

Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements ¹	Discussion	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
INVERTEBRATES					
Crotch bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	--	--	Found along coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include <i>Antirrhinum</i> , <i>Phacelia</i> , <i>Clarkia</i> , <i>Dendromecon</i> , <i>Eschscholzia</i> , and <i>Eriogonum</i> .	This species is generally found in native habitats, and the site is too disturbed to support this species due to the lack of abundant food plants.	None.
Morrison bumble bee <i>Bombus morrisoni</i>	--	--	Occurs from the Sierra-Cascade ranges eastward across the intermountain west. Food plant genera include <i>Cirsium</i> , <i>Cleome</i> , <i>Helianthus</i> , <i>Lupinus</i> , <i>Chrysothamnus</i> , and <i>Melilotus</i> .	This species is known to occur in the nearby San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains, in significantly different habitats and higher elevations than those present at the project site.	None.
Desert cuckoo wasp <i>Ceratochrysis longimala</i>	--	--	Various habitats, generally in dry or sandy soils	No sufficiently sandy soils habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site. This species is believed to be extirpated from the general area and was not observed during the visit.	None.
California diplectronan caddisfly <i>Diplectrona californica</i>	--	--	Aquatic habitats and vicinity	No aquatic habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
Andrew's marble butterfly <i>Euchloe hyantis andrewsi</i>	--	--	Lower montane coniferous forest. Inhabits yellow pine forest near Lake Arrowhead and Big Bear Lake, San Bernardino Mtns, San Bernardino Co, 5000-6000 ft. Host plants are <i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i> and <i>Arabis holboellii</i> var <i>pinetorum</i> ; larval foodplant is <i>Descurainia richardsonii</i> .	No forest habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
Busck's gallmoth <i>Eugnosta busckana</i>	--	--	Coastal dunes and Coastal scrub	No coastal scrub/dune habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.

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Quino checkerspot butterfly <i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	FE	--	Occurs in sunny openings within chaparral and coastal sage shrublands in parts of Riverside and San Diego counties, and within hills and mesas near the coast. Need high densities of food plants <i>Plantago erecta</i> , <i>P. insularis</i> , and <i>Orthocarpus purpurescens</i>	No food plants typical that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site. Due to the levels of previous ground disturbance soils on site would not expect to support sufficient growth of <i>Plantago</i> , <i>Orthocarpus</i> , or other food plants that support this species.	None.
White cuckoo bee <i>Neolarra alba</i>	--	--	Known only from localities in Southern California. Cleptoparasitic in the nests of perdita bees	This species may be extirpated from the general area surrounding the project. Nearby occurrences are from the 1940s and significant development has occurred within and around the general area. No white cuckoo bees were observed during the survey.	None.
Delhi Sands flower-loving fly <i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i>	FE	--	Found only in areas of the Delhi Sands formation in southwestern San Bernardino and northwestern Riverside counties. Requires fine, sandy soils, often with wholly or partly consolidated dunes and sparse vegetation.	No Delhi sands or fine-sands habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
Riverside fairy shrimp <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	FE	--	Endemic to Western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub. Inhabit seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains. Hatch in warm water later in the season.	Due to the level of disturbance to the soils by previous operations on the project site, it is not expected that suitable habitat would be present on the site. No vernal mesic pools/waters were detected on the site.	None.
FISHES					
Santa Ana sucker <i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	FT	--	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalists, but prefers permanent streams with sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, algae, and riparian vegetation that provides cover and refuge from floods.	No streams or waterways occur within the boundary of the project that could support this species.	None.

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Arroyo chub <i>Gila orcuttii</i>	--	CSC	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mohave and San Diego river basins. Inhabits slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	No streams or waterways occur within the boundary of the project that could support this species.	None.
Steelhead - southern California DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 10	FE	--	Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County). Southern steelhead likely have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water and more variable conditions.	No streams or waterways occur within the boundary of the project that could support this species.	None.
Santa Ana speckled dace <i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 3	--	CSC	Found in the headwaters of the Santa Ana River and San Gabriel Rivers. Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17-20 C. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles.	No streams or waterways occur within the boundary of the project that could support this species.	None.
AMPHIBIANS					
San Gabriel slender salamander <i>Batrachoseps gabrieli</i>	--	--	Known only from the San Gabriel Mtns. Found under rocks, wood, and fern fronds, and on soil at the base of talus slopes. Most active on the surface in winter and early spring.	No mesic habitats that would support amphibians are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT	--	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	No mesic habitats that would support amphibians are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
Southern mountain yellow-legged frog <i>Rana muscosa</i>	FE	SE	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	No mesic habitats that would support amphibians are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.

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Western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	--	CSC	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mohave and San Diego river basins. Inhabits slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	No mesic habitats that would support amphibians are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
REPTILES					
Southern California legless lizard <i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits broadleaved uplands, chaparral, coastal scrub, and coastal dunes. Generally, occurs in moist, loose soil.	Sandy friable soils and native vegetation types that would be needed to support this species are not present on-site.	None.
California glossy snake <i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	--	CSC	Habitat generalist that prefers scrub and grassland habitats, often found in areas with loose or sandy soils.	Sandy friable soils that would be needed to support this species are not present on-site.	None.
Orangethroat whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	--	WL	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Perennial plants necessary for its major food (i.e., termites).	Sandy friable soils and native vegetation types that would be needed to support this species are not present on-site.	None.
Coastal whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	--	CSC	Found in deserts and semiarid areas with sparse chaparral vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	Soils and vegetation at the project site are too disturbed to support this species. Nearby occurrences are within areas of sparse vegetation within the Santa Ana River.	None.
Southern rubber boa <i>Charina umbratica</i>	--	ST	Habitat includes coniferous and deciduous semi-open forests and woodlands (Jeffrey pine, yellow pine, sugar pine, white fir, black oak), forest clearings, patchy chaparral/shrubland, meadows, and grassy savannas, commonly in riparian zones or around rock outcrops.	The habitats that support this species are not present at the project site. Local occurrences of this species in the vicinity are in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains.	None.
San Diego banded gecko <i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i>	--	--	Found in coastal and cismontane southern California. Inhabits granite or rocky outcrops in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats.	The habitats that support this species are not present at the project site. The nearest occurrence is known from native habitats of the La Loma Hills in Grand Terrace.	None.

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Red-diamond rattlesnake <i>Crotalus ruber</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits chaparral, Mojavean Desert scrub, and Sonoran Desert scrub from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains. Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks, or surface cover objects.	The habitats that support this species are not present at the project site. Nearby occurrences are immediately adjacent to and within the Santa Ana River.	None.
San Bernardino ringneck snake <i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i>	--	--	Most common in open, relatively rocky areas. Often in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams. Avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous veg.	The habitats that support this species are not present at the project site. The project site is open with little groundcover and does not possess streams or moist habitats.	None.
Western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	--	CSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	No mesic habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	--	CSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for refuge, and abundant supply of insects.	Loose/friable soils and native vegetation types that would be needed to support this species are not present on-site.	None.
Coast patch-nosed snake <i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	--	CSC	Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California. Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.	Shrubby vegetation that would be needed to support this species are not present on-site. The site is open/disturbed and does not provide adequate resources to support this species.	None.
Two-striped gartersnake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	--	CSC	Found in marshes and swamps, riparian scrub, riparian woodlands, and wetlands. Occurs near permanent fresh water along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	No mesic habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
BIRDS					

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Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	--	WL	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted, or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks. Can also occupy developed urban habitats.	This species is known to occupy urban developed habitats. Trees and other features of buildings may provide nesting or roosting opportunities for this species.	See measure BIO-1, which includes pre-construction survey and nest avoidance measures.
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, swamp, and wetland habitats. Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony.	No mesic habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	--	WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	No coastal sage scrub, chaparral, or hilly habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	--	FP, WL	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	No cliffs or steep areas that would provide suitable nesting habitat for this species are present on the project site.	None.
Bell's sage sparrow <i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i>	--	WL	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in south of range.	No coastal sage scrub, chaparral, or similarly dense vegetation associations that would support this species are present on the project site.	None.
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel (<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>).	This species may occupy disturbed sites, and the project site possesses numerous pipes and similar structures that may provide suitable habitat for this species. An occurrence of burrowing owl is known less than a mile away from the project site in similar habitat.	See measure BIO-2, which includes pre-construction survey and nest avoidance measures specific for burrowing owl.

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Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	--	WL	Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats. Eats mostly lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and mice. Population trends may follow lagomorph population cycles.	Occurrences are known nearby within the Santa Ana River. Due to the levels of activity and disturbance of the site, this species would not be expected to nest on site, but some trees may provide sufficient nesting habitat.	See measure BIO-1, which includes pre-construction survey and nest avoidance measures.
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	--	ST	Occurs in Great Basin grassland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland habitats. Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	The project site does not provide sufficient habitat for this species. Occurrences of this species are believed to potentially be extirpated due to the high-levels of development in the area.	None.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FT	SE	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) often mixed with cottonwoods (<i>Populus</i> sp.), with lower story of blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.), nettles (<i>Urtica</i> spp.), or wild grape (<i>Vitis girdiana</i>).	No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	--	FP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
Southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii eximius</i>	FE	SE	Inhabits riparian and wetland thickets, generally of willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.), tamarisk (<i>Tamarix</i> spp.), or both, sometimes boxelder (<i>Acer negundo</i>) or Russian olive (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>).	No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
California horned lark <i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	--	WL	Inhabits open areas, including short-grass prairies, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	No large open areas or alkali flat habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.

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Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	--	WL	Open conifer woodland, prairie groves; in migration, also foothills, marshes, open country. Generally, breeds in semi-open terrain having trees for nest sites and open areas for hunting. May winter in more open areas, such as grasslands, coastal marshes. Generally, is found near areas with available water such as reservoirs, irrigation ditches, lakes,	No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FD	SE, FP	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	No large water bodies that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
Yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	--	CSC	This summer resident is found riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodlands. Nests in thickets of willows and other brushy tangles near watercourses	No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
Loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	--	CSC	Found in a variety of habitats including broadleaf upland forest, desert wash, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean Desert scrub, pinon and juniper woodland, riparian woodland, and Sonoran Desert scrub. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning. Nests in dense shrubs and brush.	The project site does not provide dense vegetation for this species to nest in. Due to the levels of disturbance on the project site this species would not be expected.	None.
California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	--	ST	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
White-faced ibis <i>Plegadis chihi</i>			Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	No ocean, lake margin, or river habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.

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Coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	FT	CSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet in Southern California. Inhabits low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	No coastal sage scrub habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
Yellow warbler <i>Setophaga petechia</i>	--	CSC	Occurs in riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
Lawrence's goldfinch <i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	--	--	Nests in open oak or other arid woodland and chaparral, near water. Nearby herbaceous habitats used for feeding. Closely associated with oaks.	No bodies of water or vegetation types that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	FE	SE	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms below 2,000 feet. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways (usually <i>Salix</i> spp., <i>Baccharis</i> spp., and <i>Prosopis</i> spp.).	No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
MAMMALS					
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	--	CSC	Occurs in deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Trees, buildings, and other structures present on site may provide suitable artificial habitats for this species.	See measure BIO-3, which includes pre-construction survey and roost avoidance measures.
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse <i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits chaparral, coastal scrub, grasslands, and sagebrush habitats. Found in sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	The nearest known location of this species is within and adjacent to the Santa Ana River. Due to the level of disturbance on the project site substrates present would not support this species.	None.

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San Bernardino kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	FE	CSC	Inhabits alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains.	Occurrences and Critical Habitat for this species and known to exist close to the project site; however, the site is too disturbed to support this species. A habitat assessment was performed by a Qualified Biologist and is attached with concurrence from the USFWS (see Appendix C).	None.
Stephens' kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	FE	ST	Inhabits primarily annual and perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub and sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Prefers buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum sp.</i>), chamise (<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>), brome grass (<i>Bromus sp.</i>) and filaree (<i>Erodium sp.</i>). Will burrow into firm soil.	Occurrences are known to be present close to the project site; however, the site is too disturbed to support this species. A habitat assessment was performed by a Qualified Biologist and is attached with concurrence from the USFWS (see Appendix C).	None.
Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	Trees, buildings, and other structures present on site may provide suitable artificial habitats for this species.	See measure BIO-3, which includes pre-construction survey and roost avoidance measures.
San Bernardino flying squirrel <i>Glaucomys oregonensis californicus</i>	--	CSC	Known from black oak or white fir dominated woodlands between 5200 - 8500 ft in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto ranges. May be extirpated from San Jacinto range. Needs cavities in trees/snags for nests and cover. Needs nearby water.	The project site is out of the geographic range and does not provide the habitats that may support this species.	None.
Western yellow bat <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	--	CSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.

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Lesser long-nosed bat <i>Leptonycteris yerbabuenae</i>	FD	CSC	Arid regions such as desert grasslands and shrub land. Suitable day roosts (caves, mines) and suitable concentrations of food plants (columnar cacti, agaves) are critical resources. No maternity roosts known from California; may only be vagrant. Caves and mines are used as day roosts. Caves, mines, rock crevices, trees and shrubs, and abandoned buildings are used as night roosts for digesting meals. Nectar, pollen, and fruit eating bat; primarily feeding on agaves, saguaro, and organ pipe cactus.	Trees, buildings, and other structures present on site may provide suitable artificial habitats for this species.	See measure BIO-3, which includes pre-construction survey and nest avoidance measures.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit <i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	--	CSC	Found in intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats and open shrub/herbaceous and tree/herbaceous edges. Inhabits coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California.	The project site does not provide coastal sage scrub, similar, transitional native habitats that may support this species.	None.
Lodgepole chipmunk <i>Neotamias speciosus speciosus</i>	--	--	Summits of isolated Piute, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto mountains. Usually found in open-canopy forests. Habitat is usually lodgepole pine forests in the San Bernardino Mts and chinquapin slopes in the San Jacinto Mts.	The project site is out of the geographic range and does not provide the habitats that may support this species.	None.
San Diego desert woodrat <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops and rocky cliffs and slopes.	The project site does not provide coastal sage scrub or similar native habitats with sufficient canopies or rocky areas that may support this species.	None.
Pocketed free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits a variety of arid areas in Southern California, including pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, and desert riparian. Prefers rocky areas with high cliffs.	The project site does not provide native habitats with sufficient canopies or rocky areas that may support this species.	None.
Southern grasshopper mouse <i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover.	The project site does not possess adequate scrub/shrub cover or sufficiently friable soils that could support this species.	None.

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White-eared pocket mouse <i>Perognathus alticola alticola</i>	--	CSC	Ponderosa and Jeffrey pine habitats; also, in mixed chaparral and sagebrush habitats in the San Bernardino Mountains. Burrows are constructed in loose soil.	The project site does not possess adequate vegetation types or sufficiently friable soils that could support this species.	None.
Los Angeles pocket mouse <i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Found in open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	Occurrences are known to be present close to the project site; however, the site is too disturbed to support this species. A habitat assessment was performed by a Qualified Biologist, and is attached with concurrence from the USFWS (see Appendix C).	None.
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	--	CSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	The project site does not possess adequate vegetation types / undisturbed ground or sufficiently friable soils that could support this species.	None.

STATUS KEY:

Federal

FE: Federally-listed Endangered

FT: Federally-listed Threatened

FD: Federally-delisted

State

SE: State-listed Endangered

ST: State-listed Threatened

CSC: California Species of Special Concern

WL: State Watch List

SOURCES:

¹ CNDDDB (April 2022), BIOS 5 Data Viewer, and NatureServe.org Explorer were used to identify preferred habitat for each species.