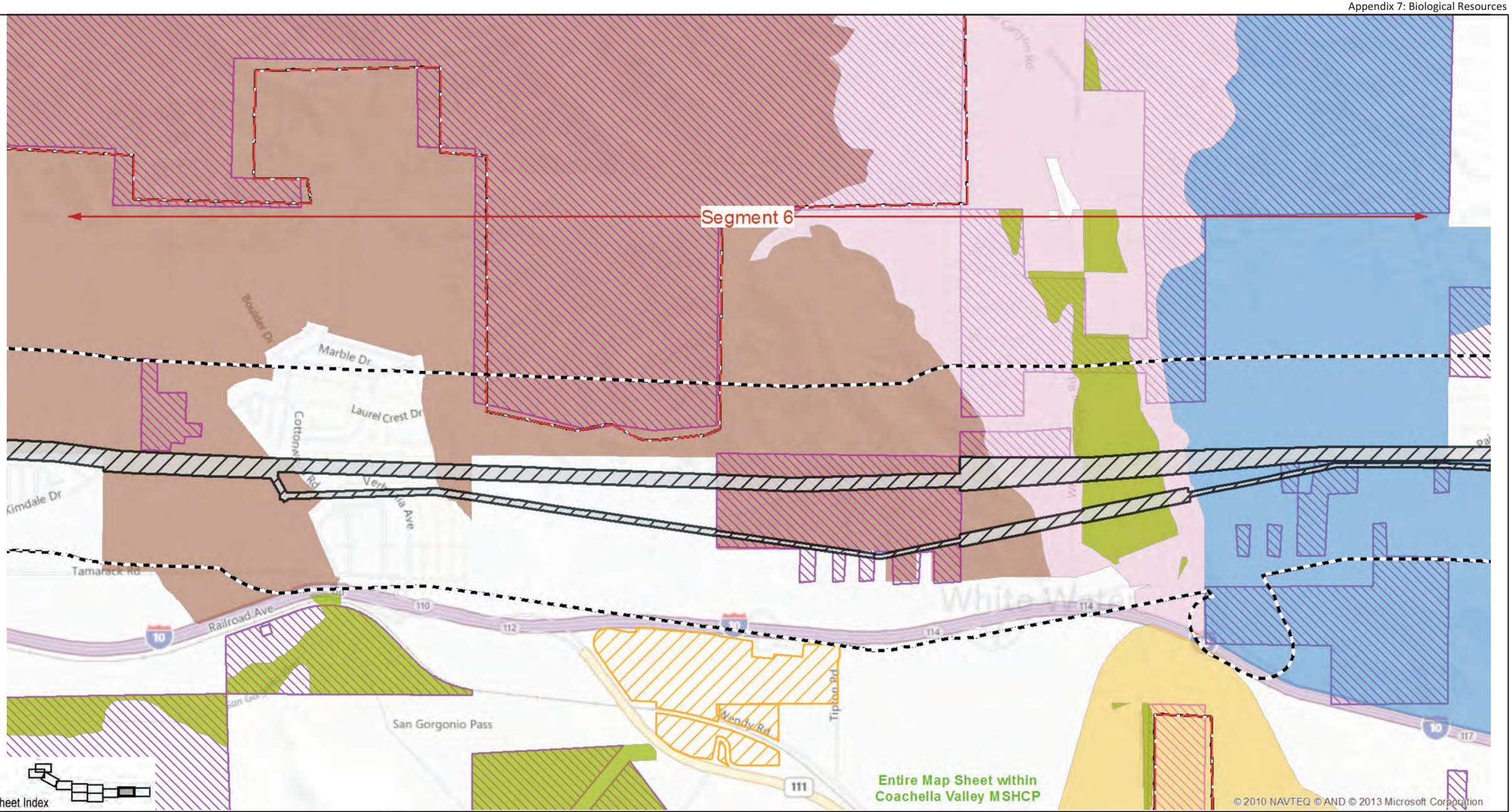
West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-1i
Land Management and Critical Habitat Areas, Segment 5



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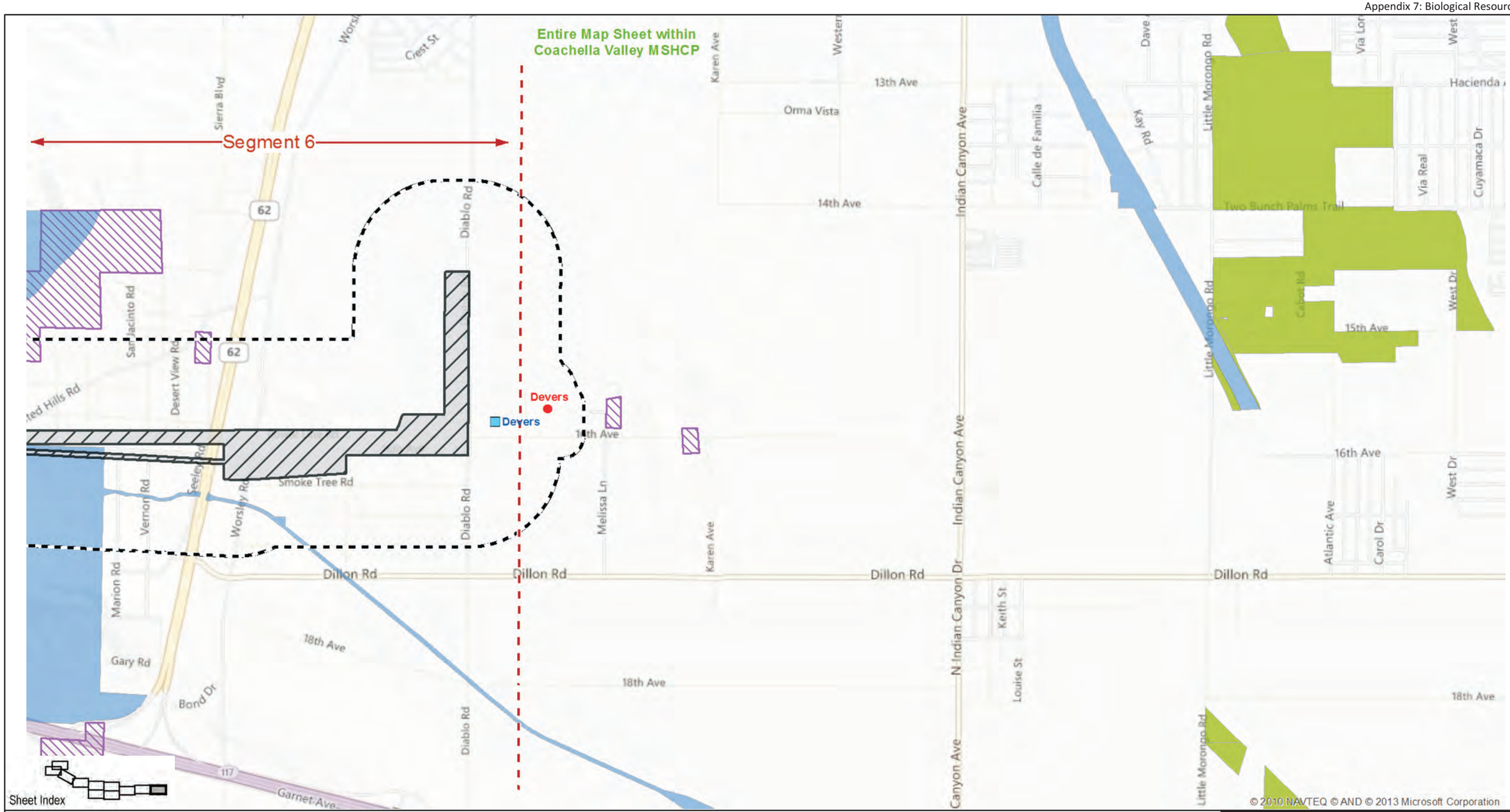
West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-1j
Land Management and Critical Habitat Areas, Segment 6



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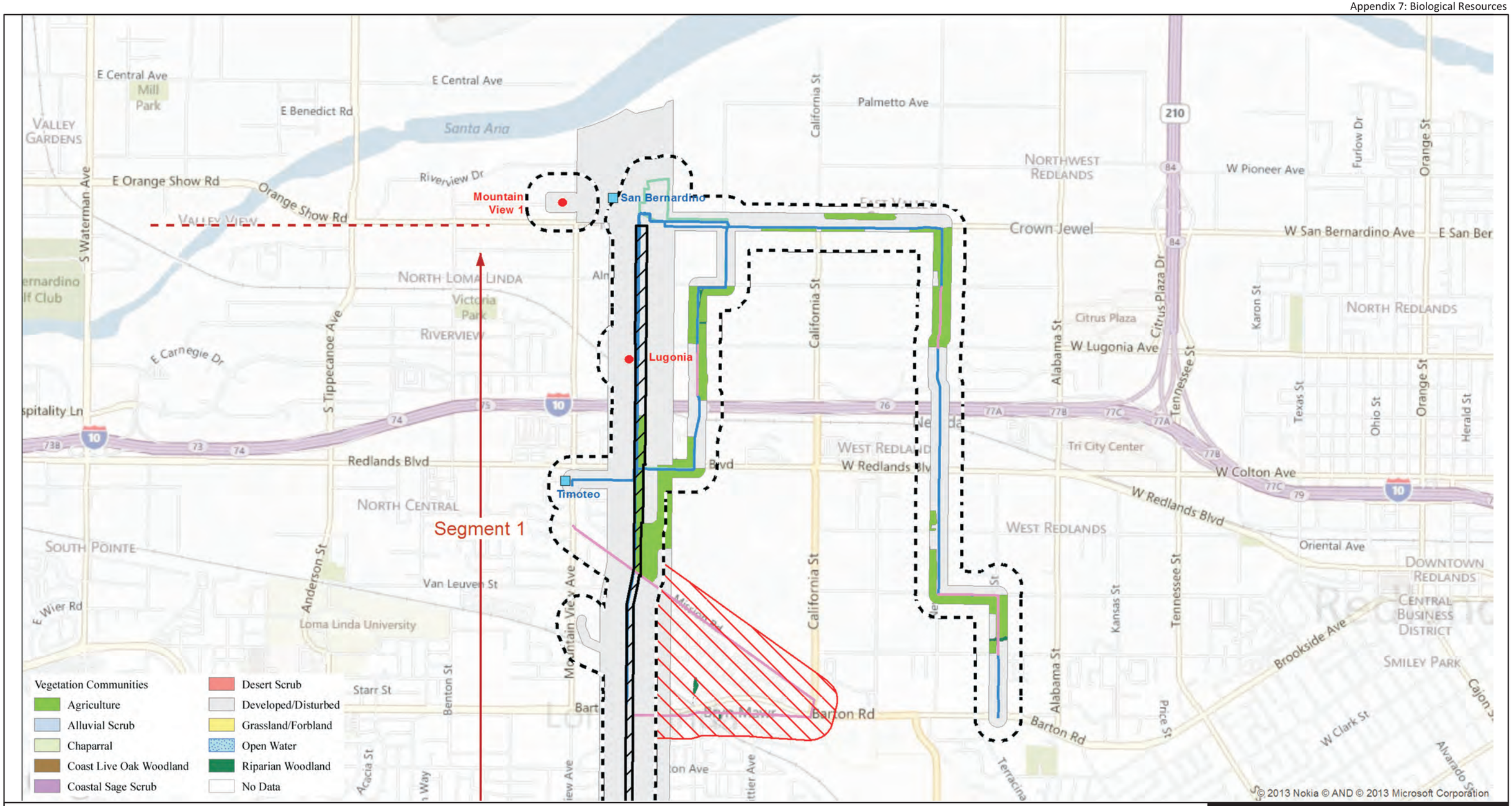
West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-1k
Land Management and Critical Habitat Areas, Segment 6



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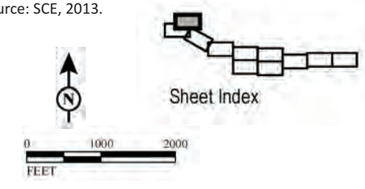

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West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-2a

Land Cover, Segment 1

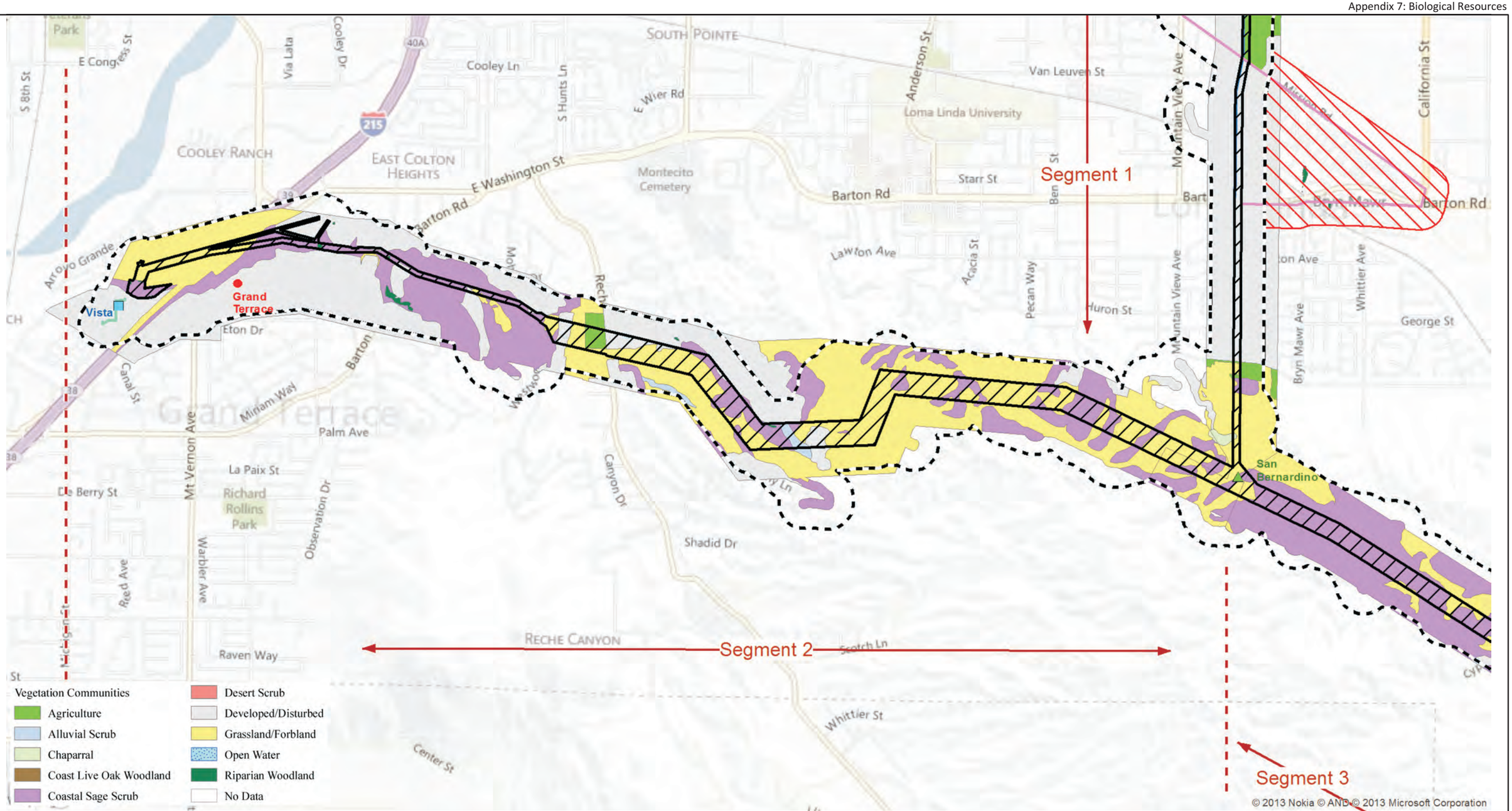

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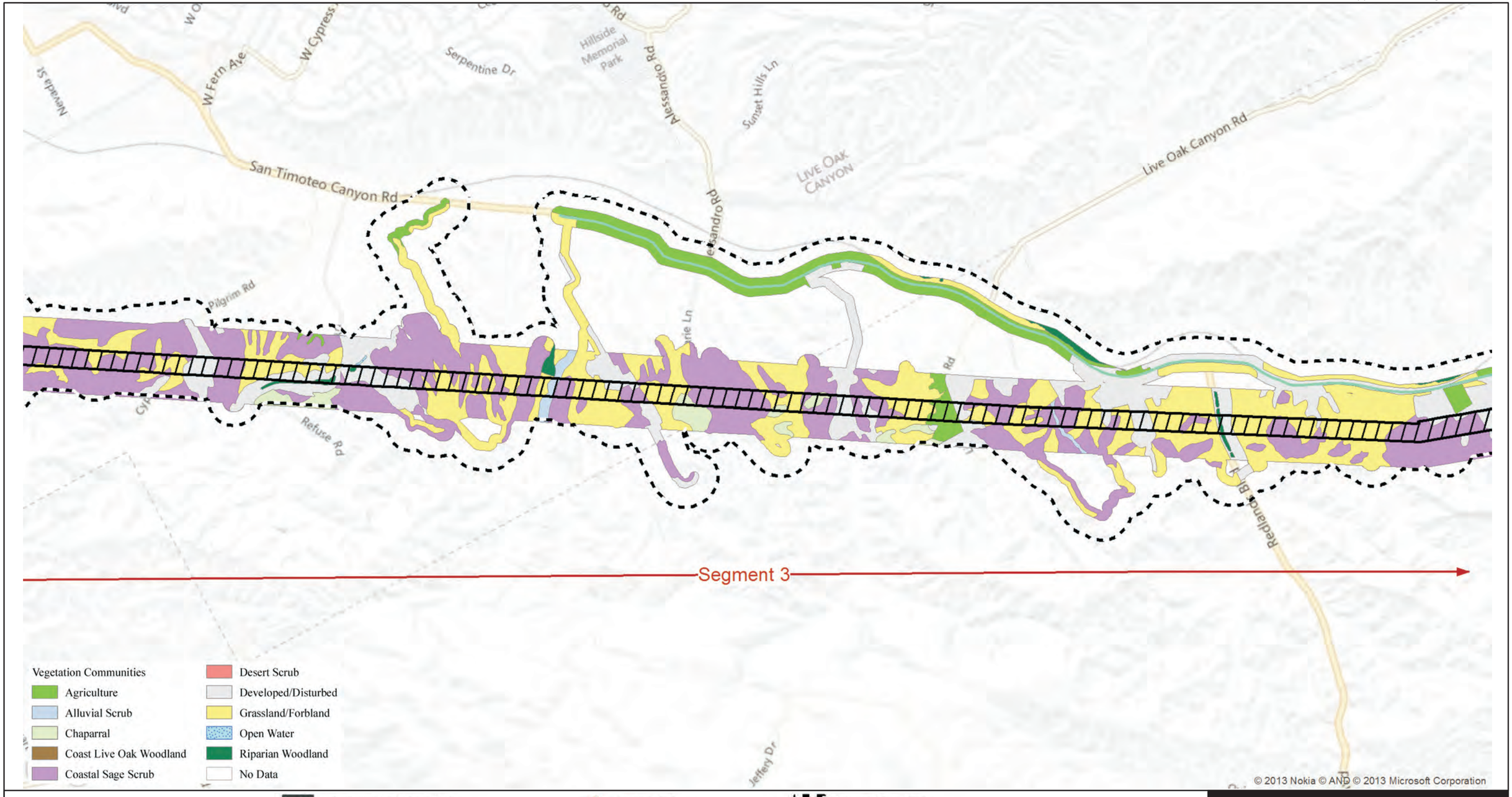
Figure Ap.7-2b

Land Cover, Segment 2



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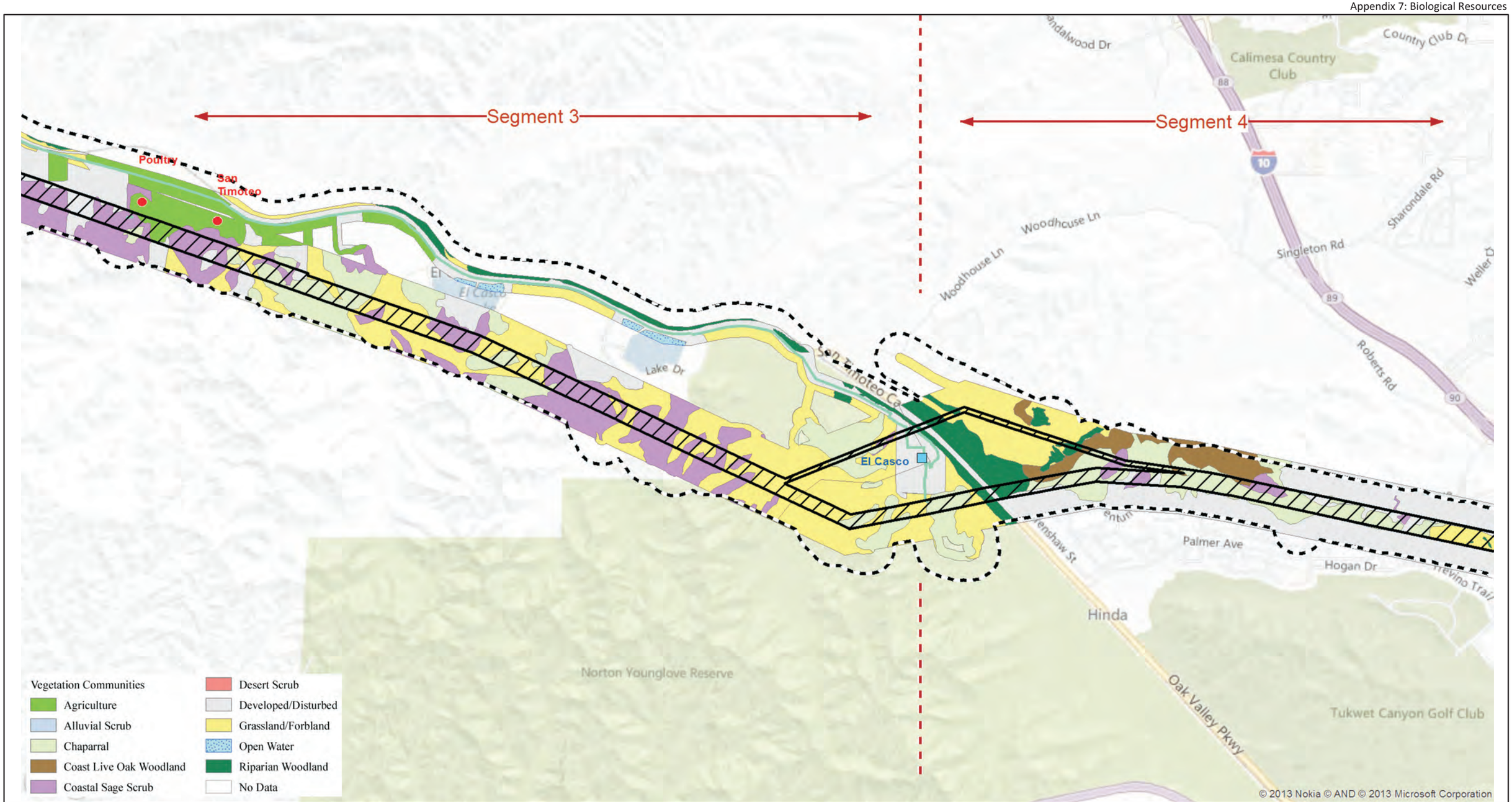
West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-2c

Land Cover, Segment 3



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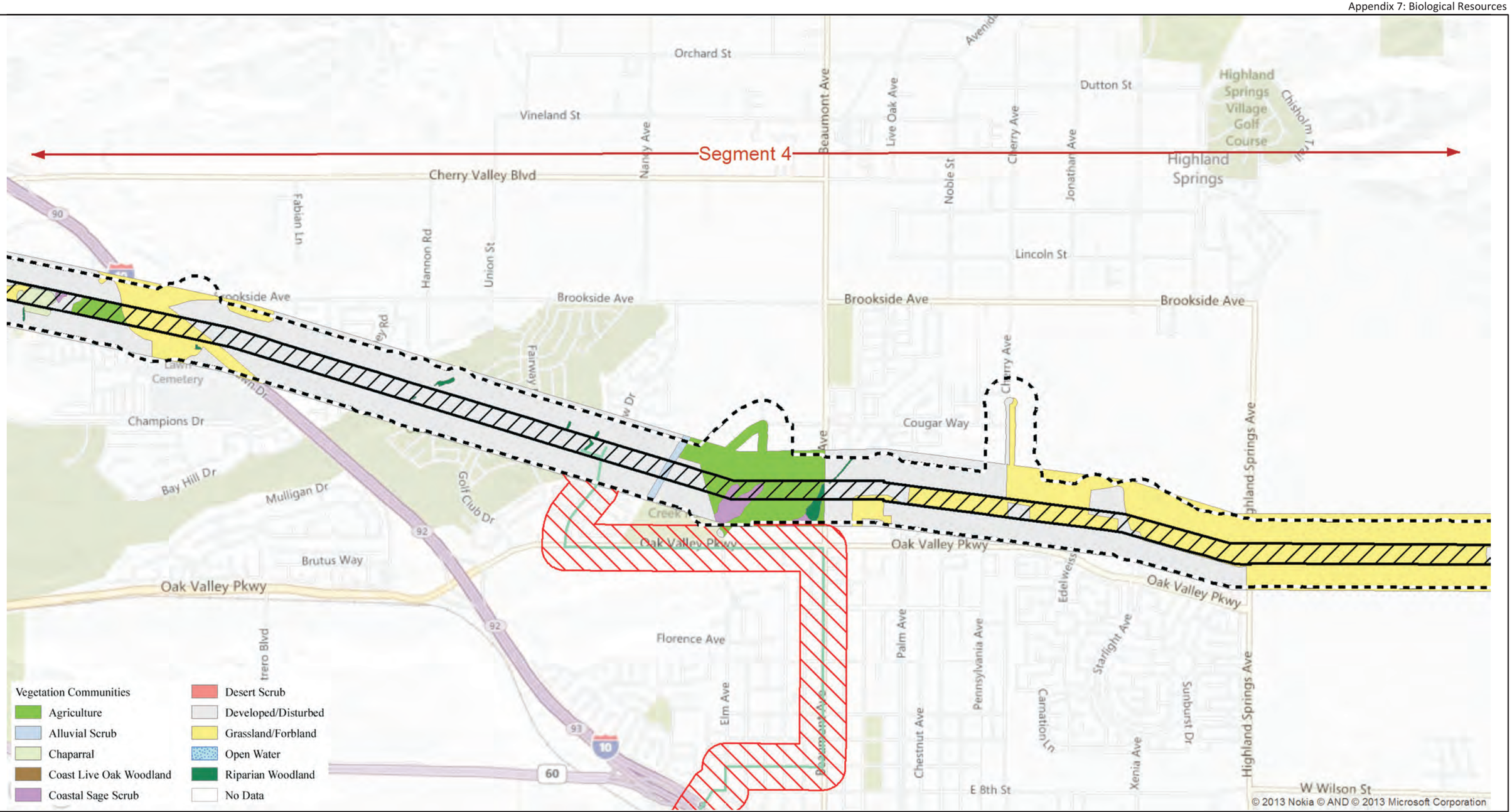
West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-2d

Land Cover, Segments 3 & 4



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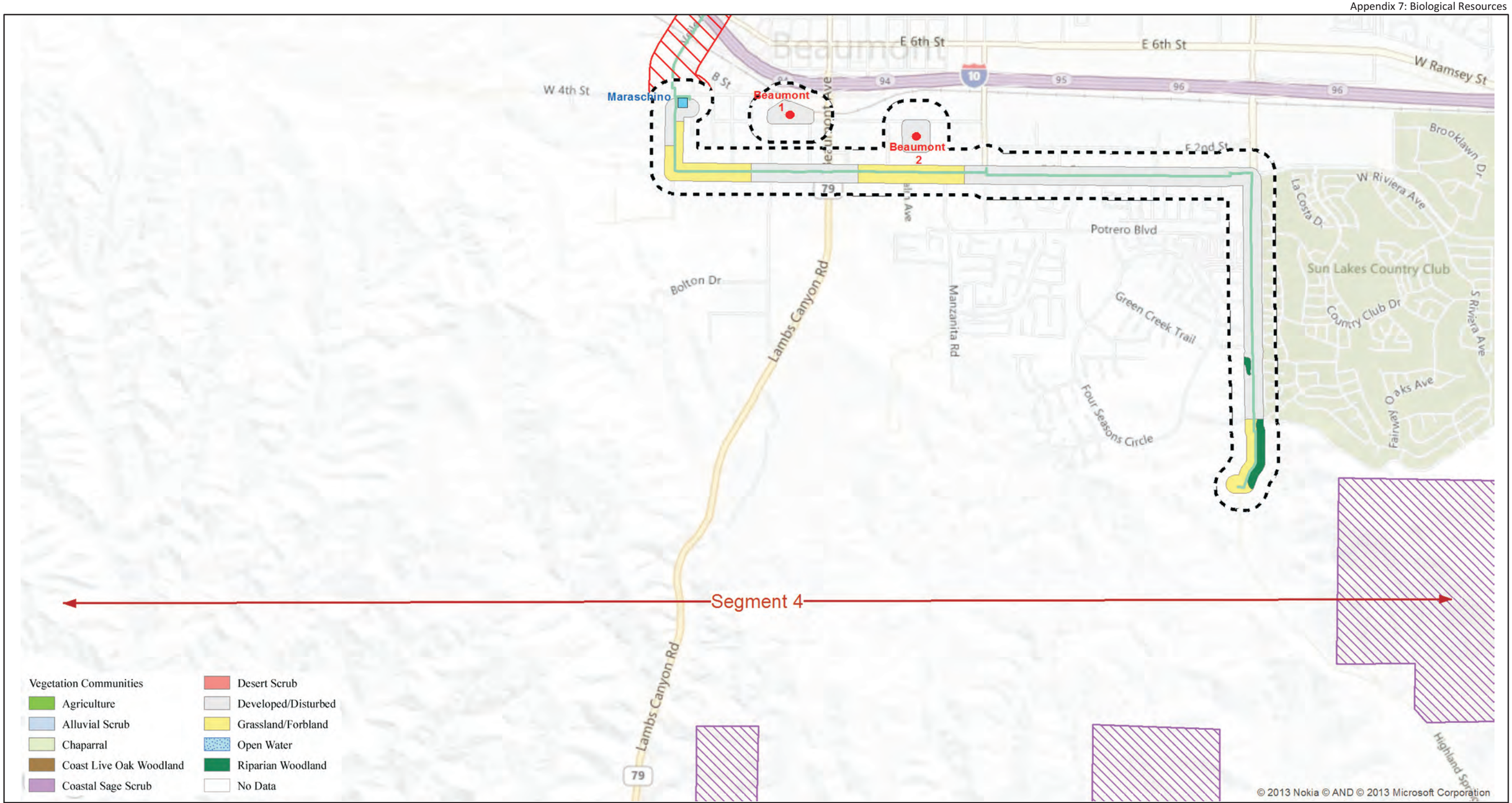
West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-2e

Land Cover, Segment 4



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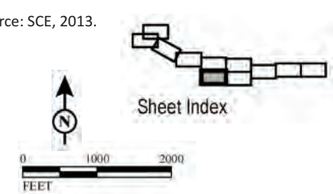

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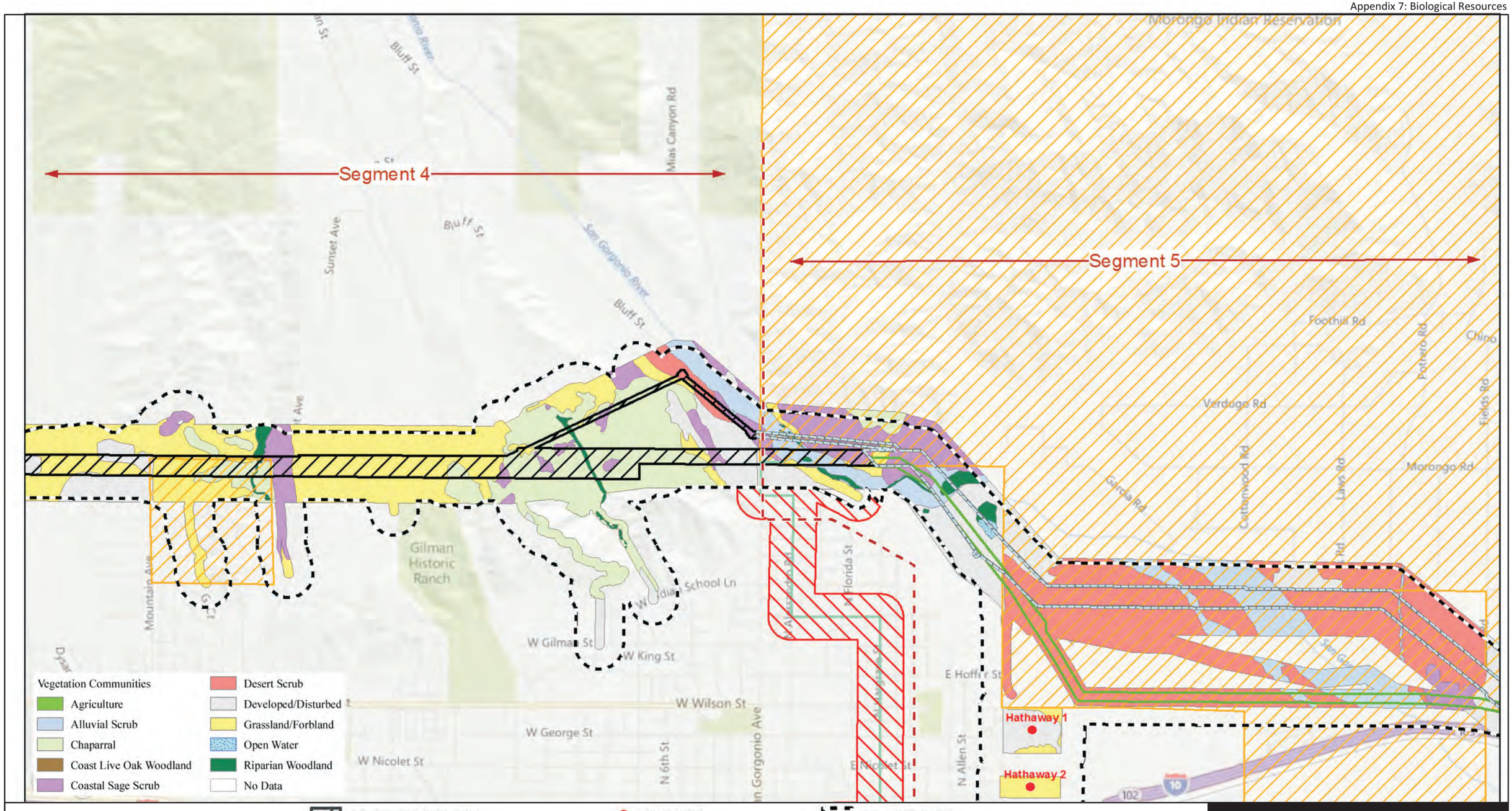
West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-2f

Land Cover, Segment 4



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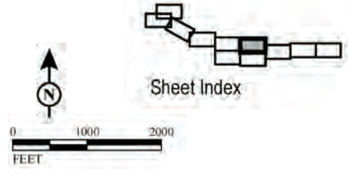

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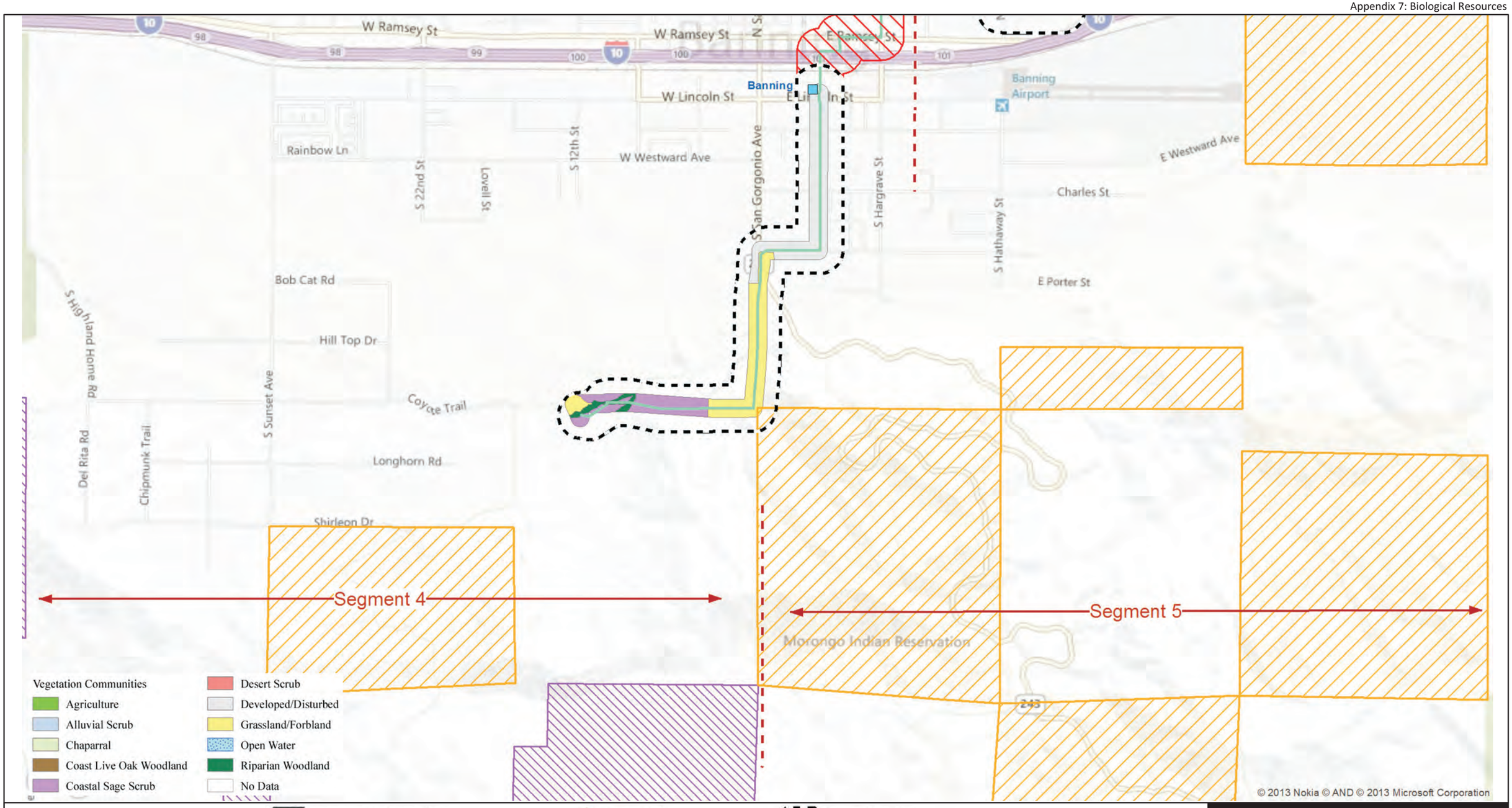
West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-2g

Land Cover, Segments 4 & 5



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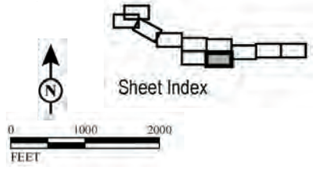

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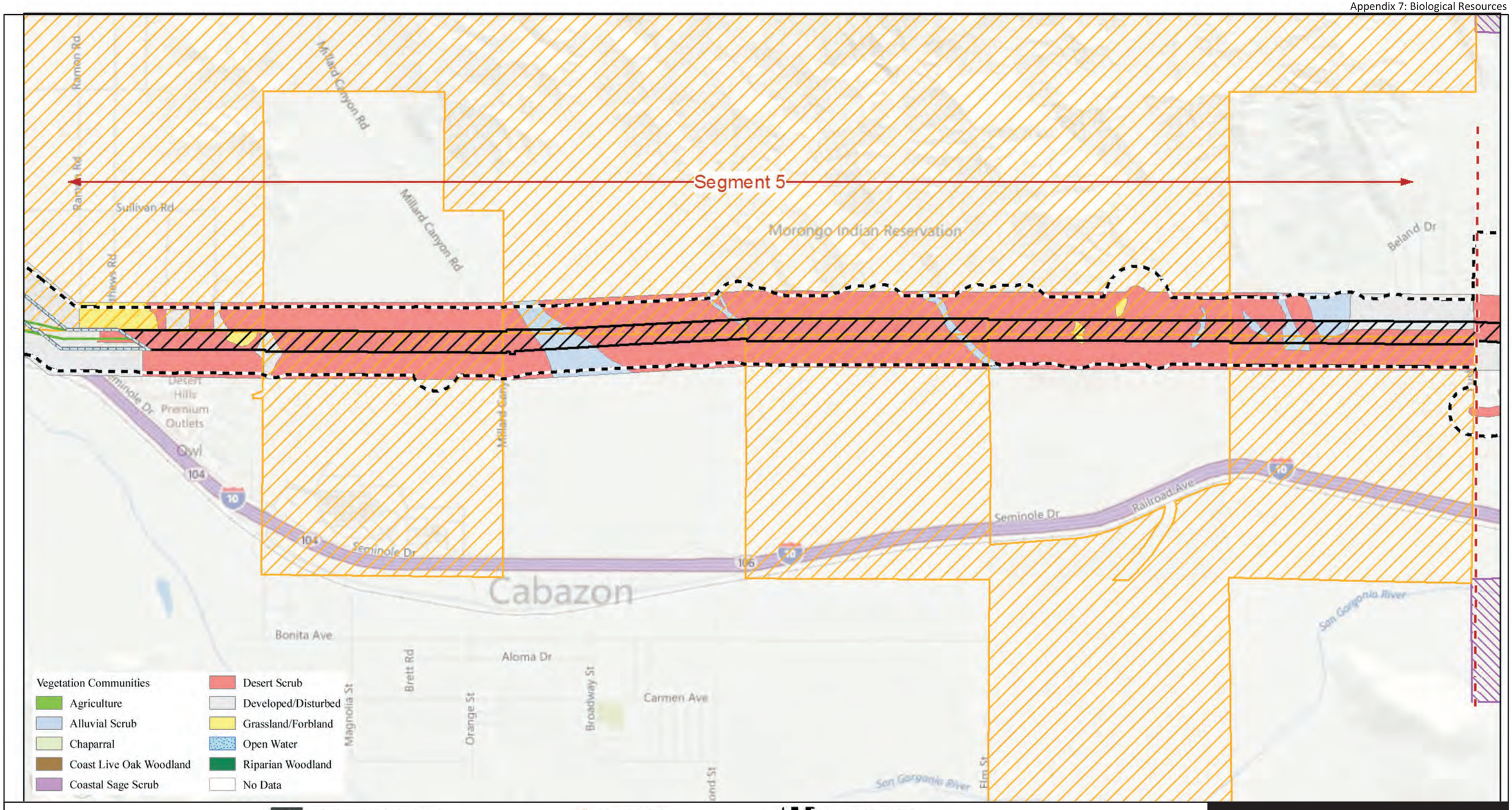
West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-2h

Land Cover, Segments 4 & 5



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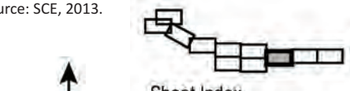

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West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-2i

Land Cover, Segment 5

Segment 6

Boulder Dr
Marble Dr
Laurel Crest Dr
Kimdale Dr
Tamarack Rd
Railroad Ave
Canyon Rd
Whitewater River
Canyon Rd
Wendy Rd
Tipton Rd
San Gorgonio Pass
White Water
10
110
112
114
111
117

Vegetation Communities
- Agriculture
- Alluvial Scrub
- Chaparral
- Coast Live Oak Woodland
- Coastal Sage Scrub
- Desert Scrub
- Developed/Disturbed
- Grassland/Forbland
- Open Water
- Riparian Woodland
- No Data

Source: SCE, 2013.

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Figure Ap.7-2j
Land Cover, Segment 6

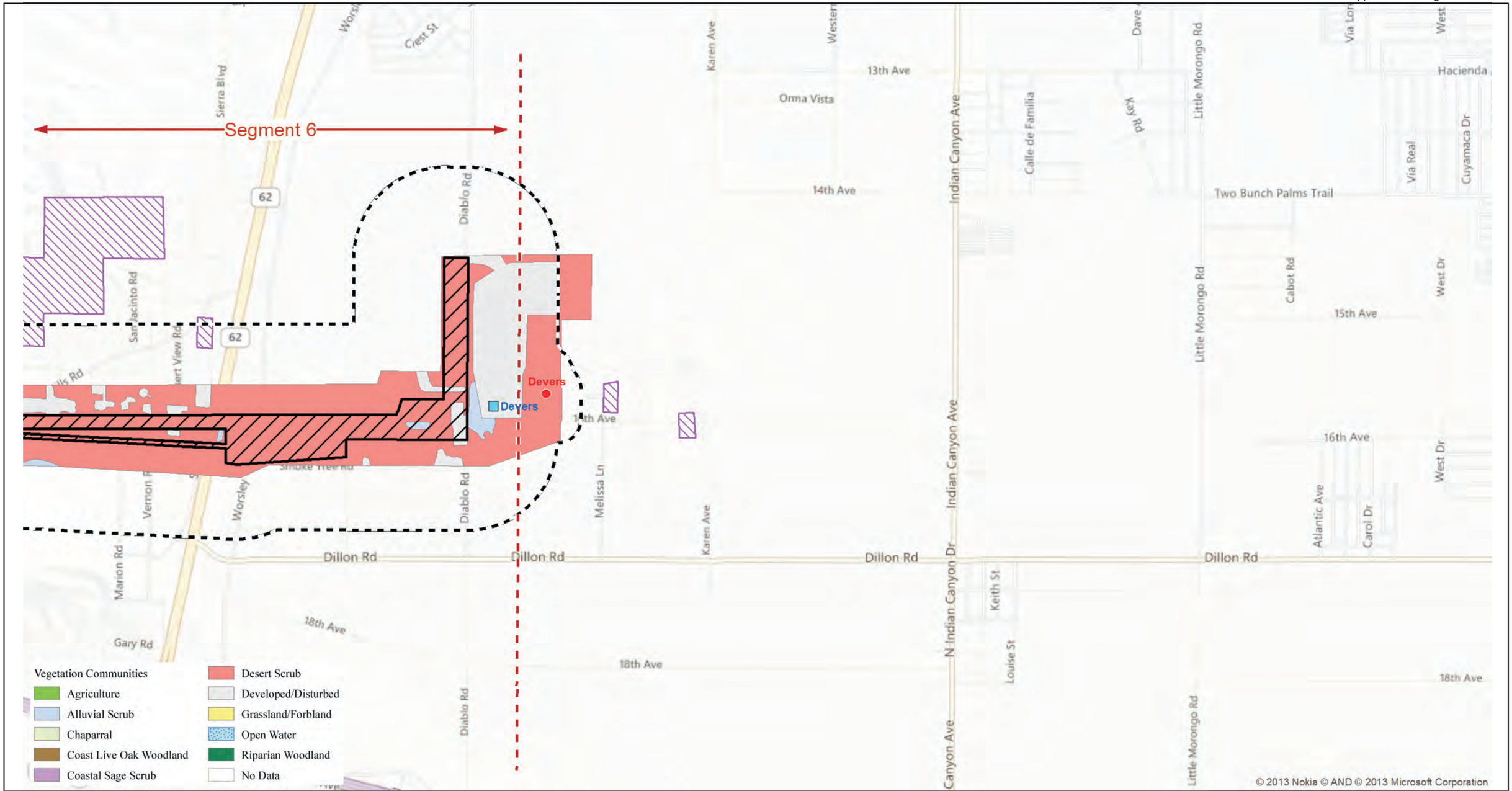

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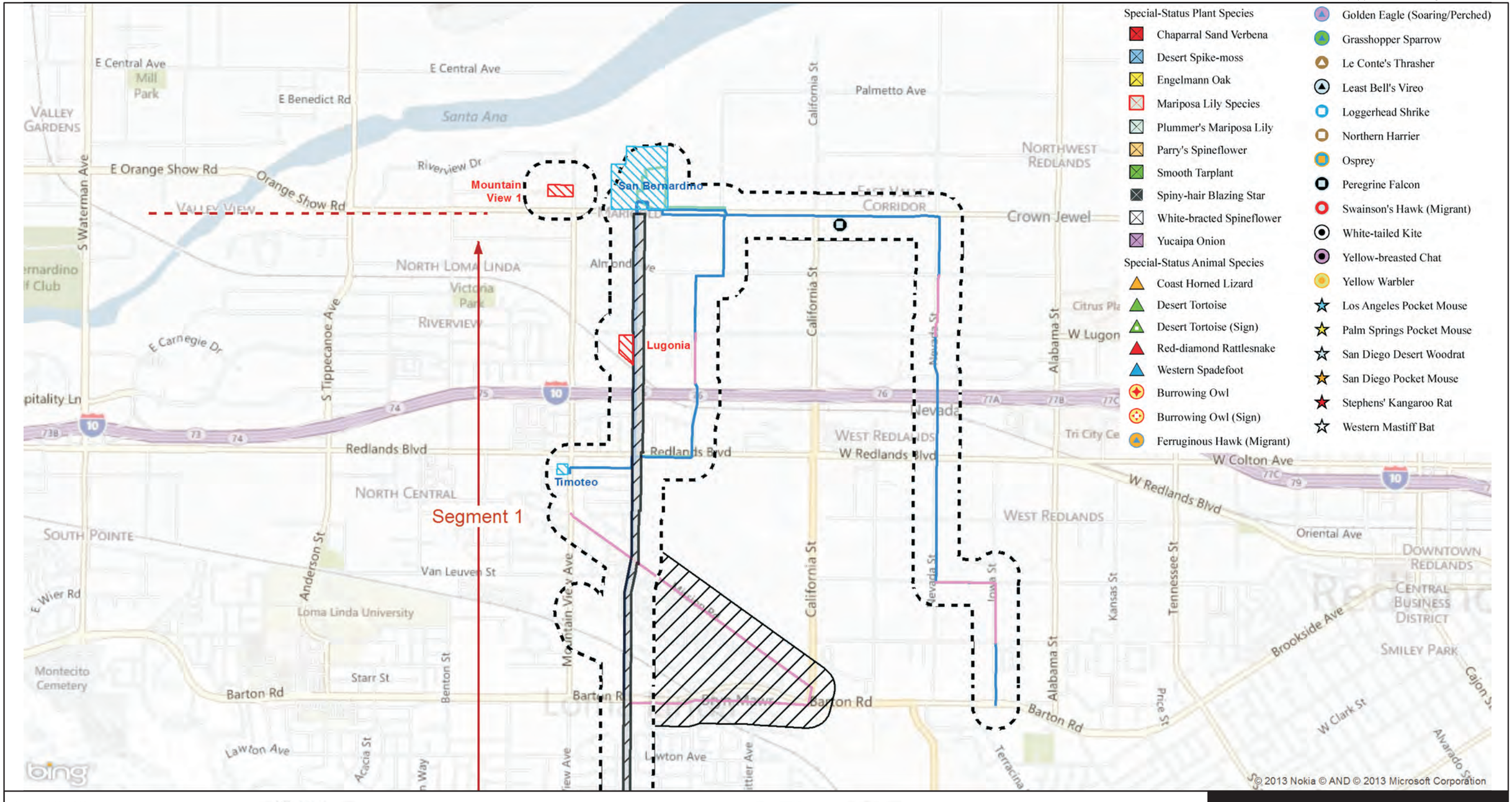
Figure Ap.7-2k

Land Cover, Segment 6



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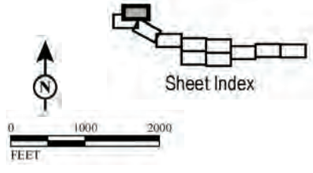

LEGEND

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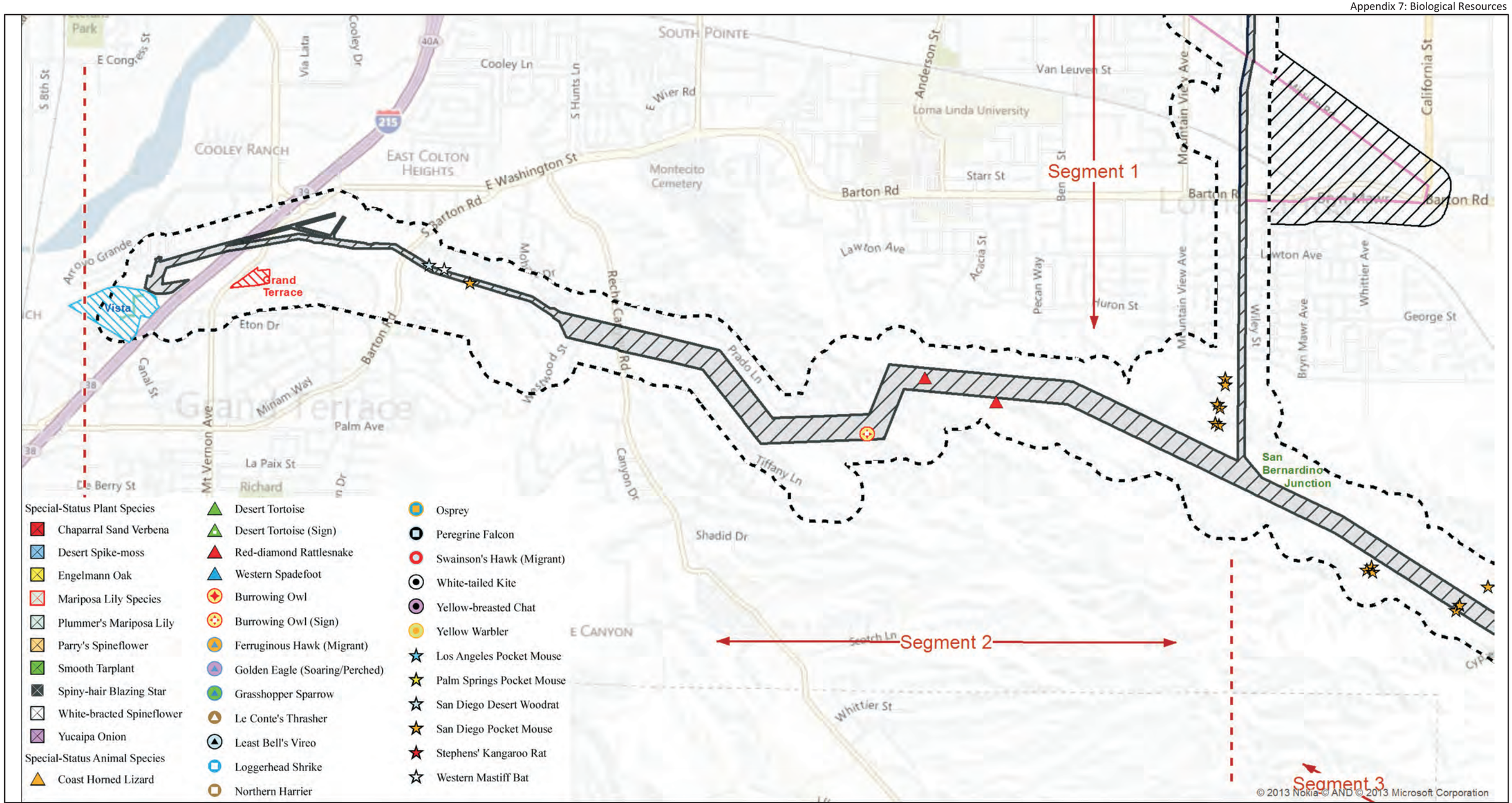
Figure Ap.7-3a
Special-Status Species Observation, Segment 1



Source: SCE, 2013.

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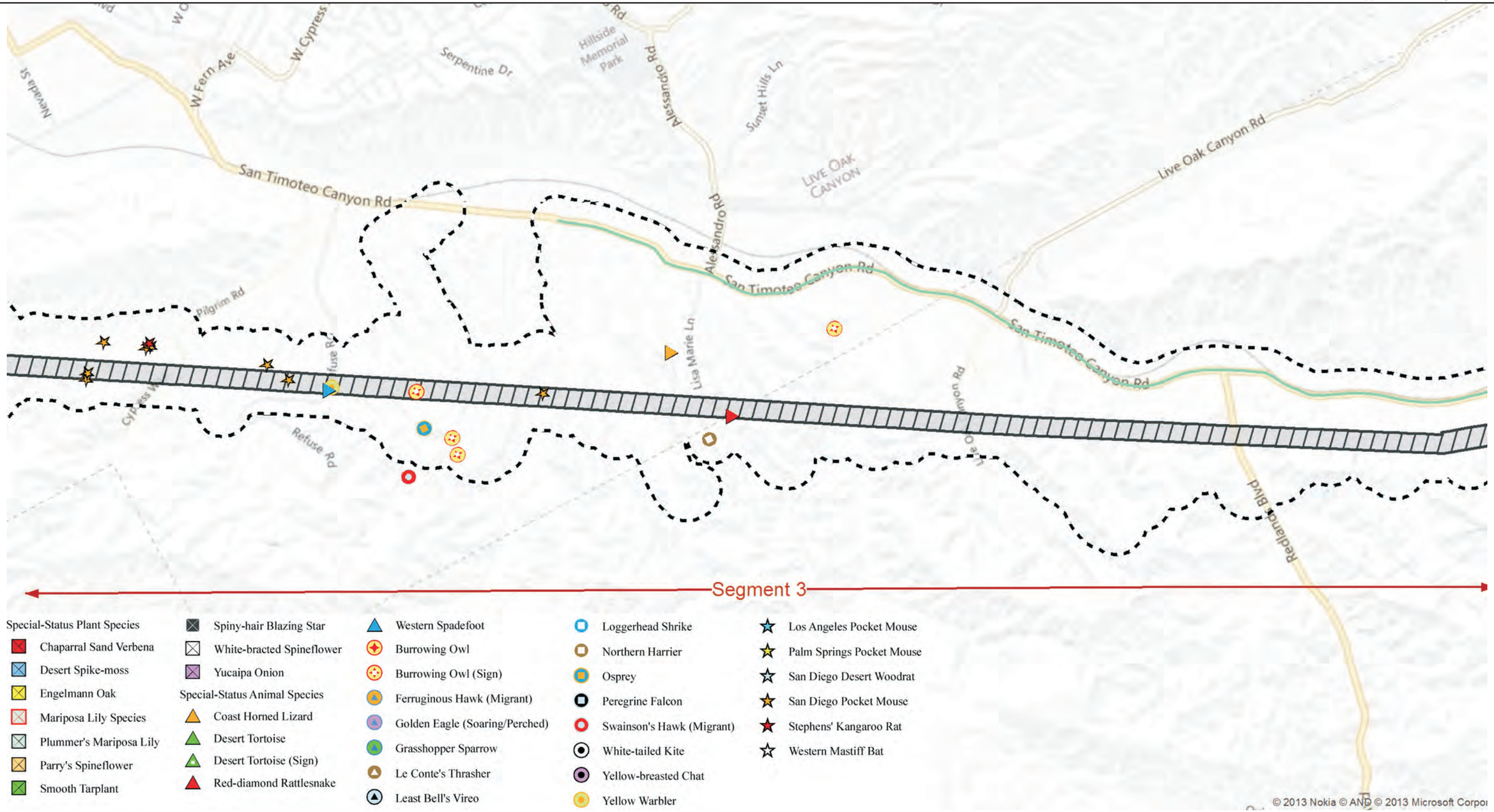
West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-3b
Special-Status Species Observation, Segment 2



Special-Status Plant Species
- Chaparral Sand Verbena
- Desert Spike-moss
- Engelmann Oak
- Mariposa Lily Species
- Plummer's Mariposa Lily
- Parry's Spineflower
- Smooth Tarplant
- Spiny-hair Blazing Star
- White-bracted Spineflower
- Yucaipa Onion

Special-Status Animal Species
- Coast Horned Lizard
- Desert Tortoise
- Desert Tortoise (Sign)
- Red-diamond Rattlesnake
- Western Spadefoot
- Burrowing Owl
- Burrowing Owl (Sign)
- Ferruginous Hawk (Migrant)
- Golden Eagle (Soaring/Perched)
- Grasshopper Sparrow
- Le Conte's Thrasher
- Least Bell's Vireo
- Loggerhead Shrike
- Northern Harrier
- Osprey
- Peregrine Falcon
- Swainson's Hawk (Migrant)
- White-tailed Kite
- Yellow-breasted Chat
- Yellow Warbler
- Los Angeles Pocket Mouse
- Palm Springs Pocket Mouse
- San Diego Desert Woodrat
- San Diego Pocket Mouse
- Stephens' Kangaroo Rat
- Western Mastiff Bat

Source: SCE, 2013.

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- Morongo Indian Reservation
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management
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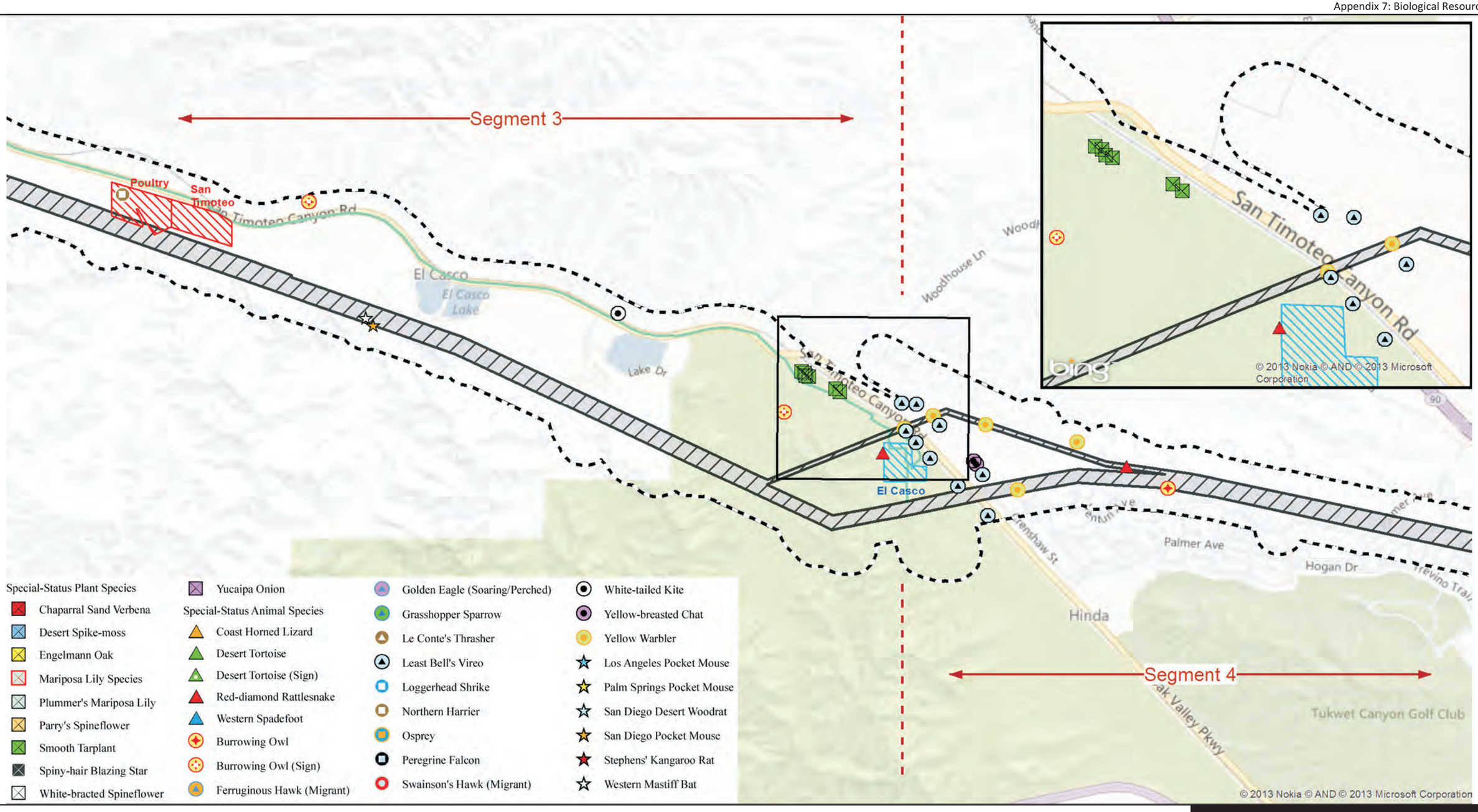
West of Devers Upgrade Project

Figure Ap.7-3c **Special-Status Species Observation, Segment 3**



Source: SCE, 2013.

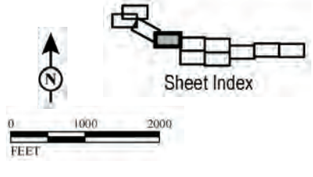


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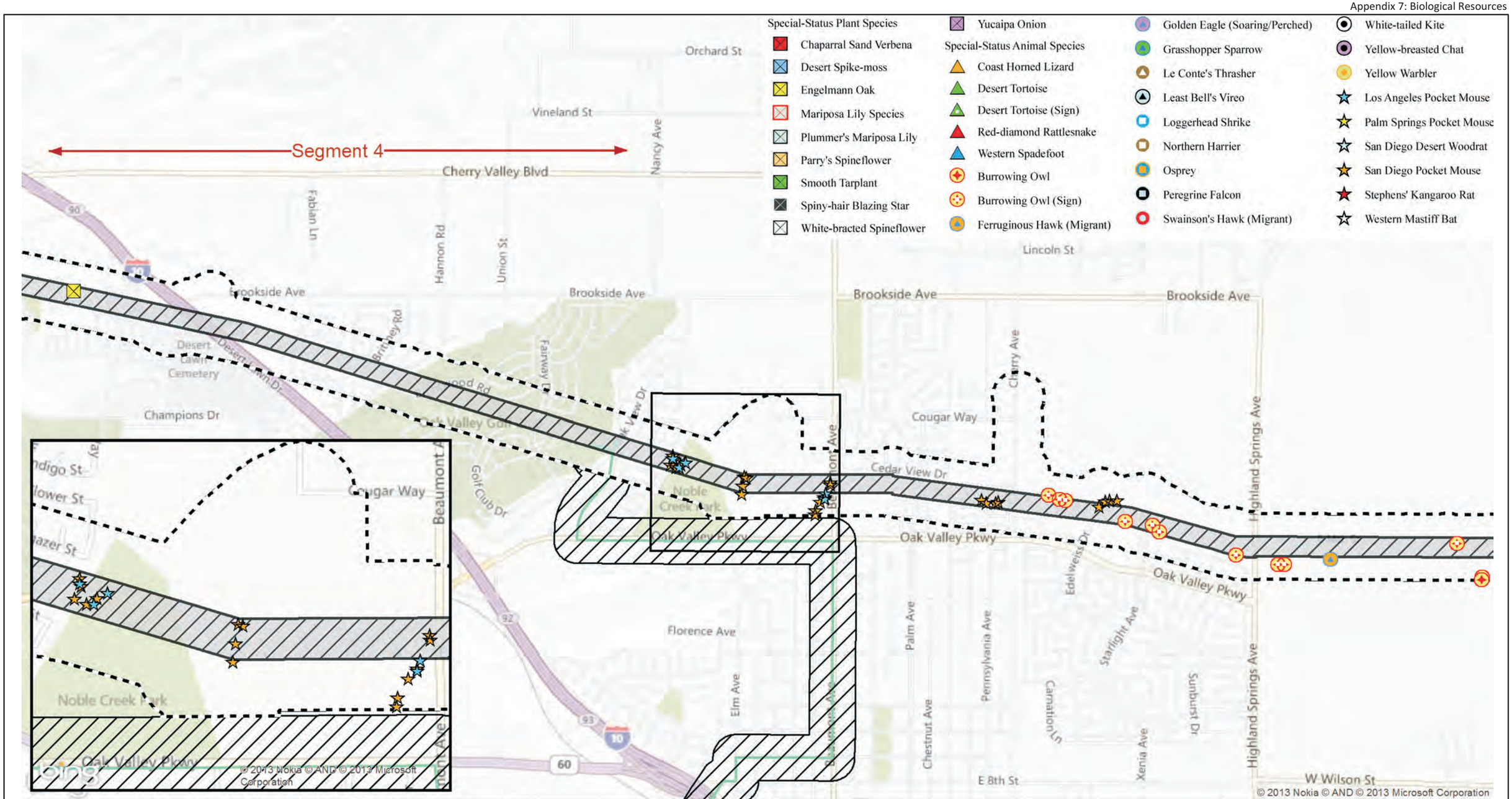
Figure Ap.7-3d
Special-Status Species Observation, Segments 3 & 4



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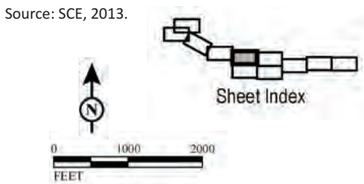

LEGEND

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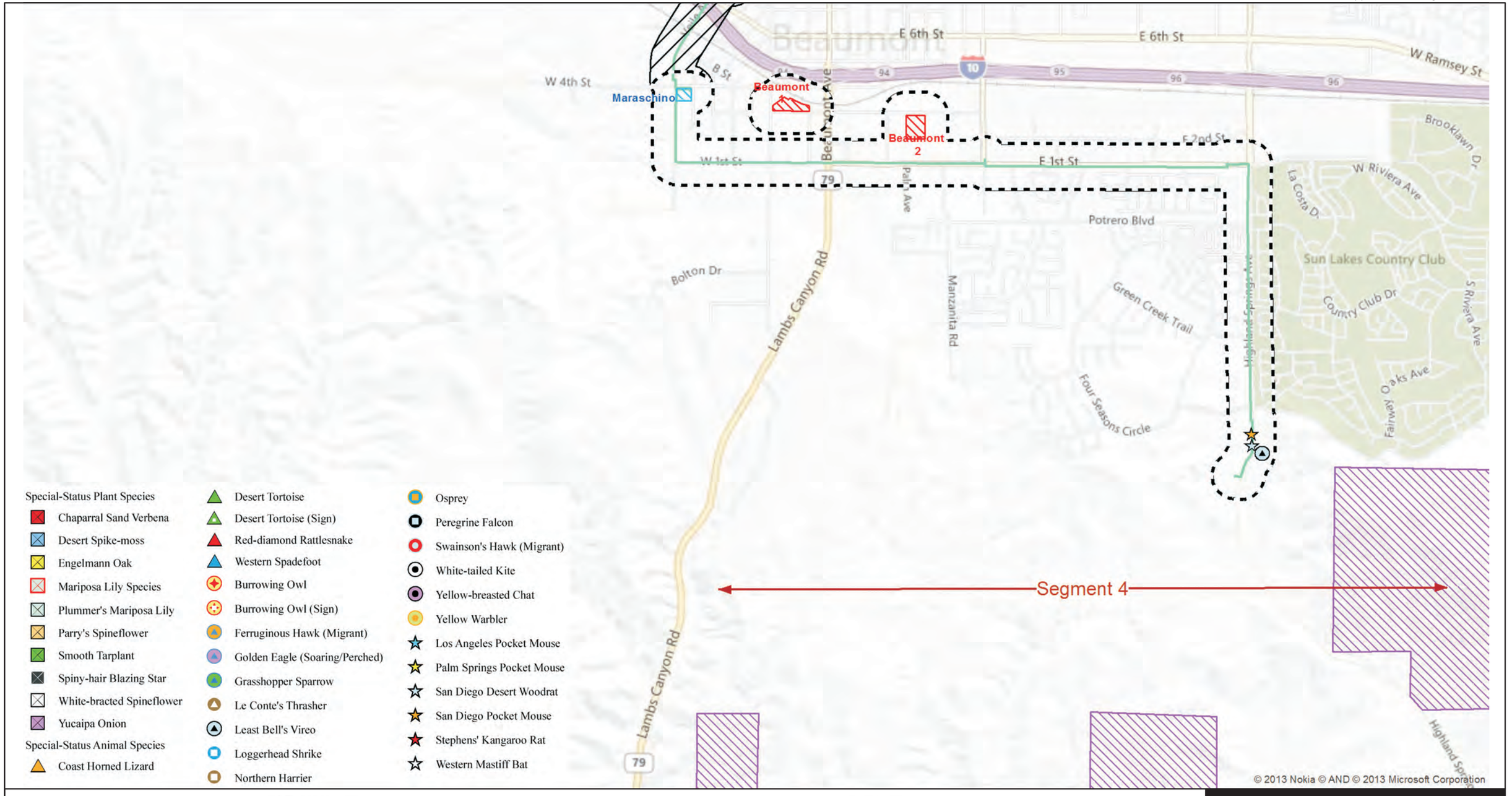
Figure Ap.7-3e
Special-Status Species Observation, Segment 4



Source: SCE, 2013.

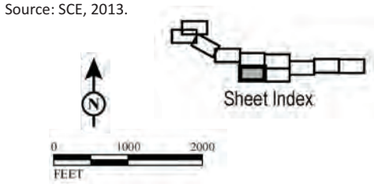


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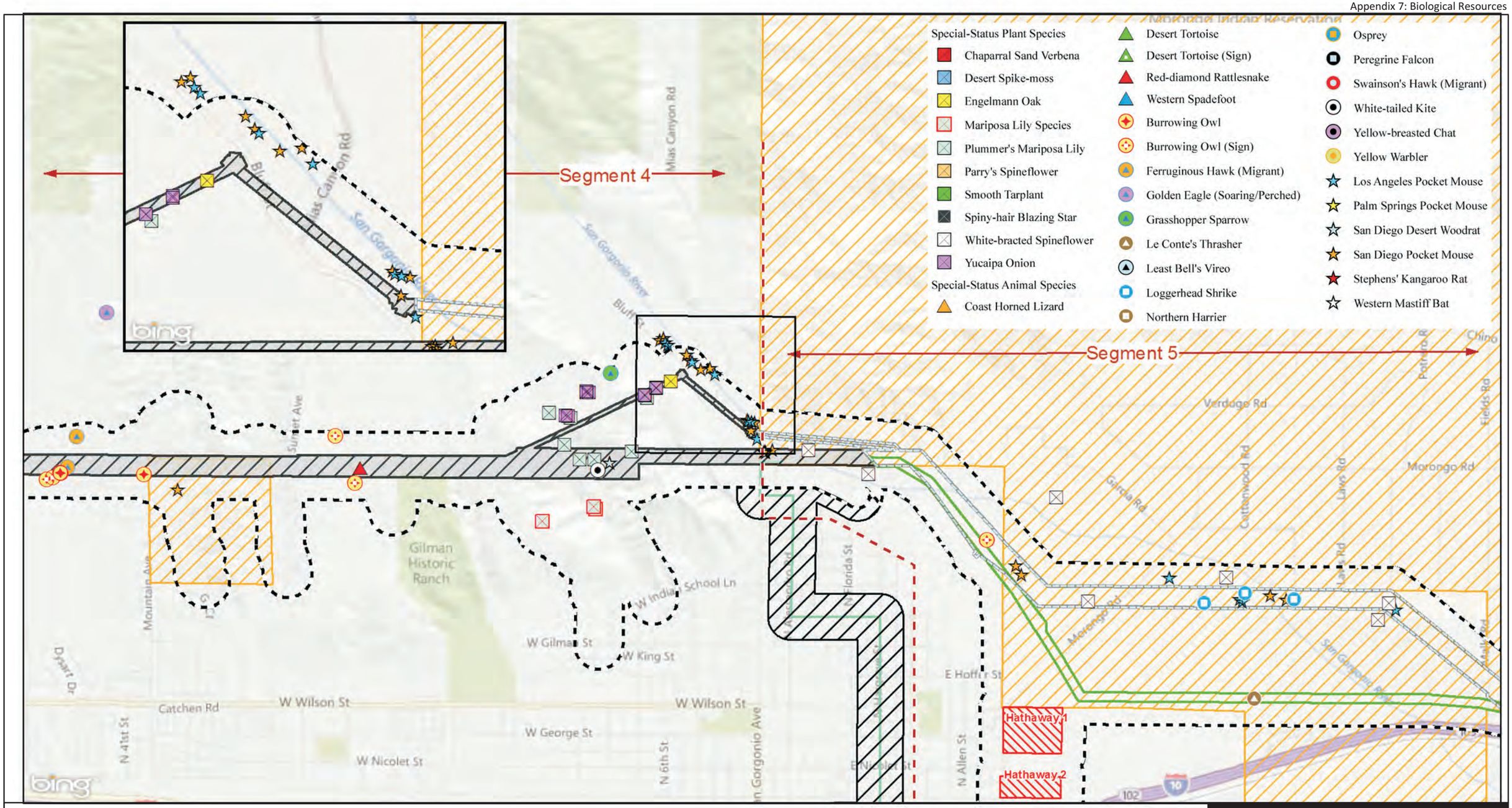
Figure Ap.7-3f
Special-Status Species Observation, Segment 4



Source: SCE, 2013.

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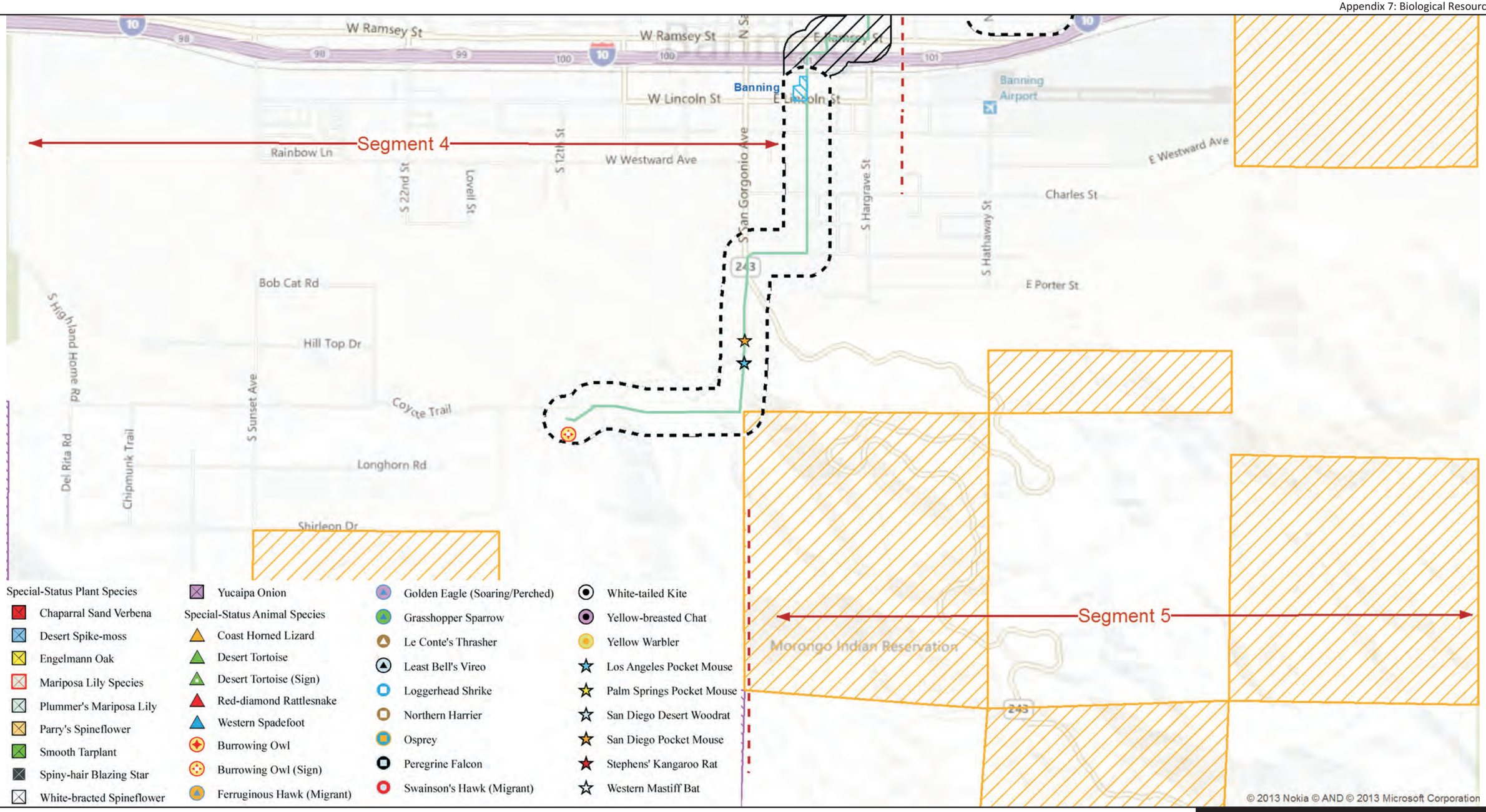
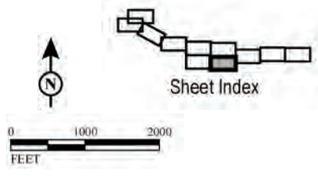
Figure Ap.7-3g
Special-Status Species Observation, Segments 4 & 5



Source: SCE, 2013.



LEGEND

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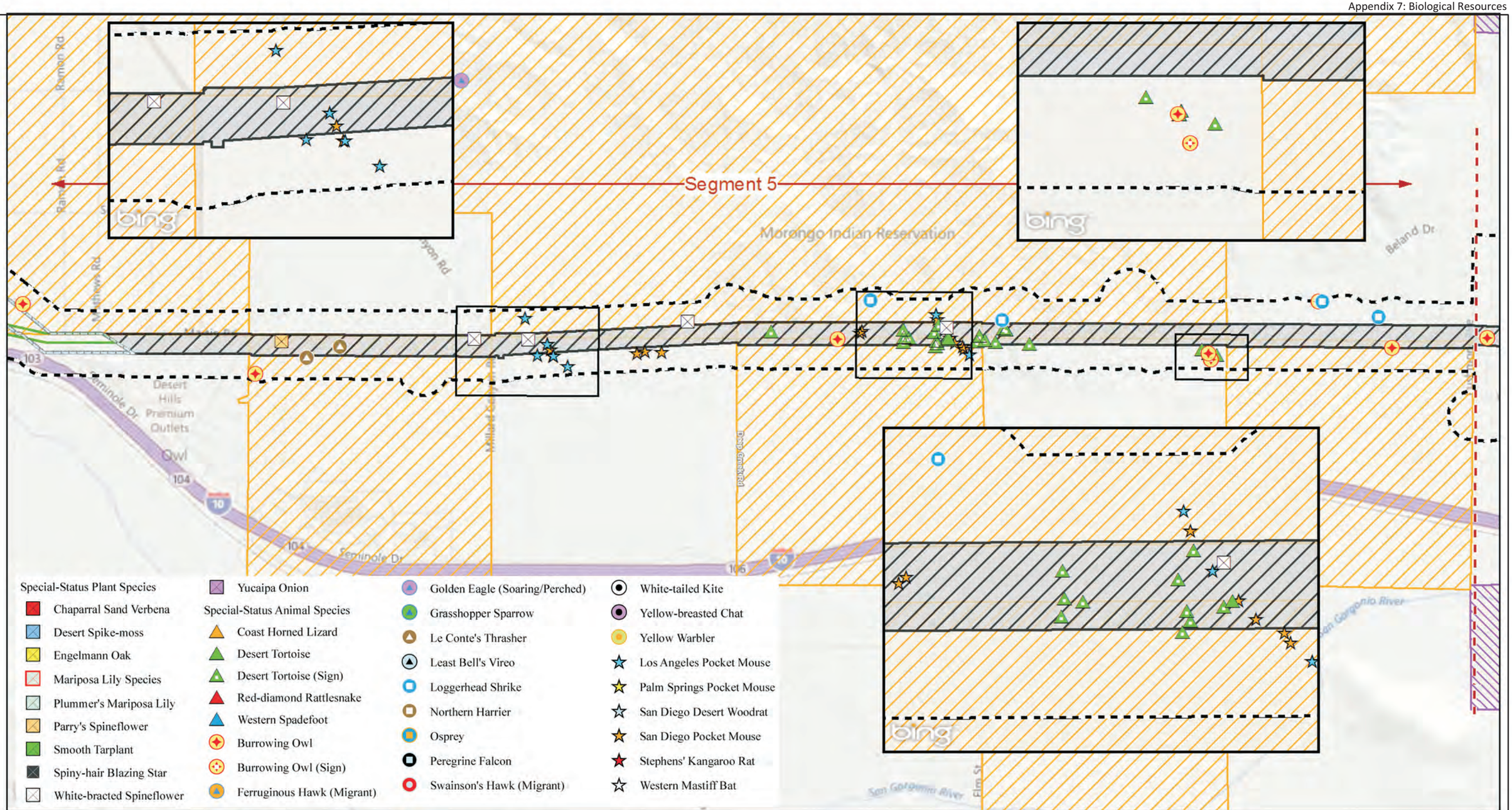
Figure Ap.7-3h
Special-Status Species Observation, Segments 4 & 5



Source: SCE, 2013.

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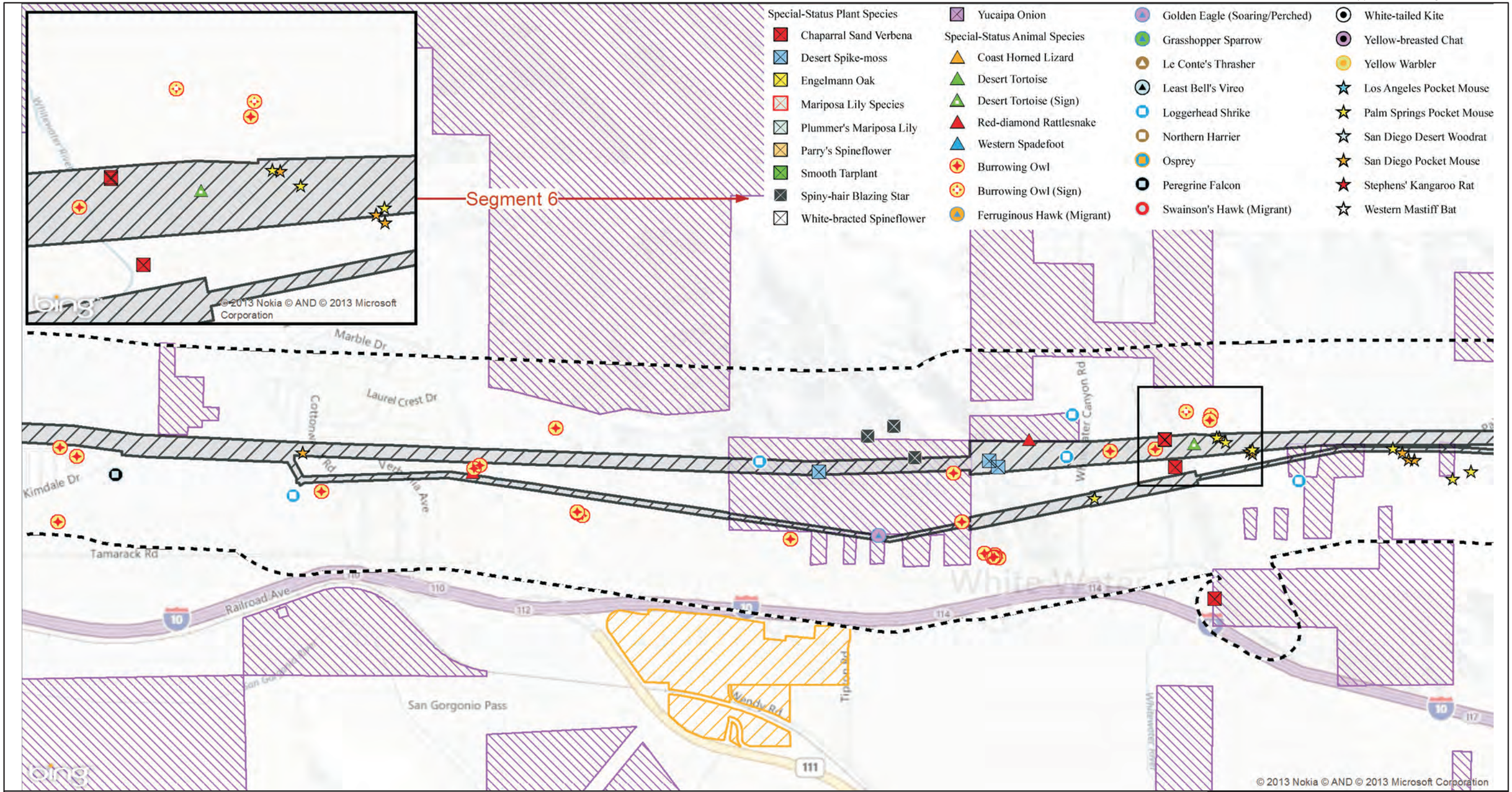
Figure Ap.7-3i
Special-Status Species Observation, Segment 5



Source: SCE, 2013.

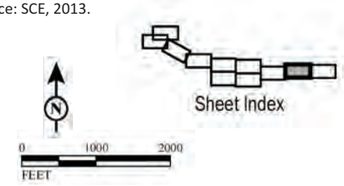


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Figure Ap.7-3j
Special-Status Species Observation, Segment 6

Special-Status Plant Species
- Chaparral Sand Verbena
- Desert Spike-moss
- Engelmann Oak
- Mariposa Lily Species
- Plummer's Mariposa Lily
- Parry's Spineflower
- Smooth Tarplant
- Spiny-hair Blazing Star
- White-bracted Spineflower
- Yucaipa Onion

Special-Status Animal Species
- Coast Horned Lizard
- Desert Tortoise
- Desert Tortoise (Sign)
- Red-diamond Rattlesnake
- Western Spadefoot
- Burrowing Owl
- Burrowing Owl (Sign)
- Ferruginous Hawk (Migrant)
- Golden Eagle (Soaring/Perched
- Grasshopper Sparrow
- Le Conte's Thrasher
- Least Bell's Vireo
- Loggerhead Shrike
- Northern Harrier
- Osprey
- Peregrine Falcon
- Swainson's Hawk (Migrant)
- White-tailed Kite
- Yellow-breasted Chat
- Yellow Warbler
- Los Angeles Pocket Mouse
- Palm Springs Pocket Mouse
- San Diego Desert Woodrat
- San Diego Pocket Mouse
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Source: SCE, 2013.

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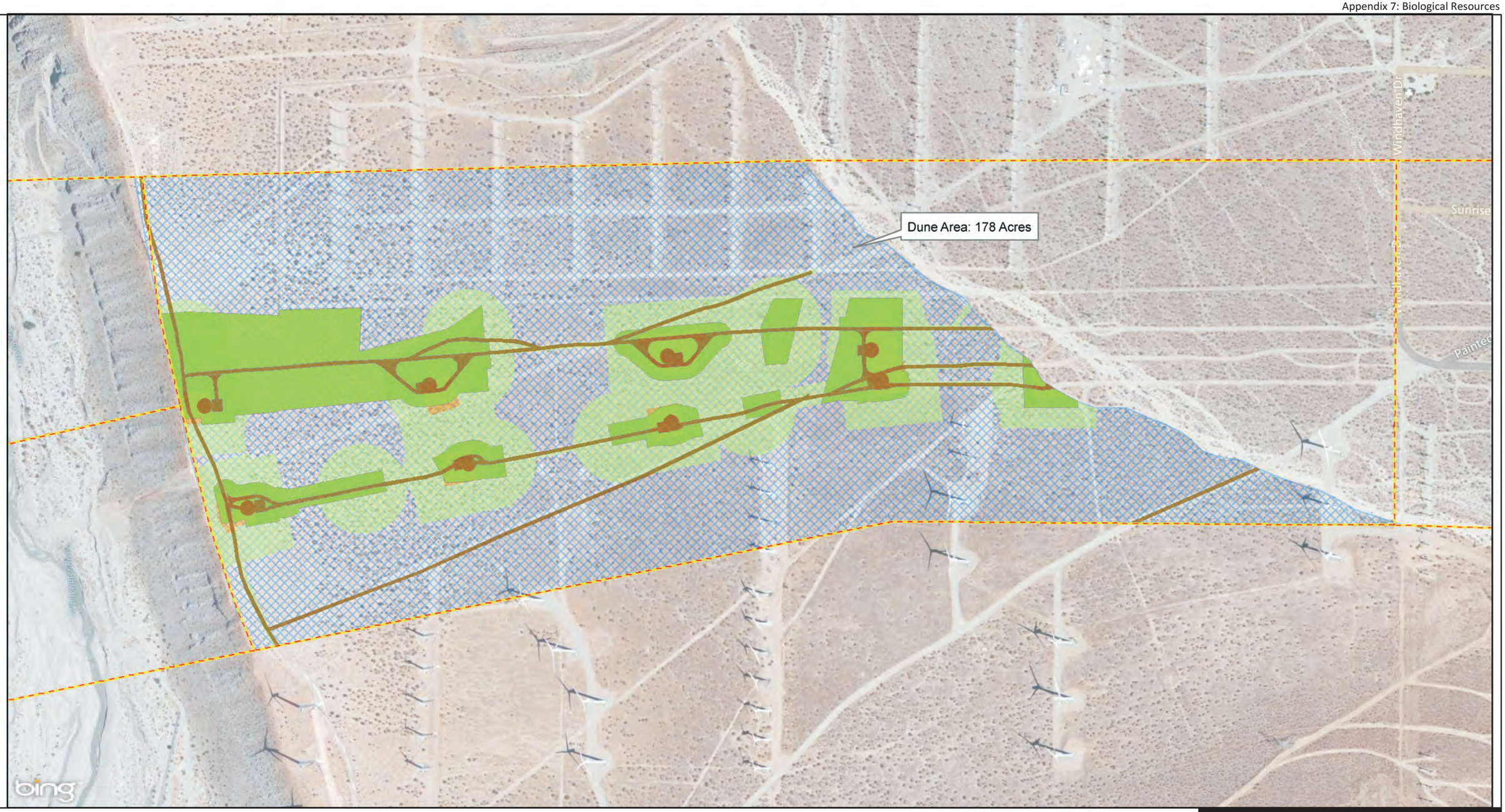
Figure Ap.7-3k
Special-Status Species Observation, Segment 6



SOURCE: GANDA, Bing, SCE Engineering data version: July 11, 2014

LEGEND

Refined Engineering Impact	PEA Engineering Impact
Permanent	Permanent
Temporary	Temporary

Dune Area (Creosote bush scrub)

Botanical Survey Area

0 200 400 Feet

Creosote Bush Scrub/Dune Area Project Impacts (Acres*)			
	Temporary	Permanent	Total
Refined Engineering	22	8.4	31
PEA Engineering	49	5.1	54
Difference	-27	3.3	-23

* Discrepencies are due to rounding

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Figure Ap.7-4

Aeolian Sand Dune Area