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November 16, 2018

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Subject: Biological Report and Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency Analysis for Assessor Parcel Number 330-080-006, Perris, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Abraham:

Mikael Romich has prepared the following biological letter report to summarize the findings for Assessor Parcel Number 330-080-006 (site), an approximate 6.2-acre parcel located in Perris,Riverside County, California.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this letter report is to (1) describe the conditions of biological resources within the project in terms of vegetation, flora, wildlife, and wildlife habitats; (2) provide a consistency analysis with the western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP); and (3) specify measures to mitigate any impacts that might occur to special-status biological resources.

1.1 Site Location

The project site includes one assessor parcel number 330-080-006 and is located north of and abutting Mapes Road, west of Goetz Road, and east of South A Street in Perris, Riverside County (Figure 1). The site is located west of the Perris Valley Airport and Interstate 215, and southeast of the Orange Empire Railway Museum. The project is located on the Perris U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle in section 6, Township 5 South and Range 3 West (Figure 2).

2.0 DEFINITIONS

Special-status biological resources are defined as follows:

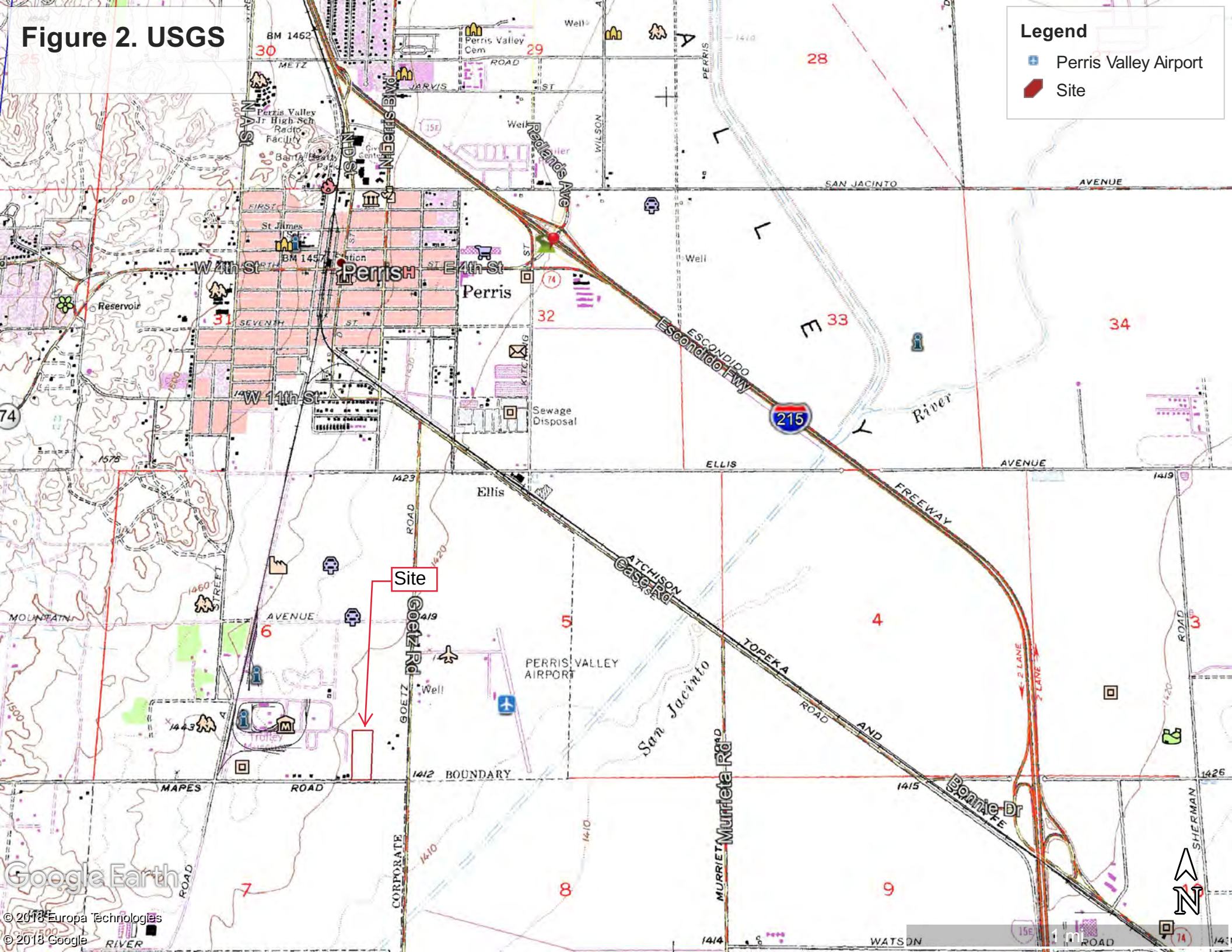
- Special-status vegetation communities are those communities identified as high priority for inventory in the List of Vegetation Alliances and Associations (CDFW 2018a) by a state rarity ranking of S1, S2, or S3.

Special-status plant species are those plant species that are:

- Classified as endangered, threatened or rare by the California Fish and Game Commission (state listed) and/or classified as endangered or threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (federally listed), or candidates for future listing;

Figure 1. Site Location

Figure 2. USGS



- Considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to be "rare, threatened, or endangered in California" (California Rare Plant Rank [CRPR] 1, 2, 3, and 4);
- Considered a locally significant species, that is, a species that is not rare from a statewide perspective but is rare or uncommon in a local context such as within a county or region or is so designated in local or regional plans, policies, or ordinances;
- Species with a state rarity ranking of S1, S2, or S3.

Special-status wildlife species are those wildlife species that are:

- Listed as threatened or endangered or candidates for future listing as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act or California Endangered Species Act;
- Designated as a species of concern by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW 2018b);
- Fully protected species protected under California Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515; and

2.1 Literature Review

Special-status biological resources present or potentially present on the site and surrounding areas were identified through a literature search. The following sources were used during the literature review process.

- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) (2018) web soil survey was queried for soils types.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Critical Habitat within the project (USFWS 2018).
- California Natural Diversity Database (CDFWS 2018c) was queried to compile a list of potentially occurring flora and fauna within the Perris, Romoland, Lake Elsinore, and Steele Peak USGS quadrangles.
- CNPS Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California, 8th online edition (CNPS 2018), was searched to compose a list of potentially occurring flora in the Perris, Romoland, Lake Elsinore, and Steele Peak USGS quadrangles.

2.2 Field Survey

On November 13, 2018 biologist Mikael Romich conducted vegetation mapping and a habitat assessment within the site from 1045-1200. Weather conditions during the survey were considered good, with clear skies, light to moderate winds, and temperature of 69 degrees Fahrenheit.

Vegetation Community and Land Cover Mapping

Vegetation communities and land uses within the site were mapped in the field directly onto a 300-foot-scale (1 inch = 300 feet), aerial photograph–based field map of the project. Following completion of the fieldwork, all vegetation polygons were digitized using Google Earth (imagery dated February 19, 2018). Vegetation community classifications used in this report follow the Manual of California, second edition (Sawyer et al. 2009) or are classified as land cover types.

3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

3.1 Land Use

The project occurs within an existing mixed land-use area. There is a residence and RV storage to the west, manufacturing (concrete forms) to the north, and primarily undeveloped lands to the east and south. The site has been periodically disturbed with disking activities since at least 2005 (based on Google aerial review).

3.2 Topography and Soils

The is relatively flat at approximately 1,420 feet above mean sea level.

Two soil types are mapped within the site: Exeter sandy loam (37%) and Ramona sandy loam (63%). The Exeter soils are typical to alluvial fans and tend to be well-drained. The Ramona soils are typical to terraces and alluvial fans and are also well-drained.

3.3 Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

One vegetation community was documented on the site, annual brome grasslands. This community is dominated by non-native brome grasslands mixed with non-native mustards. It only occurs in the far northeastern corner of the site (Figure 3) in a small area (0.1 acre) that has not been subject to periodic disking.

A total of one land cover type was documented within the site, disturbed (see Figure 3), that occurs on approximately 6.1 acres. The disturbed land type consisted of bare ground that showed evidence of disking. Very sporadically occurring plant individuals were observed at less than 1% total cover included: telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), annual burweed (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*), red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and clustered tarweed (*Deinandra fasciculata*). Appendix A shows representative photographs of this land cover type. No special-status plant communities occur on the site.

3.4 Wildlife Species Observed

Six common wildlife species were observed adjacent to the site: northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronate*), and house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*).

3.5 Special-Status Species

Plants

The literature review found 21 special-status plant species documented in the region of the site (Appendix B); however, none of these species are expected to occur on the site due to a lack of suitable habitat and soils, and the high level of disturbance.

Figure 3. Plant Communities and Land Types

Wildlife

The literature review found 32 special-status wildlife species documented in the region of the site (Appendix B); however, none of these species, are expected to occur on the site due to a lack of suitable habitat and the high level of disturbance.

3.6 Jurisdictional Waters Assessment

The site overlaps relatively flat ground and no natural drainage features were observed that would be considered a jurisdictional water by ACOE, CDFW, and RWQCB. The site is absent of federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

3.7 Nesting Birds

California Fish and Game Code 3503 (CFGC) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protect native birds and their nests from direct take. The site contains suitable nesting bird habitat.

3.8 Critical Habitat

No designated critical habitat occurs within the site.

3.9 Wildlife Movement

The site does not occur with any known or identified wildlife corridors. It does not provide a connection between larger undeveloped parcels that would be important to movement by any native resident or migratory wildlife species. In addition, the site is not used as a wildlife nursery.

3.10 **Local Policies or Ordinances**

No trees occur on the site and none would need to be removed with development.

3.11 **Habitat Conservation Plans**

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

The site occurs within the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). The site does not overlap or occur adjacent to any area conserved or targeted for conservation by the MSHCP. Therefore, development of the site would not impact any conservation goals of the MSHCP.

The site overlaps an MSHCP required habitat assessment area for burrowing owl. The sections below address burrowing owl, riparian/riverine areas, vernal pools, fairy shrimp habitat, urban/wildlands interface guidelines, and identifies any identifies any migratory corridors and linkages located on or near the site.

Burrowing Owl

The parcel does not provide suitable nesting or cover sites for burrowing owl due to a lack of suitable burrows. No burrows or other artificial substrates (such as pipe, concrete rubble, or rip-rap) were observed on the project. In addition, no California ground squirrels were observed, which is a species that constructs burrows that can be used by burrowing owl. The site does provide suitable foraging habitat although it was very sparsely vegetated during the habitat assessment. Areas to the west of the project do not appear suitable for burrowing owls due to high cover of ornamental trees (such as pines,

Peruvian pepper, Brazilian pepper, and eucalyptus). Area to the north are not suitable as it is fully developed. Areas to the south and east appear to be in a similar state to the parcel, highly disturbed due to regular disking.

Riparian/Riverine, Vernal Pools, and Fairy Shrimp Habitat

Section 6.1.2 of the Western Riverside County MSHCP describes the process to protect species associated with riparian/riverine areas and vernal pools. As defined in the MSHCP, riparian/riverine areas are lands that contain habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent or emergent mosses and lichens that occur close to or depend on a nearby freshwater source or areas that contain a freshwater flow during all or a portion of the year.

These habitats may support one or more species listed in Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP. Vernal pools are seasonal wetlands that occur in depressions, typically have wetland indicators that represent all three parameters (soils, vegetation, and hydrology), and are defined based on vernal pool indicator plant species during the wetter portion of the growing season but normally lack wetland indicators associated with vegetation and/or hydrology during the drier portion of the growing season.

No riparian/riverine, vernal pools, or fairy shrimp habitat occur in the site. The soils on the site are well-drained and not typical to supporting vernal pools and ponded areas. No depressions or swales were observed. A review of aerials from 2005-2018 did not suggest the presence of any ponded areas on the site.

Targeted/Existing Conservation

The MSHCP does not have any existing or targeted conservation lands that overlap the site. To the south is Criteria Cell 3470 in subunit 4 (San Jacinto River Lower) of the MSHCP (Figure 4). According to the MSHCP, conservation within this Cell will range from 5%-15% in the southeastern portion of the Cell, which is approximately 0.4 mile south of the site.

Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines

According to Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP, the Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines are intended to address indirect effects associated with locating development in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area. As the site is not located adjacent to the MSHCP Conservation Area, the Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines are not applicable to the project.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This section discusses recommendations that can be incorporated into the CEQA analysis to fully avoid any potential significant impacts to biological resources.

4.1 Preconstruction Burrowing Owl Survey

Currently, the site does not support burrows for burrowing owl and no burrowing owls or sign of burrowing owl was observed. Burrowing owls do not currently occupy the site. To ensure conditions on the site do not change prior to implementation of any proposed project, a preconstruction burrowing owl survey shall be complete a maximum of 30 days prior to the start of construction. All areas of the site shall be included, as well as a visual survey of the undeveloped property around the site. The results shall be provided as a letter report. If burrowing owls are observed within the site, additional coordination with the MSHCP and/or CDFW would be required. No burrowing owls may be harmed, and no burrowing owl occupied burrows may be collapsed between February 1 and August 31 to avoid the nesting season.


Figure 4. MSHCP
Site
Mapes Rd
3470

4.2 Nesting Birds

The project could adversely affect native nesting birds if any construction-related activities destroys or otherwise harms nests. The loss of a nest due to construction activities would be a violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game code. Implementation of the following recommended measure would help assure avoidance and/or minimization of potential impacts to nesting birds.

To avoid take of nesting birds, vegetation removal and initial ground disturbance should occur outside the nesting bird breeding season (February through August). If project activities occur during the nesting season, a nesting bird survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist within one (1) week prior to start of construction activities. If active nests of protected native species are located, construction work should be delayed until after the nesting season or until the young are no longer dependent upon the nest site. Construction near an active nest should be conducted at the discretion of a biological monitor utilizing appropriate buffers and other methods to minimize potential impacts.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The site has been highly disturbed and is partially adjacent to existing development. Undeveloped land occurs to the south and east. The site does not currently support any special-status biological resources, such as riparian/riverine habitat, vernal pools, or fairy shrimp habitat. Suitable burrows for burrowing owl are absent. Development of the site, with implementation of the measures described above, would have less than significant impacts to special-status biological resources described in this report.

Development of the site would be subject to the MSHCP development fee and the Stephens' kangaroo rat fee, which would mitigate to less than significant any potential impacts to biological resources from development of the site.

6.0 REFERENCES

California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW]. 2018a. List of California Sensitive Natural Communities. Dated January 24, 2018. https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCAMP/Natural-Communities

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2018b. Special Animals List. Biogeographic Data Branch, California Natural Diversity Database. September 2018 update.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2018c. California Natural Diversity Database, Rarefind Version 5.2.14. (September 2018).

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2018. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v8-03 0.39). Website http://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 30 August 2018].

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Sawyer, J. O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J.M. Evens. 2009. A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, California.

United States Department of Agricultural, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2018. Web Soil Survey. Available at: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/

United States Fish and Wildlife Service. 2018. Critical Habitat Portal. Available at: http://ecos.fws.gov/crithab/

7.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: November 16, 2018

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Sincerely,

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Appendix A
Site Photographs

Photo 1. Eastern view of the southern portion of the site.

Photo 2. Western view of the northern portion of the site.

Photo 3. Northern view of the central portion of the site.

Photo 4. Northern view of the western portion of the site.

Appendix B
Species Tables

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal	State	CRPR	General Habitat	Micro Habitat
chaparral sand-verbena	Abronia villosa var. aurita	None	None	1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes.	Sandy areas. -60-1570 m.
Munz's onion	Allium munzii	Endangered	Threatened	1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Heavy clay soils; grows in grasslands & openings within shrublands or woodlands. 375-1040 m.
San Diego ambrosia	Ambrosia pumila	Endangered	None	1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Sandy loam or clay soil; sometimes alkaline. In valleys; persists where disturbance has been superficial. Sometimes on margins or near vernal
San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Atriplex coronata var. notatior	Endangered	None	1B.1	Playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Alkaline areas in the San Jacinto River Valley. 35-460 m.
Parish's brittlescale	Atriplex parishii	None	None	1B.1	Vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas.	Usually on drying alkali flats with fine soils. 5-1420
Davidson's saltscale	Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	None	None	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub.	Alkaline soil. 0-480 m.
thread-leaved brodiaea	Brodiaea filifolia	Threatened	Endangered	1B.1	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Usually associated with annual grassland and vernal pools; often surrounded by shrubland habitats. Occurs in openings on clay soils. 15-1030 m.
Payson's jewelflower	Caulanthus simulans	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub.	Frequently in burned areas, or in disturbed sites such as streambeds; also on rocky, steep slopes. Sandy, granitic soils. 90-2200 m.
smooth tarplant	Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis	None	None	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland.	Alkali meadow, alkali scrub; also in disturbed places. 5-1170 m.
Parry's spineflower	Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	None	None	1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland. Dry, sandy soils. 90-1220 m.
long-spined spineflower	Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Gabbroic clay. 30-1630 m.
slender-horned spineflower	Dodecahema leptoceras	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub).	Flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include Encelia, Dalea, Lepidospartum, etc. Sandy soils. 200-765 m.
many-stemmed	Dudleya multicaulis	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill	In heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes. 1-910
Palmer's grapplinghook	Harpagonella palmeri	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Clay soils; open grassy areas within shrubland. 20-955 m.
Coulter's goldfields	Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	None	None	1B.1	Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools.	Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-1375 m.
Robinson's pepper-grass	Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, coastal scrub.	Dry soils, shrubland. 4-1435 m.
little mousetail	Myosurus minimus ssp. apus	None	None	3.1	Vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland.	Alkaline soils. 20-640 m.
spreading navarretia	Navarretia fossalis	Threatened	None	1B.1	Vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, playas.	San Diego hardpan and San Diego claypan vernal pools; in swales & vernal pools, often surrouded by other habitat types. 15-850 m.
California Orcutt grass	Orcuttia californica	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	Vernal pools.	10-660 m.
woven-spored lichen	Texosporium sancti-jacobi	None	None	3	Chaparral.	Open sites; in California with Adenostoma fasciculatum, Eriogonum, Selaginella. At Pinnacles, on small mammal pellets. 290-660 m.
Wright's trichocoronis	Trichocoronis wrightii var. wrightii	None	None	2B.1	Marshes and swamps, riparian forest, meadows and seeps, vernal pools.	Mud flats of vernal lakes, drying river beds, alkali meadows. 5-435 m.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal	State	Other Status	General Habitat	Micro Habitat
tricolored blackbird	Agelaius tricolor	None	Endangered	SSC	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to California.	Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.
golden eagle	Aquila chrysaetos	None	None	FP	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.
California glossy snake	Arizona elegans occidentalis	None	None	SSC	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California.	Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.
long-eared owl	Asio otus	None	None	SSC	Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses.	Require adjacent open land, productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.
coastal whiptail	Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	None	None	SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland & riparian areas.	Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.
burrowing owl	Athene cunicularia	None	None	SSC	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.
Dulzura pocket mouse	Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	None	None	SSC	Variety of habitats including coastal scrub, chaparral & grassland in San Diego County.	Attracted to grass-chaparral edges.
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Chaetodipus fallax fallax	None	None	SSC	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego County.	Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.
western snowy plover	Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	Threatened	None	SSC	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees & shores of large alkali lakes.	Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.
red-diamond rattlesnake	Crotalus ruber	None	None	SSC	Chaparral, woodland, grassland, & desert areas 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.
San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Dipodomys merriami parvus	Endangered	None	SSC	Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains.	Needs early to intermediate seral stages.
Stephens' kangaroo rat	Dipodomys stephensi	Endangered	Threatened	None	Primarily annual & perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub & sagebrush with sparse canopy cover.	Prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass and filaree. Will burrow into firm soil.
white-tailed kite	Elanus leucurus	None	None	FP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks & 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.
western pond turtle	Emys marmorata	None	None	SSC	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.
western mastiff bat	Eumops perotis californicus	None	None	SSC	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer & deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc.	Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.
quino checkerspot butterfly	Euphydryas editha quino	Endangered	None	None	Sunny openings within chaparral & coastal sage shrublands in parts of Riverside & San Diego counties.	Hills and mesas near the coast. Need high densities of food plants Plantago erecta, P. insularis, and Orthocarpus purpurescens.
bald eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Delisted	Endangered	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.
yellow-breasted chat	Icteria virens	None	None	SSC	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses.	Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 ft of ground.
loggerhead shrike	Lanius ludovicianus	None	None	SSC	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub & washes.	Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.

western yellow bat	Lasiurus xanthinus	None	None	SSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats.	Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Lepus californicus bennettii	None	None	SSC	Intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats & open shrub / herbaceous & tree / herbaceous edges.	Coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California.
San Diego desert woodrat	Neotoma lepida intermedia	None	None	SSC	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, rocky cliffs, and slopes.
pocketed free-tailed bat	Nyctinomops femorosaccus	None	None	SSC	Variety of arid areas in Southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, desert riparian, etc.	Rocky areas with high cliffs.
southern grasshopper mouse	Onychomys torridus ramona	None	None	SSC	Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover.	Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions and orthopteran insects.
Los Angeles pocket mouse	Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	None	None	SSC	Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin.	Open ground with fine, sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.
coast horned lizard	Phrynosoma blainvillii	None	None	SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.	Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.
coastal California gnatcatcher	Polioptila californica californica	Threatened	None	SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California.	Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.
coast patch-nosed snake	Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	None	None	SSC	Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California.	Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.
western spadefoot	Spea hammondii	None	None	SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands.	Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.
Riverside fairy shrimp	Streptocephalus woottoni	Endangered	None	None	Inhabit seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains. Hatch in warm water later in the season.	
American badger	Taxidea taxus	None	None	SSC	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.
least Bell's vireo	Vireo bellii pusillus	Endangered	Endangered	None	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft.	Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.