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June 14, 2010

California Energy Commission  
Docket Unit  
1516 Ninth Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814-5512

Subject: **BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES DATA: 2010 SURVEYS**  
**DOCKET NO. (09-AFC-6)**

Enclosed for filing with the California Energy Commission are Biological Resources Data: 2010 Surveys for the Blythe Solar Power Project (09-AFC-6).

Sincerely,



Arrie Bachrach

**BLYTHE SOLAR POWER PROJECT  
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES DATA  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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## NOTE TO READER

The following terms will be used throughout this report:

- **AFC Disturbance Area:** This is the original Disturbance Area as reported in the Application for Certification (AFC), submitted in August 2009.
- **Project Disturbance Area:** This is the proposed Blythe Solar Power Project (BSPP) Disturbance Area that includes the entire Proposed Project footprint (area within solar plant site fence line including solar fields, power block, transmission facilities, office and maintenance buildings, laydown area, bioremediation area, and leach fields as described in further detail below). It does not include the Colorado River Substation (CRSS), which will be permitted, constructed and operated by Southern California Edison (SCE).
- **Proposed Project Study Area:** This includes the proposed BSPP Disturbance Area plus additional areas surveyed during 2009 and 2010 but that ultimately will not be disturbed by BSPP, such as the survey area for the CRSS and associated buffers that will be permitted, constructed and operated by SCE.
- **Proposed Project Biological Resources Survey Area (BRSA):** The Proposed Project BRSA includes the Project Disturbance Area, Proposed Project Study Area, and all associated buffers.
- **Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area:** The Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area encompasses the disturbance resulting from the proposed construction of the reconfigured alternative solar power blocks only (solar heat exchangers, steam turbine generator and other components listed in the project description below), and their associated solar fields.
- **Reconfigured Alternative BRSA:** The Reconfigured Alternative BRSA includes the Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area and all associated buffers.
- **Combined Survey Area:** The Combined Survey Area is the Proposed Project BRSA and the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA. This encompasses all areas surveyed during 2009 and 2010 (the collective total area surveyed to date by AECOM for the BSPP).

All figures are included in Attachment A.

**Table 1**  
**Ephemeral Stream Functions and Functional Status of Established washes**  
**and Ancillary Ephemeral Drainage Features<sup>a</sup>**

<b>Function</b>	<b>Functional Status for Vegetated Ephemeral Dry Wash</b>	<b>Functional Status for Unvegetated Ephemeral Dry Wash</b>	<b>Functional Status for Wash-Dependent Vegetated Swales</b>
Hydrologic Function	High	High	Medium to High
Biogeochemical Function	High	Medium to Low	Medium to High
Plant Habitat Function	High	Medium to Low	Medium to High
Animal Habitat Function	High	Medium to High	Medium to Low

<sup>a</sup> Qualitative criteria used to determine High, Medium, or Low functional status.

High – Ephemeral stream and/or swale is functioning at a high level and represents the top 25 percent of its class.

Medium – Ephemeral stream and/or swale is functioning but due to site-specific factors and/or disturbance is not functioning at potential functional capacity.

Low – Ephemeral stream and/or swale is providing some functions, but due to landscape context and/or past disturbances is functioning well below potential functional capacity.

**Table 2**  
**Ephemeral Stream Values and Value Status of the Established washes**  
**and Ancillary Ephemeral Drainage Features<sup>a</sup>**

<b>Value</b>	<b>Value Status for Vegetated Ephemeral Dry Wash</b>	<b>Value Status for Unvegetated Ephemeral Dry Wash</b>	<b>Value Status for Wash- Dependent Vegetated Swales</b>
Aquifer Recharge/ Water Supply	High	High	Low
Flood Protection	Low	Low	Low
Water Quality	High	High	Medium to High
Economic	Medium to Low	Low	Low
Aesthetic	High	Medium to High	Medium to Low
Recreational	Medium	Medium	Low
Cultural	Medium to Low	Medium to Low	Medium to Low
Habitat	High	Medium	Medium

<sup>a</sup> Qualitative criteria used to determine High, Medium, or Low functional status.

High – Ephemeral stream and/or swale provides recognizable values accepted as important or priority driven for people.

Medium – Ephemeral stream and/or swale provides recognizable values due to site-specific factors; however, values are not considered as important or a priority for people.

Low – Ephemeral stream and/or swale are providing some values, but due to inherent low functions and/or past disturbances values are considered low by people.

**Table 3**  
**Vegetation Communities and Cover Types within the Combined Survey Area (Acres)**

Vegetation Communities and Other Cover Types	Proposed Project BRSA			Reconfigured Alternative BRSA		
	Study Area	Buffer Area	Total <sup>2</sup>	Disturbance Area	Buffer Area	Total <sup>2</sup>
<b>Riparian</b>						
Creosote Bush – Big Galleta Association	403.10	70.54	<b>473.64</b>	237.04	220.28	<b>457.32</b>
Desert Dry Wash Woodland	220.16	650.52	<b>870.68</b>	171.32	594.34	<b>765.66</b>
Unvegetated Ephemeral Dry Wash <sup>1</sup>	8.68	2.71	<b>11.39</b>	4.96	6.40	<b>11.36</b>
<i>Subtotal Riparian<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>631.94</i>	<i>723.77</i>	<i><b>1,355.71</b></i>	<i>413.32</i>	<i>821.02</i>	<i><b>1,234.34</b></i>
<b>Upland</b>						
Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub	6,606.87	12,783.70	<b>19,390.57</b>	5,134.66	12,584.71	<b>17,719.37</b>
Stabilized and Partially Stabilized Desert Dunes	363.12	2,299.50	<b>2,662.62</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<i>Subtotal Upland<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>6,969.99</i>	<i>15,083.20</i>	<i><b>22,053.19</b></i>	<i>5,134.66</i>	<i>12,584.71</i>	<i><b>17,719.37</b></i>
<b>Other Cover Types</b>						
Agricultural Land	6.50	1,059.77	<b>1,066.27</b>	0	1,236.57	<b>1,236.57</b>
Developed	5.53	84.97	<b>90.49</b>	0	22.18	<b>22.18</b>
Disturbed	0	26.54	<b>26.54</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<i>Subtotal Other Cover Types<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>12.03</i>	<i>1,171.28</i>	<i><b>1,183.30</b></i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,258.75</i>	<i><b>1,258.75</b></i>
<b>Total Acres<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>7,613.96</b>	<b>16,978.25</b>	<b>24,592.20</b>	<b>5,547.98</b>	<b>14,664.49</b>	<b>20,212.47</b>

<sup>1</sup> Unvegetated channels are potentially jurisdictional aquatic features and were not mapped within the buffer because these surveys were conducted at a minimum mapping unit of 1.0 acre, as opposed to 0.01 of an acre for riparian vegetation communities within the Project and Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Areas. This approach is consistent with the EDAW Jurisdictional Delineation methodology and is pursuant to Appendix B, Section (g), Subsection (13), Paragraph (B), Clause (iii) of the CEC Siting Regulations, which does not require detailed mapping of aquatic features beyond 250 feet of the disturbance limits (CEC 2007).

<sup>2</sup> All values were rounded to the nearest hundredth-acre after summation.

**Table 4**  
**Potential Jurisdictional Waters of the United States and State Occurring**  
**within the Proposed Project DARSA <sup>a</sup>**

Type of Jurisdictional Waters	Type of Habitat (Holland 1986)	Type of Habitat (Cowardin et al. 1979)	Area of Aquatic Resource (acres) <sup>b</sup>			
			Inside Proposed Project DARSA	Directly Outside Proposed Project DARSA		Total Survey Area
				Hydrologically Connected Upstream	Hydrologically Connected Downstream <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Jurisdictional Waters of the United States</b>						
None	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total USACE Waters =</i>			<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
<b>Subtotal Jurisdictional Waters of the United States</b>			<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Jurisdictional Waters of the State</b>						
Xeric Riparian Extent	Desert Dry Wash Woodland (Holland Code 62200)	Palustrine; Forested, Broad-Leaved, Evergreen, Intermittently Flooded/Temporary, Well Drained/Fresh, Alkaline	197.04	7.22	137.49	341.76
Ephemeral Channel	Nonvegetated Channel (Holland Code 64200)	Riverine; Unconsolidated Bottom, Sand, Intermittently Flooded, Temporary, Well Drained/Fresh, Alkaline	8.56	0.23	0.33	9.12
<i>Total CDFG Waters =</i>			<i>205.60</i>	<i>7.45</i>	<i>137.82</i>	<i>350.88</i>
<b>Subtotal Jurisdictional Waters of the State</b>			<b>205.60</b>	<b>7.45</b>	<b>137.82</b>	<b>350.88</b>
<b>Grand Total Jurisdictional Waters</b>			<b>205.60</b>	<b>7.45</b>	<b>137.82</b>	<b>350.88</b>

<sup>a</sup> Based on the total area of jurisdictional waters delineated within the Proposed Project DARSA. Final acreages of jurisdictional waters of the United States will be based on the jurisdictional determination (JD) process undertaken by the USACE/USEPA to confirm the findings. The total area of federally regulated waters may change after the formal JD process. Swales are generally not considered jurisdictional waters of the United States because they lack an identifiable OHWM, are not tributaries themselves, or they do not have a significant nexus to traditionally navigable waterways (TNWs [e.g., the Pacific Ocean]). Even when not considered a jurisdictional water of the United States or State, swales may still contribute to a surface hydrologic connection between an uplands and aquatic features. However, such hydrological connections are dependent on large, uncommon storm events. The 410.81 acres of vegetated swales are considered a special community type by CDFG and are not considered as jurisdictional waters of the State as defined by Title 14 CCR 1.72 and CFGC Section 1600 *et seq.* and as regulated by CDFG in this JDR.

<sup>b</sup> Acreage of all jurisdictional waters was determined by using the GIS program ArcGIS. All acreages are rounded to the nearest hundredth after summation.

<sup>c</sup> Several areas outside the Proposed Project DARSA were delineated to facilitate impacts analysis. Specifically, downstream waters beyond the Project Disturbance Area may potentially be indirectly impacted by the rerouting of desert washes within the Project Disturbance Area.

**Table 5**  
**Vegetated Swales Occurring within the Proposed Project DARSA**

Hydrologic Feature	Type of Habitat (Holland 1986)	Type of Habitat (Cowardin et al. 1979)	Area (acres) <sup>a</sup>			
			Inside Proposed Project DARSA	Directly Outside Proposed Project DARSA		Total Survey Area
				Hydrologically Connected Upstream	Hydrologically Connected Downstream <sup>b</sup>	
Swale supporting Wash-Dependent Vegetation <sup>c</sup>	Creosote Bush – Big Galleta Grass (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf Code 33.010.13 <sup>c</sup> )	Palustrine; Scrub/Shrub Broad-leaved Perennial, Intermittently Flooded, Temporary, Well Drained/Fresh, Alkaline	365.59	0.61	44.60	410.81

<sup>a</sup> Acreage of all features was determined by using the GIS program ArcGIS. All acreages are rounded to the nearest hundredth after summation.

<sup>b</sup> Several areas outside the Proposed Project DARSA were delineated to facilitate impacts analysis. Specifically, downstream waters beyond the Project Disturbance Area may potentially be indirectly impacted by the rerouting of desert washes within the Project Disturbance Area.

<sup>c</sup> Swales are generally not considered jurisdictional waters of the United States because they lack an identifiable OHWM, are not tributaries themselves, or they do not have a significant nexus to traditionally navigable waterways (TNWs [e.g., the Pacific Ocean]). Even when not considered a jurisdictional water of the United States or State, swales may still contribute to a surface hydrologic connection between an uplands and aquatic features. However, such hydrological connections are dependent on large, uncommon storm events.

**Table 6  
Potential Jurisdictional Waters of the United States and State Occurring  
within the Reconfigured Alternative DARSA<sup>a</sup>**

Type of Jurisdictional Waters	Type of Habitat (Holland 1986)	Type of Habitat (Cowardin et al. 1979)	Area of Aquatic Resource (acres) <sup>b</sup>			Total Survey Area
			Inside Reconfigured Alternative DARSA	Directly Outside Reconfigured Alternative DARSA		
				Hydrologically Connected Upstream	Hydrologically Connected Downstream <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Jurisdictional Waters of the United States</b>						
None	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total USACE Waters =</i>			<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
<b>Subtotal Jurisdictional Waters of the United States</b>			<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Jurisdictional Waters of the State</b>						
Xeric Riparian Extent	Desert Dry Wash Woodland (Holland Code 62200)	Palustrine; Forested, Broad-Leaved, Evergreen, Intermittently Flooded/Temporary, Well Drained/Fresh, Alkaline	171.32	7.44	71.15	249.90
Ephemeral Channel	Nonvegetated Channel (Holland Code 64200)	Riverine; Unconsolidated Bottom, Sand, Intermittently Flooded, Temporary, Well Drained/Fresh, Alkaline	4.96	1.28	0.59	6.83
<i>Total CDFG Waters =</i>			<i>176.28</i>	<i>8.72</i>	<i>71.74</i>	<i>256.73</i>
<b>Subtotal Jurisdictional Waters of the State</b>			<b>176.28</b>	<b>8.72</b>	<b>71.74</b>	<b>256.73</b>
<b>Grand Total Jurisdictional Waters</b>			<b>176.28</b>	<b>8.72</b>	<b>71.74</b>	<b>256.73</b>

<sup>a</sup> Based on the total area of jurisdictional waters delineated within the Proposed Project DARSA. Final acreages of jurisdictional waters of the United States will be based on the jurisdictional determination (JD) process undertaken by the USACE/USEPA to confirm the findings. The total area of federally regulated waters may change after the formal JD process. Swales are generally not considered jurisdictional waters of the United States because they lack an identifiable OHWM, are not tributaries themselves, or they do not have a significant nexus to traditionally navigable waterways (TNWs [e.g., the Pacific Ocean]). Even when not considered a jurisdictional water of the United States or State, swales may still contribute to a surface hydrologic connection between an uplands and aquatic features. However, such hydrological connections are dependent on large, uncommon storm events. The 283.31 acres of vegetated swales are considered a special community type by CDFG and are not considered as jurisdictional waters of the State as defined by Title 14 CCR 1.72 and CFGC Section 1600 *et seq.* and as regulated by CDFG in this JDR.

<sup>b</sup> Acreage of all jurisdictional waters was determined by using the GIS program ArcGIS. All acreages are rounded to the nearest hundredth after summation.

<sup>c</sup> Several areas outside the Reconfigured Alternative DARSA were delineated to facilitate impacts analysis. Specifically, downstream waters beyond the Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area may potentially be indirectly impacted by the rerouting of desert washes within the Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area.

**Table 7  
Vegetated Swales Occurring within the Reconfigured Alternative DARSA**

Hydrologic Feature	Type of Habitat (Holland 1986)	Type of Habitat (Cowardin et al. 1979)	Area (acres) <sup>a</sup>			
			Inside Proposed Project DARSA	Directly Outside Proposed Project DARSA		Total Survey Area
				Hydrologically Connected Upstream	Hydrologically Connected Downstream <sup>b</sup>	
Swale supporting Wash-Dependent Vegetation <sup>c</sup>	Creosote Bush – Big Galleta Grass (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf Code 33.010.13 <sup>c</sup> )	Palustrine; Scrub/Shrub Broad-leaved Perennial, Intermittently Flooded, Temporary, Well Drained/Fresh, Alkaline	237.25	40.06	40.06	283.31

<sup>a</sup> Acreage of all features was determined by using the GIS program ArcGIS. All acreages are rounded to the nearest hundredth after summation.

<sup>b</sup> Several areas outside the Proposed Project DARSA were delineated to facilitate impacts analysis. Specifically, downstream waters beyond the Project Disturbance Area may potentially be indirectly impacted by the rerouting of desert washes within the Project Disturbance Area.

<sup>c</sup> Swales are generally not considered jurisdictional waters of the United States because they lack an identifiable OHWM, are not tributaries themselves, or they do not have a significant nexus to traditionally navigable waterways (TNWs [e.g., the Pacific Ocean]). Even when not considered a jurisdictional water of the United States or State, swales may still contribute to a surface hydrologic connection between an uplands and aquatic features. However, such hydrological connections are dependent on large, uncommon storm events.

**Table 8**  
**Special Status Plant Species Potentially Occurring within the Combined Survey Area**

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
<sup>1</sup> <b>Sensitivity Status Key</b> <u>ESA</u> Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Threatened <u>CNPS</u> California Native Plant Society Lists: 1B: Considered rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere 2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere 3: Plants for which we need more information – review list 4: Plants of limited distribution a watch list Decimal notations: .1 - Seriously endangered in California, .2 – Fairly endangered in California, .3 – Not very endangered in California <u>BLM</u> Special Status Plants (Palm Springs Field Office) <u>NECO</u> Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan special status species					<sup>2</sup> <b>Findings</b> P (present) – Species detected during Project surveys ND (not detected) – Species not detected during Project surveys TBD – To be determined <sup>3</sup> <b>Potential</b> NE (not expected) – Suitable habitat for species does not occur L (low potential) – Suitable habitat present, but of marginal quality M (moderate potential) – Suitable habitat present H (high potential) – Suitable habitat present, and species known to occur within the vicinity			
<b>CNPS List 1A, CNPS List 1B, and CNPS List 2 Plant Species</b>								
Coachella Valley milkvetch  <i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>coachellae</i>	ESA: Endangered CNPS: List 1B.2 BLM: Sensitive	Sonoran Desert, in sandy areas growing at elevations of 0 to 1,150 feet	Annual or perennial herb that flowers February–May	<b>Regional Context:</b> The nearest documented record of this species is 31 miles to the west of the Combined Survey Area, although this has been proven to be a misidentification (Attachment C). Populations are restricted to the Coachella Valley, approximately 50 miles west of the Combined Survey Area (CDFG 2010). The Combined Survey Area is beyond the known species range for Coachella Valley milkvetch.				
				<b>Proposed Project:</b> Habitat for this species occurs within sandy areas, including the stabilized and partially stabilized desert dunes south of I-10 and the sandy washes in the northeast and western portions of the Proposed Project BRSA.	ND	NE	ND	NE
				<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Habitat for this species occurs within the sandy washes in the northeast and western portions of the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA.	ND	NE	ND	NE

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
chaparral sand verbena <i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	CNPS: List 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and desert dunes, on sandy soils growing at elevations of 260 to 5,250 feet	Annual herb that flowers January–June	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> The nearest documented record of this species is 105 miles to the west of the Combined Survey Area, in Palm Desert (CCH 2010). The Combined Survey Area is east of the known species range for chaparral sand verbena, and although suitable sandy soils are present within the Combined Survey Area the distance from documented locations is quite far to expect this species to occur. This species was identified by the SA/DEIS as having low potential to occur within the Combined Survey Area. While this report maintains that potential of occurrence to remain conservative, it is the opinion of AECOM biologists that this species is not expected to occur within the Combined Survey Area. This species was therefore not considered during crew training and herbaria review. There was one species from the genus <i>Abronia</i> observed within the Combined Survey Area during 2009 and 2010 botanical surveys, which was definitively keyed to <i>A. villosa</i> var. <i>villosa</i>.</p> <p><b>Proposed Project:</b> Habitat for this species occurs within sandy areas, including the stabilized and partially stabilized desert dunes south of I-10 and the sandy washes in the northeast and western portions of the Proposed Project BRSA.</p> <p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Habitat for chaparral sand verbena occurs only south of I-10. This species was not expected to occur and was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.</p>	ND	L	ND	L
angel trumpets <i>Acleisanthes longiflora</i>	CNPS: List 2.3 NECO	Dry places, generally on carbonate/limestone derived soils in mountainous areas 30 to 8,000 feet	Prostrate to ascending perennial stems <3 feet; flowers produced during May	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> The closest record of this species is on the Big Maria Mountains, 9 miles southeast of the Combined Survey Area (CDFG 2010). The Combined Survey Area is within the known species range of angel trumpets.</p> <p><b>Proposed Project:</b> The soils within the Proposed Project BRSA are not appropriate for this species.</p>	ND	NE	ND	NE

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
				<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> The soils within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA are not appropriate for this species.	ND	NE	ND	NE
desert sand-parsley  <i>Ammoselinum giganteum</i>	CNPS: List 2.3	Sonoran desert scrub growing in dry basins at elevations of 1,300 feet (SA/DEIS and California Consortium of Herbaria (CCH) cite 500 feet elevation [CCH 2010])	Annual herb that flowers March–April	<b>Regional Context:</b> Only two documented records of this species exist, 45 miles to the west of the Combined Survey Area, near Hayfields Dry Lake (CCH 2010). Both of these records are from 1922, and the species has not been observed in California since 1922 (even at the 1922 observation sites). The Combined Survey Area is east of the known species range for desert sand-parsley but is not beyond the possible species range if desert sand-parsley is still extant in California. This species was identified by the SA/DEIS as having low potential to occur within the Combined Study Area. While this report maintains that potential of occurrence to remain conservative, it is the opinion of AECOM biologists that this species is not expected to occur within the Combined Survey Area. There are no dry lake beds within the Combined Survey Area, and there are no known extant populations in California. This species was therefore not considered during crew training and herbaria review. There was no species observed from the family Apiaceae within the Combined Survey Area during 2009 and 2010 botanical surveys.				
				<b>Proposed Project:</b> Habitat for this species does not specifically occur within the Proposed Project BRSA, although there is limited information on the habitat preferences of this species. Desert sand-parsley was not detected within the Proposed Project BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.	ND	L	ND	L
				<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Habitat for this species does not specifically occur within the Proposed Project BRSA, although there is limited information on the habitat preferences of this species. Desert sand-parsley was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.	ND	L	ND	L

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
small-flowered androstephium  <i>Androstephium breviflorum</i>	CNPS List 2.2	Desert dunes	Perennial from corm, 4 to 12 inches; flowers March–April	<b>Regional Context:</b> Two documented occurrences are located approximately 50 miles from the Combined Survey Area, one to the northeast and one to the northwest. The Combined Survey Area is south of the documented species range but is not beyond the possible species range of small-flowered androstephium (CCH 2010).				
				<b>Proposed Project:</b> Habitat for this species occurs on dunes and loose sand within the buffer area.	ND	L	ND	L
				<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Habitat for this species occurs on dunes and loose sand within the buffer area.	ND	L	ND	L
Harwood’s milkvetch  <i>Astragalus insularis</i> var. <i>harwoodii</i>	CNPS: List 2.2 NECO	Sonoran Desert, sandy to gravely areas 0 to 1,000 feet	Grayish annual <16 inches; blooms January–May	<b>Regional Context:</b> Harwood’s milkvetch occurs on site. The range of this species includes concentrations at several points around the southern California deserts. Concentrations are found near Anza Borrego (80 miles southwest), Imperial Valley (50 miles southwest and 60 miles south), and southern Mojave Desert (60 miles northwest). There are also observations about 20 miles to the west of the Combined Survey Area (CCH 2010).				
				<b>Proposed Project:</b> Numerous plants were observed in the transmission line and eastern half of the Proposed Project BRSA, always in stabilized sandy soil (not loose, sandy dunes).	P	H	P	H
				<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Numerous plants were observed in the eastern half of the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA, always in stabilized sandy soil (not loose, sandy dunes).	P	H	P	H

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
California ayenia <i>Ayenia compacta</i>	CNPS List 2.3	Sonoran desert scrub/rocky	Shrub much branched at base, <16 inches; blooms March–April	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> California ayenia is known to occur near Desert Center, about 30 miles west of the Combined Survey Area. The Combined Survey Area is east of the documented species range (which occurs primarily in the western Mojave Desert) but is not beyond the possible species range of California ayenia (CCH 2010).</p> <p><b>Proposed Project:</b> Habitat for this species may be found in rocky canyons on the western boundary of the buffer zone.</p> <p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Habitat for this species may be found in rocky canyons on the western boundary of the buffer zone.</p>	ND	NE	ND	L
fairyduster <i>Calliandra eriophylla</i>	CNPS: List 2.3 NECO	Sonoran Desert, sandy washes, slopes and mesas, typically found at ± 5,000 feet	Shrub <1 foot that blooms March–April	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> The nearest population occurs 16 miles to the west of the Combined Survey Area (CDFG 2010). The Combined Survey Area is not geographically remote from the species range for fairyduster but is below the typical elevation range for this species.</p> <p><b>Proposed Project:</b> Marginal habitat for fairyduster occurs within the Proposed Project BRSA. Fairyduster was not detected within the Proposed Project BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.</p> <p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Marginal habitat for fairyduster occurs within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA. Fairyduster was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.</p>	ND	NE	ND	L

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
sand evening-primrose  <i>Camissonia arenaria</i>	CNPS: List 2.2	Sonoran desert scrub (sandy or rocky) growing at elevations from -200 feet to 3,000 feet	Annual or perennial herb that flowers November–May	<b>Regional Context:</b> The nearest documented occurrence is 16 miles south of the Combined Survey Area (CCH 2010). The Combined Survey Area is slightly north of the known species range but is not beyond the possible species range for sand evening-primrose. This species was identified by the SA/DEIS as having low potential to occur within the Combined Study Area. After consideration of this species, it is the opinion of AECOM biologists that sand evening-primrose does have a low potential to occur within the Combined Survey Area. This species was not considered during crew training and herbaria review, as it did not appear in the 16-quad search and related study prior to field surveys. There were six species from the genus <i>Camissonia</i> observed within the Combined Survey Area during 2009 and 2010 botanical surveys, each of which was definitively keyed to species (or hybrid) other than sand evening-primrose.				
				<b>Proposed Project:</b> Habitat for this species occurs within the Proposed Project BRSA. Sand evening-primrose was not detected within the Proposed Project BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.				
				<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Habitat for this species occurs within the Proposed Project BRSA. Sand evening-primrose was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.				
crucifixion thorn  <i>Castela emoryi</i>	CNPS: List 2.3 NECO	Desert areas on dry, gravelly washes, slopes, plains found at ±2,150 feet	Shrub <10 feet; blooms April–May	<b>Regional Context:</b> The nearest population occurs 20 miles to the northwest of the Combined Survey Area (CDFG 2010). The Combined Survey Area is not geographically remote from the species range for crucifixion thorn but is below the typical elevation range for this species.				
				<b>Proposed Project:</b> Crucifixion thorn was not detected within the Proposed Project BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.				

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
				<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Crucifixion thorn was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.	ND	L	ND	L
Abram's spurge <i>Chamaesyce abramsiana</i>	CNPS List 2.2	Sonoran desert scrub (sandy) at elevations from -16 to 3,000 feet	Prostrate annual; blooms September–November	<b>Regional Context:</b> The nearest population is 20 miles west near Ford dry lake. The Combined Survey Area is within the known species range of Abram's spurge (CCH 2010).				
				<b>Proposed Project:</b> Habitat for Abram's spurge occurs throughout the Proposed Project BRSA. Results are incomplete pending fall 2010 botanical surveys.	TBD	M	TBD	M
				<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Habitat for Abram's spurge occurs throughout the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA, but results are incomplete pending fall 2010 botanical surveys.	TBD	M	TBD	M
Arizona spurge <i>Chamaesyce arizonica</i>	CNPS: List 2.3 BLM Sensitive	Sonoran desert scrub (sandy) growing at elevations from 150 feet to 1,000 feet	Perennial herb that flowers March–April	<b>Regional Context:</b> The nearest documented occurrence is 90 miles southwest of the Combined Survey Area (CCH 2010). The Combined Survey Area is east of the known species range for Arizona spurge, and although suitable sandy soils are present within the Combined Survey Area the distance from documented locations is quite far to expect this species to occur. This species was identified by the SA/DEIS as having low potential to occur within the Combined Survey Area. While this report maintains that potential of occurrence to remain conservative, it is the opinion of AECOM biologists that this species is not expected to occur within the Combined Survey Area. This species was therefore not considered during crew training and herbaria review. There was one species from the genus <i>Chamaesyce</i> observed within the Combined Survey Area during 2009 and 2010 botanical surveys, which was definitively keyed to <i>C. polycarpa</i> .				

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
				<p><b>Proposed Project:</b> Habitat for this species occurs within the Proposed Project BRSA. Arizona spurge was not detected within the Proposed Project BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.</p>	ND	L	ND	L
				<p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Habitat for this species occurs within the Proposed Project BRSA. Arizona spurge was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.</p>	ND	L	ND	L
flat-seeded spurge  <i>Chamaesyce platysperma</i>	CNPS List 1B.2	Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub (sandy)	Prostrate annual; blooms May but can also bloom September–November	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> The nearest population is 110 miles west, in Coachella Valley. While suitable habitat is present within the Combined Survey Area, the Combined Survey Area is geographically remote from the species range for flat-seeded spurge (CCH 2010). The CEC specifically requested that flat-seeded spurge be considered during 2010 botanical surveys.</p>				
				<p><b>Proposed Project:</b> Habitat for flat-seeded spurge occurs throughout the Proposed Project BRSA. Results are incomplete pending fall 2010 botanical surveys.</p>	TBD	L	TBD	L
				<p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Habitat for flat-seeded spurge occurs throughout the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA. Results are incomplete pending fall 2010 botanical surveys.</p>	TBD	L	TBD	L
Las Animas colubrina	CNPS: List 2.3 NECO	Sonoran Desert creosote bush scrub <3,500 feet	Shrubs are generally <3 feet; blooms	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> Las Animas colubrina occurs on site. The Combined Survey Area is within the known species range of Las Animas colubrina (CCH 2010).</p>				

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
<i>Colubrina californica</i>			June–July	<b>Proposed Project:</b> Numerous plants were observed in the incised washes in the northwestern portion of the Proposed Project BRSA.	P	H	P	H
				<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Numerous plants were observed in the incised washes in the northwestern portion of the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA.	P	H	P	H
glandular ditaxis  <i>Ditaxis claryana</i>	CNPS List 2.2 NECO	Sonoran Desert at elevations <350 feet; sandy soils in creosote bush scrub	Annual or perennial herb that blooms from December–May	<b>Regional Context:</b> There are records of glandular ditaxis 30 miles to the west of the Combined Survey Area (CDFG 2010). The habitat preferences of this species, sandy soils at low elevations, are present within the Combined Survey Area. The Combined Survey Area is south of the documented species range but is not beyond the possible species range of glandular ditaxis (CCH 2010).				
				<b>Proposed Project:</b> Habitat for glandular ditaxis occurs throughout the Proposed Project BRSA. Results are incomplete pending fall 2010 botanical surveys.	TBD	M	TBD	M
				<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Habitat for glandular ditaxis occurs throughout the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA, but results are incomplete pending fall 2010 botanical surveys.	TBD	M	TBD	M
Harwood’s woollystar  <i>Eriastrum harwoodii</i>	CNPS List 1B.2	Desert dunes and loose sand on valley bottoms at <2,975 feet	Annual, 2 to 12 inches; blooms June–July	<b>Regional Context:</b> Harwood’s woollystar occurs on site. This species is involved in a taxonomic change from <i>E. sparsiflorum</i> and is found in only a few scattered locations on the California desert: within and south of the Mojave National Preserve, east of Joshua Tree National Park, and in the Anza-Borrego area (CCH 2010). The Combined Survey Area is within the known species range of Harwood’s woollystar. Refer to extended habitat discussion in Section 5.3.1.				

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
				<p><b>Proposed Project:</b> Numerous plants were observed in the substation and transmission line portions of the Proposed Project BRSA, in association with the stabilized and partially stabilized desert dunes.</p>	P	H	P	H
				<p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Harwood's woollystar was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys. All observations were located south of I-10; refer to extended habitat discussion in Section 5.3.1.</p>	ND	H	ND	H
pink velvet mallow <i>Horsfordia alata</i>	CNPS List 2	Rocky canyons, creosote bush scrub (rocky), washes	Subshrub <16 inches; March–April; November–December	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> Pink velvet mallow is known to occur about 40 miles south of the Combined Survey Area in Imperial County (CDFG 2010). Although the Combined Survey Area is north of the known species range of pink velvet mallow, habitat for this species may be found in rocky canyons on the western boundary of the Combined Survey Area, and the Combined Survey Area is not beyond the possible species range of pink velvet mallow (CCH 2010).</p>				
				<p><b>Proposed Project:</b> Habitat for pink velvet mallow occurs throughout the western buffer of the Proposed Project BRSA. Results are incomplete pending fall 2010 botanical surveys.</p>	TBD	M	TBD	M
				<p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Habitat for pink velvet mallow occurs throughout the western buffer of the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA, but results are incomplete pending fall 2010 botanical surveys.</p>	TBD	M	TBD	M

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
bitter hymenoxys  <i>Hymenoxys odorata</i>	CNPS List 2.1	Riparian scrub, Sonoran desert scrub (sandy), sandy flats near Colorado River	Annual herb <24 inches; blooms February–May	<b>Regional Context:</b> The nearest known populations of bitter hymenoxys are about 20 miles south along the Colorado river. The Combined Survey Area is within the known species range of bitter hymenoxys (CCH 2010).				
				<b>Proposed Project:</b> Bitter hymenoxys was not detected within the Proposed Project BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.	ND	M	ND	M
				<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Bitter hymenoxys was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.	ND	M	ND	M
slender woolly-heads  <i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	CNPS: List 2.2	Coastal dunes, desert dunes, and Sonoran desert scrub growing at elevations from -160 feet to 1,400 feet	Annual herb that flowers April–May	<b>Regional Context:</b> The nearest documented occurrence is 45 miles northeast of the Combined Survey Area (CCH 2010). The Combined Survey Area is within the known species range for slender woolly-heads. This species was identified by the SA/DEIS as having low potential to occur within the Combined Survey Area. After consideration of this species, it is the opinion of AECOM biologists that slender woolly-heads does have a low potential to occur within the Combined Survey Area. This species was not considered during crew training and herbaria review, as it did not appear in the 16-quad search and related study prior to field surveys. There was no species observed from the genus <i>Nemacaulis</i> within the Combined Survey Area during 2009 and 2010 botanical surveys.				
				<b>Proposed Project:</b> Habitat for this species occurs within the Proposed Project BRSA. Slender woolly-heads was not detected within the Proposed Project BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.	ND	L	ND	L

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
				<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Habitat for this species occurs within the Proposed Project BRSA. Slender woolly-heads was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.	ND	L	ND	L
Orocopia sage <i>Salvia greatae</i>	CNPS List 1B.3 NECO	Southwestern Sonoran Desert (Orocopia, Chocolate Mountains) on alluvial slopes between 100 and 800 feet	Shrubs are <3 feet with blooms from March–April	<b>Regional Context:</b> This species has been recorded in the mountains 30 miles to the west of the Combined Survey Area at an elevation of approximately 2,000 feet (CDFG 2010). Habitat for this species is present within the western portion of the BRSA. The Combined Survey Area is east of the known species range but is not beyond the possible species range of Orocopia sage (CCH 2010).				
				<b>Proposed Project:</b> Orocopia sage was not detected within the Proposed Project BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.	ND	M	ND	M
				<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Orocopia sage was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.	ND	M	ND	M
desert spikemoss <i>Selaginella eremophila</i>	CNPS List 2.2	Eastern Peninsular Ranges to the Sonoran Desert at elevations <3,000 feet; shaded sites among rocks, in crevices, and in gravelly soils	Dense mat forming nonflowering plant	<b>Regional Context:</b> This species has been recorded 50 miles to the west (CCH 2010). Marginal habitat for this species is present on the Combined Survey Area as shaded sites on gravel soils, in crevices, and among rocks. The Combined Survey Area is east of the known species range but is not beyond the possible species range for desert spikemoss.				
				<b>Proposed Project:</b> Desert spikemoss was not detected within the Proposed Project BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.	ND	L	ND	L

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
				<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Desert spikemoss was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.	ND	L	ND	L
Coves' cassia <i>Senna covesii</i>	CNPS List 2.2 NECO	Dry, sandy desert washes, slopes of the Sonoran Desert between 1,600 and 2,000 feet	Small perennial shrub to 2 feet tall; blooms in April	<b>Regional Context:</b> This species has been recorded in the Chuckwalla Mountains at higher elevations than the Combined Survey Area, 32 miles to the west (CCH 2010). The Combined Survey Area is within the known species range for Coves' cassia. Elevations may be too low for sandy wash habitat on site to be suitable.				
				<b>Proposed Project:</b> Coves' cassia was not detected within the Proposed Project BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.	ND	L	ND	L
				<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Coves' cassia was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.	ND	L	ND	L
mesquite nest straw <i>Stylocline sonorensis</i>	CNPS: List 1A NECO	Sonoran desert scrub (sandy) growing at elevations of 1,400 feet	Annual herb that flowers April	<b>Regional Context:</b> Only two documented records of this species exist, 45 miles to the west of the Combined Survey Area, near Hayfields Dry Lake (CCH 2010). Both of these records are from 1930, and the species is presumed extinct in California (all known occurrences extirpated). The Combined Survey Area is east of the known species range for mesquite nest straw but is not beyond the possible species range if mesquite nest straw is still extant in California. This species was identified by the SA/DEIS as having low potential to occur within the Combined Study Area. While this report maintains that potential of occurrence to remain conservative, it is the opinion of AECOM biologists that this species is not expected to occur within the Combined Survey Area. There are no known extant populations in California. This species was therefore not considered during crew training and herbaria review. There was one species from the genus <i>Stylocline</i> observed within the Combined Survey Area during 2009 and 2010 botanical surveys, which was definitively keyed to <i>C. gnaphaloides</i> .				

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
				<p><b>Proposed Project:</b> Habitat for this species does occur within the Proposed Project BRSA, although this species is presumed extinct. Mesquite nest-straw was not detected within the Proposed Project BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.</p>	ND	L	ND	L
				<p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Habitat for this species does occur within the Proposed Project BRSA, although this species is presumed extinct. Mesquite nest-straw was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.</p>	ND	L	ND	L
dwarf germander  <i>Teucrium cubense</i> ssp. <i>depressum</i>	CNPS List 2.2	Sandy soils, washes, and fields in the Sonoran Desert below 1,200 feet	Annual plants up to 6 inches tall; blooms March–May	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> The closest records for this species are 8 miles east of the Combined Survey Area (CDFG 2010). The Combined Survey Area is within the known species range of dwarf germander, and suitable habitat is present within the Combined Survey Area.</p>				
				<p><b>Proposed Project:</b> Dwarf germander was not detected within the Proposed Project BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.</p>	ND	H	ND	H
				<p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Dwarf germander was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.</p>	ND	H	ND	H
jackass clover  <i>Wislizenia refracta</i> ssp.	CNPS List 2.2 NECO	Sandy washes, roadsides, alkaline flats in the Mojave Desert, and northern Sonoran	Annual herb; blooms April–November	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> The nearest occurrence is adjacent to Palen Dry Lake, 27 miles west of the Combined Survey Area (CDFG 2010). While the Combined Survey Area is not beyond the possible species range for jackass clover, habitat for this species within the Combined Survey Area is not as alkaline as in places where it is recorded.</p>				

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
<i>refracta</i>		Desert between 1,600 and 2,000 feet		<p><b>Proposed Project:</b> Jackass clover was not detected within the Proposed Project BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.</p> <p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Jackass clover was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.</p>	ND	L	ND	L
<b>CNPS List 3, CNPS List 4, and Taxonomically Unresolved Plant Species</b>								
ribbed cryptantha <i>Cryptantha costata</i>	CNPS List 4.3	Desert dunes, quite specific to loose drifting sand <1,625 feet	Annual 10 to 20 centimeters; branched and bristly; blooms February–May	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> Ribbed cryptantha occurs on site. The range of this species is desert areas of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial counties, with limited outliers as far north as Inyo County over 150 miles to the north. The Combined Survey Area is within the known species range of ribbed cryptantha (CCH 2010).</p> <p><b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was observed in abundance within the substation and transmission line portions of the Proposed Project BRSA, in association with the stabilized and partially stabilized desert dunes.</p> <p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Ribbed cryptantha was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys. All observations were located south of I-10.</p>	P	H	P	H
winged cryptantha <i>Cryptantha holoptera</i>	CNPS List 4.3	Sonoran desert scrub, primarily on rocky slopes <5500 feet	Annual 10 to 50 centimeters; branched and bristly; blooms	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> Winged cryptantha occurs on site. The range of this species is mostly the California desert areas of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial counties, east of a north-south line between Baker and the mountains west of El Centro. There are small outlying populations in Los Angeles and Inyo counties. The Combined Survey Area is within the known species range of winged cryptantha (CCH 2010).</p>				

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
			March–April	<p><b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was found on an incised rocky wash bank on old alluvium, at the eastern foot of the McCoy Mountains within the western side of the Proposed Project buffer. A winged cryptantha individual was identified south of I-10 within the substation buffer.</p>	ND	H	P	H
				<p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was found on an incised rocky wash bank on old alluvium, at the eastern foot of the McCoy Mountains within the western side of the Reconfigured Alternative buffer.</p>	ND	H	P	H
Utah milkvine <i>Cynanchum utahense</i>	CNPS List 4.3 NECO	Mojave or Sonoran Desert, dry sandy or gravelly areas <3,280 feet	Perennial vine growing on shrubs for support; blooms April–June	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> Utah milkvine occurs on site. Within California, this species is concentrated in the southern Mojave Desert, primarily within and near the Twenty-nine Palms Marine Corps base. The Blythe population is one of several smaller outlying populations; others are near I-15 at the Nevada state line, in Mojave National Preserve, and near Anza Borrego. The Combined Survey Area is within the known species range of Utah milkvine (CCH 2010).</p>				
				<p><b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was found in several areas within the Proposed Project BRSA, including the base of the McCoy Mountains, the braided washes north of I-10, and in McCoy Wash.</p>	P	H	P	H
				<p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was found in several areas within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA, including the base of the McCoy Mountains, the braided washes north of I-10, and in McCoy Wash.</p>	P	H	P	H

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
snakewood <i>Condalia globosa</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	CNPS List 4.2	Sonoran desert scrub < 3,250 feet.	Thorn-tipped shrub <4 meters; blooms March–April	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> The closest population is in Imperial County about 15 miles south of the Combined Survey Area (CCH 2010). The Combined Survey Area is within the known species range for snakewood. Suitable habitat is poorly defined for this species; to remain conservative, the Combined Survey Area must be assumed to contain suitable habitat.</p> <p><b>Proposed Project:</b> Snakewood was not detected within the Proposed Project BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.</p> <p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Snakewood was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.</p>	ND	M	ND	M
California ditaxis <i>Ditaxis serrata</i> var. <i>californica</i>	CNPS List 3.2 NECO	Mojave Desert and northwest Sonoran Desert (Coachella Valley) 150 to 3,300 feet	Annual or perennial herb that blooms from March–May and October–December	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> There are records of California ditaxis 34 miles to the west of the Combined Survey Area (CDFG 2010). The habitat preferences of this species, sandy soils in washes and canyons, are present within the Combined Survey Area. The Combined Survey Area is south of the documented species range but is not beyond the possible species range of California ditaxis (CCH 2010).</p> <p><b>Proposed Project:</b> California ditaxis was not detected within the Proposed Project BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.</p> <p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> California ditaxis was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.</p>	ND	M	ND	M

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description (CNPS 2010)	Plant Habit, Flowering Period	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
					Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
desert unicorn <i>Proboscidea althaeifolia</i>	CNPS List 4.3 NECO	Generally occurs throughout sandy portions of the Sonoran Desert; <3,250 feet	Perennial from tuber-like root; blooms in summer	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> Desert unicorn occurs on site. Within California, this species is found in extreme eastern deserts in San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial counties. There are outlying populations in the Anza-Borrego area and the Banning Pass near Cabazon. The Combined Survey Area is within the known species range of desert unicorn (CCH 2010).</p> <p><b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was found in small numbers throughout the center of the Proposed Project BRSA.</p> <p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was found in small numbers throughout the center of the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA.</p>	P	H	P	H
Palmer's jackass clover <i>Wislizenia refracta</i> ssp. <i>palmeri</i>	No listing status, proposed new addition to the CNPS inventory (per SA/DEIS)	Sandy washes, roadsides, alkaline flats in the Mojave Desert, and northern Sonoran Desert between 0 and 656 feet (CalFlora 2010)	Annual herb; blooming period undocumented (assumed)	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> This species is not yet listed with a special status. The nearest occurrence is 20 miles west of the Combined Survey Area (CCH 2010). While the Combined Survey Area is not beyond the possible species range for Palmer's jackass clover, habitat for this species within the Combined Survey Area is not as alkaline as in places where it is recorded. This species was identified by the SA/DEIS as having low potential to occur within the Combined Survey Area; after consideration of this species, it is the opinion of AECOM biologists that Palmer's jackass clover does have a low potential to occur within the Combined Survey Area. This species was not considered during crew training and herbaria review, as it did not appear in the 16-quadrant search and related study prior to field surveys. There was no species observed from the genus <i>Wislizenia</i> within the Combined Survey Area during 2009 and 2010 botanical surveys.</p> <p><b>Proposed Project:</b> Palmer's jackass clover was not detected within the Proposed Project BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.</p> <p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Palmer's jackass clover was not detected within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA during 2009 or 2010 botanical surveys.</p>	ND	L	ND	L



**Table 9  
Occurrence Detail for Special Status Plant Species Documented  
within the Proposed Project BRSA**

Species Common Name	Proposed Project BRSA (Number of Occurrences [Plant Count])								
	Study Area			Buffer Area			Total		
	2009	2010	<i>Subtotal</i>	2009	2010	<i>Subtotal</i>	2009 Total	2010 Total	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>
<b>CNPS List 1B and CNPS List 2 Plant Species</b>									
Harwood's milkvetch	0 (0)	103 (847)	103 (847)	2 (3)	191 (2,457)	189 (2,281)	2 (3)	294 (3,304)	<b>296 (3,307)</b>
Las Animas colubrina	15 (55)	0 (0)	15 (55)	47 (141)	0 (0)	47 (141)	62 (196)	0 (0)	<b>62 (196)</b>
Harwood's woollystar	0 (0)	33 (2,134)	33 (2,134)	0 (0)	72 (1,287)	72 (1,287)	0 (0)	105 (3,421)	<b>105 (3,421)</b>
<b>CNPS List 3, CNPS List 4, and Taxonomically Unresolved Plant Species</b>									
ribbed cryptantha <sup>1</sup>	0 (0) 0 ac	78 (9.1x10 <sup>6</sup> ) 363.12 ac	78 (9.1x10 <sup>6</sup> ) 363.12 ac	0 (0) 0 ac	143 (5.8x10 <sup>7</sup> ) 2,299.50 ac	143 (5.8x10 <sup>7</sup> ) 2,299.50 ac	0 (0) 0 ac	221 (6.6x10 <sup>7</sup> ) 2,622.62 ac	<b>221 (6.6x10<sup>7</sup>) 2,622.62 ac</b>
winged cryptantha	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	9 (15)	9 (15)	0 (0)	9 (15)	<b>9 (15)</b>
Utah milkvine <sup>2</sup>	175 (595)	17 (26)	192 (621)	79 (283)	19 (605)	98 (888)	254 (878)	36 (631)	<b>290 (1,509)</b>
desert unicorn	0 (0)	8 (9)	8 (9)	0 (0)	8 (17)	8 (17)	0 (0)	16 (26)	<b>16 (26)</b>
<b>Additional Plant Species for Consideration at the Request of BLM (LaPre 2009)</b>									
cottontop cactus	3 (3)	5 (7)	8 (10)	4 (4)	0 (0)	4 (4)	7 (7)	5 (7)	<b>12 (14)</b>
California barrel cactus	47 (51)	0 (0)	47 (51)	11 (11)	0 (0)	11 (11)	58 (62)	0 (0)	<b>58 (62)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Ribbed cryptantha is also expressed in terms of area (acres) due to the high abundance of this species in the substation area. Plant counts are estimates, based on subsampling data from within the ribbed cryptantha population (calculated density of 6.2 plants per square meter, or 25,091 plants per acre).

<sup>2</sup> This species uses shrubs for support and tends to form many twining branches that are highly variable in number. Individual plants growing at the base of the same shrub may cause an undercount; therefore, these numbers are approximate.

**Table 10**  
**Occurrence Detail for Special Status Plant Species Documented within the Reconfigured Alternative BRSA**

Species Common Name	Reconfigured Alternative BRSA (Number of Occurrences [Plant Count])								
	Disturbance Area			Buffer Area			Total		
	2009	2010	<i>Subtotal</i>	2009	2010	<i>Subtotal</i>	2009 Total	2010 Total	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>
<b>CNPS List 1B and CNPS List 2 Plant Species</b>									
Harwood's milkvetch	0 (0)	69 (290)	69 (290)	2 (3)	42 (339)	44 (342)	2 (3)	111 (629)	<b>113</b> <b>(632)</b>
Las Animas colubrina	12 (49)	0 (0)	12 (49)	50 (147)	0 (0)	50 (147)	62 (196)	0 (0)	<b>62</b> <b>(196)</b>
Harwood's woollystar	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	<b>0</b> <b>(0)</b>
<b>CNPS List 3, CNPS List 4, and Taxonomically Unresolved Plant Species</b>									
winged cryptantha	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8 (8)	8 (8)	0 (0)	8 (8)	<b>8</b> <b>(8)</b>
Utah milkvine <sup>1</sup>	166 (585)	22 (92)	188 (677)	88 (293)	14 (538)	102 (831)	254 (878)	36 (630)	<b>290</b> <b>(1,508)</b>
desert unicorn	0 (0)	11 (21)	11 (21)	0 (0)	4 (4)	4 (4)	0 (0)	15 (25)	<b>15</b> <b>(25)</b>
<b>Additional Plant Species for Consideration at the Request of BLM (LaPre 2009)</b>									
cottontop cactus	2 (2)	3 (5)	5 (7)	5 (5)	14 (28)	19 (33)	7 (7)	17 (33)	<b>24</b> <b>(40)</b>
California barrel cactus	38 (42)	0 (0)	38 (42)	20 (20)	0 (0)	20 (20)	58 (62)	0 (0)	<b>58</b> <b>(62)</b>

<sup>1</sup> This species uses shrubs for support and tends to form many twining branches that are highly variable in number. Individual plants growing at the base of the same shrub may cause an undercount; therefore, these numbers are approximate.

**Table 11**  
**Special Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring within the Combined Survey Area**

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
				Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
<sup>1</sup> <b>Sensitivity Status Key</b> <u>State</u> California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) California Endangered Species Act (CESA) <u>Federal</u> Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) <u>BLM</u> Special Status Plants (Palm Springs Field Office) <u>NECO</u> Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan special status species			<sup>2</sup> <b>Findings</b> P (present) – Species detected during Project surveys ND (not detected) – Species not detected during Project surveys <sup>3</sup> <b>Potential</b> NE (not expected) – Suitable habitat for species does not occur L (low potential) – Suitable habitat present, but of marginal quality M (moderate potential) – Suitable habitat present H (high potential) – Suitable habitat present, and species known to occur within the vicinity				
<b>Reptiles/Amphibians</b>							
Couch's spadefoot ( <i>Scaphiopus couchii</i> )	BLM: Sensitive CDFG: Species of Special Concern NECO	Occurs in temporary desert rain pools that last at least 7 days. An insect food base (especially termites) must be available (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> The closest known location (2004) is 5 miles east of the site (ARSSC 2010) There are two documented occurrences (2004 and 2007) near McIntyre Park, 15 miles southeast of the site (HerpNet 2010) Additionally, two documented occurrences include two from Imperial County (1989 and 2002) that are between 12 and 17 miles south of the Combined Survey Area (CDFG 2010). The Combined Survey Area is within the range of this species. During spring 2010 surveys, Project biologists noted several areas where there was the potential for sustained (at least 9 days) ponding that could provide habitat for this species. There is no confirmation on the ponding potential and there is no evidence that toads are in the area.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	H	ND	H
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	H	ND	H
desert tortoise ( <i>Gopherus agassizii</i> )	CESA: Threatened FESA: Threatened NECO	Various desert scrubs and desert washes up to about 5,000 feet, but not including playas.	<b>Regional Context:</b> Suitable habitat is present within the Combined Survey Area within Sonoran creosote bush scrub, desert dry wash woodland, unvegetated ephemeral dry wash, and creosote bush – big galleta grass vegetation communities. The closest documented DT observation based on CNDDDB occurs approximately 3 miles northeast from the BRSA (CDFG 2010).				

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
				Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
			<p><b>Proposed Project:</b> Six adult DTs were observed within the BRSA, one within the southwest corner of the study area and five in the western and southwestern buffers.</p> <p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Six adult DTs were observed within the BRSA, one within the southwest corner of the disturbance area, four in the western and southwestern buffers, and one just north of the southwest power block.</p>	P	H	P	H
Mojave fringe-toed lizard ( <i>Uma scoparia</i> )	BLM: Sensitive CDFG: Species of Special Concern NECO	Occurs in fine, loose, windblown sand in sand dunes, dry lakebeds, riverbanks, desert washes, sparse alkali scrub and desert scrub (CDFG 2003).	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> The only habitat suitable for this species within the Combined Survey Area is within the stabilized and partially stabilized sand dune habitat south of I-10. There are documented CNDDB occurrences within this area (CDFG 2010).</p> <p><b>Proposed Project: Within the BRSA,</b> 188 MFTL observations were made, 119 observations were made within the study area along the transmission corridor, and 69 were documented in the associated buffer.</p> <p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> There is no MFTL habitat within the Reconfigured Alternative for this species. The Reconfigured Alternative is entirely north of I-10.</p>	P	H	P	H
<b>Birds</b>							
American peregrine falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> )	FESA: Delisted CESA: Delisted CDFG: Fully Protected	Found near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water sources. Nests consist of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site (CDFG 2003).	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> This species may forage in the Combined Survey Area. There are no CDFG (2010) records for Riverside County. There is no suitable nesting habitat present within the Combined Survey Area.</p> <p><b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.</p> <p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.</p>	ND	L	ND	L
				ND	L	ND	L

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
				Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
Bendire's thrasher ( <i>Toxostoma bendirei</i> )	BLM: Sensitive CDFG: Species of Special Concern NECO	Local spring/summer resident in flat areas of desert succulent shrub/Joshua tree habitats in the Mojave Desert (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> There are CNDDDB records from near the Desert Center, approximately 35 miles west of the Combined Survey area, from 2004 (CDFG 2003). The desert dry wash vegetation community with the Combined Survey Area provides potential habitat for this species.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	L	ND	L
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	L	ND	L
Crissal thrasher ( <i>Toxostoma crissale</i> )	CDFG: Species of Special Concern NECO	Occurs in dense riparian and mesquite scrub, microphyll woodland, and riparian washes with a dense understory of shrubs (Shuford and Gardali 2008).	<b>Regional Context:</b> The closest occurrences of this species documented are two approximately 6 to 8 miles east of the Combined Survey Area and one occurrence approximately 8 miles to the west (CDFG 2003). The Combined Survey Area does not contain suitable dense scrub habitat preferred by this species.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA. However, Shuford and Gardali (2008) mention examples of occupied areas between the Salton Sea and the Colorado River.	ND	L	ND	L
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA. However, Shuford and Gardali (2008) mention examples of occupied areas between the Salton Sea and the Colorado River.	ND	L	ND	L
elf owl ( <i>Micrathene whitneyi</i> )	CESA: Endangered NECO	In California, nesting areas are limited to cottonwood-willow and mesquite riparian zones along the Colorado River (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> The Combined Survey Area does not contain suitable riparian habitat for this species. The closest known locations are along the Colorado River (CDFG 2010). This species was considered due to proximity to the Colorado River during migration but not expected on site.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	NE	ND	NE
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	NE	ND	NE

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
				Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
ferruginous hawk ( <i>Buteo regalis</i> )	BLM: Sensitive CDFG: Watch List (wintering) NECO	Open country, primarily plains, prairies, badlands, sagebrush, shrubland, desert.	<b>Regional Context:</b> There are nine recorded occurrences of this species in western Riverside County (CDFG 2010). The Combined Survey Area contains suitable wintering habitat for this species. The species is known to winter in the Colorado River Valley annually. They are most often seen in agricultural fields around Blythe, but occasionally in the open desert as well. There is no breeding habitat on site.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> On April 6, 2009, an individual was seen southeast of the disturbance area in the buffer. On April 2, 2010, an individual was seen in the buffer associated with proposed substation.	ND	H (non- breeding)	P (non- breeding)	H (non- breeding)
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> On April 6, 2009, an individual was seen southeast of the disturbance area in the buffer.	ND	H (non- breeding)	P (non- breeding)	H (non- breeding)
gila woodpecker ( <i>Melanerpes uropygialis</i> )	CESA: Endangered NECO	Requires live tree-size cactus or dead trees (Winkler et al. 1995).	<b>Regional Context:</b> The closest CNDDDB record for this species is a 1986 record east of the Combined Survey Area at the Colorado River (CDFG 2010). Suitable nesting habitat for this species is not present within the Combined Survey Area. Nearest occupied habitat is near Blythe on the Colorado River. If present, this highly conspicuous species would have likely been detected during point count surveys.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	NE	ND	NE
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	NE	ND	NE
gilded flicker ( <i>Colaptes chrysoides</i> )	CESA: Endangered	Found in habitats with giant cactus, Joshua trees ( <i>Yucca brevifolia</i> ), and riparian groves in desert lowlands and foothills (AOU 1995).	<b>Regional Context:</b> The closest CNDDDB record for this species is a 1983 record approximately 17 miles northeast of the Combined Survey Area, along the Colorado River (CDFG 2010). This species was not detected within the Combined Survey Area. Within California this species is now confined to a small area of Joshua tree woodland in the eastern Mojave Desert (Cima Dome). If present, this highly conspicuous species would have likely been detected during point count surveys.				

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
				Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	NE	ND	NE
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	NE	ND	NE
golden eagle ( <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> )	BLM: Sensitive CDFG: Watch List NECO	Found in rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and deserts. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of its range (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> The two closest known occurrences are over 14 miles from the Combined Survey area, one to the north in the Little Maria Mountains and the other to the south in the Palo Verde Mountains. Preliminary GOEA survey results noted one inactive GOEA nest was located approximately 3 miles west of the Combined Survey Area and another active nest was located just over 10 miles northeast (outside the 10-mile buffer) of the Combined Survey Area.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	L	ND	L
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	L	ND	L
Le Conte's thrasher ( <i>Toxostoma lecontei</i> )	BLM: Sensitive CDFG: Species of Special Concern NECO	Desert resident; primarily of open desert wash, desert scrub, alkali desert scrub, and desert succulent scrub habitats (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> The closest CNDDDB record for this species is a nesting record from 1977, approximately 8 miles southwest of the Combined Survey Area (CDFG 2010). Le Conte's thrasher may occur within the Combined Survey area; suitable habitat includes desert dry wash woodland.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	M	ND	M
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	M	ND	M
loggerhead shrike ( <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> )	CDFG: Species of Special Concern	Occurs in semi-open country with utility posts, wires, and trees to perch on.	<b>Regional Context:</b> The entire Combined Survey Area contains suitable habitat for this species. Although declining over most of the range in California and elsewhere and now absent over large areas, this species is still common in the California deserts.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> Twenty-three individuals were detected in the study area and 14 were in the buffer.	P	H	P	H

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
				Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> Twelve individuals were detected in the disturbance area and 20 were in the buffer.	P	H	P	H
mountain plover ( <i>Charadrius montanus</i> )	BLM: Sensitive CDFG: Species of Special Concern NECO	Occurs in short grasslands, freshly ploughed fields, newly sprouting grain fields, and sometimes sod farms (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> The closest CNDDDB record for this species is in Imperial County at the southern end of the Salton Sea (CDFG 2010). This species is not expected to extensively use the Combined Survey Area but may use nearby agricultural areas. This species has a low potential to occur within the Combined Survey Area due to the proximity of agricultural areas.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	L	ND	L
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	L	ND	L
northern harrier ( <i>Circus cyaneus</i> )	CDFG: Species of Special Concern	Occurs in coastal salt and freshwater marsh habitats. Nests on the ground in shrubby vegetation (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> There are no CNDDDB nesting records for this species in eastern Riverside County (CDFG 2010). The Combined Survey Area contains suitable wintering habitat for this species.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> One individual was observed soaring over the study area on April 12, 2010, and two (one on April 2 and one on March 21) were detected within the buffer by the DT crew.	P	H	P	H
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> One individual was observed soaring over the disturbance area on April 12, 2010, by the DT crew	P	H	ND	H
purple martin ( <i>Progne subis</i> )	CDFG: Species of Special Concern	Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine habitats (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> There are six CNDDDB records for this species from western Riverside County (CDFG 2010). The Combined Survey Area contains suitable migratory habitat but this species is not expected to extensively utilize the Combined Survey Area.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	L	ND	L
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	L	ND	L

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
				Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
Short-eared owl ( <i>Asio flammeus</i> )	CDFG: Fully Protected BLM: Sensitive	Inhabits open country that supports small mammal populations, and provides adequate vegetation cover for nests.	<b>Regional Context:</b> The Combined Survey Area contains suitable wintering habitat for the short-eared owl. There are no Riverside County CNDDDB (2010) records for this species.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	L	ND	L
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	L	ND	L
southwestern willow flycatcher ( <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> )	CESA: Endangered FESA: Endangered NECO	Occurs in riparian woodlands throughout southern California (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> The closest known record and suitable habitat are along the Colorado River (CDFG 2010). There is no suitable habitat within the Combined Survey Area. This species was considered due to proximity to the Colorado River during migration but not expected on site.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	NE	ND	NE
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	NE	ND	NE
Swainson's hawk ( <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> )	CESA: Threatened	Nesting habitat consists of open habitats with trees, either isolated, scattered, or in wind-rows.	<b>Regional Context:</b> There are no CNDDDB records for this species in Riverside County (CDFG 2010). The Combined Survey Area may provide foraging habitat for migrating individuals. Migrants more frequently occur near western edge of desert such as Borrego and Morongo valleys, as reflected in annual data from the various regional hawk-watch reports. No suitable breeding habitat exists on site.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> Two individuals were seen soaring over the eastern buffer of the BRSA. Numerous observations (seven locations mapped) were made in the transmission corridor south of I-10. Most notably on April 12, 2010, approximately 40 individuals perched in creosote, took flight when approached, and soared overhead. About 50 more individuals were observed perched on ground and in creosote later that day.	p	H (non-breeding)	p	H (non-breeding)

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
				Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> A few (2) were seen soaring over the eastern buffer of the BRSA.	ND	H (non-breeding)	p	H (non-breeding)
Vaux's swift ( <i>Chaetura vauxi</i> )	CDFG: Species of Special Concern	Occurs in redwood, douglas-fir, and other coniferous forests. Nests in large hollow trees and snags (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> The Combined Survey Area only has the potential to contain migrants of this species.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	L	ND	L
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	L	ND	L
vermilion flycatcher ( <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> )	CDFG: Species of Special Concern NECO	During nesting, inhabits desert riparian habitat adjacent to irrigated fields, irrigation ditches, pastures, or other open mesic sites (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> The closest CNDDDB records include one from 6 miles west of the Combined Survey Area and one from the Blythe golf course (CDFG 2010). Occurrences of this species are limited to the Colorado River. This species was considered due to proximity to the Colorado River during migration but not expected on site.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	NE	ND	NE
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	NE	ND	NE
western burrowing owl ( <i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i> )	CDFG: Species of Special Concern NECO	Found mainly in grassland and open scrub from the seashore to foothills. Also found in deserts and scrublands.	<b>Regional Context:</b> The entire Combined Survey Area is considered suitable habitat for western burrowing owl nesting and foraging habitat.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> Five WBOs were observed: one was an individual flying from a burrow in the western-central part of the disturbance area, the other was an individual flying (no burrow identified) in the buffer on the western side of the BRSA. Two individuals with active burrows were seen within the 1-mile buffer around the substation. The final WBO individual was observed with an active burrow in the buffer of the transmission corridor.	P	H	P	H

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
				Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> One WBO individual was observed within the study area and another was within the buffer on the western side of the BRSA	P	H	P	H
western yellow-billed cuckoo ( <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> )	CESA: Endangered FESA: Candidate	Nests in riparian forest habitat, along the broad lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> The Combined Survey Area does not contain suitable habitat for this species; in this region, this species is associated with the Colorado River only. This species was considered due to proximity to the Colorado River during migration but not expected on site.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	NE	ND	NE
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	NE	ND	NE
yellow-breasted chat ( <i>Icteria virens</i> )	CDFG: Species of Special Concern	Inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> The Combined Survey Area does not contain suitable habitat for this species; in this region, this species is associated with the Colorado River only. CNDDDB records in the region are associated with the Salton Sea or the Colorado River. The closest CNDDDB records for this species are from east of the Combined Survey Area at the Colorado River (CDFG 2010). This species was considered due to proximity to the Colorado River during migration but not expected on site.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	NE	ND	NE
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	NE	ND	NE
Sonoran yellow warbler ( <i>Dendroica petechia</i> )	CDFG: Species of Special Concern NECO	Found along mature riparian woodlands that consist of cottonwood, willow, alder, and ash trees.	<b>Regional Context:</b> The closest CNDDDB records for this species are from east of the Combined Survey Area at the Colorado River (CDFG 2010). This species is not expected to nest within the Combined Survey Area due to a lack of suitable habitat. There is no breeding habitat for this species on site.				

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
				Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
<i>sonorana</i> )			<p><b>Proposed Project:</b> Two male yellow warblers were observed within the southwestern portion of the disturbance area during 2009 surveys. Since the subspecies of yellow warbler are nearly indistinguishable in the field, it is not known if these were Sonoran yellow warblers or some other subspecies. Since there is no breeding habitat in the BRSA, these individuals were migrants</p>	P (non-breeding)	M	P (non-breeding)	M
			<p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> The two individuals observed described above do not occur in the Reconfigured Alternative disturbance area, but occur in the buffer.</p>	ND	M	P (non-breeding)	M
Yuma clapper rail <i>(Rallus longirostris yumanensis)</i>	CESA: Threatened FESA: Endangered	Nests in freshwater marshes along the Colorado River and along the south and east ends of the Salton Sea (CDFG 2003).	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> The Combined Survey Area does not contain suitable habitat for this species; in this region, this species is associated with the Colorado River only. CNDDDB records in the region are associated with the Salton Sea or the Colorado River. The closest CNDDDB records for this species are from east of the Combined Survey Area at the Colorado River (CDFG 2010). This species was considered due to proximity to the Colorado River during migration but not expected on site.</p>				
			<p><b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.</p>	ND	NE	ND	NE
			<p><b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.</p>	ND	NE	ND	NE
<b>Mammals</b>							
American badger <i>(Taxidea taxus)</i>	CDFG: Species of Special Concern	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, grassland, oak woodland, chamise chaparral, mixed conifer, pinyon-juniper,	<p><b>Regional Context:</b> Most of the CNDDDB records from the Palo Verde Valley area of Riverside County are prior to 1960 and the closest to the Combined Survey Area is just north of Palo Verde approximately 14 miles south of the Combined Survey Area (CDFG 2010). The entire Combined Survey Area is considered suitable habitat for this species.</p>				

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
				Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
		desert scrub, desert wash, montane meadow, open areas, and sandy soils.	<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was detected in both the disturbance area and buffer. Nineteen badger dens and over 90 animal burrows showing evidence of predation by badgers were observed within the BRSA.	P	H	P	H
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was detected in both the disturbance area and buffer. Nineteen badger dens and 89 animal burrows showing evidence of predation by badgers were observed within the BRSA.	P	H	P	H
big free-tailed bat ( <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> )	CDFG: Species of Special Concern	Occurs in low-lying arid areas in southern California. Needs high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> This species has the potential to occur as a roosting and foraging bat within the Combined Survey Area. The nearest occurrences for this species in Riverside County are from the vicinity of Palm Springs and Joshua Tree National Park (CDFG 2010).				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	L	ND	L
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	L	ND	L
California leaf-nosed bat ( <i>Macrotus californicus</i> )	BLM: Sensitive CDFG: Species of Special Concern NECO	Occurs in desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent, alkali scrub and palm oasis habitats. Needs rocky, rugged terrain with mines or caves for roosting (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> The entire Combined Survey Area contains suitable habitat for this species. There are several CNDDDB records in the vicinity of the Combined Survey Area. The nearest record is approximately 3 miles west of the Combined Survey Area in the McCoy Mountains (CDFG 2010).				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	H	ND	H
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	H	ND	H
cave myotis ( <i>Myotis velifer</i> )	BLM: Sensitive CDFG: Species of Special Concern NECO	Occurs in lowlands of the Colorado River and adjacent mountain ranges. Requires caves or mines for roosting	<b>Regional Context:</b> The nearest CNDDDB record is approximately 0.5 mile south of the substation buffer (CDFG 2010).				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	H	ND	H

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
				Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
		(CDFG 2003).	<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	H	ND	H
desert kit fox ( <i>Vulpes macrotis arsipus</i> )	California Code of Regulations: Protected Fur-bearing Mammal	Suitable habitat for this fossorial mammal consists of arid open areas, shrub grassland, and desert ecosystems.	<b>Regional Context:</b> The entire Combined Survey Area contains suitable habitat for this species. Suitable prey base (wood rats, pocket mice, ground squirrels, cottontail rabbits) and habitat to support this species occur throughout much of the undeveloped portions of the Combined Survey Area.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was detected in both the disturbance area and buffer. There were 179 desert kit fox burrows and 51 complexes observed throughout the BRSA.	P	H	P	H
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was detected in both the disturbance area and buffer. There were 175 desert kit fox burrows and 42 complexes observed throughout the BRSA.	P	H	P	H
Nelson's bighorn sheep ( <i>Ovis canadensis nelsonii</i> )	BLM: Sensitive NECO	Mountain slopes with sparse growth of trees above the desert floor in California.	<b>Regional Context:</b> Two metapopulations of this species occur within the NECO planning area: the Southern Mojave and Sonoran. During GOEA Surveys, bighorn sheep were detected in the mountains approximately 15 miles northwest and 11 miles southwest of the Combined Survey Area. The western portion of the Combined Survey Area buffer occurs within the bighorn sheep wildlife habitat management area. The Combined Survey Area provides suitable dispersal habitat for this species.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	H	ND	H
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	H	ND	H
pallid bat ( <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> )	BLM Sensitive CDFG: Species of Special Concern NECO	This gregarious species usually roosts in small colonies in rock crevices and buildings, but may nest in caves, mines, rock piles, and	<b>Regional Context:</b> The entire Combined Survey Area contains suitable habitat for this species. Primary suitable roosting habitat for this species is within the washes with large trees within the western portion of the Combined Survey Area. The closest documented occurrence in the CNDDB is from 1992 approximately 30 miles to the southwest of the BRSA near Corn Springs (CDFG 2010).				

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
				Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
		tree cavities.	<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	M	ND	M
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	M	ND	M
pocketed free-tailed bat ( <i>Nyctinomops femorasaccus</i> )	CDFG: Species of Special Concern NECO	Occurs in a variety of arid areas in southern California, including pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, and desert riparian habitats. Found in rocky areas with high cliffs (CDFG 2003)	<b>Regional Context:</b> This species has the potential to roost and forage within the Combined Survey Area. The nearest CNDDDB record for this species is from near the I-15 bridge over the Colorado River in the City of Blythe (CDFG 2010).				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	M	ND	M
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	M	ND	M
spotted bat ( <i>Euderma maculatum</i> )	BLM Sensitive CDFG: Species of Special Concern	Occupies a wide variety of habitats from arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forests (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> This species has the potential to roost and forage within the Combined Survey Area. The nearest CNDDDB record is from the Colorado Desert near the town of Mecca (CDFG 2010).				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	M	ND	M
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	M	ND	M
Townsend's big-eared bat ( <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> )	BLM Sensitive CDFG: Species of Special Concern NECO	Occurs throughout California in a wide variety of habitats, most commonly in mesic sites. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> The nearest CNDDDB record is approximately 7 miles south of the Combined Survey Area (CDFG 2010). Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the Combined Survey Area.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	M	ND	M
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	M	ND	M
western mastiff bat ( <i>Eumops perotis</i> )	BLM: Sensitive CDFG: Species of Special Concern	Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous	<b>Regional Context:</b> The nearest CNDDDB record is approximately 30 miles west of the Combined Survey Area (CDFG 2010). Suitable foraging habitat occurs within the Combined Survey Area.				

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description	Regional Context and Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area	Disturbance Area		Buffer	
				Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>	Findings <sup>2</sup>	Potential <sup>3</sup>
<i>californicus</i> )	NECO	woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. (CDFG 2003).	<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	M	ND	M
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	M	ND	M
Yuma mountain lion <i>(Puma concolor browni)</i>	CDFG: Species of Special Concern	Occurs in low elevations in the Colorado River Valley of California. Lives in dense bottomland vegetation, also found in adjacent, rocky uplands (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> The nearest known locations are in the mountains and wash systems in Imperial County. Suitable habitat occurs within the Combined Survey Area.				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	H	ND	H
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	H	ND	H
Yuma myotis <i>(Myotis yumanensis)</i>	BLM: Sensitive	Optimal habitats include open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed (CDFG 2003).	<b>Regional Context:</b> This species has the potential to roost and forage within the Combined Survey Area. The nearest CNDDDB record is from near the bridge over the Colorado River in the City of Blythe (CDFG 2010).				
			<b>Proposed Project:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	M	ND	M
			<b>Reconfigured Alternative:</b> This species was not detected within the BRSA.	ND	M	ND	M

**Table 12**  
**Desert Tortoise Observations within the**  
**Proposed Project BRSA and Reconfigured Alternative BRSA**

Sign	Class <sup>a</sup>	Description	Number of Observations					
			Proposed Project			Reconfigured Alternative <sup>b</sup>		
			Study Area	Buffer	BRSA	Disturbance Area	Buffer	BRSA
Tortoises		adult	1	5	6	2	4	6
		adult – second observation		1	1	1		1
Tortoise Burrows	1	active (recent tortoise sign)	5	10	15	7	24	31
	2	definitely tortoise, good condition, no recent sign	12	12	24	11	17	28
	3	definitely tortoise, deteriorated	4	4	8	7	1	8
	4	possibly tortoise, deteriorated	25	12	37	18	18	36
	5	possibly tortoise, good condition	17	19	36	10	29	39
	<b>Total</b>			<b>63</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>89</b>
Tortoise Pallets	1	active (recent tortoise sign)	3		3	3	3	6
	2	definitely tortoise, good condition, no recent sign	3	6	9	4	13	17
	3	definitely tortoise, deteriorated	13	6	19	10	9	19
	4	possibly tortoise, deteriorated	72	7	79	62	17	79
	5	possibly tortoise, good condition	50	12	62	28	64	92
	<b>Total</b>			<b>141</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>106</b>
Tortoise Scat	1	wet or recently dried, obvious odor	3	2	5	2	2	4
	2	dried with glaze, some odor, dark brown	6	2	8	5	4	9
	3	dried, no glaze or odor, light brown, tightly packed	15	4	19	13	6	19
	4	dried, light brown to pale yellow, loose material	6	3	9	6	3	9
	5	bleached or consisting only of plant fiber	13	1	14	12	2	14
	<b>Total</b>			<b>43</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>17</b>
Tortoise Shell Remains	2	carcass, normal color, scutes adhere to bone	5	3	8	4	4	8
	3	carcass, scutes peeling off bone	5	2	7	4	3	7
	4	carcass, shell bone falling apart,	16	11	27	17	7	24

Sign	Class <sup>a</sup>	Description	Number of Observations					
			Proposed Project			Reconfigured Alternative <sup>b</sup>		
			Study Area	Buffer	BRSA	Disturbance Area	Buffer	BRSA
		growth rings on scutes peeling						
	5	bone fragments, not mineralized	79	22	101	50	46	96
		bone fragments, mineralized	288	60	348	169	173	342
	<b>Total</b>		<b>393</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>477</b>
Tortoise Fossilized Bones				1	1		1	1
Tortoise Tracks			3	3	6	5	2	7
Tortoise Egg Shell Fragments				3	3	3		3
Tortoise Drinking Depression				2	2	1	1	2

<sup>a</sup> Classified using the Information Index for Desert Tortoise Sign: Burrows and Dens, Scats and Shell Remains as in the USFWS Protocol (USFWS 1992) (Attachment G).

<sup>b</sup> The Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area provides sufficient area for construction of four solar power blocks only. It does not include areas for access roads, staging, office and management facilities, staging area, land treatment unit, dry wash rerouting, water supply, or transmission lines, Therefore the total area is less than the final impact area and this table cannot be used for direct comparisons of impacts.

**Table 13**  
**Summary of Non-listed Special Status Species Observations within the Proposed Project**  
**BRSA and Reconfigured Alternative BRSA**

Species	Proposed Project			Reconfigured Alternative <sup>a</sup>		
	Study Area	Buffer	BRSA	Disturbance Area	Buffer	BRSA
<b><i>Birds</i></b>						
Western Burrowing Owl	1	1	2	1	1	2
Western Burrowing Owl with Active Burrow	1	3	4	0	1	1
Burrow with Western Burrowing Owl Sign	76	14	90	58	30	88
Loggerhead Shrike	23	14	37	12	20	32
Loggerhead Shrike Nest		2	2		2	2
Ferruginous hawk		2	2		1	1
Northern Harrier	1	2	3	1		1
Nest Cavity - Unidentified Woodpecker Species	1	3	4		4	4
<b><i>Mammals</i></b>						
American Badger Den	14	5	19	17	2	19
American Badger Predation Burrow	85	5	90	65	24	89
Bat Guano - Unknown Species		1	1	1		1
Kit Fox Burrow	158	21	179	85	90	175
Kit Fox Burrow Complex	26	25	51	24	18	42
<b><i>Reptiles</i></b>						
Mojave fringe-toed lizard	119	69	188			

<sup>a</sup> The Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area provides sufficient area for construction of four solar power blocks only. It does not include areas for access roads, staging, office and management facilities, staging area, land treatment unit, dry wash rerouting, water supply, or transmission lines, Therefore the total area is less than the final impact area and this table cannot be used for direct comparisons of impacts.

**Table 14**  
**LORS Applicable to the Proposed Project**

<b>LORS</b>	<b>Applicability</b>
<b>Federal</b>	
Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), 16 USC Section 1531 et seq., and implementing regulations, Title 50 CFR Section 17.1 et seq.	Designates and protects Federal threatened and endangered plants and animals and their critical habitat. Requires Federal agency consultation with USFWS and issuance of Biological Opinion and incidental take authorization for listed species.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), 16 USC Sections 703-712	Prohibits take of protected migratory birds.
Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C Section 1251 et seq.	Restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters and regulate the discharge of pollutants and dredged or fill material to the navigable waters of the United States.
NEPA, 42 USC Section 4321 et seq., and implementing regulations 40 CFR 1500-1508	Requires Federal agencies to analyze environmental impacts of proposed actions with a Federal nexus and to disclose impacts to the public.
NECO Management Plan	Protects and conserves natural resources while simultaneously balancing human uses of the California portion of the Sonoran Desert ecosystem.
California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) Plan	Under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, BLM is required to develop Resource Management Plans. All activities proposed for public land must be consistent with the approved Resource Management Plan(s).
<b>State</b>	
CEQA (Public Resources Code Section 15000 et seq.)	CEQA requires identification of significant environmental effects of proposed projects (including impacts on biological resources) and avoidance (where feasible) or mitigation of the significant effects. CEQA applies to "projects" proposed to be undertaken or requiring approval by State and/or local governmental agencies. "Projects" are activities that have the potential to have a physical impact on the environment. The CEC licensing process, under the Warren-Alquist Act, is a CEQA-equivalent process.
CESA of 1984, Fish and Game Code Sections 2050 – 2098	Protects California's endangered and threatened species, including species designated as candidates for listing.
CFGF Fully Protected Species: Section 3503, 3503.5, 3511: Fully protected birds Section 4700: Fully protected mammals Section 5050: Fully protected reptiles and amphibians Section 5515: Fully protected fishes	Prohibits the taking of listed plants and animals that are classified as "Fully Protected" in California.
Native Plant Protection Act of 1977, CFGF Section 1900 et seq.	Provides specific protection measures for identified populations of State rare and endangered plants.
Title 14 CCR Sections 670.2 and 670.5	Listings of plants and animals of California declared to be threatened or endangered.
CFGF Section 1600 et seq., Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA)	Requires the CDFG to review project impacts to waters of the State (bed, banks, channel, or associated riparian areas of a river, stream, or lake), including impacts to wildlife and vegetation from sediments, diversions, and other disturbances.
The 1969 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne) California Water Code (CWC) Section 13000 et seq.	Regulates discharges of waste and fill material to waters of the State, including "isolated" waters and wetlands.
<b>Local</b>	

<b>LORS</b>	<b>Applicability</b>
Riverside County General Plan (2003)	Provides land use designations, goals, and policies for the development and conservation of land within the unincorporated areas of Riverside County.

Note: There are no Federal waters within the BRSA.

**Table 15**  
**Agencies and Agency Contacts**

<b>Agency Contact</b>	<b>Phone/E-mail</b>	<b>Permit/Issue</b>
Holly Roberts, Deputy Field Manager Bureau of Land Management Palm Springs South Coast Field Office 690 W. Garnet Ave., P.O. Box 581260 North Palm Springs, CA 92258-1260	(760) 251-4800 phone Holly_roberts@ca.blm.gov	Right-of-Way Permit and preparation of EIS per NEPA
Jim Bartel, Field Supervisor USFWS Carlsbad Office 6010 Hidden Valley Road, Suite 101 Carlsbad, CA 92011	(760) 431-9440 Jim_Bartel@fws.gov	Federal ESA, Section 10 Consultation – Habitat Conservation Plan
Chris Hayes, Program Manager CDFG Blythe Office P.O. Box 2160 Blythe, CA 92226	(760) 922-6508 CHayes@dfg.ca.gov	Section 2081 Take Permit
Stephan Arvender CDFG Blythe Office P.O. Box 2160 Blythe, CA 92226	(760) 922-6783 SArvender@dfg.ca.gov	Streambed Alteration Agreement, Section 1600
Dan Swenson, Senior Project Manager USACE Regulatory Division 915 Wilshire Blvd Los Angeles, CA 90017-3401	(213) 452-3414 dan.swenson@usace.army.mil	Concurrence that Proposed Project site does not include “waters of the United States”

**Table 16  
Required Biological Resource Permits and Permitting Schedule**

Permit/Approval	Schedule
Federal Endangered Species Act, Section 7 Consultation	Section 7 Consultation will be initiated by BLM to obtain a Biological Opinion from USFWS for the Project. Section 7 consultation for this Project is triggered by a ROW Application to BLM from the Applicants. A Biological Assessment (BA) for the Project's effect on DT will be prepared and submitted to BLM and USFWS to initiate formal consultation. It is anticipated that the Draft BA will be submitted in January 2010. Once the Final BA is submitted by BLM, the 135-day consultation period with USFWS begins.
California Endangered Species Act, Incidental Take (2081) Permit	CDFG will be invited to participate in the Section 7 consultation with USFWS regarding species protected under both the ESA and the CESA. For this Project, DT is the only State-listed species detected on site. If CDFG agrees with the conditions of the Biological Opinion, CDFG will issue a concurrence letter within a few weeks of issuance of the Biological Opinion. If the Project determines that pursuing the 2081 is more appropriate, the Draft 2081 would be submitted in January 2010. Once the Final 2081 Individual Take Permit is submitted, CDFG provides its determination to CEC and 2081 Individual Take Permit take authorization is included in the CEC Decision Document. A separate 2081 Individual Take Permit will not be issued by CDFG.
CDFG 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA)	<p>CDFG regulates activities that would alter the flow, bed, channel, or bank of streams and lakes. As conditional to this permit, mitigation will be required. Mitigation for unavoidable permanent impacts to jurisdictional waters within the Project Disturbance Area or the Proposed Project or Reconfigured Alternative could be mitigated via a combination of methods. The mitigation could occur in the form of approved mitigation bank credits, an approved in-lieu fee program, conservation easement(s), and/or jurisdictional habitat creation-restoration (that results in a net increase in jurisdictional habitat acreage), enhancement, or creation-restoration combined with enhancement; however, the mitigation could not result in a net loss of jurisdictional habitat or wetland functions and values. Project compliance with State policy, i.e., California Wetlands Conservation Policy (EO W-59-93), provides for "no overall net loss" of wetlands and achieving a "long-term net gain in the quantity, quality, and permanence of wetlands acreage and values in California." Therefore, a minimum 1:1 creation-restoration ratio would be applied toward any impacts to jurisdictional waters. Project-specific mitigation ratios would be developed in consultation with CDFG.</p> <p>As a requirement of the 1602 permit application, the development of a conceptual mitigation, maintenance, and monitoring plan would be required for the mitigation, which is a requirement of both the State 1602 permit applications. This plan should include details regarding site preparation (e.g., grading), planting specifications, and irrigation design, as well as maintenance and monitoring procedures. The plan should outline yearly success criteria and remedial measures should the mitigation effort fall short of the success criteria. Any riparian mitigation that cannot be achieved through onsite creation-restoration and enhancement should be performed off site, typically per agency guidance within the same hydrologic unit (watershed) where impacts occur. Alternatively, the mitigation obligations may also be satisfied by participating in a fee-based mitigation program through a wetland mitigation bank. The proposed mitigation is subject to the resource agencies' review and discretion; thus, the mitigation obligations for the impacts to jurisdictional wetland habitats may change from those recommended here.</p> <p>The SAA application will be submitted to CDFG approximately 3 months after the</p>

Permit/Approval	Schedule
	<p>AFC submittal. CDFG provides its determination to CEC, and SAA authorization is included in the CEC Decision Document. A separate SAA will not be issued by CDFG.</p>
<p>RWQCB Waste Discharge Requirement</p>	<p>The RWQCB regulates the “discharge of waste” to waters of the State (CWC Section 13050[e]). The definition of the waters of the State is broader than that for waters of the United States in that all waters are considered to be a water of the State regardless of circumstances or condition. The term “discharge of waste” is also broadly defined in Porter-Cologne, such that discharges of waste include fill, any material resulting from human activity, or any other “discharge” that may directly or indirectly impact waters of the State. As conditional to this permit, best management practices (BMPs) will be required to ensure compliance with State water quality standards. BMPs can also be specified by the RWQCB, based on the report of waste discharge (ROWD) (filed with the appropriate RWQCB by the applicant), which is authorized to regulate discharges of waste and fill material to waters of the State (including “isolated” waters and wetlands), through the issuance of a WDR (CWC Section 13263). WDRs are commonly issued based on the threshold of allowable pollutants into waters of the State.</p> <p>Under Porter-Cologne, all applicants proposing to discharge waste that could affect the quality of waters of the State, other than into a community sewer system, shall file with the appropriate RWQCB an ROWD containing such information and data as may be required by the RWQCB (CWC Section 13260[a]). The RWQCB will then respond to the ROWD by issuing a WDR in a public hearing, or by waiving WDRs (with or without conditions) for that proposed discharge. The RWQCB has a statutory obligation to prescribe WDRs, except where RWQCB finds that a waiver (with or without conditions) of WDRs for a specific type of discharge is in the public interest. Therefore, all parties proposing to discharge waste that could affect waters of the State, but do not affect Federal waters (which requires authorization under CWA Section 404 and certification under CWA Section 401 must file an ROWD with the appropriate RWQCB prior to issuance of the WDR.</p>

**Table 17**  
**Anticipated Permanent Direct Impacts to**  
**Plant Communities and Waters of the State in the Project and**  
**Reconfigured Alternative<sup>1</sup> Disturbance Areas (in acres)**

Vegetation Communities and Other Cover Types	Project Permanent Direct Impacts	Reconfigured Alternative Permanent Direct Impacts
<b>Riparian</b>		
Creosote Bush – Big Galleta Association	370.82	237.04
Desert Dry Wash Woodland <sup>2</sup>	212.94	171.32
Unvegetated Ephemeral Dry Wash <sup>2</sup>	8.66	4.96
<b><i>Subtotal Riparian</i></b>	<b><i>592.42</i></b>	<b><i>413.32</i></b>
<b>Upland</b>		
Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub	6,364.59	5,134.66
Stabilized and Partially Stabilized Desert Dunes	58.17	0
<b><i>Subtotal Upland</i></b>	<b><i>6,422.76</i></b>	<b><i>5,134.66</i></b>
<b>Other</b>		
Agricultural Land	4.44	0
Developed	4.90	0
Disturbed	0	0
<b><i>Subtotal Other Cover Types</i></b>	<b><i>9.34</i></b>	<b><i>0</i></b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,024.51</b>	<b>5,547.98</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reconfigured Alternative is not a complete engineering design; thus, these comparisons are not valid reflections of how a complete Reconfigured Alternative would compare to the Proposed Project (refer to Section 1.3).

<sup>2</sup> Potential Waters of the State

**Table 18**  
**Potential Impacts to Potential Jurisdictional Waters of the United States and State**  
**Occurring within the Project Disturbance Area<sup>a</sup>**

Form of Jurisdictional Waters of the State	Regulatory Authority	Direct Impacts <i>Inside Project Disturbance Area</i>	Indirect Impacts <i>Hydrologically Connected Downstream</i>	Total Impact Area
Xeric Riparian Extent	CDFG, RWQCB	197.04	137.49	334.53
Unvegetated Washes	CDFG, RWQCB	8.56	0.33	8.89
<b>Total</b>		<b>205.60</b>	<b>137.83</b>	<b>343.42</b>

<sup>a</sup> Acreage of all jurisdictional waters was determined by utilizing the GIS program ArcGIS. All acreages are rounded to the nearest hundredth.

**Table 19**  
**Potential Impacts to Vegetated Swales within the Project Disturbance Area<sup>a</sup>**

<b>Hydrologic Feature</b>	<b>Regulatory Authority</b>	<b>Direct Impacts <i>Inside Project Disturbance Area</i></b>	<b>Indirect Impacts <i>Hydrologically Connected Downstream</i></b>	<b>Total Impact Area</b>
Swale supporting Wash-Dependent Vegetation	CDFG, RWQCB	365.59	44.60	410.19

<sup>a</sup> Acreages were determined by utilizing the GIS program ArcGIS. All acreages are rounded to the nearest hundredth.

**Table 20**  
**Potential Impacts to Potential Jurisdictional Waters of the United States and State Occurring within the Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area<sup>a</sup>**

<b>Form of Jurisdictional Waters of the State</b>	<b>Regulatory Authority</b>	<b>Direct Impacts <i>Inside Disturbance Area</i></b>	<b>Indirect Impacts <i>Hydrologically Connected Downstream</i></b>	<b>Total Impact Area</b>
Xeric Riparian Extent	CDFG, RWQCB	171.32	71.15	242.47
Unvegetated Washes	CDFG, RWQCB	4.96	0.59	5.55
<b>Total</b>		<b>176.28</b>	<b>71.74</b>	<b>248.02</b>

<sup>a</sup> Acreage of all jurisdictional waters was determined by utilizing the GIS program ArcGIS. All acreages are rounded to the nearest hundredth.

**Table 21**  
**Potential Impacts to Vegetated Swales within the Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area<sup>a</sup>**

<b>Hydrologic Feature</b>	<b>Regulatory Authority</b>	<b>Direct Impacts <i>Inside Disturbance Area</i></b>	<b>Indirect Impacts <i>Hydrologically Connected Downstream</i></b>	<b>Total Impact Area</b>
Swale supporting Wash-Dependent Vegetation	CDFG, RWQCB	237.25	40.06	<b>277.31</b>

<sup>a</sup> Acreages were determined by utilizing the GIS program ArcGIS. All acreages are rounded to the nearest hundredth.

**Table 22**  
**Direct Impacts to Special Status Plant Species Documented within the**  
**Proposed Project BRSA and Reconfigured Alternative BRSA**

<b>Species Common Name</b>	<b>Project Disturbance Area Permanent Direct Impacts (number of occurrences [plant count])</b>	<b>Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area Permanent Direct Impacts (number of occurrences [plant count])</b>
<b>CNPS List 1B and CNPS List 2 Plant Species</b>		
Harwood's milkvetch	74 (637)	69 (290)
Las Animas colubrine	15 (55)	12 (49)
Harwood's woollystar	3 (13)	0 (0)
<b>CNPS List 4 Plant Species</b>		
ribbed cryptantha <sup>1</sup>	10 (1.5x10 <sup>6</sup> ) 58.17 acres	0 (0) 0 acres
winged cryptantha	0 (0)	0 (0)
Utah milkvine <sup>2</sup>	192 (621)	188 (677)
desert unicorn	8 (9)	11 (21)

<sup>1</sup> Ribbed cryptantha is also expressed in terms of area (acres) due to the high abundance of this species in the substation area. Plant counts are estimates, based on subsampling data from within the ribbed cryptantha population (calculated density of 6.2 plants per square meter, or 25,091 plants per acre).

<sup>2</sup> This species uses shrubs for support and tends to form many twining branches that are highly variable in number. Individual plants growing at the base of the same shrub may cause an undercount; therefore, these numbers are approximate.

**Table 23  
Potential Cumulative Impacts to Biological Resources<sup>a</sup>**

Resource Name	Number of Projects <sup>b</sup>	Total ROW Acres of Potential Suitable Habitat		Total ROW Acres of Potential Suitable Habitat to be Developed	
		Occupied	Unoccupied	Occupied	Unoccupied
<b>Vegetation</b>					
Desert Dry Wash Woodland	2	7,724	N/A	150	N/A
<b>Plants</b>					
Harwood's Milkvetch	1	0	14,095	0	1,911
<b>Wildlife</b>					
Desert Tortoise	9	37,904	49,478	29,115	8,292
Western Burrowing Owl	4	34,820	29,669	30,900	1,797
Desert Kit Fox	1	25,000	0	25,000	0
Loggerhead Shrike	1	4,640	0	1,800	0
Mojave Fringe-toed Lizard	5	49,484	0	8,531	0

<sup>a</sup> Acreages depicted in this table represent a gross-level preliminary analysis of proposed projects based on preliminary project information in most cases; as a result, these acreages are subject to change and should be used as a guideline only.

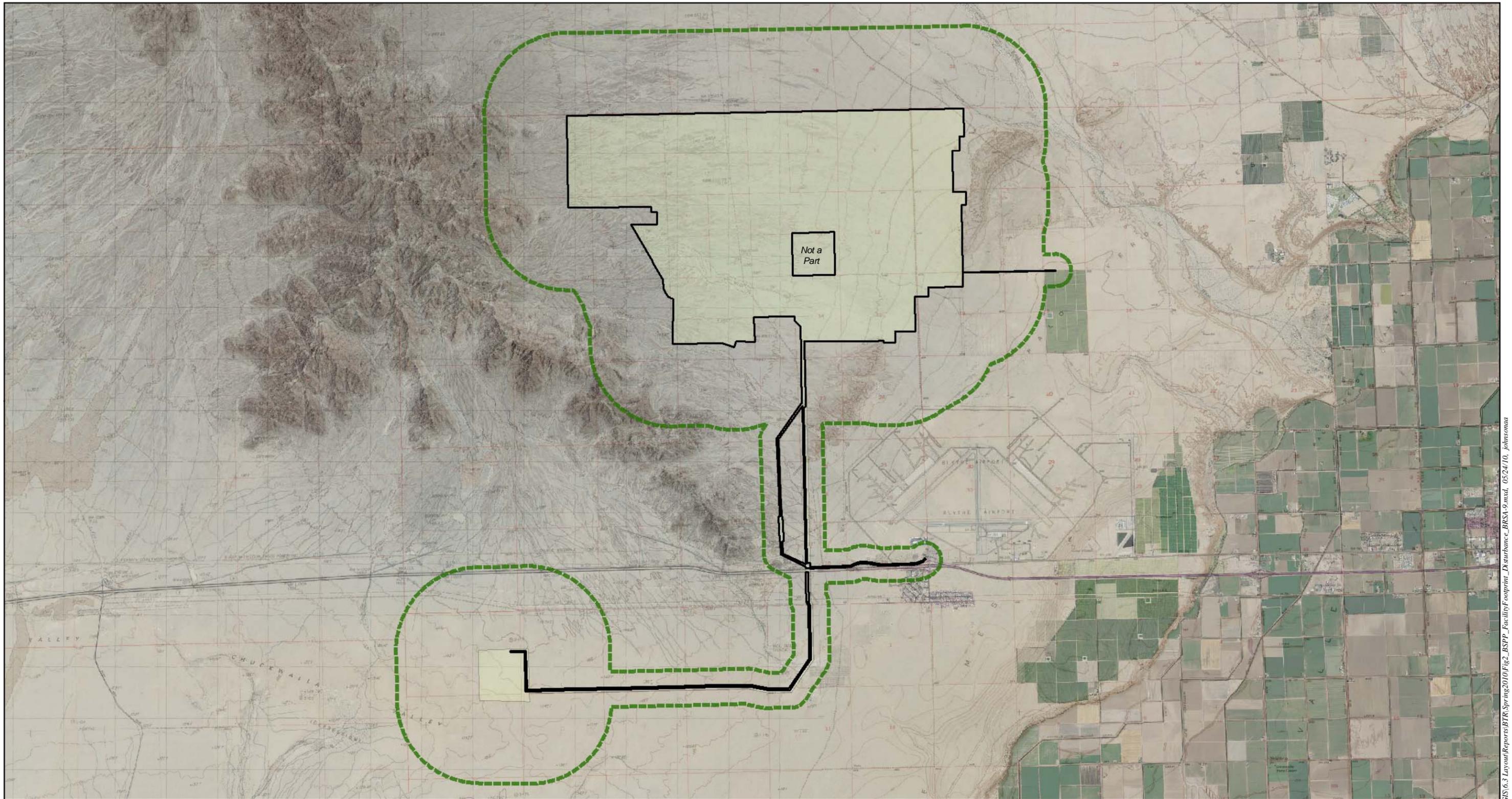
<sup>b</sup> Proposed Project and Reconfigured Alternative not included.

# **ATTACHMENT A**

## **FIGURES**







**Legend**

- Proposed Project Study Area
- Project Disturbance Area
- Proposed Project BRSA

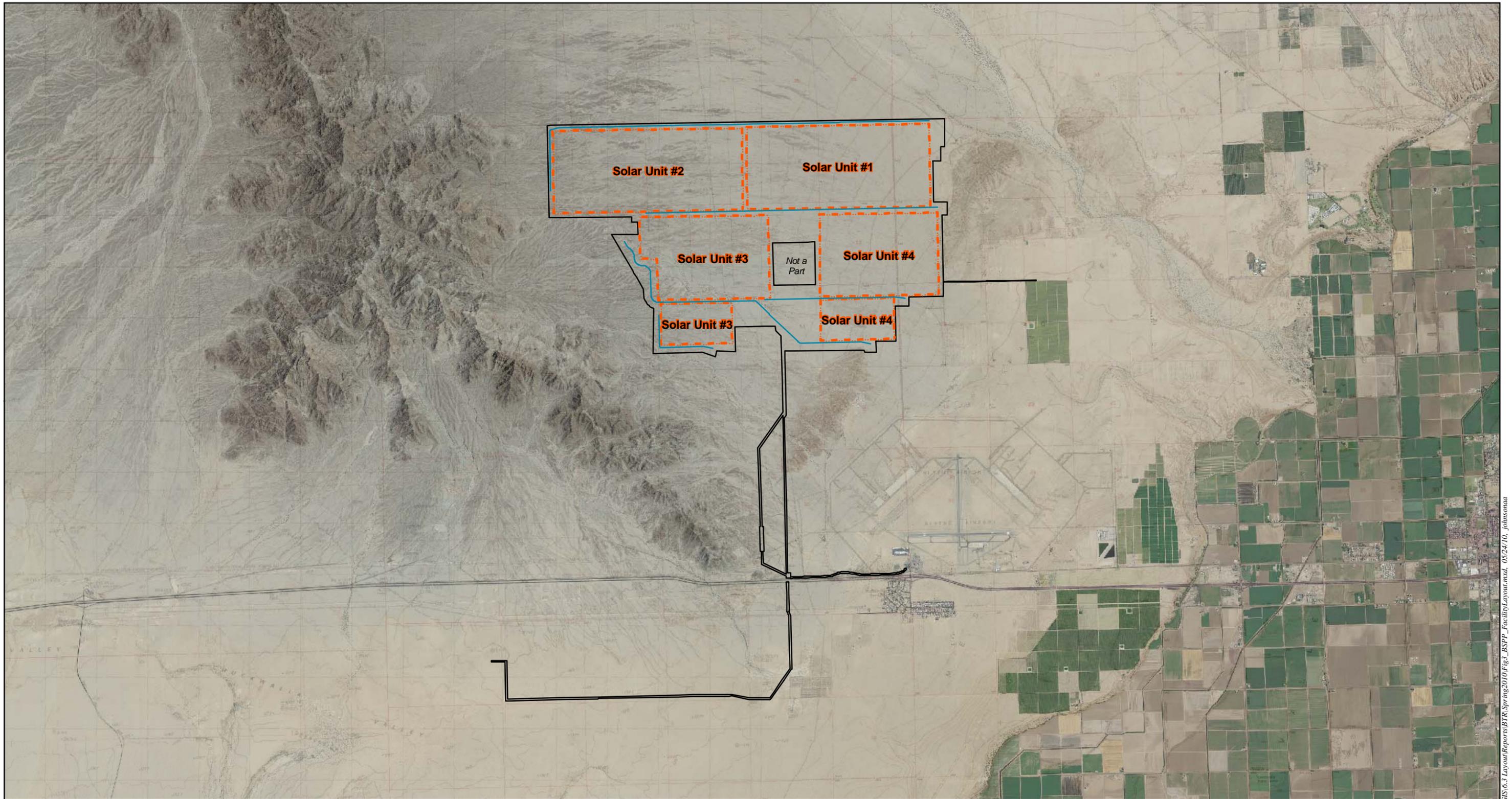
Source: NAIP 2009; AECOM 2010

1 in = 6,000 feet  
 0      6,000      12,000  
 Feet

**Blythe Solar Power Project  
 Biological Technical Report**  
  
**Figure 2  
 Proposed Project Disturbance Area  
 and Biological Resources  
 Survey Area**

Date: May 2010

Path: P:\2009\09080082 Sol Mit\Blythe\6.0 GIS\6.3 Layout\Reports\BTR\_Spring2010\Fig2\_BSPP\_FacilityFootprint\_Disturbance\_BRSA\_9.mxd, 05/24/10, johnsona



**Legend**

Proposed Project Disturbance Area

**Facilities Layout**  
 Solar Unit  
 Rerouted Drainage

Source: NAIP, 2009; ESRI; AECOM 2010; EDAW 2009

1 in = 6,000 feet

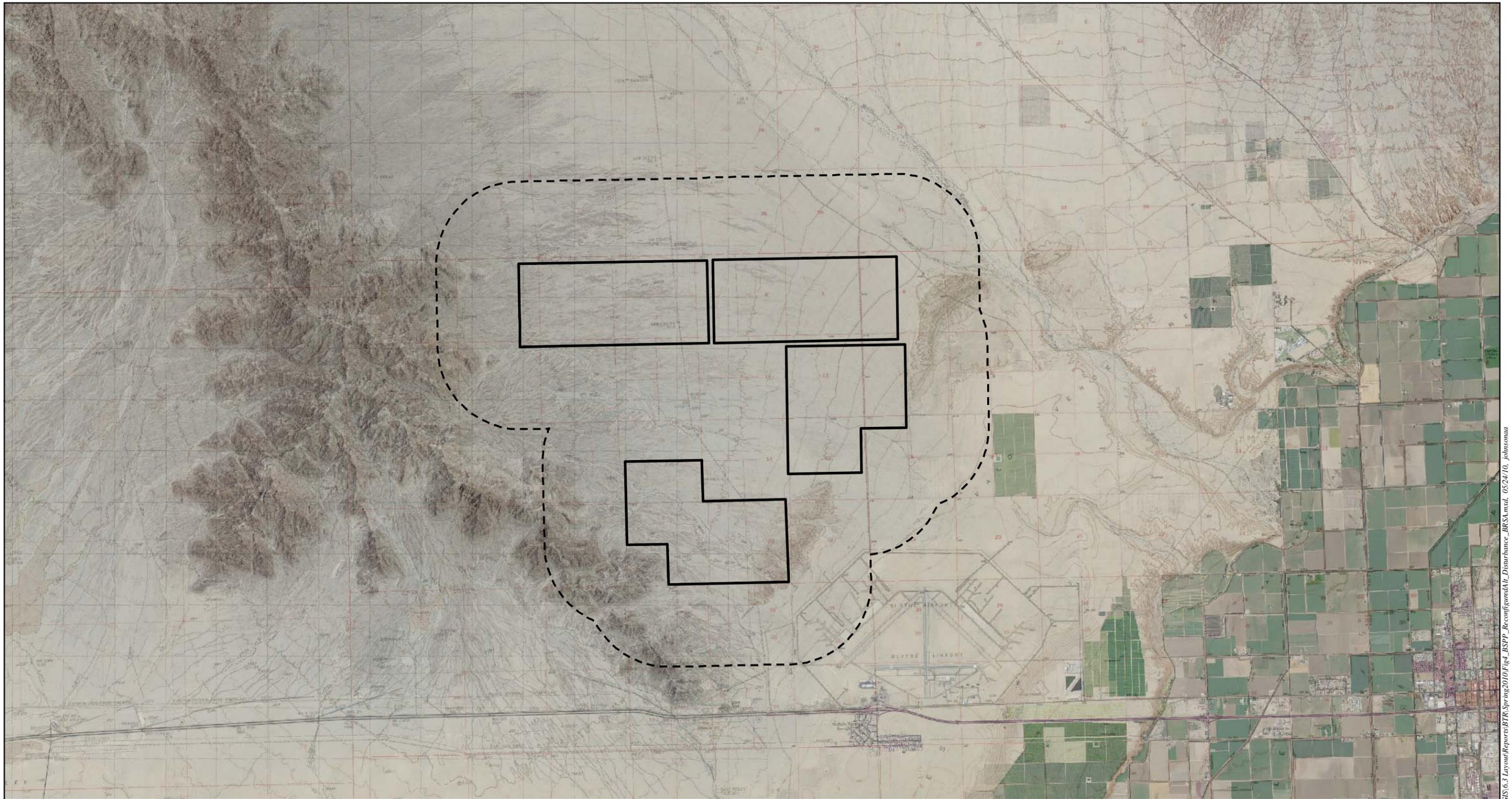
0 6,000 12,000 Feet

**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 3  
Proposed Project  
Facility Layout**

Date: May 2010

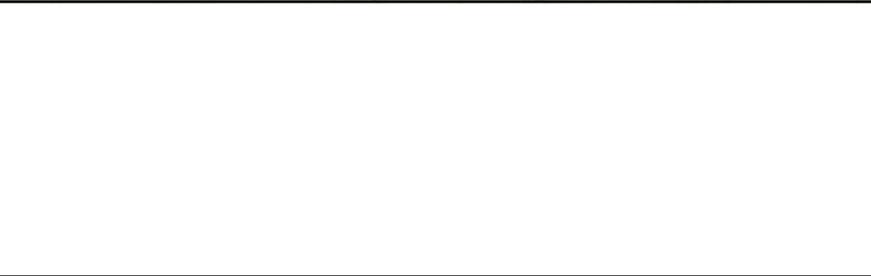
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**Legend**

 Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area  
 Reconfigured Alternative BRSA

Source: NAIP 2009; AECOM 2010

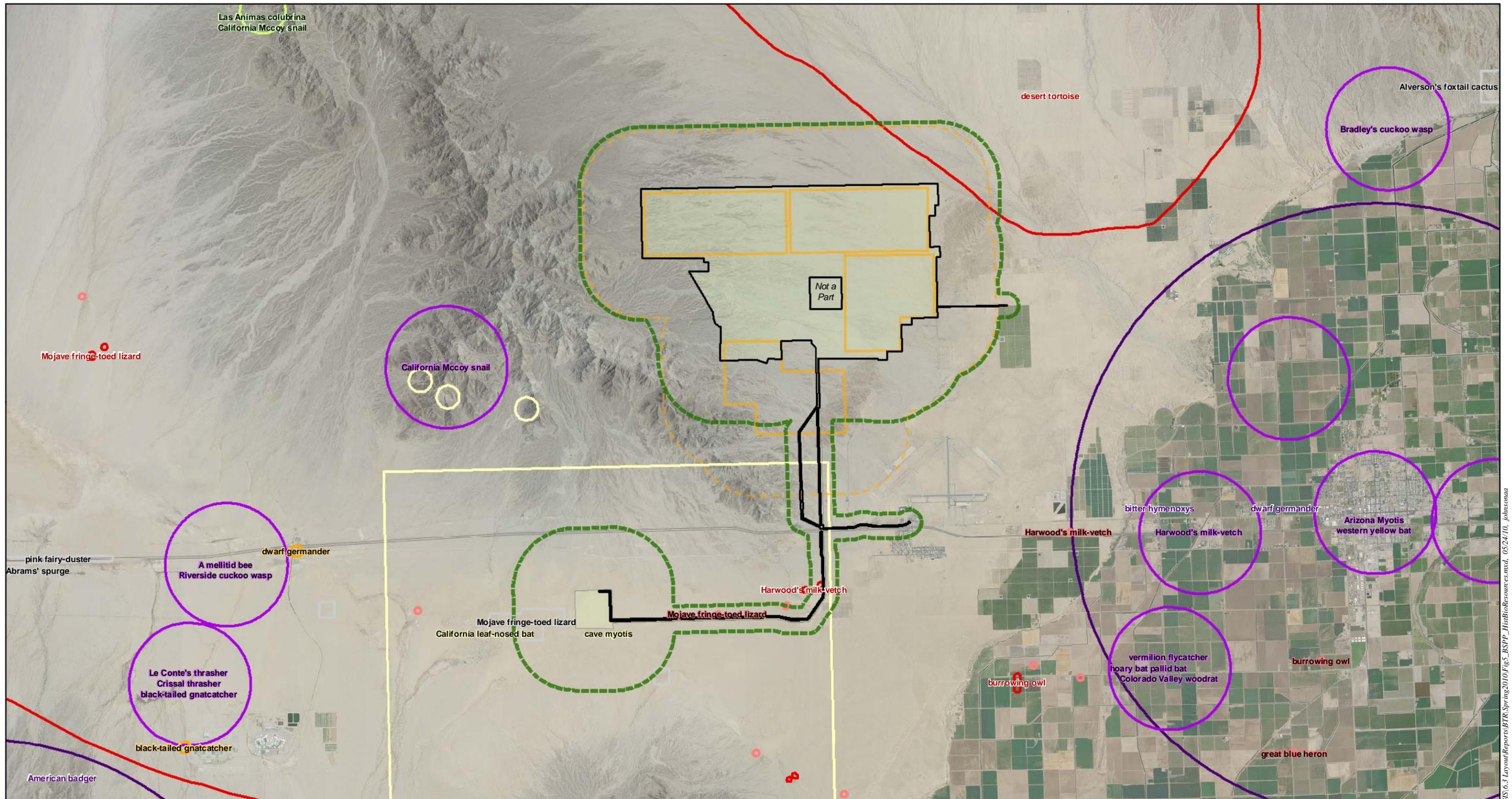


**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 4  
Reconfigured Alternative  
Disturbance Area and  
Biological Resources Survey Area**

**AECOM**

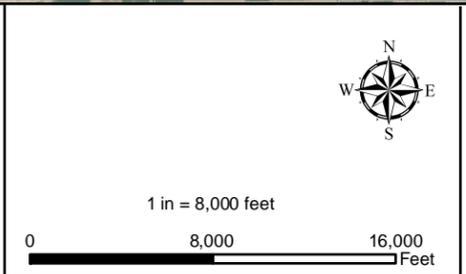
Date: May 2010



Legend	
	Proposed Project Study Area
	Proposed Project Disturbance Area
	Proposed Project BRSA
	Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area
	Reconfigured Alternative BRSA

CNDDDB Species Inventory Accuracy	
	Specific Bounded Area
	Specific Bounded Area with 1/20-mile radius
	Feature with 1/10-mile radius
	Feature with 1/5-mile radius

	Feature with 2/5-mile radius
	Feature with 3/5-mile radius
	Feature with 4/5-mile radius
	Feature with 1-mile radius
	Feature with 5-mile radius
	Non-specific Area

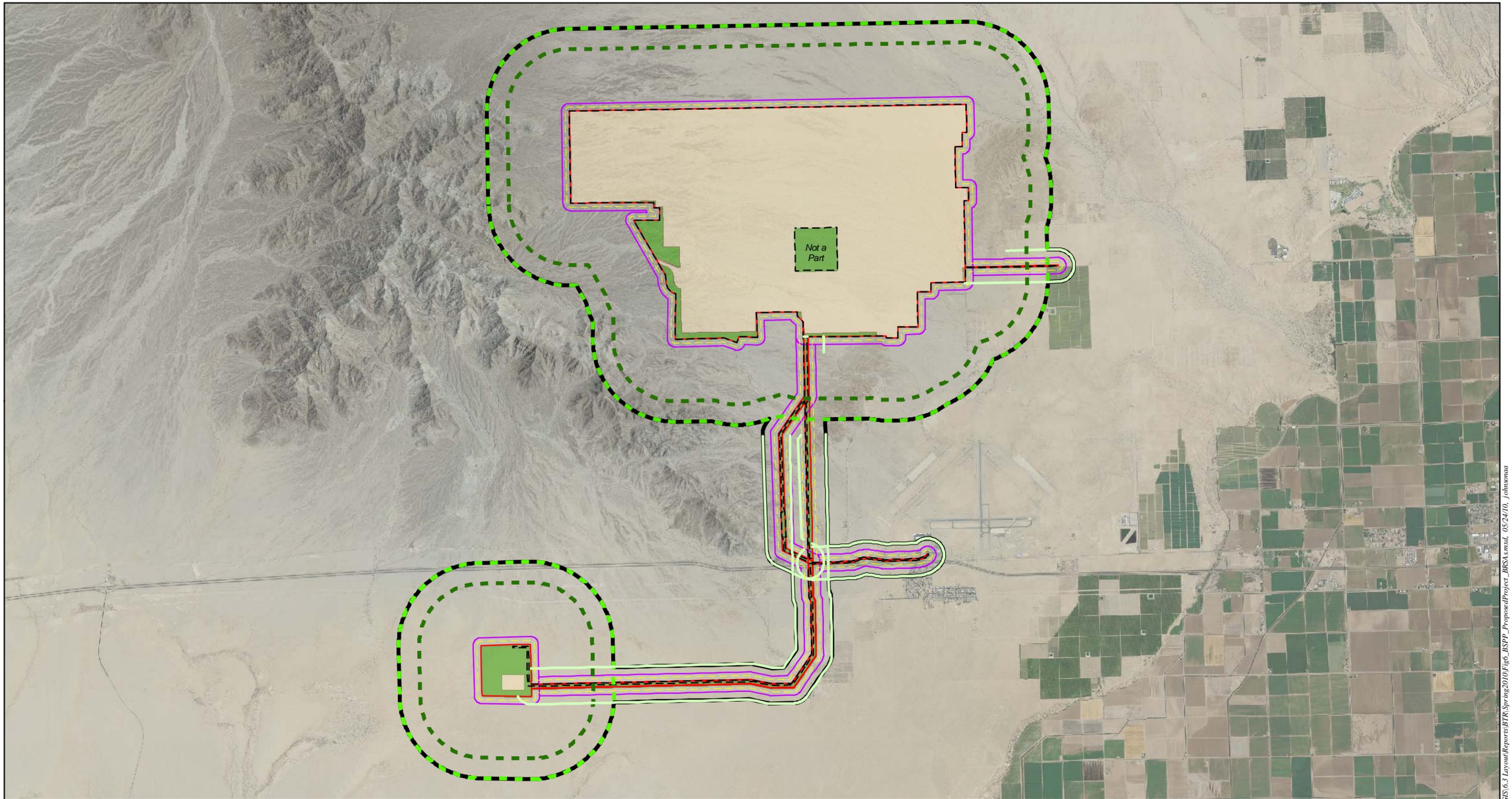


**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 5  
Biological Resources  
Regional Database**

**AECOM**

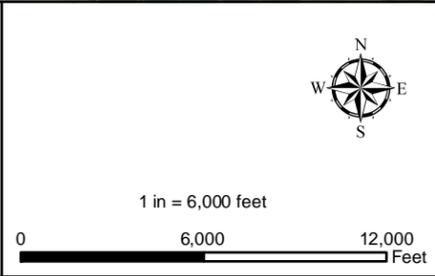
Date: May 2010



- Legend**
- Proposed Project Study Area
  - Proposed Project Disturbance Area
  - Survey Areas 2009-2010**
  - Surveyed 2009-2010
  - Surveyed 2010

- Desert Tortoise Buffer Transects**
- Proposed Project 1-mile Transect
  - Proposed Project 3/4-mile Transect
  - Proposed Project 1000-foot Transect
- Western Burrowing Owl Survey Buffer**
- CBOC 492-foot Buffer

- Jurisdictional Waters**
- Proposed Project Desert Aquatic Resources Survey Area (DARSA)
- Botanical Surveys**
- Proposed Project BRSA

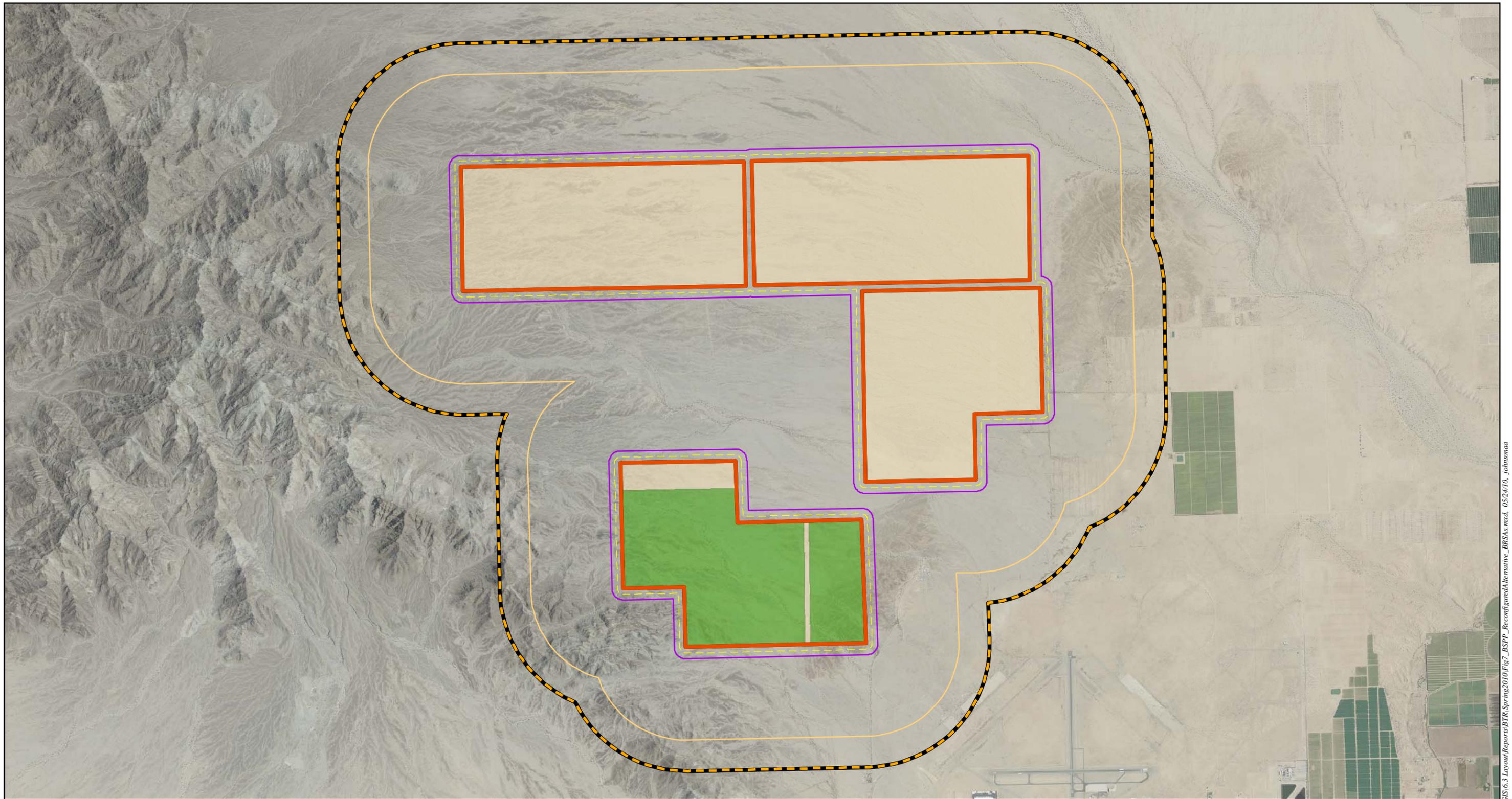


**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 6  
Proposed Project  
Biological Resource  
Survey Area**

**AECOM**

Date: May 2010



**Legend**

**Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area**

**Survey Areas 2009-2010**

Surveyed 2009-2010

Surveyed 2010

**Jurisdictional Waters**

Reconfigured Alternative Desert Aquatic Resources Area (DARSA)

Source: NAIP, 2009; AECOM 2010

**Desert Tortoise Buffer Transects**

Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area 1-mile Transect

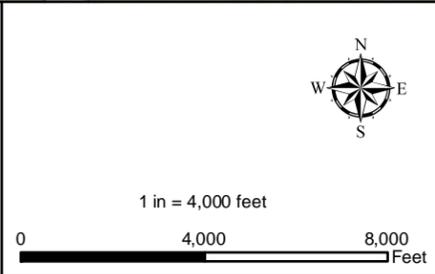
Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area 3/4 mile Transect

**Western Burrowing Owl Survey Buffer**

CBOC 492-foot Buffer

**Botanical Surveys**

Reconfigured Alternative BRSA

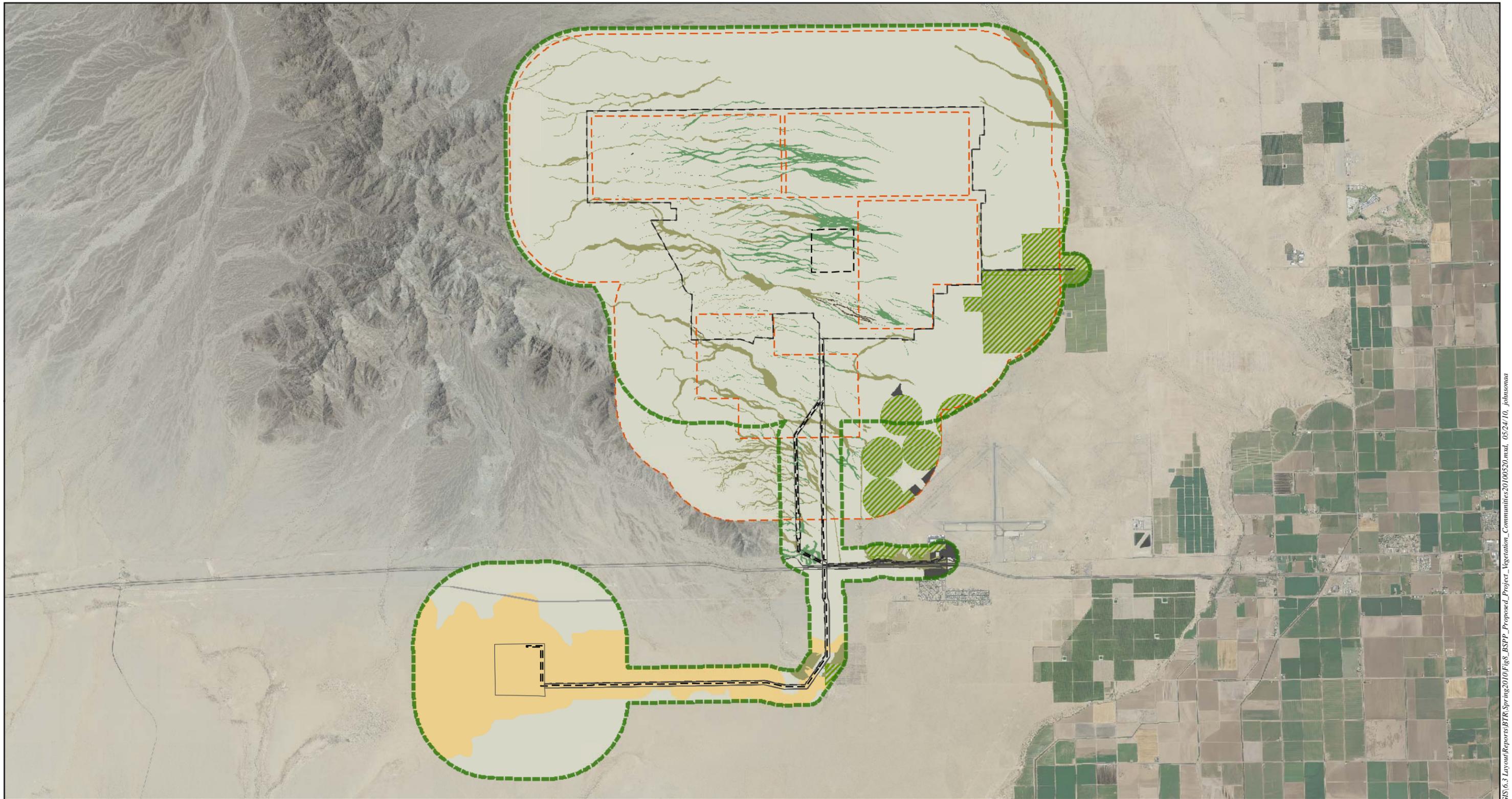


**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 7  
Reconfigured Alternative  
Biological Resource  
Survey Areas**

**AECOM**

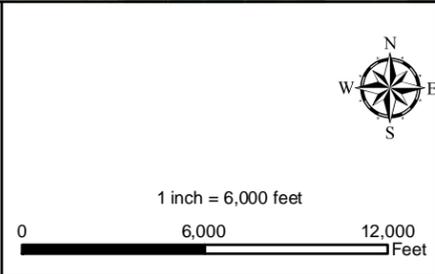
Date: June 2010



- Legend**
- Proposed Project Study Area
  - Project Disturbance Area
  - Proposed Project BRSA
  - Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area
  - Reconfigured Alternative BRSA

- Vegetation Communities**
- Riparian**
- Creosote Bush - Big Galleta Association
  - Desert Dry Wash Woodland
  - Unvegetated Ephemeral Dry Wash

- Upland**
- Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub
  - Stabilized and Partially Stabilized Desert Dunes
- Other**
- Agriculture (Active and Fallow)
  - Disturbed
  - Developed

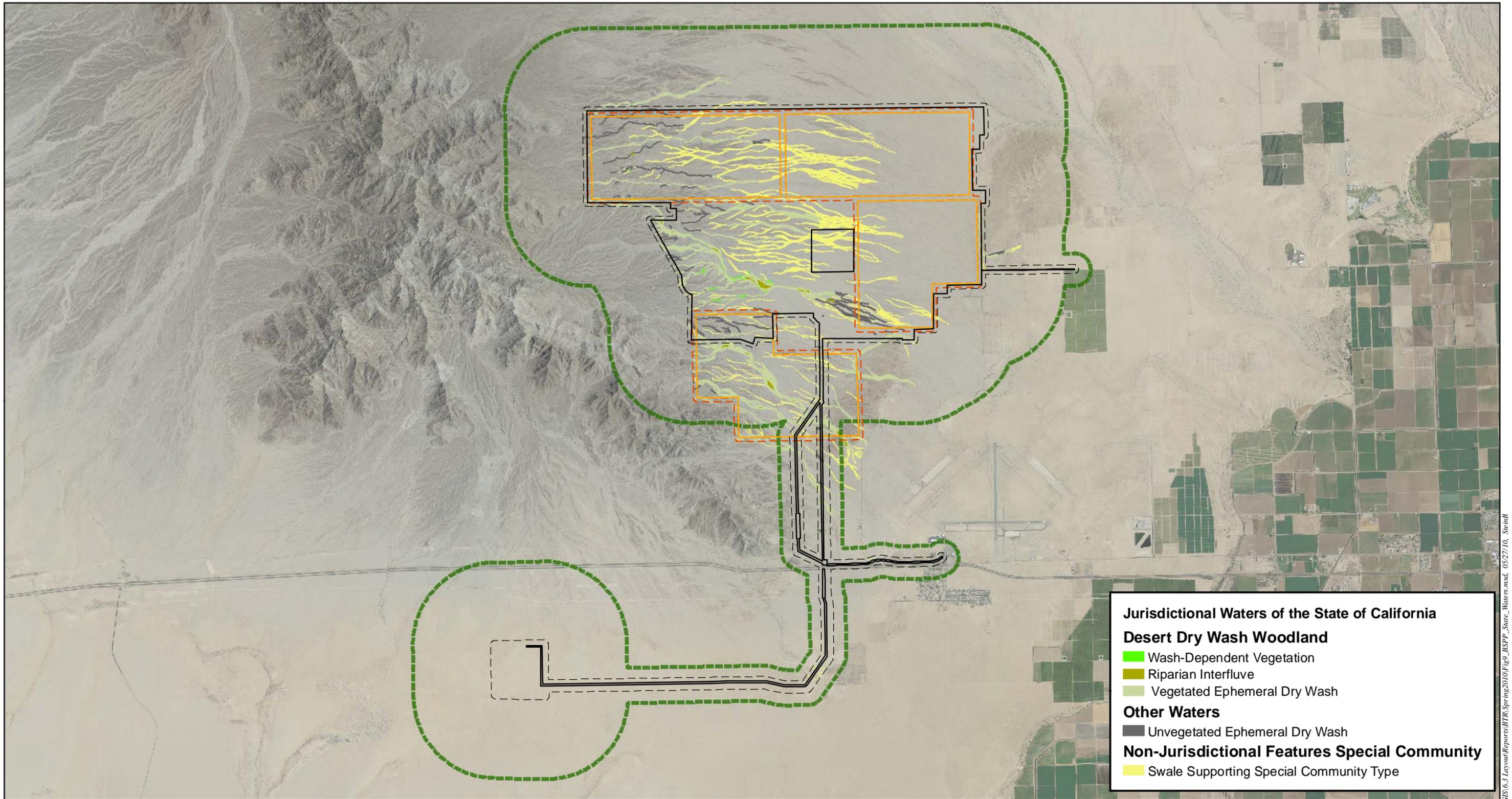


**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 8  
Vegetation Communities**

**AECOM**

Date: May 2010



**Jurisdictional Waters of the State of California**

**Desert Dry Wash Woodland**

- Wash-Dependent Vegetation
- Riparian Interfluve
- Vegetated Ephemeral Dry Wash

**Other Waters**

- Unvegetated Ephemeral Dry Wash

**Non-Jurisdictional Features Special Community**

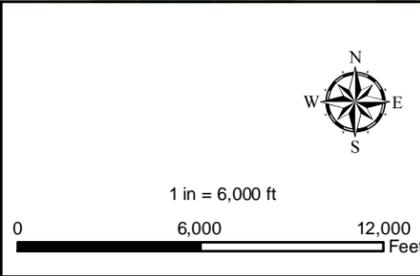
- Swale Supporting Special Community Type



**Legend**

- Project Disturbance Area
- Proposed Project BRSA
- Proposed Project Desert Aquatic Resources Survey Area
- Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area
- Reconfigured Alternative Desert Aquatic Resources Survey Area

Source: NAIP 2009; AECOM 2010



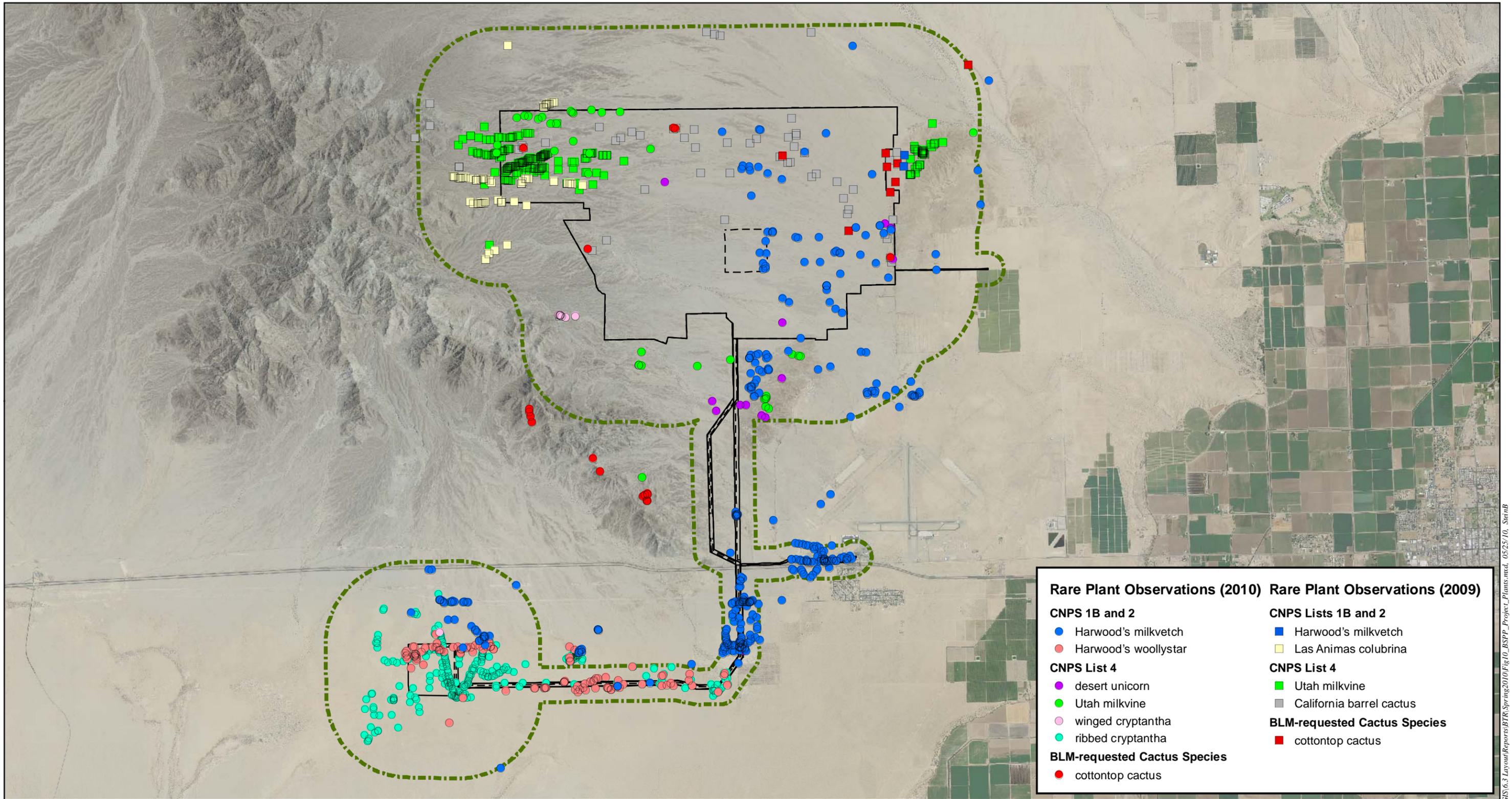
**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 9  
State Waters**

**AECOM**

Date: May 2010

Path: P:\2009\09080082\_Sol\_Mtl\Blythe\6.0\_GIS\6.3\_Layout\Reports\BTR\_Spring2010\Fig9\_BSPP\_State\_Waters.mxd, 05/27/10, SteveB



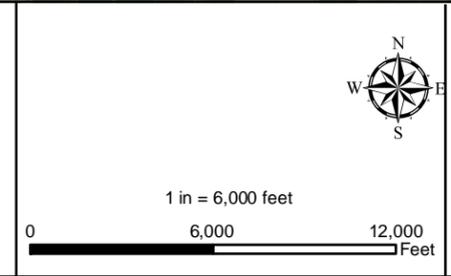
Rare Plant Observations (2010)	Rare Plant Observations (2009)
<b>CNPS 1B and 2</b>	<b>CNPS Lists 1B and 2</b>
● Harwood's milkvetch	■ Harwood's milkvetch
● Harwood's woollystar	■ Las Animas colubrina
<b>CNPS List 4</b>	<b>CNPS List 4</b>
● desert unicorn	■ Utah milkvine
● Utah milkvine	■ California barrel cactus
● winged cryptantha	<b>BLM-requested Cactus Species</b>
● ribbed cryptantha	■ cottontop cactus
<b>BLM-requested Cactus Species</b>	
● cottontop cactus	



**Legend**

- Proposed Project Study Area
- ▤ Proposed Project BRSA
- ▭ Project Disturbance Area

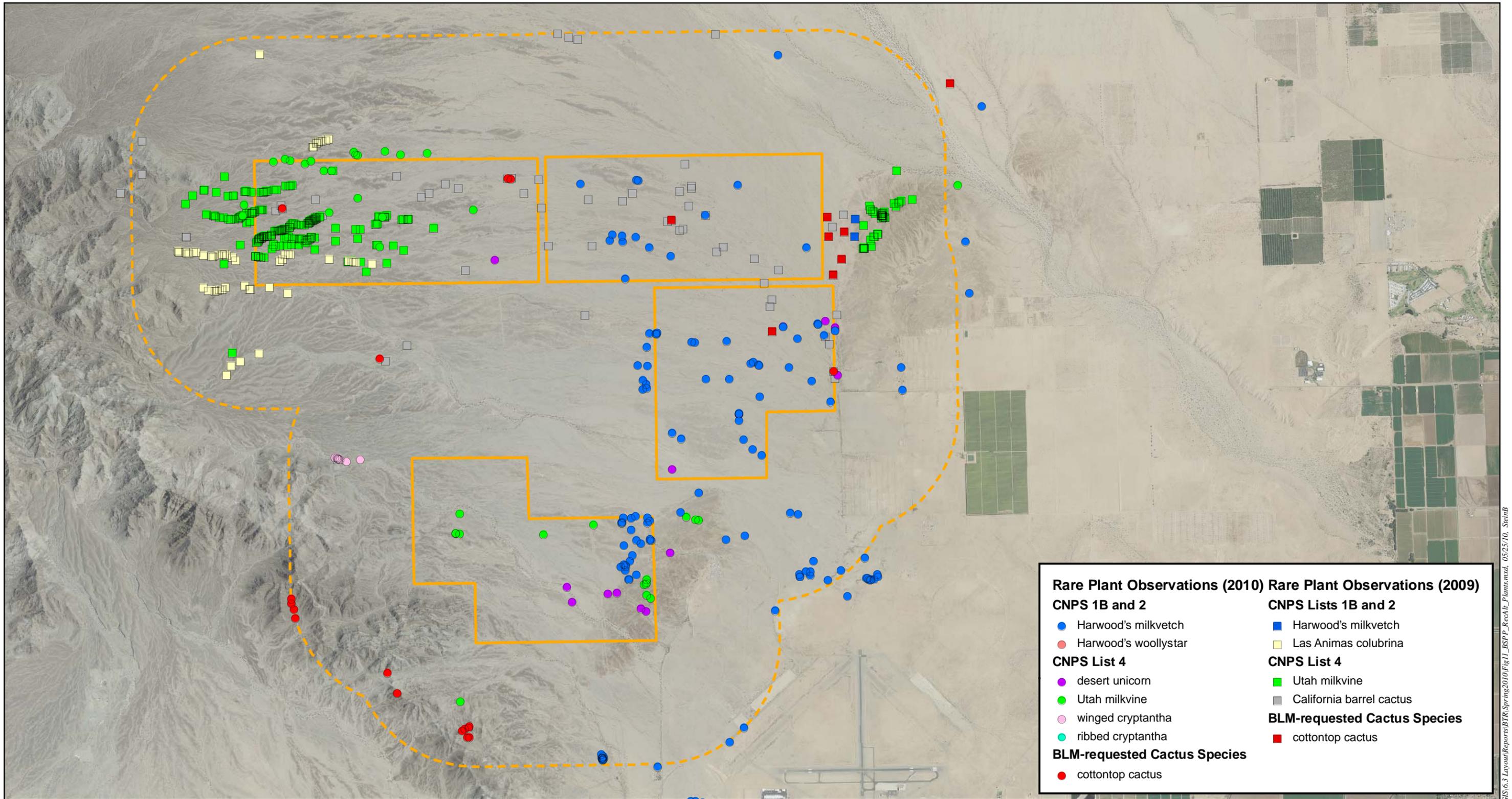
Source: NAIP 2009; EDAW 2009; AECOM 2010



**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 10  
Proposed Project Special  
Status Plant Species**

Date: May 2010



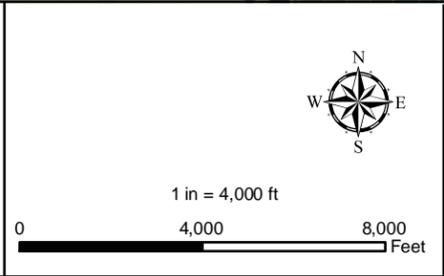
<p><b>Rare Plant Observations (2010)</b></p> <p><b>CNPS 1B and 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Harwood's milkvetch</li> <li>● Harwood's woollystar</li> </ul> <p><b>CNPS List 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● desert unicorn</li> <li>● Utah milkvine</li> <li>● winged cryptantha</li> <li>● ribbed cryptantha</li> </ul> <p><b>BLM-requested Cactus Species</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● cottontop cactus</li> </ul>	<p><b>Rare Plant Observations (2009)</b></p> <p><b>CNPS Lists 1B and 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Harwood's milkvetch</li> <li>■ Las Animas colubrina</li> </ul> <p><b>CNPS List 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Utah milkvine</li> <li>■ California barrel cactus</li> </ul> <p><b>BLM-requested Cactus Species</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ cottontop cactus</li> </ul>
--	--



**Legend**

- Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area
- Reconfigured Alternative BRSA

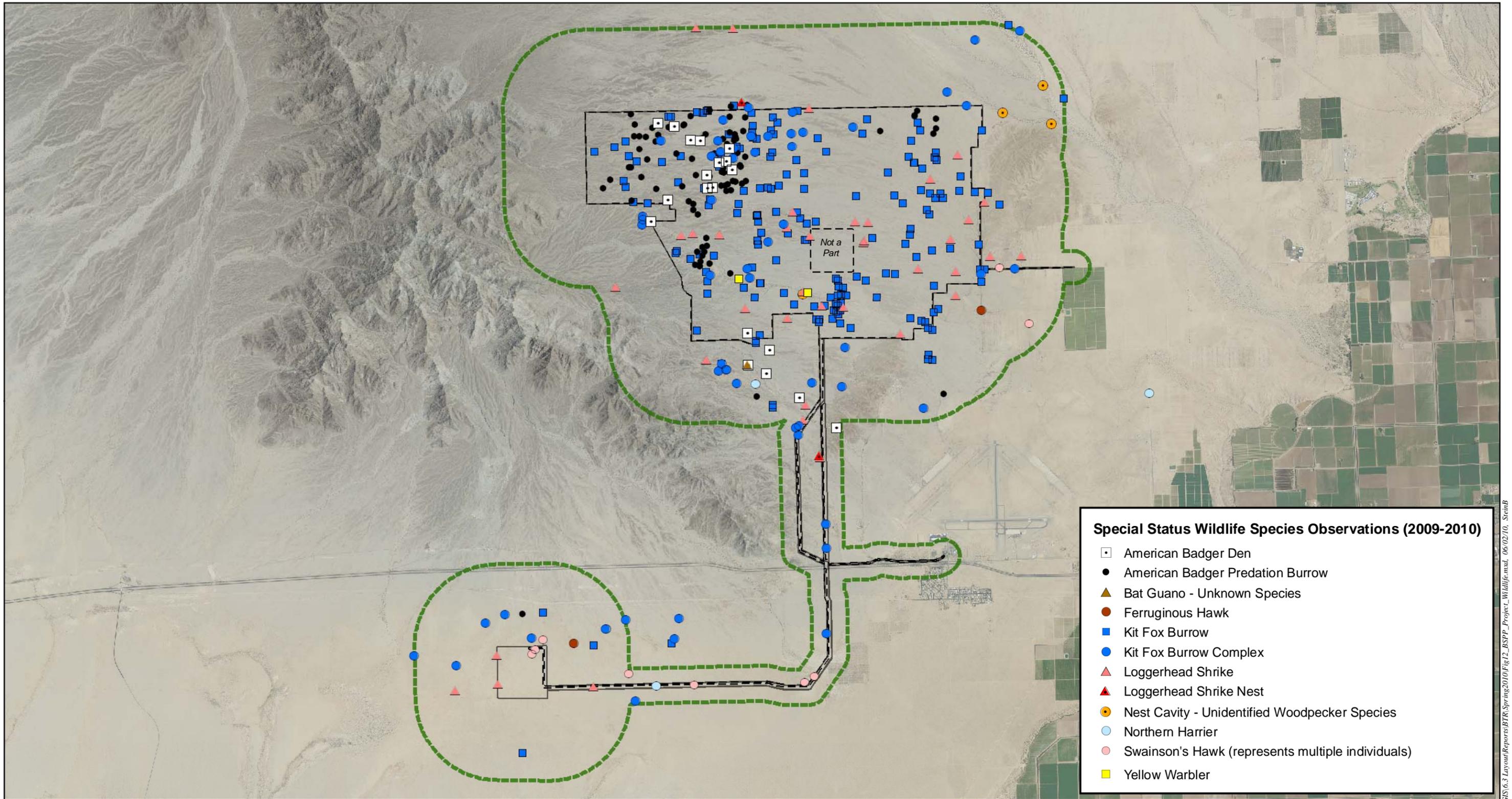
Source: NAIP 2009; EDAW 2009; AECOM 2010



**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 11  
Reconfigured Alternative  
Special Status Plant Species**

Date: May 2010



**Special Status Wildlife Species Observations (2009-2010)**

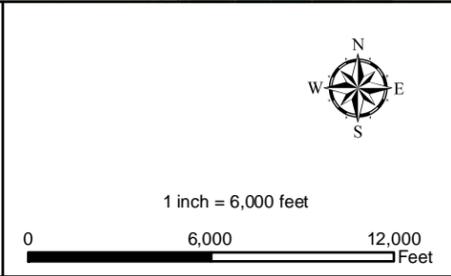
- ◻ American Badger Den
- American Badger Predation Burrow
- ▲ Bat Guano - Unknown Species
- Ferruginous Hawk
- Kit Fox Burrow
- Kit Fox Burrow Complex
- ▲ Loggerhead Shrike
- ▲ Loggerhead Shrike Nest
- Nest Cavity - Unidentified Woodpecker Species
- Northern Harrier
- Swainson's Hawk (represents multiple individuals)
- Yellow Warbler



**Legend**

- ◻ Proposed Project Study Area
- ◌ Project Disturbance Area
- ◌ Proposed Project BRSA

Source: NAIP 2009; AECOM 2009-2010



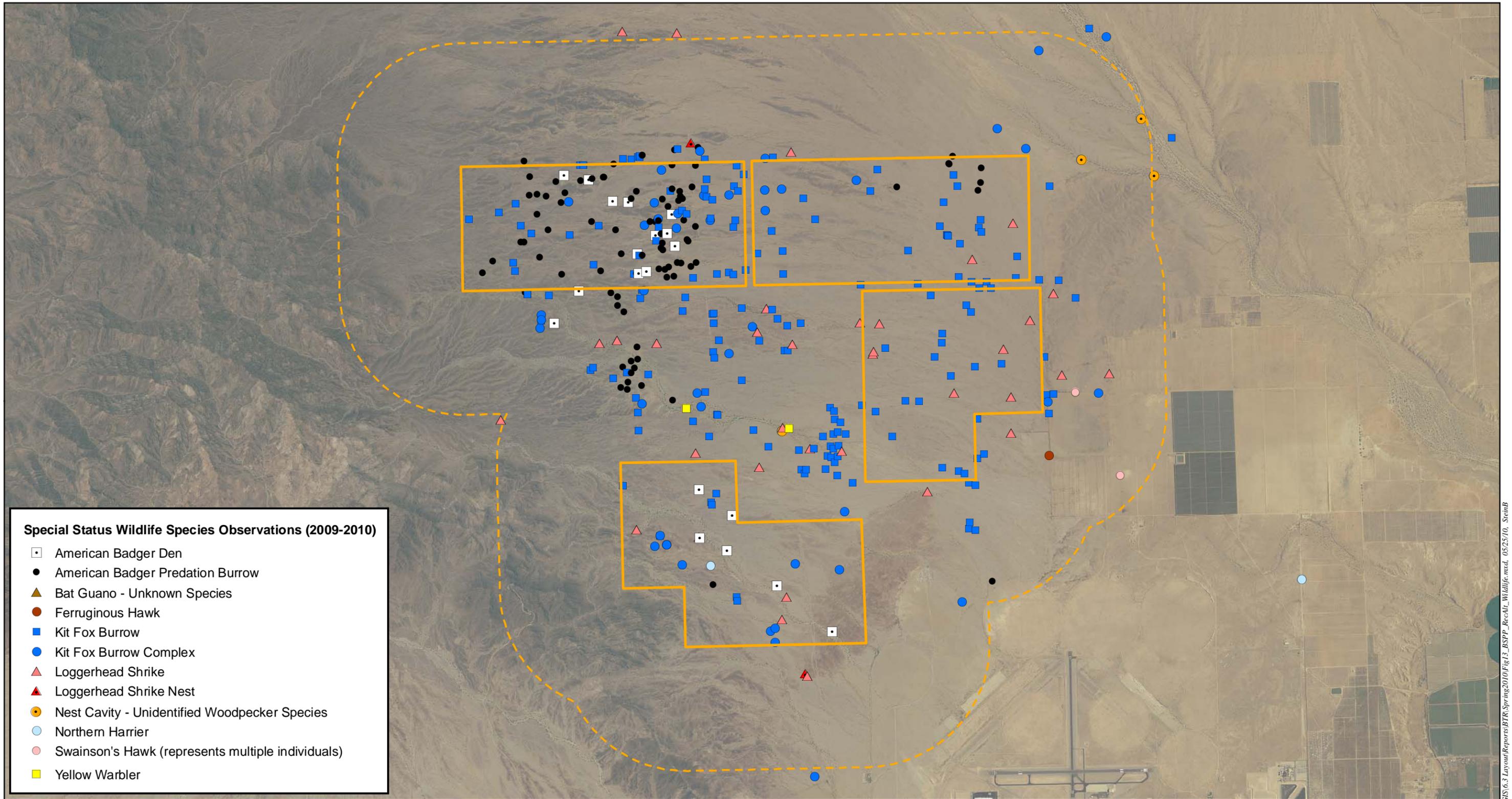
**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 12  
Proposed Project  
Special Status Wildlife**

**AECOM**

Date: May 2010

Path: P:\2009\09080082\_Sol\_Mtl\Blythe\6.0\_GIS\6.3\_Layout\Reports\BTR\_Spring2010\Fig12\_BSPP\_Project\_Wildlife.mxd, 06/02/10, StrainB



**Special Status Wildlife Species Observations (2009-2010)**

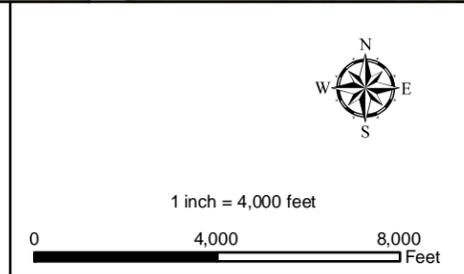
- American Badger Den
- American Badger Predation Burrow
- ▲ Bat Guano - Unknown Species
- Ferruginous Hawk
- Kit Fox Burrow
- Kit Fox Burrow Complex
- ▲ Loggerhead Shrike
- ▲ Loggerhead Shrike Nest
- Nest Cavity - Unidentified Woodpecker Species
- Northern Harrier
- Swainson's Hawk (represents multiple individuals)
- Yellow Warbler



**Legend**

- ▭ Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area
- - - Reconfigured Alternative BRSA

Source: NAIP 2009; AECOM 2009-2010

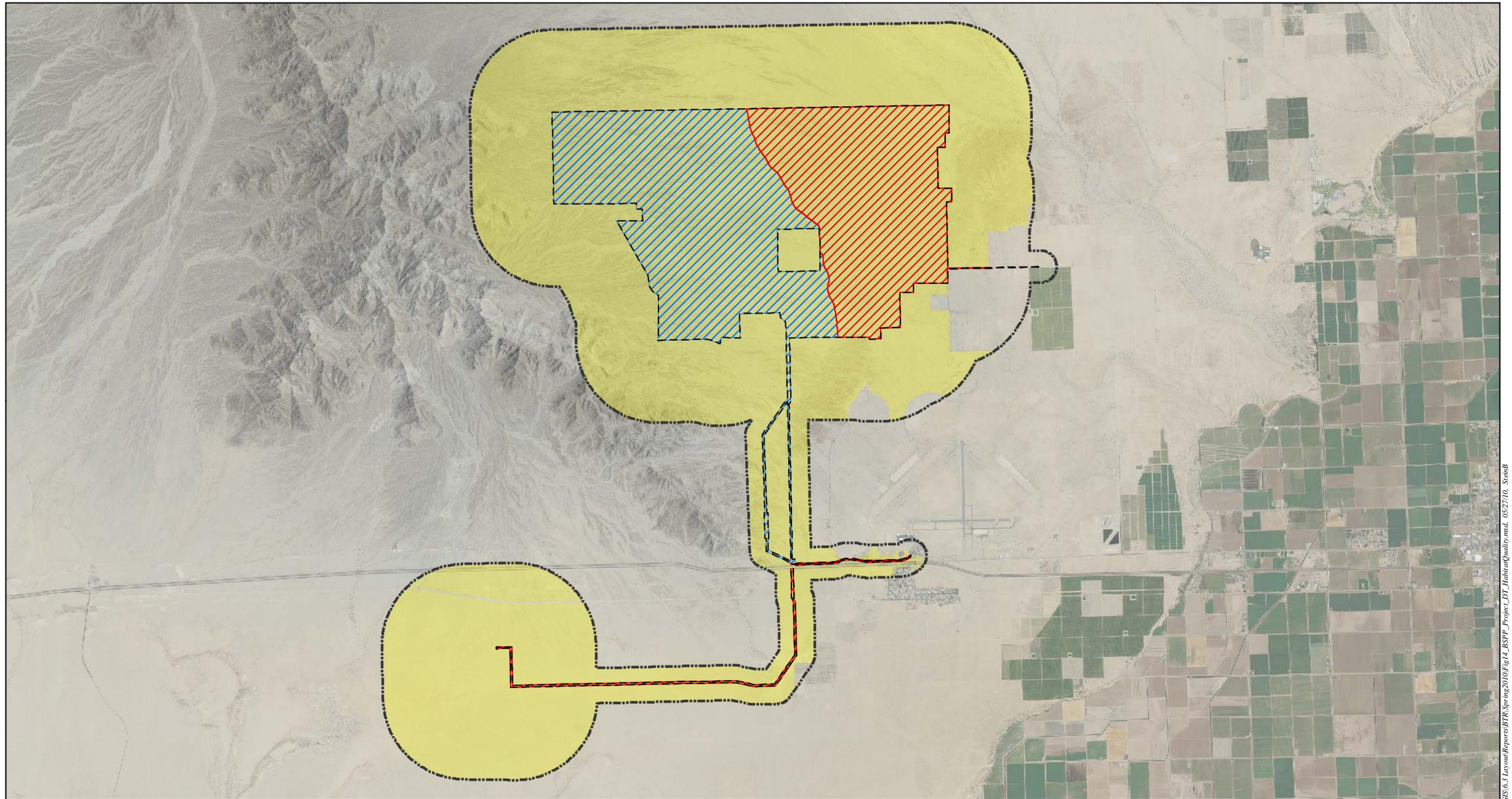


**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 13  
Reconfigured Alternative  
Special Status Wildlife**

**AECOM**

Date: May 2010



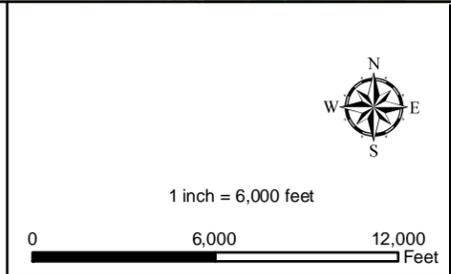
**Legend**

Project Disturbance Area  
 Proposed Project BRSA  
 DETO Suitable Habitat

**Suitable Habitat Quality**

Low-Quality DETO Habitat  
 Moderate-Quality DETO Habitat

Source: NAIP 2009; USGS; AECOM 2009

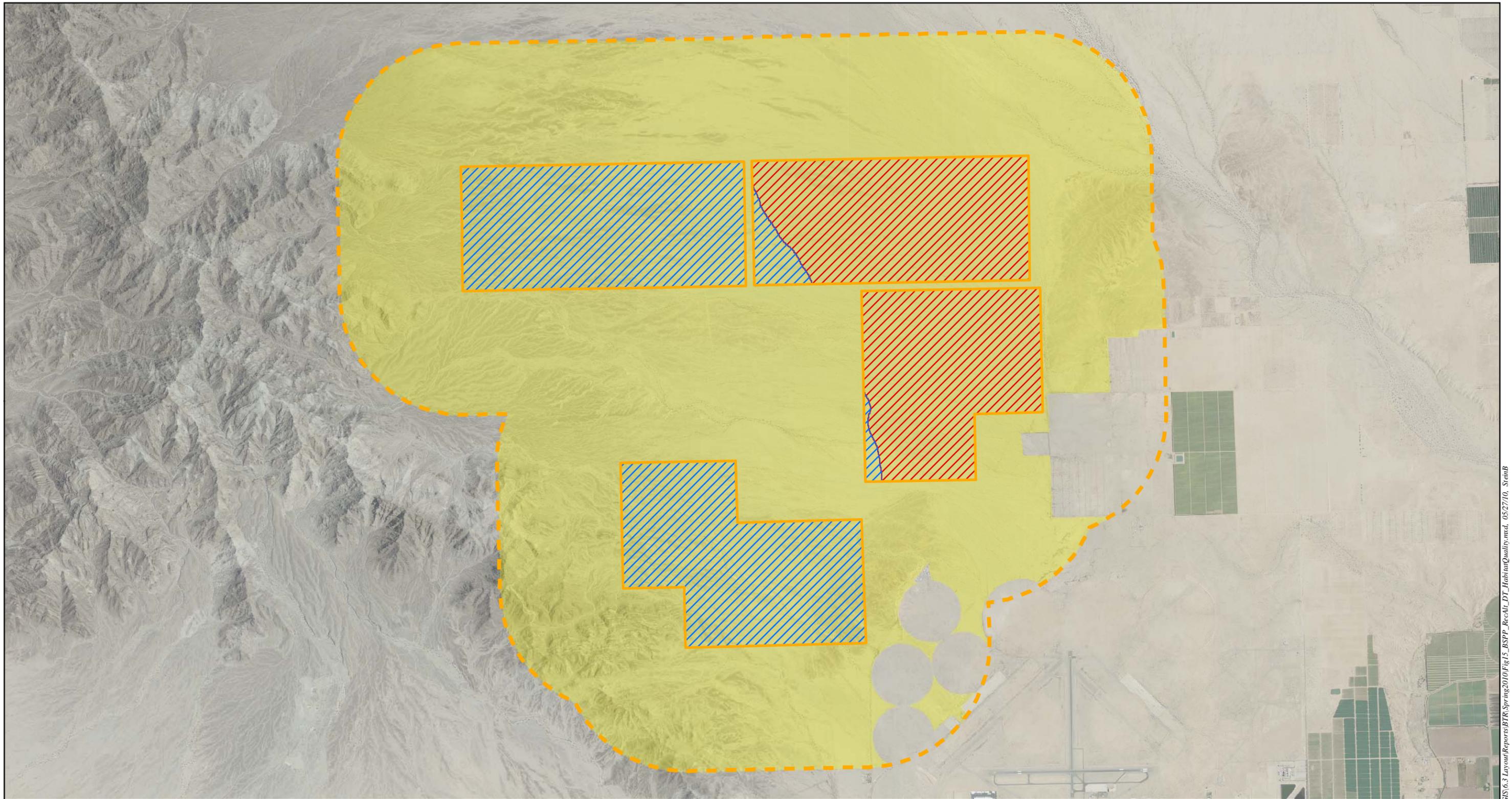


**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Desert Tortoise Technical Report**

**Figure 14  
Desert Tortoise Suitable Habitat  
Within the Proposed Project  
Biological Resources Survey Area**

**AECOM**

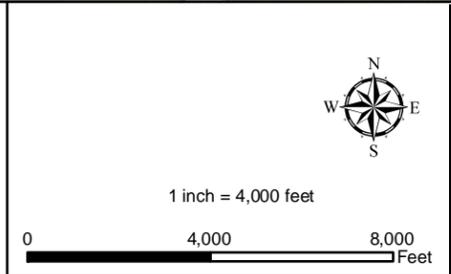
Date: May 2010



**Legend**

- Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area
- Reconfigured Alternative BRSA
- DETO Suitable Habitat
- Suitable Habitat Quality**
- Low-Quality DETO Habitat
- Moderate-Quality DETO Habitat

Source: NAIP 2009; USGS; AECOM 2009

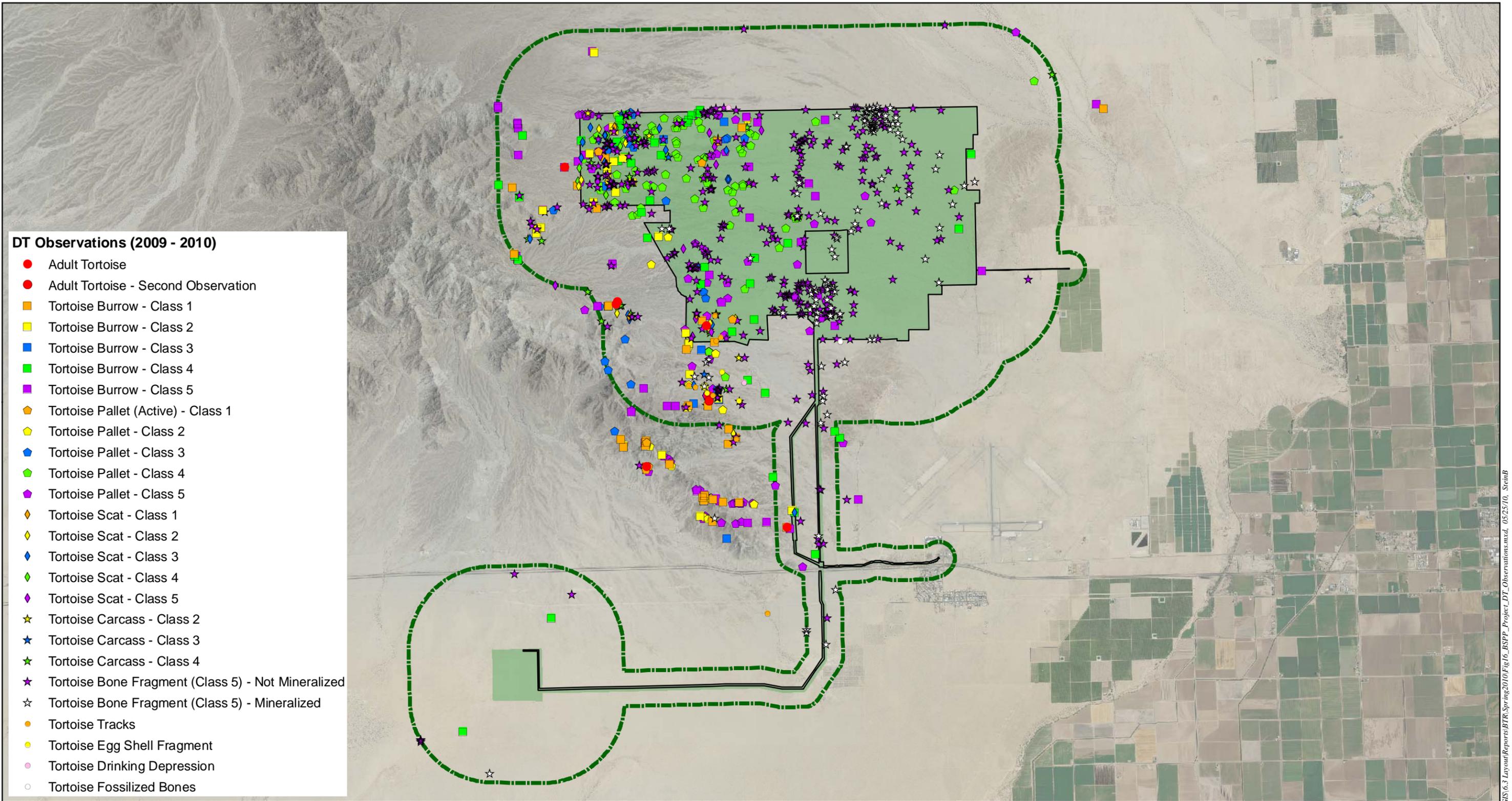


**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 15  
Desert Tortoise Suitable Habitat within  
the Reconfigured Alternative  
Biological Resources Survey Area**

**AECOM**

Date: May 2010



**DT Observations (2009 - 2010)**

- Adult Tortoise
- Adult Tortoise - Second Observation
- Tortoise Burrow - Class 1
- Tortoise Burrow - Class 2
- Tortoise Burrow - Class 3
- Tortoise Burrow - Class 4
- Tortoise Burrow - Class 5
- Tortoise Pallet (Active) - Class 1
- Tortoise Pallet - Class 2
- Tortoise Pallet - Class 3
- Tortoise Pallet - Class 4
- Tortoise Pallet - Class 5
- ◆ Tortoise Scat - Class 1
- ◆ Tortoise Scat - Class 2
- ◆ Tortoise Scat - Class 3
- ◆ Tortoise Scat - Class 4
- ◆ Tortoise Scat - Class 5
- ★ Tortoise Carcass - Class 2
- ★ Tortoise Carcass - Class 3
- ★ Tortoise Carcass - Class 4
- ★ Tortoise Bone Fragment (Class 5) - Not Mineralized
- ★ Tortoise Bone Fragment (Class 5) - Mineralized
- Tortoise Tracks
- Tortoise Egg Shell Fragment
- Tortoise Drinking Depression
- Tortoise Fossilized Bones



**Legend**

- Proposed Project Study Area
- Proposed Project Disturbance Area
- ▬ Proposed Project BRSA

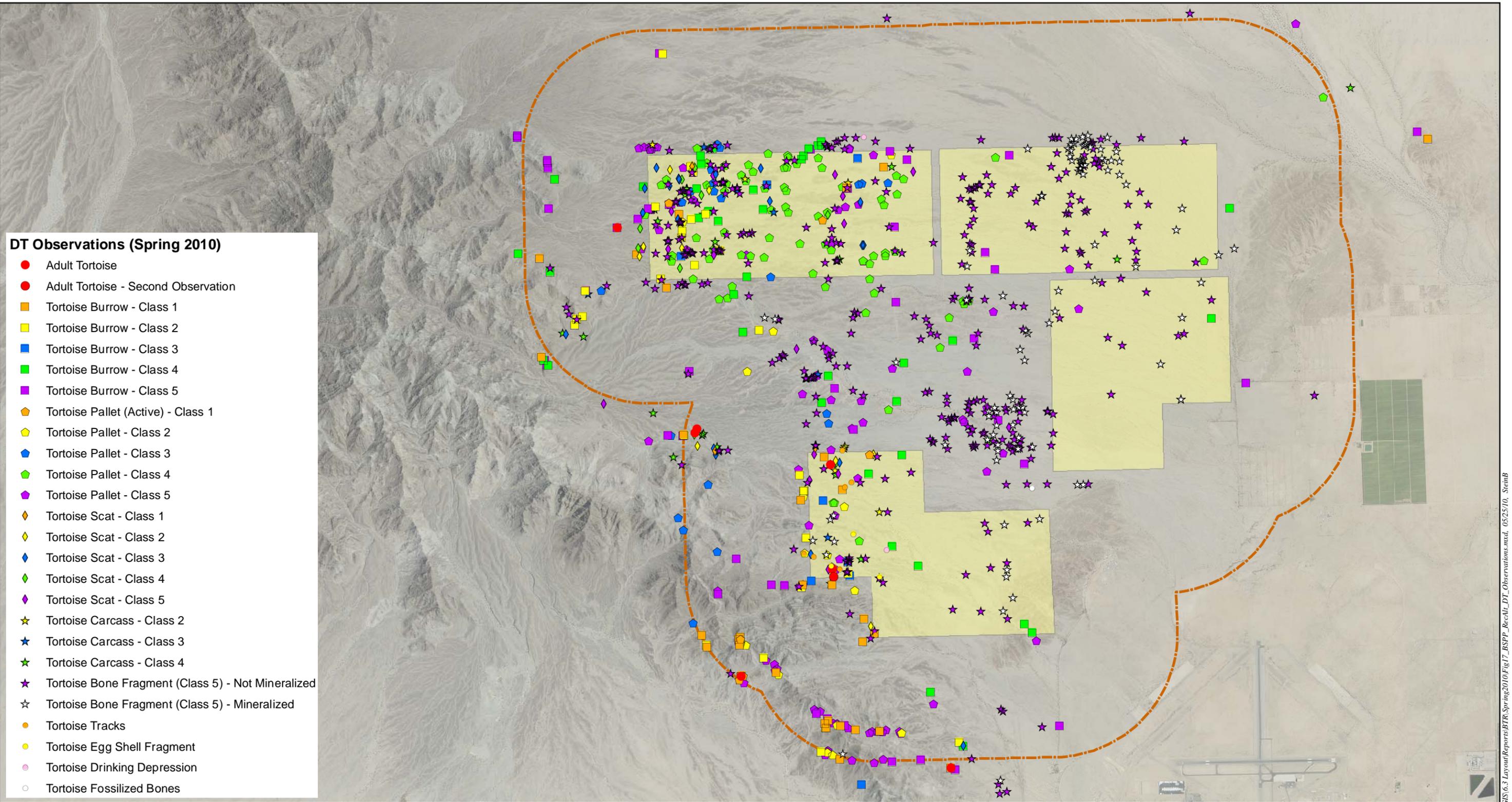
Source: NAIP 2009; USGS; AECOM 2009

**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 16  
Proposed Project Desert  
Tortoise Observations**

Date: May 2010

Path: P:\2009\09080082 Sol\_Mtl\Blythe\6.0 GIS\6.3 Layout\Reports\BTR\_Spring2010\Fig\_16\_BSPP\_Project\_DT\_Observations.mxd, 05/25/10, StrainB



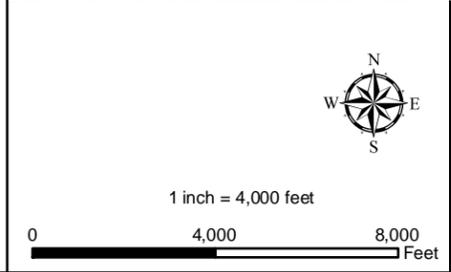
- DT Observations (Spring 2010)**
- Adult Tortoise
  - Adult Tortoise - Second Observation
  - Tortoise Burrow - Class 1
  - Tortoise Burrow - Class 2
  - Tortoise Burrow - Class 3
  - Tortoise Burrow - Class 4
  - Tortoise Burrow - Class 5
  - ◆ Tortoise Pallet (Active) - Class 1
  - ◆ Tortoise Pallet - Class 2
  - ◆ Tortoise Pallet - Class 3
  - ◆ Tortoise Pallet - Class 4
  - ◆ Tortoise Pallet - Class 5
  - ◆ Tortoise Scat - Class 1
  - ◆ Tortoise Scat - Class 2
  - ◆ Tortoise Scat - Class 3
  - ◆ Tortoise Scat - Class 4
  - ◆ Tortoise Scat - Class 5
  - ★ Tortoise Carcass - Class 2
  - ★ Tortoise Carcass - Class 3
  - ★ Tortoise Carcass - Class 4
  - ★ Tortoise Bone Fragment (Class 5) - Not Mineralized
  - ☆ Tortoise Bone Fragment (Class 5) - Mineralized
  - Tortoise Tracks
  - Tortoise Egg Shell Fragment
  - Tortoise Drinking Depression
  - Tortoise Fossilized Bones



**Legend**

- Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area
- Reconfigured Alternative BRSA

Source: NAIP 2009; USGS; AECOM 2009

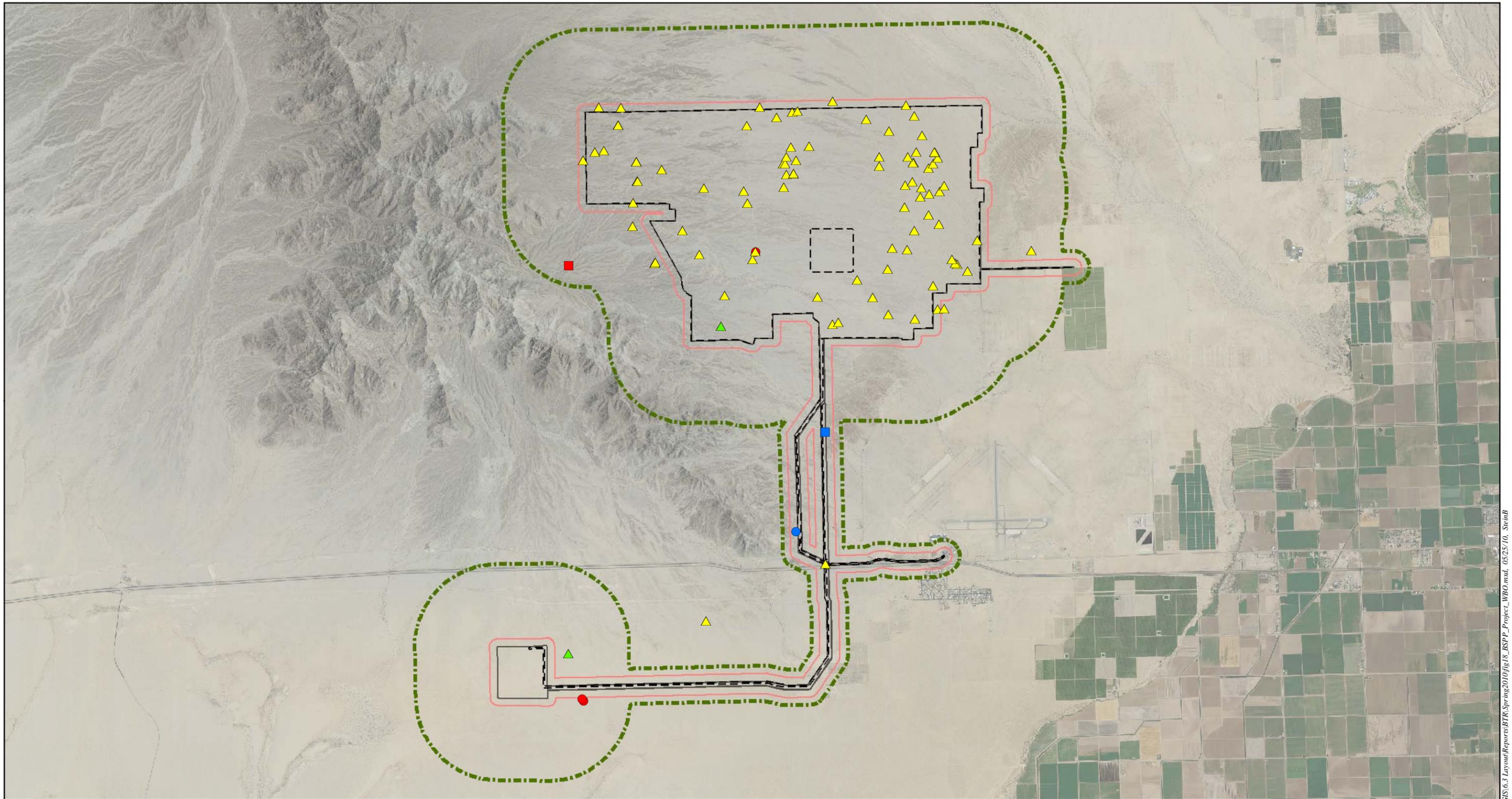


**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Desert Tortoise Technical Report**

**Figure 17  
Reconfigured Alternative  
Desert Tortoise Observations**

**AECOM**

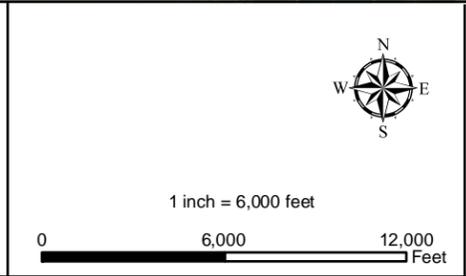
Date: May 2010



- Legend**
- Proposed Project Study Area
  - Proposed Project BRSA
  - Project Disturbance Area
  - Burrowing Owl Survey Buffer - 492-foot

- Western Burrowing Owl Observations 2010**
- Western Burrowing Owl
  - Western Burrowing Owl with Active Burrow
  - ▲ Burrow with Sign

- Observations 2009**
- Western Burrowing Owl
  - Western Burrowing Owl with Active Burrow
  - ▲ Burrow with Sign

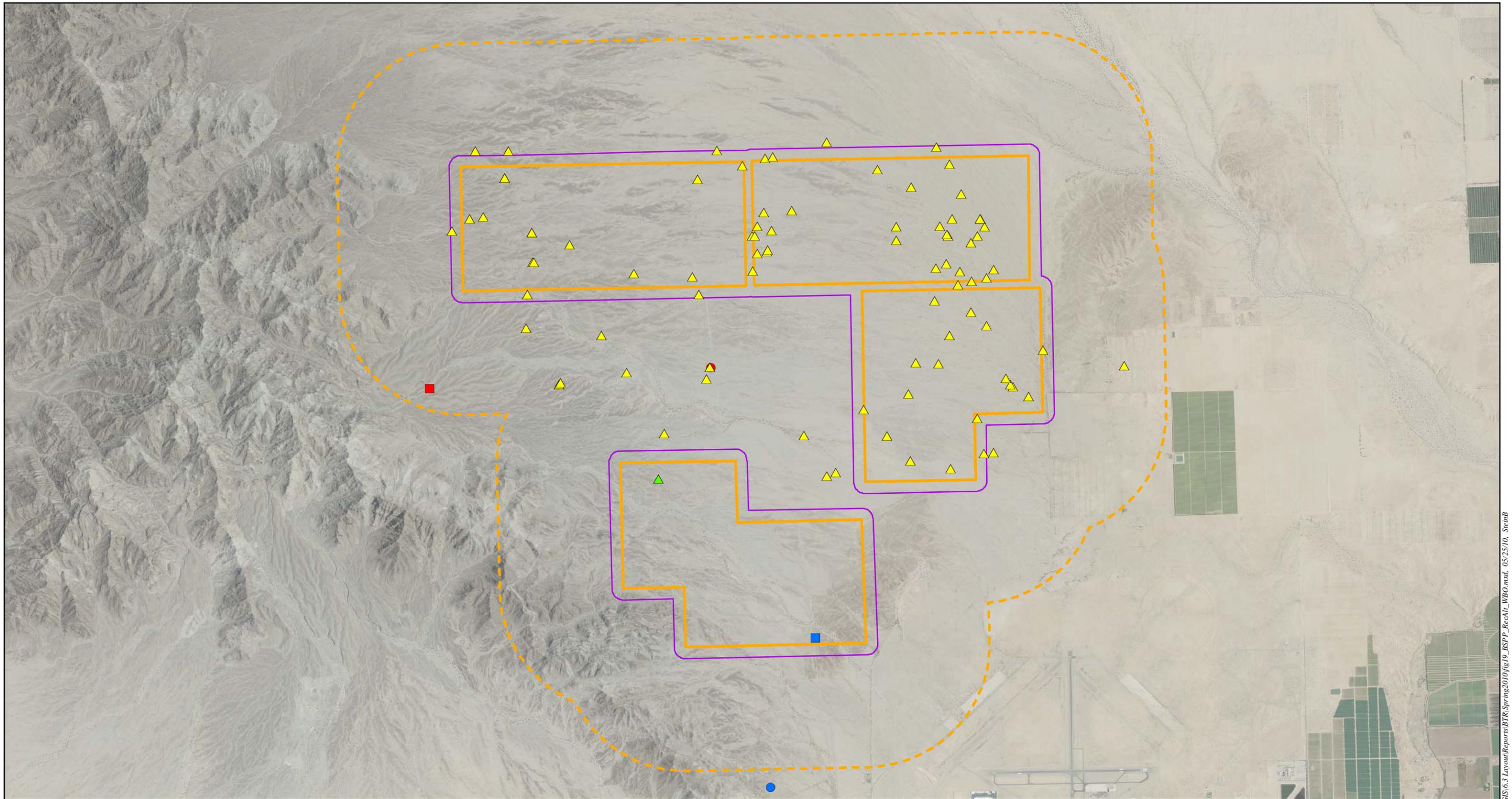


**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 18  
Proposed Project Preliminary  
Burrowing Owl Observations**

**AECOM**

Date: May 2010



**Legend**

- Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area
- Reconfigured Alternative BRSA
- Burrowing Owl Survey Buffer - 492-foot

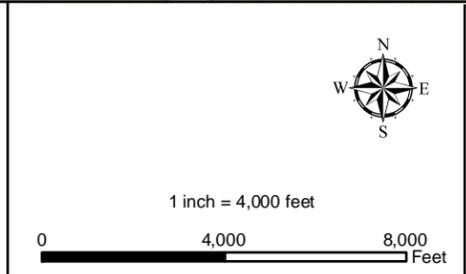
**Western Burrowing Owl**

**Observations 2010**

- Western Burrowing Owl
- Western Burrowing Owl with Active Burrow
- ▲ Burrow with Sign

**Observations 2009**

- Western Burrowing Owl
- Western Burrowing Owl with Active Burrow
- ▲ Burrow with Sign

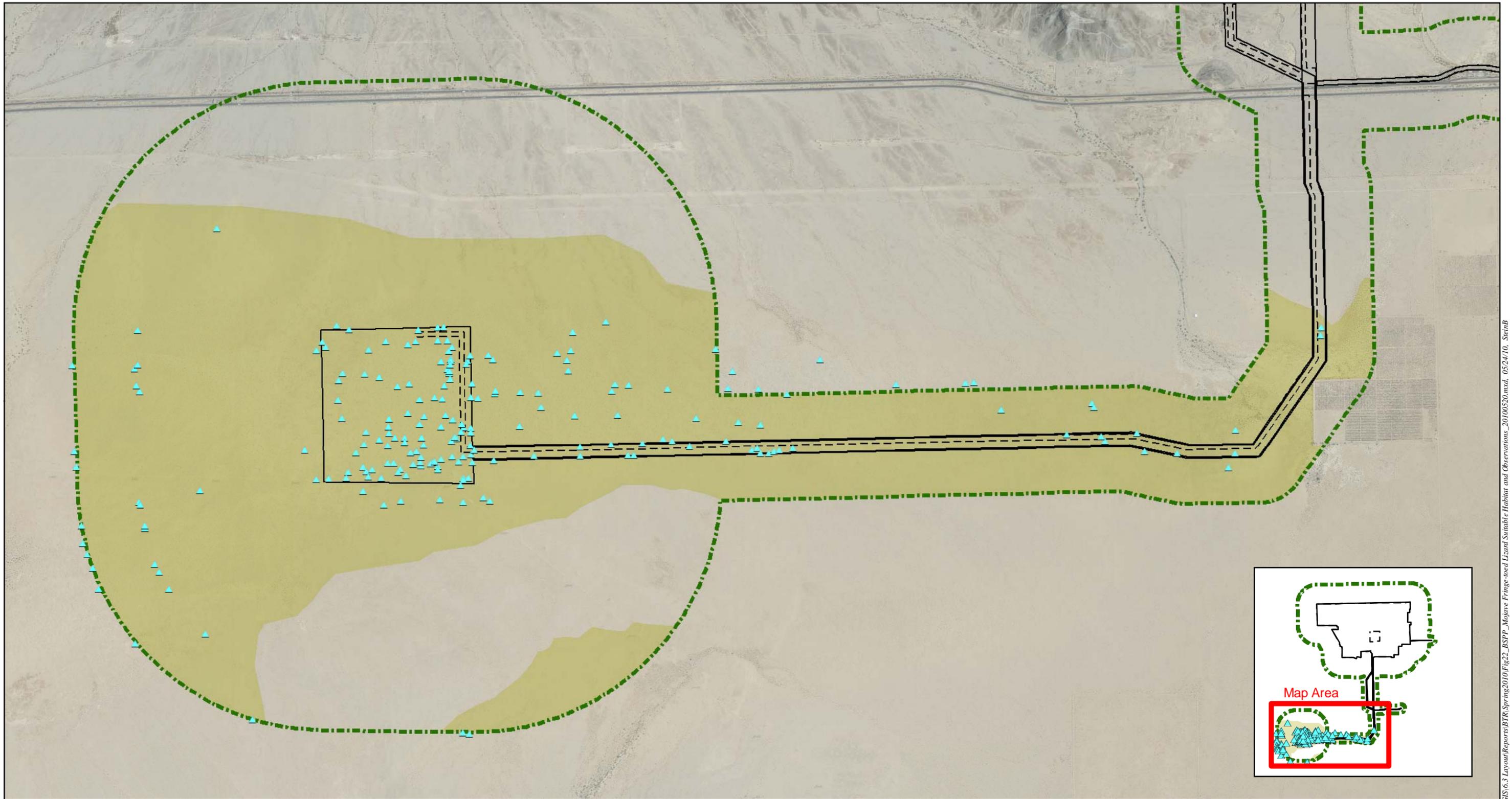


**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 19  
Reconfigured Alternative Preliminary  
Burrowing Owl Observations**

**AECOM**

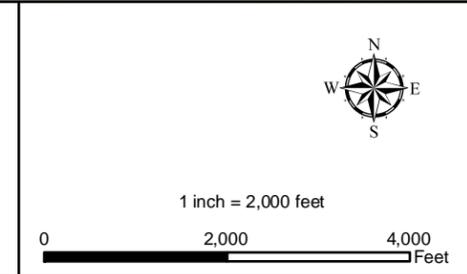
Date: May 2010



**Legend**

- Proposed Project Study Area
- Project Disturbance Area
- Proposed Project BRSA
- ▲ Mojave Fringe-toed Lizard Individual Observation (2009-2010)
- Suitable Habitat for Mojave Fringe-toed Lizard

Source: NAIP 2005; AECOM 2009-2010

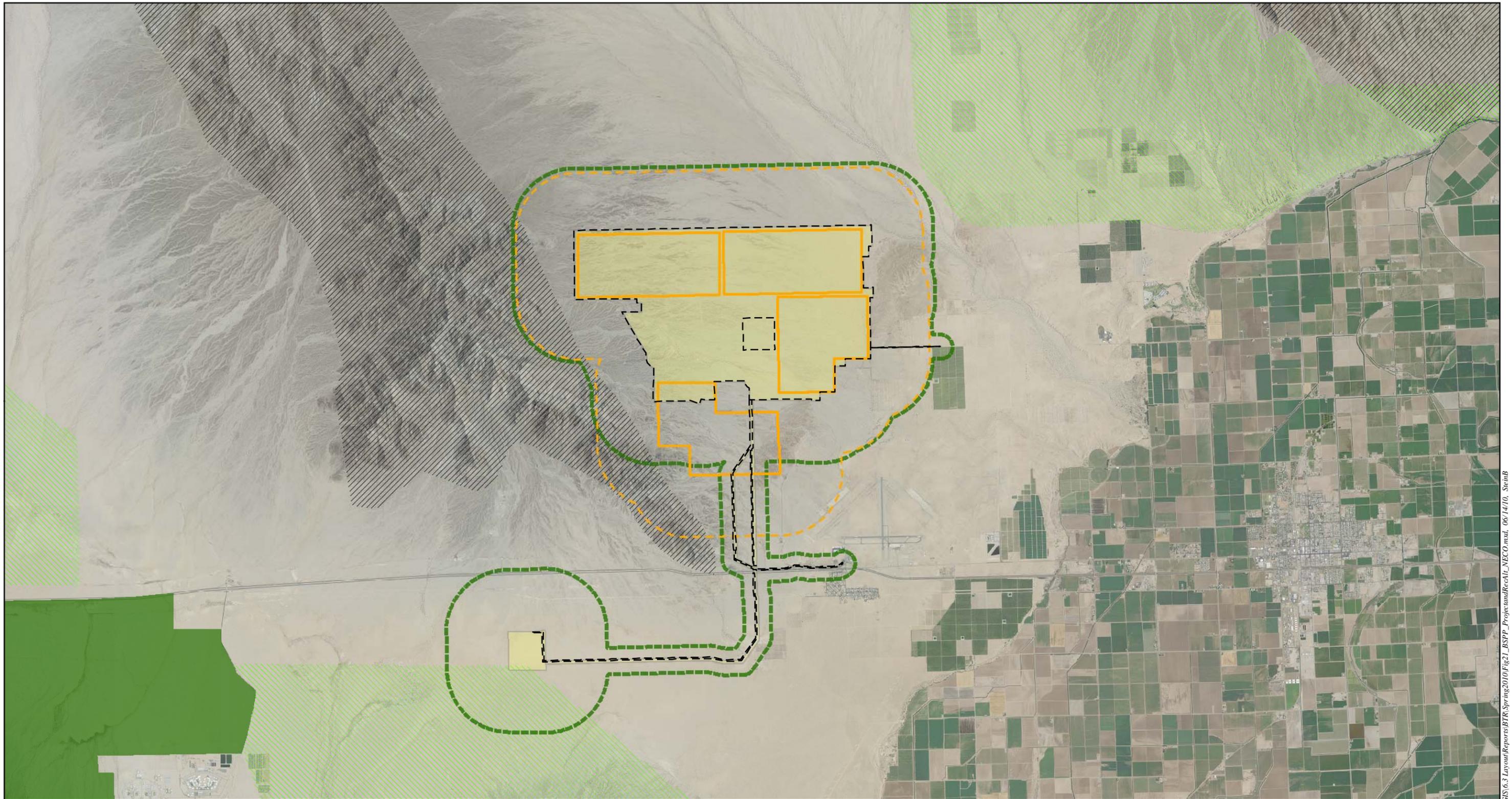


**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 20  
Mojave Fringe-toed Lizard  
Suitable Habitat  
and Observations**

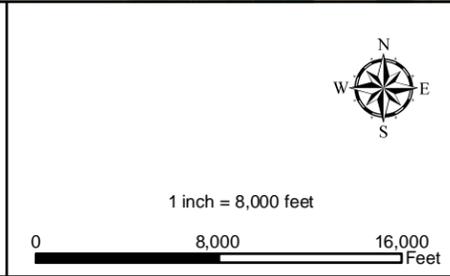
**AECOM**

Date: May 2010



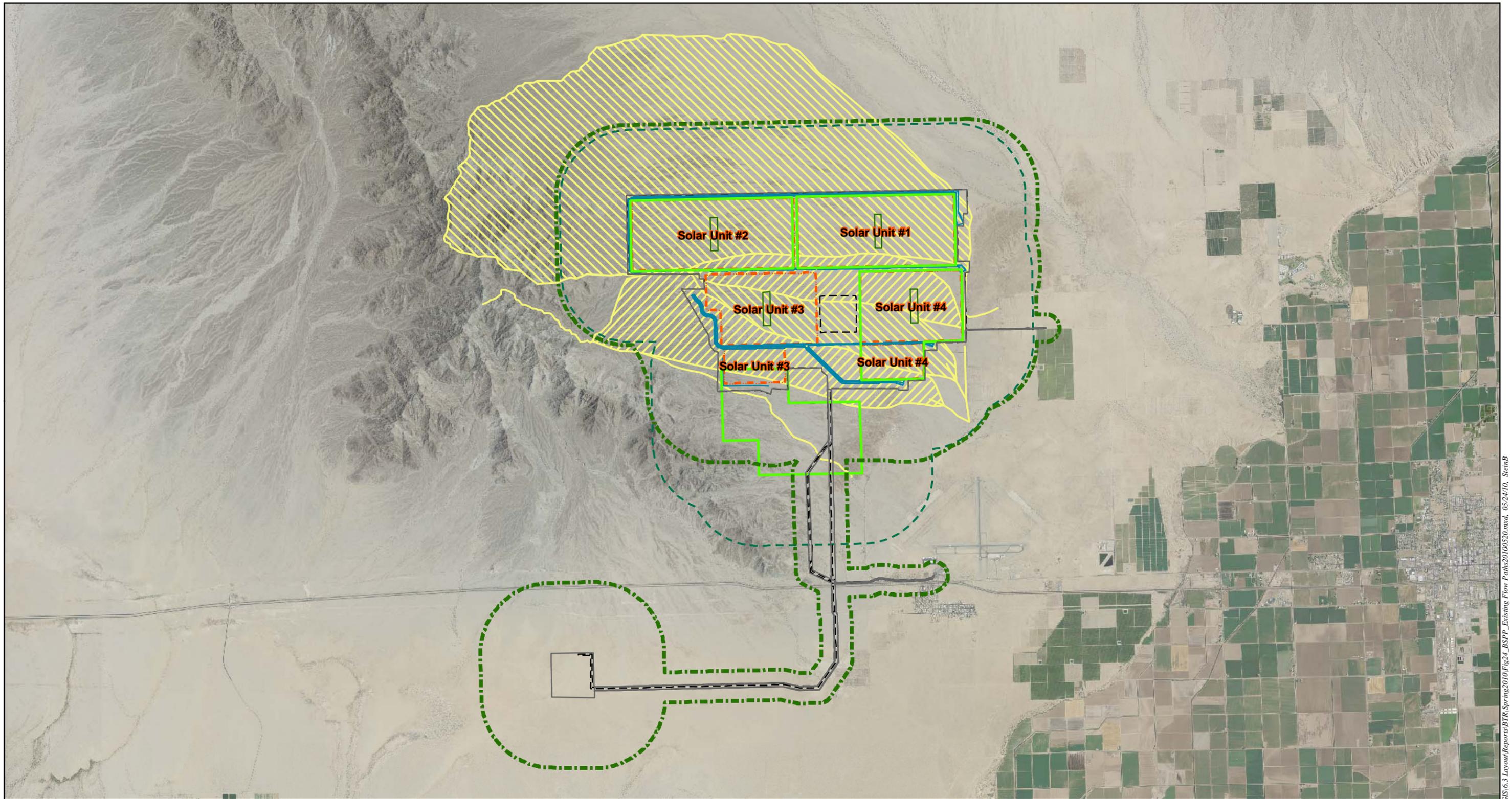
Legend		Desert Wildlife Management Area (NECO)
Project Disturbance Area	Proposed Project Study Area	Chuckwalla
Proposed Project BRSA	Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area	<b>Wildlife Habitat Management Area (NECO)</b>
Reconfigured Alternative BRSA	Nelson's Bighorn Sheep	Multiple Species

Source: NAIP 2005; AECOM 2010



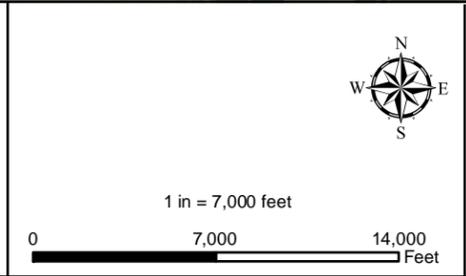
**Blythe Solar Power Project  
 Biological Technical Report**  
  
**Figure 21  
 Proposed Project and Reconfigured Alternative  
 Relative to the Northern and Eastern  
 Colorado Desert Coordinated  
 Management Plan (NECO)**

Date: June 2010



Legend		Facilities Layout	
Proposed Project Study Area	Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area	Solar Unit	Location of Power Block
Proposed Project BRSA	Reconfigured Alternative BRSA	Existing Flow Paths	Rerouted Drainage
Project Disturbance Area			

Source: NAIP 2009; AECOM 2010

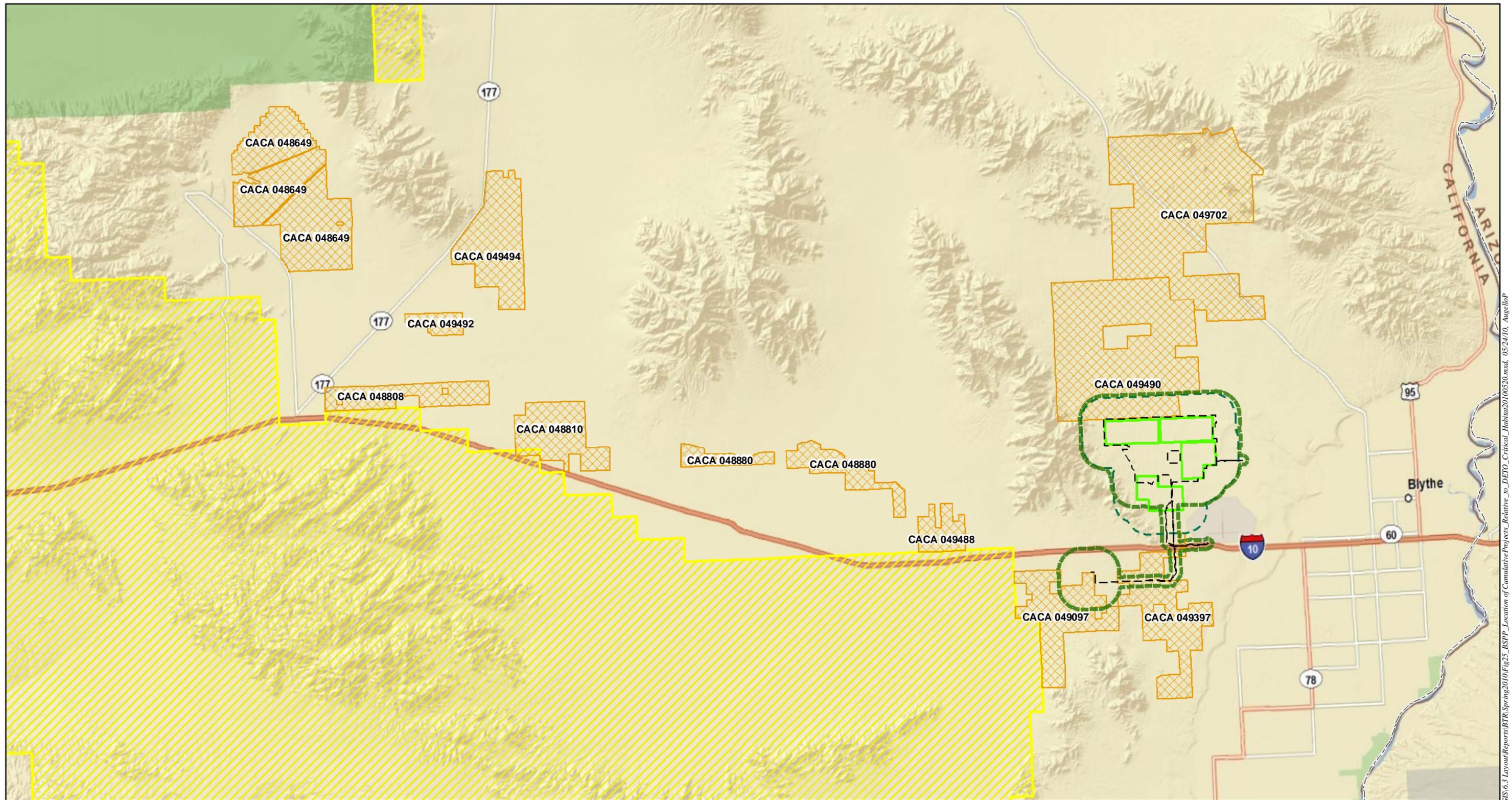


**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 22  
Existing Flow Paths  
and Proposed Channels  
for the Proposed Project**

**AECOM**

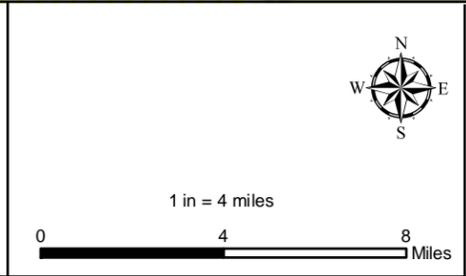
Date: May 2010



**Legend**

- Project Disturbance Area
- Proposed Project BRSA
- Reconfigured Alternative Disturbance Area
- Reconfigured Alternative BRSA
- Future Solar Projects
- Desert Tortoise Designated Critical Habitat (USFWS)

Source: ESRI 2010; USFWS 2009; AECOM 2010



**Blythe Solar Power Project  
Biological Technical Report**

**Figure 23  
Location of Cumulative Projects  
Relative to Desert Tortoise  
Critical Habitat**

Date: May 2010

**ATTACHMENT F**

**WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED WITHIN THE  
COMBINED SURVEY AREA**





**WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED WITHIN THE  
COMBINED SURVEY AREA**

Order	Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>		
Araneae		
	Family Theraphosidae	
	<i>Aphonopelma chalcodes</i>	desert tarantula
Order Coleoptera		Beetles
	Family <i>Meloidae</i>	Blister beetles
	<i>Lytta magister</i>	
Hymenoptera		Ants, Bees, Wasps and Sawflies
	Family Pompilidae	
	<i>Pepsis</i> sp.	tarantula hawk
Lepidoptera		Insects and Butterflies
	Family Danaidae	
	<i>Danaus gilippus strigosus</i>	striated queen
	Family Hesperidae	
	<i>Erynnis funeralis</i>	funereal duskywing
	Family Pieridae	
	<i>Nathalis iole</i>	dainty sulphur
	<i>Pontia protodice</i>	checkered white
	Family Lycaenidae	
	<i>Brephidium exilis</i>	pigmy blue
	Family Nymphalidae	
	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	painted lady
	<i>Vanessa virginiensis</i>	Virginia lady
Orthoptera		Grasshoppers and Crickets
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>		
<b>Anura</b>		<b>Frogs and Toads</b>
	Family Bufonidae	
	<i>Bufo woodhousii</i>	Woodhouse's toad
<b>REPTILES</b>		
Squamata		Lizards and Snakes
	Family Crotophytidae	
	<i>Crotaphytus collaris</i>	collared lizard
	<i>Crotaphytus bicinctores</i>	great basin collared lizard
	<i>Gambelia wislizenii</i>	long-nosed leopard lizard
	Family Eublepharidae	
	<i>Coleonyx variegatus</i>	western banded gecko
	Family Iguanidae	
	<i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>	desert iguana
	<i>Sauromalus ater</i>	common chuckwalla
	Family Phrynosomatidae	
	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	side-blotched lizard
	<i>Callisaurus draconoides</i>	zebra-tailed lizard
	<i>Sceloporus magister</i>	desert spiny lizard
	<i>Urosaurus graciosus</i>	long-tailed brush lizard
	<i>Phrynosoma platyrhinos</i>	desert horned lizard
	<i>Sceloporus magister</i>	Desert spiny lizard
	<i>Uma scoparia</i> *	Mojave fringe-toed lizard
	Family Teiidae	
	<i>Cnemidophorus tigris</i>	western whiptail

Order	Scientific Name	Common Name
	Family Colubridae	
	<i>Chionactis occipitalis</i>	western shovel-nosed snake
	<i>Masticophis flagellum piceus</i>	red coachwhip
	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>	gopher snake
	<i>Salvadora hexalepis</i>	patch-nosed snake
	<i>Sonora semiannulata</i>	variable groundsnake
	Family Viperidae	
	<i>Crotalus atrox</i>	western diamond-backed rattlesnake
	<i>Crotalus cerastes</i>	sidewinder
	<i>Crotalus mitchelli</i>	speckled rattlesnake
Testudines		Turtles
	Family Testudinidae	
	<i>Gopherus agassizii</i> <sup>1 2</sup>	desert tortoise
<b>BIRDS</b>		
Ciconiiformes		Hérons, Storks, Ibises, and Relatives
	Family Cathartidae	
	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture
Falconiformes		Diurnal Birds of Prey
	Family Accipitridae	
	<i>Accipiter striatus</i> <sup>+</sup>	sharp-shinned hawk
	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk
	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> <sup>2</sup>	Swainson's hawk
	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	ferruginous hawk
	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk
	<i>Circus cyaneus</i> <sup>*</sup>	northern harrier
	Family Falconidae	
	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel
	<i>Falco mexicanus</i> <sup>+</sup>	prairie falcon
Accipitriformes		
	Family Pandionidae	
	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey
Galliformes		Pheasants, Grouse, Quail and Relatives
	Family Odontophoridae	
	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California quail
	<i>Callipepla gambelii</i>	Gambel's quail
Charadriiformes		Shorebirds, Gulls and Relatives
	Family Charadriidae	
	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	killdeer
	Family Scolopacidae	
Columbiformes		Pigeons and Doves
	Family Columbidae	
	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian collard dove
	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	white-winged dove
	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove
Caprimulgiformes		Goatsuckers and Relatives
	Family Caprimulgidae	
	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	whip-poor-will
	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	lesser nighthawk
	<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	common poorwill

Order	Scientific Name	Common Name
Cuculiformes		Cuckoos and Relatives
	Family Cuculidae	
	<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	greater roadrunner
Strigiformes		Owls
	Family Strigidae	
	<i>Athene cunicularia</i> *	burrowing owl
	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Great horned owl
Apodiformes		Hummingbirds and Swifts
	Family Apodidae	
	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	white-throated swift
	Family Trochilidae	
	<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
	<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costa's hummingbird
Passeriformes		Song birds
	Family Tyrannidae	
	<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>	dusky flycatcher
	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	ash-throated flycatcher
	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe
	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe
	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	western kingbird
	Family Troglodytidae	
	<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus</i>	cactus wren
	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	rock wren
	Family Laniidae	
	<i>Lanus ludovicianus</i> *	loggerhead shrike
	Family Corvidae	
	<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven
	Family Alaudidae	
	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i> <sup>+</sup>	horned lark
	Family Hirundinidae	
	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	cliff swallow
	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	barn swallow
	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	northern rough-winged swallow
	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	tree swallow
	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	violet-green swallow
	Family Regulidae	
	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Ruby-crowned kinglet
	Family Remizidae	
	<i>Auriparus flaviceps</i>	verdin
	Family Mimidae	
	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird
	<i>Toxostoma</i> sp.	thrasher
	<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	Le Conte's thrasher
	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	Sage thrasher
	Family Muscicapidae	
	<i>Polioptila melanura</i>	black-tailed gnatcatcher
	Family Parulidae	
	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler
	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	yellow warbler
	<i>Dendroica</i> sp.	Townsend's or Hermit warbler
	<i>Geothlypis tolmiei</i>	Macgillivray's warbler
	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common yellowthroat

Order	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Vermivora celata</i>	orange-crowned warbler
	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Nashville warbler
	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Wilson's warbler
	Family Icteridae	
	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	red-winged blackbird
	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	Great-tailed grackle
	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's blackbird
	Family Cardinalidae	
	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	black-headed grosbeak
	Family Emberizidae	
	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted Towhee
	<i>Pipilo aberti</i>	Abert's Towhee
	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	Black-throated sparrow
	<i>Spizella breweri</i>	Brewer's sparrow
	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White Crowned Sparrow
	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping sparrow
	Family Fringillidae	
	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch
	Family Sturnidae	
	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling
	Family Vireonidae	
	<i>Vireo cassinii</i>	Cassin's vireo
	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Warbling vireo
Piciformes		
	Family Picidae	
	<i>Picoides scalaris</i>	Ladder-backed woodpecker
<b>MAMMALS</b>		
Lagomorpha		Rabbits, Hares, and Pikas
	Family Leporidae	
	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Audobon's cottontail
	<i>Lepus californica</i>	black-tailed jackrabbit
Rodentia		Rodents
	Family Geomyidae	
	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher
	Family Heteromyidae	
	<i>Dipodomys sp.</i>	kangaroo rat
	<i>Dipodomys deserti</i>	desert kangaroo rat
	<i>Dipodomys merriami</i>	Merriam's kangaroo rat
	<i>Perognathus longimembris</i>	little pocket mouse
	<i>Chaetodipus sp.</i>	pocket mouse species
	Family Scuridae	
	<i>Spermophilus tereticaudus</i>	round-tailed ground squirrel
	<i>Ammospermophilus leucurus</i>	antelope ground squirrel
	Family Cricetidae	
	<i>Neotoma sp.</i>	Woodrat
Carnivora		Carnivores
	Family Canidae	
	<i>Vulpes macrotis arsipus</i>	desert kit fox
	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Grey fox
	<i>Canis latrans</i>	coyote
	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	domestic dog
	Family Mephitidae	

<b>Order</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Striped skunk
	Family Mustelidae	
	<i>Taxidea taxus</i> <sup>*</sup>	American badger
	Family Felidae	
	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	bobcat
Perissodactyla		Horses, Tapirs, and Relatives
	Family Equidae	
	<i>Equus asinus</i>	feral burro
Artiodactyla		Even-toed Ungulates
	Family Cervidae	
	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	mule deer

<sup>1</sup> Federal threatened or endangered species

<sup>2</sup> State threatened or endangered species

<sup>3</sup> State fully protected species

\*State Species of Special Concern

+State special animal/CDFG watch list

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION**

***In the Matter of:***  
**APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION**  
**for the *BLYTHE SOLAR POWER PROJECT***

**Docket No. 09-AFC-6**  
**PROOF OF SERVICE**  
*(Revised 1/26/2010)*

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**DECLARATION OF SERVICE**

I, Carl Lindner, declare that on, June 14, 2010, I served and filed copies of the attached Blythe Solar Power Project Materials:

Biological Resources Data 2010 Surveys

The original document, filed with the Docket Unit, is accompanied by a copy of the most recent Proof of Service list, located on the web page for this project at:

[\[http://www.energy.ca.gov/sitingcases/solar\\_millennium\\_blythe\]](http://www.energy.ca.gov/sitingcases/solar_millennium_blythe).

The document has been sent to the other parties in this proceeding (as shown on the Proof of Service list) and to the Commission's Docket Unit, in the following manner:

**(Check all that Apply)**

**For service to all other parties:**

sent electronically to all email addresses on the Proof of Service list;

by personal delivery or by overnight delivery service or depositing in the United States mail at Camarillo, California with postage or fees thereon fully prepaid and addressed as provided on the Proof of Service list above to those addresses **NOT** marked "email preferred."

**AND**

**For filing with the Energy Commission:**

sending an original paper copy and one electronic copy, mailed and emailed respectively, to the address below (preferred method);

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**CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION**

Attn: Docket No. 09-AFC-6  
1516 Ninth Street, MS-4  
Sacramento, CA 95814-5512

[docket@energy.state.ca.us](mailto:docket@energy.state.ca.us)

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

  
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