

Appendix N Regional Species of Concern  
and Coverage under the  
Western Riverside County  
Multiple Species Habitat  
Conservation Plan

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**Regional Species of Concern and Coverage under the  
Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**

Scientific Name*	Common Name	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Blooming/ Activity Period	Habitat Present/Absent				Rationale
					BSA	Alt. 4 Mod	Alt. 5 Mod	Alt. 9 Mod	
<b>Bryophytes</b>									
<i>Tortula californica</i>	California screw-moss	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Moss of sandy soils in chenopod scrub and valley and foothill grassland. Elevations 30 to 4,800 feet. In California, known only from Modoc, Kern, and western Riverside Counties.	Seasonally following rains	A	A	A	A	The modified BSA is not within the range of the species. The CNDDDB has only one record for Riverside County, and none in the project vicinity. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<b>Plants</b>									
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	Chaparral sand-verbena	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Sandy areas in chaparral and coastal sage scrub 300 to 5,300 feet elevation. Known only from Riverside, Orange (believed extirpated), and San Diego Counties.	January through August (annual herb)	HP	HP	HP	HP	This species may occur in sandy soils in the BSA. This species was not observed during the focused surveys. Remaining habitat that was not surveyed is of low quality. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Allium munzii</i>	Munz's onion	US: FE CA: ST CNPS: 1B MSHCP: S	Clay soils on mesic exposures or seasonally moist microsites in grassy openings of coastal sage scrub, chaparral, juniper woodland or valley, and foothill grassland.  The MSHCP account for this species states that "Munz's onion is found on clay and cobbly clay soils which include the following series: Altamont, Auld, Bosanko, Claypit, and Porterville." The account also mentions that "one population (Bachelor Mountain) is reported to be associated with pyroxenite outcrops instead of clay." However, pyroxenite, like other crystalline (i.e. igneous and metamorphic)	Blooms April through May (Perennial bulb)	A	A	A	A	Results of focused surveys for this species were negative.

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			rocks, decomposes into sediments rich in clay. With bioturbation, those sediments become soils. Weathering of pyroxenite, specifically, generally results in a clay soil (Robert E. Reynolds pers. comm. to Stan Spencer, Mar. 8, 2005). It is therefore expected that any Munz's onion population associated with pyroxenite outcrops would be in clay soils.						
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	San Diego ambrosia	US: FE CA: SP CNPS: 1B MSHCP: S	Open floodplain terraces on Garretson gravelly fine sandy loams, or in the watershed margins of vernal pools or alkali playas on Las Posas loam in close proximity to Willow silty alkaline soils. Occurs in sparse annual vegetation.	Generally non-flowering (perennial herb)	A	A	A	A	Results of focused survey for this species were negative. Not known from the project vicinity.
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk-vetch	US: FE CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Considered a limestone endemic and dependent on fire. Typically associated with the fire-dependent chaparral habitat on limestone and on down-wash sites. Elevation is below 3,000 feet. Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties.	Blooms March through July (perennial herb)	A	A	A	A	BSA is outside the known range of this species, which is not known from Riverside County. No limestone areas are mapped on the project site (Morton and Weber 2001). Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Astragalus pachypus</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i>	Peirson's milk-vetch	US: – CA: 1B MSHCP: C	Sandy or rocky sites in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, grassland, and oak; known from northern San Diego and western Riverside Counties, from 1,200 to 3,000 feet elevation.	Blooms December through June (perennial shrub)	HP	HP	HP	HP	Given the known distribution and habitat requirements of this species, there is a low probability of occurrence in the BSA.
<i>Atriplex coronata</i>	San Jacinto	US: FE	Highly alkaline silty-clay soils in	Blooms April	P	P	P	P	This species was observed in the

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<i>var. notatior</i>	Valley crownscale	CA: SP CNPS: 1B MSHCP: S	association with the Traver-Domino-Willows soil association in floodplains (seasonal wetlands) dominated by alkali scrub, alkali playas, vernal pools, and, to a lesser extent, alkali grasslands. The majority (approximately 80%) of the populations are associated with Willows soils.	through May (annual herb)					BSA.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	South Coast saltscale	US: – CA: 1B	Alkali soils in coastal sage scrub, playas, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and chenopod scrub below 600 feet elevation, and perhaps formerly up to about 1,400 feet in Los Angeles County. In California, known from the Channel Islands and mainland Los Angeles, San Diego and Orange Counties. Also occurs in Mexico. Believed extirpated from Ventura County. Reports of this species from Riverside County are based on misidentification of <i>Atriplex serenana</i> ssp. <i> davidsonii</i> (The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California. F. M. Roberts et al., 2004).	March through October (annual herb)	A	A	A	A	BSA is not within the geographic range of this species. See Habitat and Distribution. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittlescale	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B MSHCP: S	Domino, Willows, and Traver soils in alkali vernal pools, alkali annual grassland, alkali playa, and alkali scrub components of alkali vernal plains.	Blooms June through October (annual herb)	A	A	A	A	The results of the focused survey for this species were negative.
<i>Atriplex serenana</i>	Davidson's	US: –	Domino, Willows, and Traver soils	Blooms May	A	A	A	A	The results of the focused survey

**Regional Species of Concern and Coverage under the  
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<i>var. davidsonii</i>	saltscale	CA: SP CNPS: 1B MSHCP: S	in alkali vernal pools, alkali annual grassland, alkali playa, and alkali scrub components of alkali vernal plains.	through October (annual herb)					for this species were negative.
<i>Berberis nevini</i>	Nevin's barberry	US: FE CA: SE CNPS: 1B MSHCP: S	Gravelly wash margins in alluvial scrub, or coarse soils in chaparral; typically 900 to 2,700 feet elevation; Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. In Riverside County, this species occurs in restricted localized populations in the Vail Lake area, Jurupa Hills, the Badlands, and Aguanga. A lone individual has been reported from the City of Riverside, and a report from Temecula needs to be verified.	Blooms March through April (evergreen shrub, survey year-round)	A	A	A	A	This species is not known from nor expected to occur in the project vicinity.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	Thread-leaved brodiaea	US: FT CA: SE CNPS: 1B MSHCP: S	Clay or alkaline silty-clay soils in semi-alkaline mudflats, vernal pools, mesic southern needlegrass grassland, mixed native – non-native grassland and alkali grassland.	Blooms March through June (Perennial bulb)	A	A	A	A	The results of the focused survey for this species were negative.

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<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa lily	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B MSHCP: P	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, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties. In western Riverside County, 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 ( <i>The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California</i> . F.M. Roberts et al., 2004).	Blooms May through July (perennial herb)	HP	HP	HP	HP	This species was not observed during the focused surveys. Given the known distribution and habitat requirements of this species, there is a low probability of occurrence in the BSA.
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	Intermediate mariposa lily	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B MSHCP: P	Rocky areas in hills with annual grassland and coastal sage scrub. 600 to 2,800 feet elevation. Los Angeles, Orange, and Riverside Counties. In western Riverside County, this species is known from the hills and valleys west of Lake Skinner and Vail Lake ( <i>The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California</i> . F.M. Roberts et al., 2004).	June through July	A	A	A	A	BSA is not within the geographic range of this species.

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<i>Centromadia (Hemizonia) parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	Southern tarplant	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Edges of marshes and swamps, vernal pools, and vernal wet areas in grasslands below 1,400 feet elevation. In California, known only from Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties.	May through November	A	A	A	A	BSA is outside the geographic range of this species. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Centromadia (Hemizonia) pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	Smooth tarplant	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B MSHCP: S	Primarily alkaline soils in alkali scrub, alkali playas, riparian woodland, watercourses, and alkaline grasslands.  The MSHCP account for this species states that "Suitable habitat for the smooth tarplant includes alkali scrub, alkali playas, and grasslands with alkaline affinities...smooth tarplant is restricted to clay and alkaline, silty-clay soils."	Blooms April through November (annual herb)	P	P	P	P	This species was observed during focused surveys in alkaline areas of the BSA.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	US: – CA: 1B MSHCP: P	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.	April through June (annual herb)	HP	HP	HP	HP	Given the known distribution and habitat requirements of this species, there is a low probability of occurrence in sandy or rocky soils of the BSA.
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	Long-spined spineflower	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B MSHCP: C	Clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland at 100 to 4,800 feet elevation. Occurs in Riverside and San Diego Counties.	April through July (annual herb)	HP	HP	HP	HP	This species was observed during focused surveys of the original BSA south of Lake Mathews, but was not observed within the modified BSA. Given the disturbance in areas of clay soils in the BSA, there is only a low probability that this would occur.



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<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	Slender-horned spineflower	US: FE CA: SE CNPS: 1B MSHCP: S	<p>Sandy soils in association with mature alluvial scrub (Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub); or gravel soils of Temecula arkose deposits (i.e. coarse, decomposing pale feldspar-rich sandstone) in association with open chamise chaparral in the Vail Lake area. The ideal habitat appears to be terraces and benches that receive overbank deposits every 50-100 years.</p> <p>The MSHCP account for this species states that "this species is dependent on mature alluvial scrub that is maintained by periodic flooding and sediment transport and only occurs along Arroyo Seco and Kolb Creeks, Temescal Wash at Indian Creek, central Bautista Creek, Vail Lake, and the upper San Jacinto River near Valle Vista and Hemet. Cryptogammic crusts are frequently present in areas occupied by slender-horned spine flower."</p>	Blooms April through June (annual herb)	A	A	A	A	Suitable habitat is not present.

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<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	Many-stemmed dudleya	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B MSHCP: S	Clay soils in barrens, rocky places, ridgelines, and thinly vegetated openings in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and southern needlegrass grasslands. Visible population size varies considerably year-to-year depending on rainfall patterns.  The MSHCP account for this species states that “Many-stemmed dudleya is associated with openings in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grasslands underlain by clay and cobbly clay soils of the following series: Altamont, Auld, Bosanko, Claypit, and Porterville.”	Blooms May through June (perennial herb)	A	A	A	A	The results of the focused survey for this species in the modified BSA were negative.
<i>Erodium macrophyllum</i>	Round-leaved filaree	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 2 MSHCP: S	Clay soils in open cismontane woodland (e.g. oak, juniper woodlands) and valley and foothill grassland.  The MSHCP account for this species states that it is restricted to “very friable clay soils...Within the Plan Area, two of the mapped localities occur on Bosanko clay soils” and that “this species tends to be associated primarily with wild oats ( <i>Avena fatua</i> ).”	Blooms March through May (annual herb)	A	A	A	A	Results of focused surveys for this species within the modified BSA were negative.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	US: FE CA: SE CNPS: 1B MSHCP: C	Vernal pools at 50 to 2,000 feet elevation. In California, known only from Riverside and San Diego Counties.	April through June	A	A	A	A	This species is a vernal pool obligate species known to occur in Riverside County only on the Santa Rosa Plateau.

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<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i>	Mesa horkelia	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, or rarely in cismontane woodland or coastal scrub at 200 to 2,700 feet elevation. Occurs in San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties. Believed extirpated from San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties.	February through September	A	A	A	A	BSA is not within the expected range of the species; typical habitat not present in modified BSA.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B MSHCP: S	Traver, Domino, or (usually) Willows soils in alkali scrub, alkali playas, vernal pools, and alkali grasslands.  The MSHCP account for this species states that "Coulter's goldfields is restricted to clay and alkaline, silty-clay soils."	Blooms February through June (annual herb)	P	P	P	P	This species was observed in the BSA.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Dry soils in coastal sage scrub and chaparral, typically below 1,600 feet elevation. In California, known only from Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties.	January through July	HP	HP	HP	HP	Although not observed during surveys, this species may be present on the site in coastal sage scrub. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>	Hall's monardella	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B MSHCP: C	Dry slopes and ridges in openings in chaparral, woodland, and forest at 2,280 to 7,200 feet elevation. Known only from San Diego, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. In western Riverside County, known only from higher elevations in the Santa Ana	June through August (perennial herb)	A	A	A	A	This species has not been reported from the project vicinity. Suitable habitat within the BSA is outside the known elevation range of this species.

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			and Aqua Tibia Mountains ( <i>The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California</i> . F.M. Roberts et al., 2004).						
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i>	Little mousetail	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 3 MSHCP: S	Alkaline soils in vernal pools and vernal plains.  The MSHCP account for this species states that “little mousetail is found in areas that have semiregular inundation.”	Blooms April through May (annual herb)	A	A	A	A	The results of focused surveys for this species were negative.
<i>Nama stenocarpum</i>	Mud nama	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 2 MSHCP: S	Muddy embankments of marshes and swamps, and within lake margins and riverbanks.	Blooms January through July (annual or perennial herb)	A	A	A	A	The results of focused surveys for this species were negative
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	Spreading navarretia	US: FT CA: SP CNPS: 1B MSHCP: S	Saline alkaline soils of vernal pools and depressions and ditches in areas that once supported vernal pools.  The MSHCP account for this species states that it “is primarily restricted to the alkali floodplains of the San Jacinto River, Mystic Lake and Salt Creek in association with Willows, Domino and Traver soils” and that “in western Riverside County, spreading navarretia has been found in relatively undisturbed and moderately disturbed vernal pools, within a larger vernal floodplains dominated by annual	Blooms April through June (annual herb)	P CH	P CH	P CH	P CH	This species was observed in the BSA. Critical habitat for this species is located along the San Jacinto River near the midpoint of the BSA.

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					BSA	Alt. 4 Mod	Alt. 5 Mod	Alt. 9 Mod	
			alkali grassland or alkali playa."						
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	US: FE CA: SE CNPS: 1B MSHCP: S	Alkaline soils and southern basaltic claypan in vernal pools.  The MSHCP account for this species states that, in Riverside County, it "is found in southern basaltic claypan vernal pools at the Santa Rosa Plateau, and alkaline vernal pools as at Skunk Hollow and at Salt Creek west of Hemet."	Blooms April through June (annual grass)	A	A	A	A	The results of focused surveys for this species were negative.
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's phacelia	US: FC CA: SP CNPS: 1B MSHCP: S	Sandy soils of washes or benches in alluvial flood plains. This species is generally dependent on periodic flooding and sediment transport.  The MSHCP account for this species states that "within western Riverside County, Brand's phacelia is restricted to sandy benches along the Santa Ana River."	Blooms March through June (annual herb)	A	A	A	A	Modified BSA is not within the geographic range of the species.
<i>Phacelia suaveolens</i> ssp. <i>keckii</i>	Santiago Peak phacelia	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest and chaparral in elevations from 1,800 to 5,200 feet. Known from Orange and Riverside Counties. In western Riverside County, this species is scarce and known from higher elevations in the Santa Ana Mountains, Agua Tibia Mountains, and Arroyo Seco Creek ( <i>The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California</i> . F.M. Roberts et al., 2004).	Blooms May through June (annual herb)	A	A	A	A	Modified BSA is not within the geographic range of this species.

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<i>Satureja chandleri</i>	San Miguel savory	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B MSHCP: S	<p>Rocky, gabbroic, and metavolcanic substrates in chaparral or oak woodland.</p> <p>MSHCP Table 6-1 lists chaparral, coastal sage scrub, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grasslands as potential habitat for this species. However, this species prefers moist rocky canyons with trees or large shrubs and would not be expected in coastal sage scrub or open grassland except at the margins of chaparral or oak woodland, nor would it be expected in woodlands outside of rocky canyons (Andrew C. Sanders, UC Riverside Herbarium, pers. comm. to Stan Spencer, Dec. 8, 2004). All occurrences of this species in the CNDDDB that include habitat information (16 occurrences in Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties) list coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>) or chaparral species as associates, or indicate that the habitat is chaparral, oak woodland, a chaparral-coastal sage scrub interface, or grassy openings in chaparral. In Riverside County, this species is known only from the Santa Ana Mountains and Santa Rosa Plateau, except for a dubious</p>	Blooms March through May (perennial herb)	A	A	A	A	Suitable habitat not present.

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			record of an occurrence near Sage Road south of Hemet (Andrew C. Sanders, UC Riverside Herbarium, pers. comm. to Stan Spencer, Dec. 8, 2004; MSHCP species account for San Miguel savory).						
<i>Sibaropsis hammittii</i>	Hammitt's clay-cress	US:– CA: SP CNPS: 1B MSHCP: S	Clay soils in chaparral and valley and foothill grassland habitats at 2,300–3,600 feet elevation.  The MSHCP account for this species states that “Hammitt’s clay-cress is associated with clay soils, such as Altamont, Auld, Bosanko, Claypit, and Porterville soil series” and that, in western Riverside County “Hammitt’s clay-cress is only known from the Elsinore Peak area of the Santa Ana Mountains in grasslands.”	Blooms March through April (annual herb)	A	A	A	A	BSA is not within the elevational range of this species.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	Salt spring checker-bloom	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 2	Alkaline springs and marshes below 5,000 feet elevation. In California, known only from Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties.	Blooms March through June (perennial herb)	A	A	A	A	Known from one, probably extirpated, location in Riverside County. Not found during surveys of suitable habitat. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> ( <i>Aster defoliatum</i> )	San Bernardino aster	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Vernally wet sites (such as ditches, streams, and springs) in many plant communities below 700 feet elevation. In California, known from Ventura, Kern, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. In	Blooms July through November (perennial herb)	HP	HP	HP	HP	This species is scarce in Riverside County, and the most likely locations within the BSA have been surveyed. However, there is a low probability that it could occur along streams or in similar habitats on the site. Species is not

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			western Riverside County, this species is scarce, and documented only from Temescal and San Timoteo Canyons ( <i>The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California</i> . F.M. Roberts et al., 2004).						covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>	Wright's trichocoronis	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 2 MSHCP: S	Alkali soils in alkali playa, alkali annual grassland, and alkali vernal pools.  The MSHCP account for this species states that "Wright's trichocoronis is restricted to highly alkaline, silty-clay soils in association with Traver, Domino, and Willows soils."	Blooms May through September (annual or perennial herb)	A	A	A	A	The results of focused surveys for this species were negative.
<b>Invertebrates</b>									
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	Vernal pool fairy shrimp	US: FT CA: SA MSHCP: S	Vernal pools and swales in grassland areas. Known from the Central Valley, the central coast and south coast mountains as far south as Ventura County, and from the Santa Rosa Plateau, Skunk Hollow, and a vernal pool just west of Hemet in Riverside County.	Seasonally following rains; typically January through April	A	A	A	A	This species was not observed during focused surveys.
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	Quino checkerspot butterfly	US: FE CA: SA MSHCP: C	Meadows or openings within coastal sage scrub or chaparral where food plants ( <i>Plantago erecta</i> and/or <i>Orthocarpus purpurascens</i> ) are present. Historically known from Santa Monica Mountains to northwest Baja California; currently	January through late April	A	A	A	A	BSA is not within the range of the species.



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			known only from southwestern Riverside County, southern San Diego County, and northern Baja California.						
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside fairy shrimp	US: FE CA: SA MSHCP: S	Warm-water vernal pools (i.e., large, deep pools that retain water into the warm season) including artificially created or enhanced pools, such as some stock ponds, that have vernal pool-like hydrology and vegetation. Known from areas within about 50 miles of the coast from Ventura County south to San Diego County.	Seasonally following rains; typically January through April	A	A	A	A	This species was not observed during focused surveys.
<b>Fish</b>									
<i>Gila orcutti</i>	Arroyo chub	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: C	Perennial streams or intermittent streams with permanent pools; slow water sections of streams with mud or sand substrates; spawning occurs in pools. Native to Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, Santa Ana, and Santa Margarita River systems; introduced in Santa Ynez, Santa Maria, Cuyama, and Mojave River systems and smaller coastal streams.	Year-round	A	A	A	A	No habitat (permanent pools in streams) within the BSA.

**Regional Species of Concern and Coverage under the  
Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**

Scientific Name*	Common Name	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Blooming/ Activity Period	Habitat Present/Absent				Rationale
					BSA	Alt. 4 Mod	Alt. 5 Mod	Alt. 9 Mod	
<b>Amphibians</b>									
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	Arroyo toad	US: FE CA: CSC MSHCP: S	Washes and arroyos with open water; sand or gravel beds; for breeding, pools with sparse overstory vegetation. Coastal and a few desert streams from Monterey County to Baja California.	March through July	HP	HP	HP	HP	Project site is located outside of MSHCP designated survey area for this species. Potentially suitable habitat exists in washes and open water areas within the BSA. The arroyo toad has historically been known to occur within the San Jacinto River or tributaries in higher elevations within the San Bernardino National Forest; however, these observations are approximately 10 km (6 miles) to the east of the BSA.
<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	US: FT CA: CSC MSHCP: S	Streams with slow-moving water and deep pools; dense, shrubby riparian vegetation at pool edges. Foothills surrounding the Sacramento Valley and coastal streams from Marin County to northwestern Baja California. Believed to be extirpated between Los Angeles County and the Mexican border.	December through April	A	A	A	A	No habitat (permanent pools in streams) in the BSA. Only one remnant and possibly extirpated population is found in western Riverside County (located at the Santa Rosa Plateau).

**Regional Species of Concern and Coverage under the  
Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**

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					BSA	Alt. 4 Mod	Alt. 5 Mod	Alt. 9 Mod	
<i>Spea</i> (= <i>Scaphiopus</i> ) <i>hammondi</i>	Western spadefoot	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: C	Grasslands and occasionally hardwood woodlands; requires temporary pools (persisting for 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 in Baja California, Mexico.	October through April (following onset of winter rains)	HP	HP	HP	HP	Species observed during 2005 field surveys of original BSA, but not within modified BSA. Potentially suitable habitat exists in alkali grasslands within the BSA. Known populations found within San Jacinto River and in the City of San Jacinto.
<i>Taricha torosa</i> <i>torosa</i>	Coast Range newt	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: C	Breeds in ponds, reservoirs, and slow-moving streams with long- lasting (at least through July), clean water; uses nearby upland areas including grassland, chaparral, and woodland; coastal drainages from Mendocino County south to San Diego County. Populations south of Monterey County designated as sensitive.	October through May	A	A	A	A	BSA is not within the range of the species.
<b>Reptiles</b>									
<i>Anniella pulchra</i> <i>pulchra</i>	Silvery legless lizard	US: – CA: CSC	Inhabits loose soil and humus from central California to northern Baja California.	Nearly year round, in southern areas	HP	HP	HP	HP	Potentially suitable habitat exists along drainages and in woodland communities. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Aspidoscelis</i> <i>hyperythra</i>	orangethroat whiptail	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: C	Prefers chaparral, coastal sage scrub, juniper woodland, and oak woodland from sea level to 3,000 feet elevation; inland and coastal valleys of Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties to Baja California.	March through July with reduced activity August through October	HP	HP	HP	HP	Species observed during 2006 field surveys of original BSA, but not within modified BSA. Potentially suitable habitat exists in coastal sage scrub within the BSA.

**Regional Species of Concern and Coverage under the  
Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**

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					BSA	Alt. 4 Mod	Alt. 5 Mod	Alt. 9 Mod	
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	Red diamond rattlesnake	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: C	Desert scrub, thornscrub, 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 to Baja California.	Mid-spring through mid-fall	HP	HP	HP	HP	Species observed during 2005 field surveys of original BSA, but not within modified BSA. Potentially suitable habitat exists in rocky sage scrub within the BSA. Found throughout western Riverside County.
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	Western pond turtle	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: C	Inhabits permanent or nearly permanent water. Absent from desert regions, except in the Mojave Desert along the Mojave River and its tributaries. Requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, or open mud banks.	Year-round with reduced activity November through March	A	A	A	A	No suitable permanent or nearly permanent water within the BSA.
<i>Lampropeltis zonata pulchra</i>	San Diego mountain king snake	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: P	In the interior mountain ranges, this subspecies occurs primarily in associations of ponderosa, Jeffrey, and Coulter pine, and black oak. At lower elevations and in the coastal ranges, it occurs in riparian woodlands, usually in canyon bottoms, that have western sycamore, Fremont's cottonwood, coast live oak, willows, wild rose, poison oak, and blackberries. Found most commonly in the vicinity of rocks or boulders near streams or lake shores. This species ranges from the Santa Monica Mountains (Los Angeles County), Santa Ana Mountains	Active diurnally throughout most of the year. Nocturnal in warm weather.	A	A	A	A	Known range for the species in Riverside County includes the Santa Ana and Santa Rosa Mountains. Project site does not provide suitable habitat.

**Regional Species of Concern and Coverage under the  
Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**

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					BSA	Alt. 4 Mod	Alt. 5 Mod	Alt. 9 Mod	
			(Orange and Riverside Counties), Santa Rosa Mountains (Riverside County), to the mountain areas of San Diego County. Documented from sea level to about 5,900 feet elevation. The lower elevational ranges are for coastal situations with lower temperatures and fog or abundant cloud cover. The inland locations are more typical and primarily support the subspecies between 4,000 feet and 6,000 feet.						
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>	Coast horned lizard (including San Diego horned lizard)	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: C	Occurs in annual grassland, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and woodland communities. Prefers open country, especially sandy areas, washes, and floodplains. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and an abundant supply of ants or other insects. Occurs in Siskiyou County, in the Central Valley and adjacent foothills below 4,000 feet elevation, in coastal areas of central California, and in non-desert areas of southern California below 6,000 feet elevation, and throughout the Baja California Peninsula.	April through July with reduced activity August through October	HP	HP	HP	HP	Species observed during 2005 field surveys of original BSA (south of Lake Mathews), but not within modified BSA. May occur in non-native grassland, woodland, and coastal sage scrub communities within the BSA.

**Regional Species of Concern and Coverage under the  
Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**

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					BSA	Alt. 4 Mod	Alt. 5 Mod	Alt. 9 Mod	
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	Coast patch-nosed snake	US: – CA: CSC	Coastal chaparral, washes, sandy flats, and rocky areas in lowlands, up to 7,000 feet elevation, from San Luis Obispo County to northwestern Baja California.	Active diurnally throughout most of the year	HP	HP	HP	HP	Potentially suitable habitat exists in washes and scrub communities within the BSA. Species known to occur near San Jacinto and Perris. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Two-striped garter snake	US: – CA: CSC	Highly aquatic. Only in or near permanent sources of water. Streams with rocky beds supporting willows or other riparian vegetation. From Monterey County to Baja California.	Diurnal Year-round	A	A	A	A	No suitable permanent or nearly permanent water within the BSA.
<b>Birds</b>									
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony)	Tricolored blackbird	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: C	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.	Present year-round, nesting March through June	HP	HP	HP	HP	Potentially suitable nesting habitat exists along the San Jacinto River and its tributaries in riparian thickets adjacent to grasslands. Due to the nomadic behavior of the species, its exact range is difficult to document.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden eagle	US: – CA: CSC, CFP MSHCP: C	Generally open country of the Temperate Zone worldwide. Uncommon resident in southwestern California.	Year-round diurnal	HP	HP	HP	HP	Species observed during 2005 and 2006 field surveys of original BSA, but not within modified BSA. Potentially suitable foraging habitat exists in grasslands and juniper and oak woodland communities within the BSA.

**Regional Species of Concern and Coverage under the  
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					BSA	Alt. 4 Mod	Alt. 5 Mod	Alt. 9 Mod	
<i>Asio flammeus</i> (nesting)	Short-eared owl	US: – CA: CSC	Open country, usually with tall grass, in scattered regions around the Northern Hemisphere. Primarily a rare winter visitor in southwestern California, but recorded at Mystic Lake in the San Jacinto Valley, Riverside County, in summer 1992.	Primarily occurs in winter, nesting from April through July	HP	HP	HP	HP	Species observed foraging during field surveys of original BSA, but not within modified BSA. Species unlikely to nest in southern California. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Asio otus</i> (nesting)	Long-eared owl	US: – CA: CSC	Scarce and local in forests and woodlands throughout much of the Northern Hemisphere. Rare resident in coastal southern California. Nests and roosts in dense willow-riparian woodland and oak woodland, but forages over wider areas. Breeds from valley foothill hardwood up to ponderosa pine habitat.	Nocturnal Present year-round, nesting March through June	HP	HP	HP	HP	Suitable habitat exists for this species in willow riparian woodland and adjacent areas. Known from the San Jacinto Wildlife Area. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrow sites)	Burrowing owl	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: S	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, 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.	Year-round	P	P	P	P	Observed within the BSA. Suitable habitat exists for burrowing owls in grasslands, agricultural and range lands, dairies, and other disturbed areas within the BSA. Species known to occur in the Perris Reservoir Area, and Perris Valley Storm Drain.

**Regional Species of Concern and Coverage under the  
Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**

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					BSA	Alt. 4 Mod	Alt. 5 Mod	Alt. 9 Mod	
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (nesting)	Swainson's hawk	US: – CA: ST MSHCP: C	Grassland and agricultural areas; large trees for nesting. Breeds and nests in western North America; winters in South America; in California nesting is essentially restricted to Central Valley and Modoc Plateau.	Spring and fall (in migration)	HP	HP	HP	HP	Species is not known to nest within Riverside County. Suitable foraging habitat exists over open fields, grasslands, and agricultural areas.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i> (San Diego County and Orange County)	San Diego cactus wren	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: C	Inhabits coastal sage scrub, nesting almost exclusively in thickets of cholla ( <i>Opuntia prolifera</i> ) and prickly pear ( <i>Opuntia littoralis</i> and <i>Opuntia oricola</i> ), typically below 500 feet elevation. Found in coastal areas of Orange County and San Diego Counties, and extreme northwestern Baja California.	Year-round (non-migratory)	A	A	A	A	Subspecies is not known from Riverside County (CDFG 2006).  The mainland cactus wren ( <i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus anthonyi</i> ) was observed within the BSA, but is not a sensitive species. Although cactus wren is a covered species under the MSHCP, cactus wren in Riverside County is not considered sensitive by CDFG and is not a federally listed or candidate species (CDFG CNDDB 2006b).
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> (nesting)	Northern harrier	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: C	Open country in the Temperate Zone worldwide.	Present year-round, nesting April through July	HP	HP	HP	HP	Species observed during 2005 field surveys of original BSA, but not within modified BSA. Potentially suitable nesting habitat exists in grassland and marsh communities within the BSA.



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Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**

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					BSA	Alt. 4 Mod	Alt. 5 Mod	Alt. 9 Mod	
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> (nesting)	Western yellow-billed cuckoo	US: FC CA: SE MSHCP: S	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.	May through September	A	A	A	A	Project area is outside of the known nesting locations of this species. Species known to occur in the Prado Basin.
<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i> (nesting)	California yellow warbler	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: C	Riparian woodland while nesting in the western U.S. and northwestern Baja California; more widespread in brushy areas and woodlands during migration and winter, when occurring from western Mexico to northern South America.	April through September	HP	HP	HP	HP	Species observed during 2005 and 2006 field surveys of original BSA, but not within modified BSA. Potentially suitable nesting habitat exists in riparian forest and scrub communities within the BSA.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> (nesting)	White-tailed kite	US: – CA: CFP MSHCP: C	Open country in South America and southern North America. Typically nests in riparian trees such as oaks, willows, and cottonwoods.	Present year-round, nesting February through July	HP	HP	HP	HP	Species observed during 2005 and 2006 field survey of original BSA. Potentially suitable nesting habitat exists in riparian forest communities within the BSA.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> (nesting)	South-western willow flycatcher	US: FE CA: SE MSHCP: S	Rare and local breeder in riparian habitat usually with standing water, in the southwestern U.S. and (formerly?) northwestern Mexico. Winters in Central and South America.	May through September	HP	HP	HP	HP	Subspecies considered absent based on protocol surveys in 2005 and 2006. Potentially suitable foraging habitat exists in riparian forest communities within the BSA, but no breeding habitat exists within the BSA.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> (nesting)	American peregrine falcon	US: Delisted CA: SE, CFP MSHCP: C	Widespread, but scarce and local throughout North America. Wetlands near high cliffs; few known to nest in urban settings on tall buildings.	Present year-round, nesting March through June	A	A	A	A	Species unlikely to nest in the vicinity of the project site due to lack of nesting habitat.

**Regional Species of Concern and Coverage under the  
Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**

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					BSA	Alt. 4 Mod	Alt. 5 Mod	Alt. 9 Mod	
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	US: Delisted CA: SE, CFP MSHCP: C	Winters locally at deep lakes and reservoirs feeding on fish and waterfowl. Locally rare throughout North America.	November through February	HP	HP	HP	HP	This species was observed during 2005 site surveys within MWD land adjacent to Lake Mathews, but not within modified BSA. Potentially suitable but low quality foraging habitat exists within the BSA. However, the BSA does not include suitable nesting habitat for this species.
<i>Icteria virens</i> (nesting)	Yellow-breasted chat	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: C	Riparian thickets of willow, brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in riparian woodland throughout much of western North America. Winters in Central America.	April through September	HP	HP	HP	HP	Species observed during 2005 and 2006 field surveys of original BSA, but not within modified BSA. Suitable habitat exists in riparian forests and scrub communities within the BSA.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> (nesting)	Loggerhead shrike	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: C	Open country in much of North America, but declining in many areas, including southwestern California.	Present year-round, nesting February through June	HP	HP	HP	HP	Species observed during 2006 field survey of original BSA, may not have been observed within the modified BSA. Potentially suitable habitat exists in grasslands and scrub communities within the BSA.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	Coastal California gnatcatcher	US: FT CA: CSC MSHCP: C	Inhabits coastal sage scrub in low-lying foothills and valleys in cismontane southwestern California and Baja California.	Year-round	HP	HP	HP	HP	Species observed during 2005 and 2006 field surveys of original BSA, but not within modified BSA. Suitable habitat exists in coastal sage scrub communities within the BSA.

**Regional Species of Concern and Coverage under the  
Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**

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					BSA	Alt. 4 Mod	Alt. 5 Mod	Alt. 9 Mod	
<i>Progne subis</i> (nesting)	Purple martin	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: C	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.	Summer – resident	HP	HP	HP	HP	No nesting habitat in the BSA, but may forage within the BSA.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> (nesting)	Bank swallow	US: – CA: ST	Nesting habitat is vertical banks of fine textured soils, most commonly along streams and rivers. In southern California, fairly common spring and fall transient in interior; very uncommon spring transient and rare fall transient along coast. Casual in winter.	Variable Year-round	A	A	A	A	The BSA is outside the nesting range for this species. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Least Bell's vireo	US: FE CA: SE MSHCP: S	Riparian forests and willow thickets. Nests from central California to northern Baja California. Winters in southern Baja California.	April through September	P	P	P	P	Species is known to occur at the San Jacinto River at the east end of the BSA. Suitable habitat exists in riparian forest communities within the BSA.
<b>Mammals</b>									
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid bat	US: – CA: CSC	Day roosts in caves, crevices, rocky outcrops, tree hollows or crevices, mines and occasionally buildings, culverts, and bridges. Night roosts may be more open sites, such as porches and open buildings. Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forest in western North America.	Year-round; nocturnal	HP	HP	HP	HP	Potentially suitable roosting habitat exists in rocky outcrops, buildings, and bridges. Potentially suitable foraging habitat exists in grasslands, rocky slopes, woodland, and riparian forest communities within the BSA. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.

**Regional Species of Concern and Coverage under the  
Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**

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					BSA	Alt. 4 Mod	Alt. 5 Mod	Alt. 9 Mod	
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	North-western San Diego pocket mouse	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: C	Found in coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and sagebrush in western San Diego and southwestern Riverside Counties. Ranges from southern Los Angeles County to northern Baja California.	Year-round	P	P	P	P	Species captured during small mammal trapping. Suitable habitat exists in coastal sage scrub and grassland communities within the BSA.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	US: – CA: CSC	Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other similar structures for roosting. May buildings or bridges for roosting. Often uses use separate sites for night, day, hibernation, or maternity roosts. Ranges from southwestern Canada through the western United States to southern Mexico.	Year-round; nocturnal	HP	HP	HP	HP	Not expected; probable lack of isolated caves for roosting within BSA and presumably rare and local in western Riverside County. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat	US: FE CA: CSC MSHCP: S	Gravelly and sandy soils of alluvial fans, braided river channels, active channels and sandy terraces; San Bernardino Valley (San Bernardino County) and San Jacinto Valley (Riverside County).	Year-round; nocturnal	P CH	P CH	P CH	P CH	Species was found in a 2006 survey of habitat that is contiguous with habitat on the project site. Potentially suitable habitat exists in alluvial fan sage scrub communities within the BSA. Critical habitat is located along San Jacinto River at the eastern edge of BSA. Species known range includes the vicinity of Lake Perris.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	US: FE CA: ST MSHCP: C	Found in plant communities transitional between grassland and coastal sage scrub, with perennial vegetation cover of less than 50%. Most commonly associated with <i>Artemesia tridentata</i> , <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> , and <i>Erodium</i> .	Year-round	HP	HP	HP	HP	Species observed during 2005 field surveys (no trapping was conducted) of original BSA, but not within modified BSA. Potentially suitable habitat exists in grassland and coastal sage scrub communities within the

**Regional Species of Concern and Coverage under the  
Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**

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					BSA	Alt. 4 Mod	Alt. 5 Mod	Alt. 9 Mod	
			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 and northern San Diego County, below 3,000 feet elevation. In northeastern Riverside County, known only from east of Interstate 15.						BSA. Known range of species includes the vicinity of Lake Perris.
<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Spotted bat	US: – CA: CSC	Found in various communities including desert-scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland, ponderosa pine, 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.	Year-round; nocturnal	HP	HP	HP	HP	Generally rare and local. Potentially suitable roosting habitat present adjacent to the BSA in the cliffs south of Perris Reservoir. May forage within the BSA. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Eumops perotis</i>	Western mastiff bat	US: – CA: CSC	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, and travels widely when	Year-round; nocturnal	HP	HP	HP	HP	Suitable foraging habitat exists in coastal sage scrub and grassland communities within the BSA. Potentially suitable roosting habitat exists along high buildings, within the BSA, and adjacent to the BSA in the cliffs south of

**Regional Species of Concern and Coverage under the  
Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**

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					BSA	Alt. 4 Mod	Alt. 5 Mod	Alt. 9 Mod	
			foraging.						Perris Reservoir. Historically present in vicinity of Lake Perris. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	western red bat	US: – CA: CSC	Roosts in the foliage of trees and shrubs, commonly in edge habitats along streams or open fields, and sometimes in orchards or urban areas. Often associated with riparian habitats, particularly those containing sycamores and cottonwoods.	Year-round; nocturnal	HP	HP	HP	HP	Suitable riparian roosting and foraging habitat present in the eastern portion of the BSA in the San Jacinto River. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	US: – CA: CSC	Found in desert and riparian areas of the southwest U.S. Individuals roost in the dead fronds of palm trees, and have also been documented roosting in cottonwood trees.	Year-round; nocturnal	HP	HP	HP	HP	Palm trees suitable for roosting scattered throughout BSA. Cottonwoods in the eastern portion of the BSA in the San Jacinto River may also provide suitable roosting habitat. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: C	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 and northwestern Baja California, extending from the coast to the Santa Monica, San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and Santa Rosa Mountain ranges.	Year-round; diurnal and crepuscular activity	HP	HP	HP	HP	Species observed during 2005 and 2006 field surveys of original BSA, but not within modified BSA. Suitable habitat exists in scrub communities within the BSA.

**Regional Species of Concern and Coverage under the  
Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**

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					BSA	Alt. 4 Mod	Alt. 5 Mod	Alt. 9 Mod	
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: C	Frequents poorly vegetated arid lands and is especially associated with cactus patches. Occurs along the Pacific slope from San Luis Obispo County to northwest Baja California.	Year-round; mainly nocturnal, occasionally crepuscular and diurnal	P	P	P	P	Species captured during small mammal trapping surveys. Suitable habitat exists in coastal sage scrub communities within the BSA.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Big free-tailed bat	US: – CA: CSC	Found from northern South America and the Caribbean Islands northward to the western United States. In the southwestern U.S., populations appear to be scattered. Roosts primarily in crevices in cliffs, though also recorded roosting in buildings, caves, and tree cavities.	Year-round; nocturnal	HP	HP	HP	HP	Potentially suitable roosting habitat exists along high buildings within the BSA, and adjacent to the BSA in the cliffs south of Perris Reservoir. Species is not known to occur within the study area. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Pocketed free-tailed bat	US: – CA: CSC	Occurs from the southwestern United States to central Mexico. Usually associated with cliffs, rock outcrops, or slopes. May roost in buildings (including roof tiles) or caves.	Year-round; nocturnal	HP	HP	HP	HP	Not known from the immediate project vicinity. Suitable habitat (cliffs and rock outcrops) is present. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	Southern grasshopper mouse	US: – CA: CSC	Arid habitats, especially scrub habitats with friable soils. Coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, low sage and bitterbrush habitats. Arid portions of southwestern California and northwestern Baja California.	Year-round; nocturnal	HP	HP	HP	HP	Potentially suitable habitat exists in coastal sage scrub communities within the BSA. Species known to occur in Perris/Romoland area. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.

**Regional Species of Concern and Coverage under the  
Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**

Scientific Name*	Common Name	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Blooming/ Activity Period	Habitat Present/Absent				Rationale
					BSA	Alt. 4 Mod	Alt. 5 Mod	Alt. 9 Mod	
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles pocket mouse	US: – CA: CSC MSHCP: S	Prefers sandy soil for burrowing, but has been found on gravel washes and stony soils. Found in coastal scrub in Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Late spring through early fall; nocturnal	P	P	P	P	Species captured during 2005 field trapping surveys. Suitable habitat exists in coastal sage scrub communities within the BSA.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	US: – CA: CSC	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.	Year-round	HP	HP	HP	HP	Potentially suitable habitat exists in grassland and woodland communities within the BSA. Species is not covered by the MSHCP.

\* Special interest species identified in the literature review as potentially occurring in the project vicinity.

**LEGEND**

BSA Biological Study Area

Alt. Alternative

Mod Modified

**US: Federal Classifications**

- FE Taxa listed as Endangered.
- FT Taxa listed as Threatened.
- FPE Taxa proposed for listing as Endangered.
- FPT Taxa proposed for listing as Threatened.
- FPD Taxa proposed for delisting.
- FC Candidate for listing as Threatened or Endangered.

**CA: State Classifications**

- SE Taxa State-listed as Endangered.
- ST Taxa State-listed as Threatened.
- SR Taxa State-listed as Rare.
- SCE Candidate for State-listing as Endangered.
- SCT Candidate for State-listing as Threatened.



CSC	California Species of Special Concern. Refers to animals with vulnerable or seriously declining populations.
CFP	California Fully Protected. Refers to animals protected from take under Fish and Game Code sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515.
SA	Special Animal. Refers to any other animal monitored by the Natural Diversity Data Base, regardless of its legal or protection status.
SP	Special Plant. Refers to any other plant monitored by the Natural Diversity Data Base, regardless of its legal or protection status.

**CNPS: California Native Plant Society Classifications**

1A	Plants presumed extinct in California.
1B	Plants considered by CNPS to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2	Plants considered by CNPS to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
3	Plants about which more information is needed – a CNPS review list.

**MSHCP: Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Status**

S	Species is adequately conserved by the MSHCP, but surveys are required within indicated habitats and/or survey areas.
C	Species is adequately conserved by the MSHCP.
P	Species is covered but not considered adequately conserved pending completion of MSHCP specified requirements.

**Habitat Presence/Absence Determinations**

A	Habitat absent, or habitat may be present but the species was determined to be absent.
HP	Habitat is or may be present. The species may be present.
P	The species was determined to be present.
CH	Project footprint is located within a designated critical habitat unit.

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