

Species	Status	Habitat Description	Potential to Occur
<i>Invertebrates</i>			
None			
<i>Amphibians</i>			
Southern mountain yellow-legged frog (<i>Rana muscosa</i>)	FE/CE	This species is endemic to the southern Sierra Nevada and Transverse Ranges. It inhabits high mountain lake, stream, pond, and isolated pool habitat. Alpine lakes where this species occurs usually have water depths greater than 8.2 feet and have open shorelines with margins that are grassy or muddy. Breeding habitat consists of ponds, lakes, and streams that do not dry out in the summer, are deep enough that they don't freeze in the winter, and do not contain predatory fish. Breeding activity for southern mountain yellow-legged frog begins early in the spring and can range from April at lower elevations to June and July in higher elevations. Adults tend to move between breeding, feeding, and overwintering habitats throughout the course of the year. This species is typically found at elevations from approximately 1,000 to 12,000 feet.	No Potential: No suitable habitat for this species occurs within the proposed project area. In addition, the proposed project area is located below the typical elevation range associated with this species.
<i>Reptiles</i>			
Blainville's horned lizard (<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>)	--/SSC	Blainville's horned lizard is found in the Sierra Nevada foothills from Butte County to Kern County and throughout the central and southern California coast. It occurs in valley-foothill hardwood, conifer woodland, riparian woodland, pine-cypress woodland, juniper woodland, and annual grassland habitats. This species inhabits open country, especially sandy areas, washes, floodplains, and wind-blown deposits. It typically forages on the ground in open areas, usually between shrubs. It is typically found at elevations up to approximately 6,000 feet.	Low: Suitable habitat for this species occurs in the proposed project area but is fragmented and limited. Records listing this species as extant within the proposed project area are over 30 years old or include specimens housed in a museum with no data collection information. Much of the habitat located along the San Gabriel River corridor has since been lost to channelization.
<i>Birds</i>			
Bank swallow (<i>Riparia</i>)	--/CT	Bank swallow is a migratory species spending the winter	No Potential: Habitat for this species occurs in the proposed project area, but this species

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<i>riparia)</i>		months in Central and South America. It is a colonial nester in lowland river bank habitats and coastal bluffs. This species nests in earthen banks and bluffs, as well as in sand and gravel pits, primarily in riparian habitats. In its present range in California, this species primarily nests in steep earthen river banks that are subject to frequent water erosion. Nest sites consist of burrows dug into a vertical earthen bank to a depth of 18 to 36 inches. Breeding typically occurs from late March to mid-July. This species forages a few inches over water, or within grassland and certain croplands immediately adjacent to their nest colonies.	is known by the CDFW to be extirpated from all of Southern California.
Southwestern willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>)	FE/CE	Southwestern willow flycatcher winters in Mexico, Central America, and northern South America. It usually breeds in patchy to dense riparian habitats along streams or other wetlands, near or adjacent to surface water or underlain by saturated soil. Common tree and shrub species comprising nesting habitat includes willows, mulefat, box elder (<i>Acer negundo</i>), stinging nettle (<i>Urtica</i> spp.), blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.), cottonwood (<i>Populus</i> spp.), arrowweed (<i>Tessaria sericea</i>), tamarisk (<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>), and Russian olive (<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>). Breeding sites for this species usually consist of dense vegetation with small openings, open water, or shorter/sparser vegetation, creating a mosaic that is not uniformly dense. In almost all cases, slow-moving or still surface water and/or saturated soil is present at or near the breeding sites during wet years. This species has been found at elevations from sea level to over 8,500 feet, but is primarily found in lower-elevation riparian	Low: Suitable breeding or foraging habitat for this species occurs in the proposed project area; however, the occurrences near these areas were recorded in 1894 and 1906 when more riparian habitat would have been present.

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		habitats. This species breeds from mid-May to late August.	
Western yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>)	FC/CE	Western yellow-billed cuckoo arrives in California as early as May and departs by mid-September. This species prefers to nest in open woodlands with clearings and dense scrubby vegetation, often along water. Breeding habitat generally consists of mixed old growth riparian forests consisting of willow and cottonwood. Breeding generally occurs in the summer between May and August at elevations below 2,500 feet.	No Potential: No suitable habitat for this species occurs in the proposed project area.
Mammals			
American badger (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>)	--/SSC	American badger occurs primarily in grasslands, parklands, farms, and other treeless areas with friable soil and a supply of rodent prey. The species is also found in forest glades and meadows, marshes, brushy areas, hot deserts, and mountain meadows. It is sometimes found at elevations up to 12,000 feet, but is usually found in the Sonoran and Transition life zones (elevations lower and warmer than those characterized by coniferous forests). American badgers are occasionally found in open chaparral (with less than 50-percent plant cover) and riparian zones. American badgers create burrows for sleeping and concealment, protection from weather, and natal dens. Burrows typically range from 4 feet to 10 feet in depth and 4 feet to 6 feet in width. Breeding generally occurs between December and February and cubs are born between March and April.	Low: Suitable habitat for American badger occurs within the proposed project area; however, no burrows or dens of suitable size for American badger were observed during field surveys conducted by Insignia in June 2014 or December 2014.
Pallid bat (<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>)	--/SSC	Pallid bat inhabits deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. It is generally found in the Sonoran life zone, at elevations from 100 to 7,000 feet. It is most	Low: Marginally suitable habitat for foraging pallid bats and man-made structures for roosting pallid bats are present within the proposed project area.

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		commonly found in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. The species roosts in rocky outcrops, snags, and abandoned man-made structures. Pallid bat mating may occur as early as October and continues through February.	
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>)	--/SSC	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit generally occurs in open areas or semi-open country with scattered low shrubs. It typically occurs in grasslands, agricultural fields, or sparse coastal sage scrub, at elevations ranging from sea level to 6,000 feet. It is generally not found in chaparral or woodland habitats. The length of the breeding season depends on the duration and severity of winter. In California, this species can breed throughout the year.	Low: The proposed project area falls within the range of this species. Suitable habitat for this species occurs throughout the natural areas of the proposed project area.
Southern grasshopper mouse (<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>)	--/SSC	Southern grasshopper mouse occurs in desert areas, especially in scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. This species' preferred habitat consists of alkali desert scrub and desert scrub habitat; however, it can also be found in succulent shrub, wash, riparian, coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, low sage, and bitterbrush habitat. This species is uncommon in valley foothill and montane riparian habitats. The peak breeding season for this species is from May to July, but it may start breeding as early as January under ideal conditions.	Low: Suitable habitat for this species occurs in the Montebello Hills and the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River corridors of the proposed project area. Last CNDDB occurrence was in 1904.
Western mastiff bat (<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>)	--/SSC	Western mastiff bat inhabits arid and semi-arid lowlands in the Lower Sonoran life zone of California at elevations from 100 to 4,000 feet. This species occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodland, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grassland, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban habitats. The species primarily roosts in crevices in vertical cliffs—	Low: Marginally suitable habitat for western mastiff bat occurs within palms and buildings in the proposed project area.

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		usually granite or consolidated sandstone—and in broken terrain with exposed rock faces. It is also found occasionally in high buildings, trees, and tunnels. Western mastiff bat roost sites may change from season to season. Due to its large size, it needs vertical faces to drop from in order to take flight. Western mastiff bat nursery roosts can be found in tight rock crevices. Breeding likely occurs from April through September.	
Plants			
Brand's star phacelia (<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>)	-/-1B.1	Brand's star phacelia is an annual herb that occurs in coastal dunes and scrub habitats. It is typically found at elevations between sea level and 1,300 feet. Blooms March – June	Low: Suitable habitat for this species occurs south of the Mesa Substation in the Montebello Hills; however, no CNDDDB occurrences have been documented within 5 miles of the proposed project during the last 20 years.
Braunton's milkvetch (<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>)	FE/-1B.1	Braunton's milkvetch is a perennial herb that occurs in sandstone or carbonite layers in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It usually occurs in areas that have been recently burned or disturbed. This species is typically found between 50 and 2,000 feet in elevation. Blooms March - July	Low: This species is known to occur within 5 miles of the Goodrich Substation site but not within 5 miles of the Mesa Substation. No suitable habitat exists on the Goodrich Substation site. Some suitable habitat exists south of the Mesa Substation in the Montebello Hills Area.
California muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>)	-/-4.3	California muhly is a perennial rhizomatous herb that occurs in mesic seeps and streambeds in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadow habitat. It is typically found at elevations from approximately 250 to 6,500 feet. Blooms June - September	Low: Suitable habitat for this species occurs south of the Mesa Substation in the Montebello Hills area and south of Telecommunications Route 3. No CNDDDB occurrences have been documented within 5 miles of the proposed project during the last 20 years.
Coulter's goldfields (<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>)	-/-1B.1	Coulter's goldfields is an annual herb that occurs in coastal salt marshes and swamps, vernal pools, and playas. Blooms February – June	No Potential: No suitable habitat for this species exists near the proposed project area. No CNDDDB occurrences are documented within 5 miles during the last 20 years.
Greata's aster (<i>Symphotrichum greatae</i>)	-/-1B.3	Greata's aster is a perennial rhizomatous herb that occurs in mesic areas in broadleafed upland forest, chaparral,	No Potential: Potentially suitable habitat for this species occurs south of Telecommunications Route 3; however, the proposed project is outside of the species

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		cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland habitats. It is typically found at elevations from approximately 1,000 to 6,500 feet. Blooms June - October	elevation range. Additionally, no CNDDDB occurrences have been documented within 5 miles of the proposed project during the last 20 years.
Los Angeles Sunflower (<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>)	-/-1A	Los Angeles sunflower is a perennial rhizomatous herb that occurs in marshes and swamp habitats. It is typically found at elevations between 30 and 5,000 feet. Blooms August – October	Low: Suitable habitat for this species occurs south of Telecommunications Route 3; however, no CNDDDB occurrences are documented within 5 miles during the last 20 years.
Lucky morning-glory (<i>Calystegia felix</i>)	-/-3.1	Lucky morning-glory is an annual rhizomatous herb that occurs in wetland and marsh habitat, riparian scrub, and areas with silty loam. It is typically found between 100 and 650 feet elevations. Blooms March - September	Low: Marginal habitat for this species occurs south of the Telecommunications Route 3. No CNDDDB occurrences have been documented within 5 miles of the project during the last 20 years.
Mesa horkelia (<i>Horkelia cuneate</i> var. <i>puberula</i>)	-/-1B.1	Mesa horkelia is a perennial herb that occurs in sandy or gravelly substrate in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitats. It is typically found at elevations ranging from 200 to 3,200 feet. Blooms March – July	Low: Suitable habitat for this species occurs south of the Mesa Substation in the Montebello Hills area and south of Telecommunications Route 3. No CNDDDB occurrences have been documented within 5 miles of the proposed project during the last 20 years.
Parish's gooseberry (<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>)	-/-1A	Parish's gooseberry is a perennial deciduous shrub that occurs in riparian woodland habitat. It is typically found at elevations between 200 and 1,000 feet. Blooms February - April	Low: Suitable habitat for this species occurs south of Telecommunications Route 3. No CNDDDB occurrences have been documented within 5 miles of the proposed project during the last 20 years.
Parry's spineflower (<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>)	-/-1B.1	Parry's spineflower is an annual herb that occurs in sandy or rocky substrates in openings of chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It is typically found at elevations from approximately 900 to 4,000 feet. Blooms May - June	No Potential: No CNDDDB occurrences of this species are documented within 5 miles of the proposed project area that are less than 20 years old. No Suitable habitat for this species exists near the Mesa or Goodrich Substations.
Peruvian dodder (<i>Cuscuta</i>)	-/-2B.2	Peruvian dodder is an annual parasitic vine that occurs in	Low: Suitable habitat for this species occurs south of Telecommunications Route 3. No

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<i>obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>)		freshwater marshes and swamps. It is typically found at elevations between 50 and 600 feet. Blooms July – October	CNDDDB occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the proposed project during the last 20 years.
Prostrate vernal pool navarretia (<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>)	-/-1B.1	Prostrate vernal pool navarretia is an annual herb that occurs in moist coastal scrub habitat, meadows and seeps, alkaline valley and grassland foothills, and vernal pools. It is typically found at elevations ranging from 30 feet to 3,600 feet. Blooms April - July	Low: Suitable habitat for this species occurs south of Telecommunications Route 3. No CNDDDB occurrences have been documented within 5 miles of the proposed project during the last 20 years.
Robinson’s pepper-grass (<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>)	-/-4.3	Robinson’s pepper-grass is an annual herb that occurs in chaparral and coastal habitats. It is typically found between sea level and 2,900 feet in elevation. Blooms January - July	Low: Suitable habitat occurs for this species within the proposed project area south of the Mesa Substation site and south of Telecommunications Route 3. No CNDDDB occurrences of this species have been documented within 5 miles of the proposed project during the last 20 years.
Round-leaved filaree (<i>California macrohylla</i>)	-/-1B.1	Round-leaved filaree is an annual herb that occurs in clay substrates in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland habitat. It is typically found at elevations from approximately 50 to 2,900 feet. Blooms March - May	Low: Marginal habitat occurs for this species within the proposed project area south of the Mesa Substation site. No CNDDDB occurrences of this species within 5 miles of the Mesa Substation are documented. One occurrence within 5 miles of the Goodrich Substation, where no suitable habitat exists, is documented.
San Bernardino aster (<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>)	-/-1B.2	San Bernardino aster occurs in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, swamps, and valley and foothill grasslands Blooms July - November	Low: Suitable habitat for this species occurs south of the Mesa Substation in the Montebello Hills area and south of Telecommunications Route 3. No CNDDDB occurrences have been documented within 5 miles of the proposed project during the last 20 years.
San Gabriel bedstraw (<i>Galium grande</i>)	-/-1B.2	San Gabriel bedstraw is a perennial deciduous shrub that occurs in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. It is typically found at elevations between 1,000 and 4,500 feet. Blooms January – July	No Potential: No suitable habitat for this species exists on the proposed project site. While CNDDDB occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the Goodrich Substation during the last 20 years, the proposed project is below the elevation range where this plant is found.
short-joint beavertail (<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var.	-/-1B.2	Short-joint beaver tail is a perennial stem succulent that occurs in chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, mojavean desert	No Potential: No suitable habitat for this species exists on the proposed project site. While CNDDDB occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the Goodrich Substation

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<i>brachyclada</i>)		scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland. It is typically found at elevations ranging from 1,200 feet to 5,500 feet. Blooms April - August	during the last 20 years, the proposed project is below the elevation range where this plant is found.
Slender-horned spineflower (<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>)	FE/SE/1B.1	This annual herb occurs in sandy soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and alluvial fan coastal scrub habitats. It is typically found at elevations from approximately 650 to 2,500 feet. Blooms May – June	Low: Suitable habitat for this species occurs south of Telecommunications Route 3; however, no CNDDDB occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the proposed project during the last 20 years.
Sonoran maiden fern (<i>Thelypteris peberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>)	-/-/2B.2	Sonoran maiden fern is a perennial rhizomatous herb that occurs in meadows and seeps. It is typically found between elevations of 150 to 1,800 feet. Blooms January - September	Low: Suitable habitat for this species occurs south of Telecommunications Route 3; however, no CNDDDB occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the proposed project during the last 20 years.
Southern mountains skullcap (<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i>)	-/-/1B.2	Southern mountains skullcap is a perennial rhizomatous herb that occurs in mesic areas in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forests. It is typically found between elevations of 2,000 to 6,000 feet. Blooms June – July	No Potential: No suitable habitat for this species occurs onsite. The proposed project area is below the suitable elevation range of this species.
White rabbit-tobacco (<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>)	-/-/2B.2	White rabbit-tobacco is a perennial herb that occurs in sandy or gravelly soil in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, and chaparral habitats. It is typically found at elevation from sea level to 7,000 feet. Blooms August - November	Low: Suitable habitat for this species occurs south of the Mesa Substation in the Montebello Hills area and south of Telecommunications Route 3. No CNDDDB occurrences have been documented within 5 miles of the proposed project during the last 20 years. The most recent CNDDDB occurrence

Sources: CNDDDB 2015, eBird 2015, PEA Appendix C.

STATUS EXPLANATIONS—

Species	Status	Habitat Description	Potential to Occur
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Federal

FE = Listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act.
 FT = Listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.
 FC = Candidate for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act.

State

SE = Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.
 ST = Listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act.
 SSC = Species of Special Concern

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS—

CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database
 CNPS = California Native Plant Society
 Fed = federal
 kV = kilovolt
 quad = quadrangle
 USGS = U.S. Geological Society