

Appendix D-19

Burrowing Owl Survey Report 2011

**FOCUSED BURROWING OWL
PHASE I AND II SURVEYS**

FOR THE

ALTA EAST WIND ENERGY PROJECT

KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

June 2011

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Executive Summary

Alta Windpower Development, LLC proposes to construct and operate the Alta East Wind Energy Project (Project) in Kern County, California, a nominal 360 megawatt (MW) wind energy facility which is a component of the Alta Wind Energy Center. The Project is located at the eastern base of the Tehachapi Mountains, 2 miles west of the intersection of Highway 58 and Highway 14 in the northwest portion of the Mojave Desert and is within the Tehachapi Wind Resource Area of eastern Kern County (Appendix A, Figure 1). The Project comprises approximately 3,200 acres, 2,083 acres of which are on federal land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and 1,117 acres of which are on private land under the jurisdiction of Kern County.

The burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) is a California Species of Special Concern, as well as a migratory bird species protected by international treaty under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918. Protocol-level Phase I and II surveys were conducted concurrently by Garcia and Associates (GANDA), a subcontractor to CH2M HILL, between April 20 and May 2, 2011 to determine presence or absence of individual owls or potential owl burrows in the Project survey area, based on the burrowing owl protocol *California Burrowing Owl Consortium (CBOC) Survey Protocol & Mitigation Guidelines* (CBOC 1993). Previous surveys for burrowing owl were completed for the Alta East Wind Energy Project (Phoenix Ecological 2010a, 2010b); therefore, the 2011 surveys were completed to augment previously completed surveys within the Project. Approximately 1,321 acres were surveyed for burrowing owl during this survey effort.

No burrowing owls were observed in the Project survey area during surveys; however, one potential burrowing owl burrow with sign (owl whitewash) was observed in the Project survey area (Appendix A, Figure 3). In addition, three potential burrowing owl burrows without sign—burrows which could potentially be utilized by burrowing owls based on size—were observed in the Project survey area. Phase III surveys to confirm occupancy of these four burrows will be conducted in June or July 2011. The California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) includes five burrowing owl records within 5 miles of the Project survey area; the nearest two records are overlap with the southwest section of the Project survey area, which date from May 1921 and June 2005 (CDFG 2011).

1 Project and Property Description

1.1 Project Description

Alta Windpower Development, LLC proposes to construct and operate the Alta East Wind Energy Project (the Project) in Kern County, California (Appendix A, Figure 1), a nominal 360 megawatt (MW) wind energy facility which is a component of the Alta Wind Energy Center Project. Major components of the proposed Project include up to 120 wind turbine generators, a substation, transmission interconnection, access roads, and ancillary services. The proposed Project site is described below.

1.2 Property Description

The Project is located at the eastern base of the Tehachapi Mountains, 2 miles west of the intersection of Highway 58 and Highway 14 in the northwest portion of the Mojave Desert and is within the Tehachapi Wind Resource Area of eastern Kern County (Appendix A, Figure 1). The Project comprises approximately 3,200 acres; 2,083 acres of which are on federal land under the jurisdiction of the BLM, and 1,117 acres of which are on private land under the jurisdiction of Kern County.

Areas of the Project contain suitable habitat for burrowing owl. Those areas of potentially suitable habitat that had not been previously surveyed in 2010 (Phoenix Ecological 2010a, 2010b), comprising 1,321 acres, are herein referred to as the Project survey area (Appendix A, Figure 1). The Project survey area is covered with natural vegetation, mainly Mojave creosote bush scrub and Joshua tree woodland communities (Holland 1986). Elevations within the Project survey area range from approximately 3,000 to 3,400 feet. Representative photographs of the Project site are included in Appendix B.

2 Methods

2.1 Information Review

Pre-field research was conducted to determine whether burrowing owl is known to occur within or near the Project survey area. A search of the CNDDDB was conducted for any records of this species within a 5-mile radius of the Project survey area. The search area for this background research included the two U.S. Geological Survey 7.5' quadrangles that include the Project survey area (Mojave and Monolith), and 10 adjacent quadrangles (Tehachapi North, Tehachapi NE, Tehachapi South, Cache Peak, Mojave NE, Sanborn, Tylerhorse Canyon, Willow Springs, Bissell, and Soledad Mountain).

The CNDDDB search revealed five known burrowing owl occurrences within 5 miles of the Project survey area (Appendix A, Figure 2). The nearest two CNDDDB burrowing owl records occur within the southern portion of the Project survey area, which were recorded in May 1921 and June 2005 (CDFG 2011).

2.2 Field Survey

Phase I and II surveys for burrowing owl were conducted concurrently on foot between April 20 and May 2, 2011 using guidance from the California Burrowing Owl Consortium (CBOC) *Survey Protocol & Mitigation Guidelines* (CBOC 1993). The purpose of a Phase I survey is to conduct an assessment of habitat suitability for burrowing owls. The purpose of a Phase II survey is to conduct a search for individual burrowing owls, as well as appropriately-sized burrows a burrowing owl could potentially use, if it has been determined during Phase I surveys that suitable burrowing owl habitat is present.

The Project survey area included the proposed transmission line which would interconnect to the wind energy facility (Appendix A, Figure 3). Survey methods consisted of walking the entire Project survey area, which included the impact area (200-foot wide transmission corridor) and buffer zone (250 feet on either side of the impact area). Surveyors searched for individual owls, as well as potential burrowing owl burrows that had the potential for burrowing owl use based on size of burrow. Presence of burrowing owl sign (whitewash, pellets, and feathers) was also noted at potential burrowing owl burrows. All potential burrowing owl burrows were inspected by using a mirror to reflect sunlight into the far end, if visible, to determine additional burrowing owl sign. It was noted when the end of a potential burrowing owl burrow could not be observed by the human eye. No burrows were to be collapsed or altered by surveyors during field surveys.

The entire Project survey area (Appendix A, Figure 1) was surveyed by spacing the transect centerlines a maximum of 100 feet apart during the peak time of season (April 15 through July 15) for encountering breeding burrowing owls (February 1 to August 31) (CBOC 1993). A Trimble® GEOXT GPS unit was used to maintain proper orientation and spacing. The lead surveyor navigated by using the navigation feature on the map-screen of the Trimble unit. This feature plotted the survey transect lines as the surveyors walked and allowed the lead surveyor to determine which areas had already been surveyed and to maintain the appropriate spacing

between transect centerlines. Using this method, the survey area was systematically walked until 100 percent of the survey area was visually inspected.

The field supervisor was GANDA biologist Molly Graber. The other field surveyors were Margaret Adam, Jacqueline Finck, Steve Paris, Laura Megill, Ryan Hilgris, Debbie Beckett, Saana Deichsel, and Angela Gallardo. All surveyors were trained in burrowing owl survey protocol and had previous experience surveying for burrowing owl. Field survey datasheets were completed each day and are included in Appendix C of this report.

3 Results

This section describes the results of the protocol-level Phase I and II surveys which were conducted concurrently for burrowing owl, as well as incidental sensitive species observed during burrowing owl surveys. All other wildlife observed during the field surveys are noted in Appendix D.

Surveys were conducted during the day in weather that was conducive to observing owls outside of their burrows; surveys were carried out on days with good visibility and clear skies, little to moderate wind speeds, and no precipitation.

Table 1. Phase I and II Burrowing Owl Survey Dates, Time, Weather, and Personnel.

Date	Time	Weather	Biologist(s)
April 20, 2011	1030-1600	Temperature: 59-64 F Wind: 15-36 mph Cloud Cover: 5-25% Fog: none Precipitation: none	M.Graber L.Megill M.Adam
April 21, 2011	0700-1530	Temperature: 52-59 F Wind: 17-36 with 45 mph gust Cloud Cover: 5-18% Fog: none Precipitation: none	M.Graber L.Megill M.Adam S.Diechsel R.Hilgris
April 22, 2011	0900-1345	Temperature: 58 F Wind: 10 mph Cloud Cover: 0% Fog: none Precipitation: none	M.Graber S.Diechsel R.Hilgris D.Beckett S.Paris
April 26, 2011	0900-xxxx	Temperature: 60 F Wind: 10 mph Cloud Cover: 0-5% Fog: none Precipitation: none	M.Graber S.Scott R.Hilgris D.Beckett S.Paris
April 27, 2011	0815-1630	Temperature: 60-75 F Wind: 0-5 mph Cloud Cover: 0% Fog: none Precipitation: none	M.Graber S.Scott R.Hilgris S.Paris
April 28, 2011	0900-1730	Temperature: 55-65 F Wind: 30-45 mph Cloud Cover: 0-5% Fog: none Precipitation: none	M.Graber S.Scott R.Hilgris D.Beckett S.Paris
April 29, 2011	0900-1630	Temperature: 50-65 F Wind: 35-40 mph Cloud Cover: 0-5% Fog: none Precipitation: none	M.Graber S.Scott D.Beckett S.Paris
April 30, 2011	0830-1630	Temperature: 55-65 F Wind: 5 mph Cloud Cover: 0% Fog: none Precipitation: none	M.Graber S.Scott D.Beckett S.Paris
May 2, 2011	0900-1330	Temperature: 60-80 F Wind: 0-5 mph Cloud Cover: 0-3% Fog: none Precipitation: none	J.Finck L.Megill D.Beckett R.Hilgris S.Scott A.Gallardo

3.1 Phase I Habitat Assessment Results

Suitable burrowing owl habitat was noted throughout the entire 1,321-acre Project survey area (Appendix A, Figure 1). Suitable burrowing owl habitat in the Project survey area consisted of desert habitat, low-growing vegetation with shrub canopy cover less than 30 percent of ground surface, and presence of fossorial mammal burrows and/or availability of man-made structures such as debris piles and culverts (CBOC 1993).

The Project survey area is covered with natural vegetation, mainly Mojave creosote bush scrub and Joshua tree woodland communities (Holland 1986). Topographical features included desert flats and alluvial fans. Elevations within the Project survey area range from approximately 3,000 to 3,400 feet.

3.2 Phase II Burrow Survey Results

No individual owls were observed in the Project survey area during surveys, which were conducted during the species' nesting season (February 1 to August 31). However, one potential burrowing owl burrow with sign (owl whitewash) was observed in the Project survey area (Appendix A, Figure 3). In addition, three potential burrowing owl burrows with no owl sign were observed in the Project survey area (Appendix A, Figure 3).

A summary table of all burrowing owl observations is provided below in Table 2. Results are also documented on copies of the field data sheets provided in Appendix D.

Table 2. Alta East Burrowing Owl Survey Results. April/May 2011.

Find	Figure 3 ID Appendix A	Date	Dimensions W-H-D (inches)	End Visible? (Y/N)	Burrow Orientation	Photo # and Photographer	Notes
Potential Burrowing Owl Burrow with Owl Sign	BUOW1	4.20.11	-	No	E	#12_LM	whitewash
Potential Burrowing Owl Burrow with No Owl Sign	BUOW2	5.2.11	6-4->12	No	W	-	-
Potential Burrowing Owl Burrow with No Owl Sign	BUOW3	5.2.11	7-5->12	No	E	-	-
Potential Burrowing Owl Burrow with No Owl Sign	BUOW4	5.2.11	7-6->12	No	E	-	-

3.3 Incidental Species Results

A summary table of all incidental species observations is provided below in Table 3. Results are also documented on copies of the field data sheets provided in Appendix D.

One Class 4 desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*) burrow (good condition, possibly tortoise) (DTC 1994) was observed in the southern Project survey area (Appendix A, Figure 3). The desert tortoise is listed as a threatened species under the federal Endangered Species Act and the

California Endangered Species Act. No desert tortoises or desert tortoise sign sign (i.e. scat, tracks) were associated with the burrow, and it is therefore considered inactive.

One desert kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis arsipus*) burrow with recent scat was observed in the Project survey area (Appendix A, Figure 3). Even though the desert kit fox does not have any legal status under the federal Endangered Species Act or the California Endangered Species Act, the species is native to the Mojave Desert and plays a key role in their respective ecosystems as "architects of subterranean burrows" (Thacker and Flinders 1999).

Table 3. Alta East Incidental Species Results. April/May 2011.

Find	Figure 3 ID Appendix A	Date	Sex	MCL (mm)	Class ¹	Dimensions W-H-D (inches)	End Visible? (Y/N)	Burrow Orientation	Photo # and Photographer	Notes
DETO burrow	DTB1	4.22.11	-	-	4	9-5->18	No	E	#1525_MG	Good dome shape, a little too steep (>30)
KFOX burrow	KFB1	5.2.11	-	-	-	8-6->24	No	SW	AG+LM	Scat

Class¹
DETO BURROW- CLASS 4= good condition, possibly desert tortoise (DTC 1994)

4 References and Personal Communications

California Burrowing Owl Consortium (CBOC)

1993 Survey Protocol & Mitigation Guidelines. April.

California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)

2011 Rarefind, a California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). A database of special status biological resources maintained by the Natural Heritage Division. Sacramento, California. Version 3.1.1. Accessed May 2011.

Desert Tortoise Council (DTC)

1994 Guidelines for Handling Desert Tortoises During Construction Projects. Edward L. LaRue, Jr., editor. Wrightwood, California. Revised 1999.

Holland, R. F.

1986 Preliminary descriptions of the terrestrial natural communities of California. California Department of Fish and Game. Unpublished report.

Phoenix Ecological Consulting

2010a Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*) & Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) Protocol Presence/Absence Surveys for Sun Creek Wind Resource Area, Kern County, California. Prepared for CH2M HILL. July 14.

2010b Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) Protocol Presence/Absence Survey for Sun Creek Wind Resource Area, Kern County, California. Prepared for CH2M HILL. July 19.

Thacker, R. K. and J. T. Flinders

1999 Kit or swift fox: *Vulpes velox*. Pages 148-150 in Wilson, D. E. and S. Ruff, editors. The Smithsonian book of North American mammals. Smithsonian Institute Press, Washington and London. 750pp.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

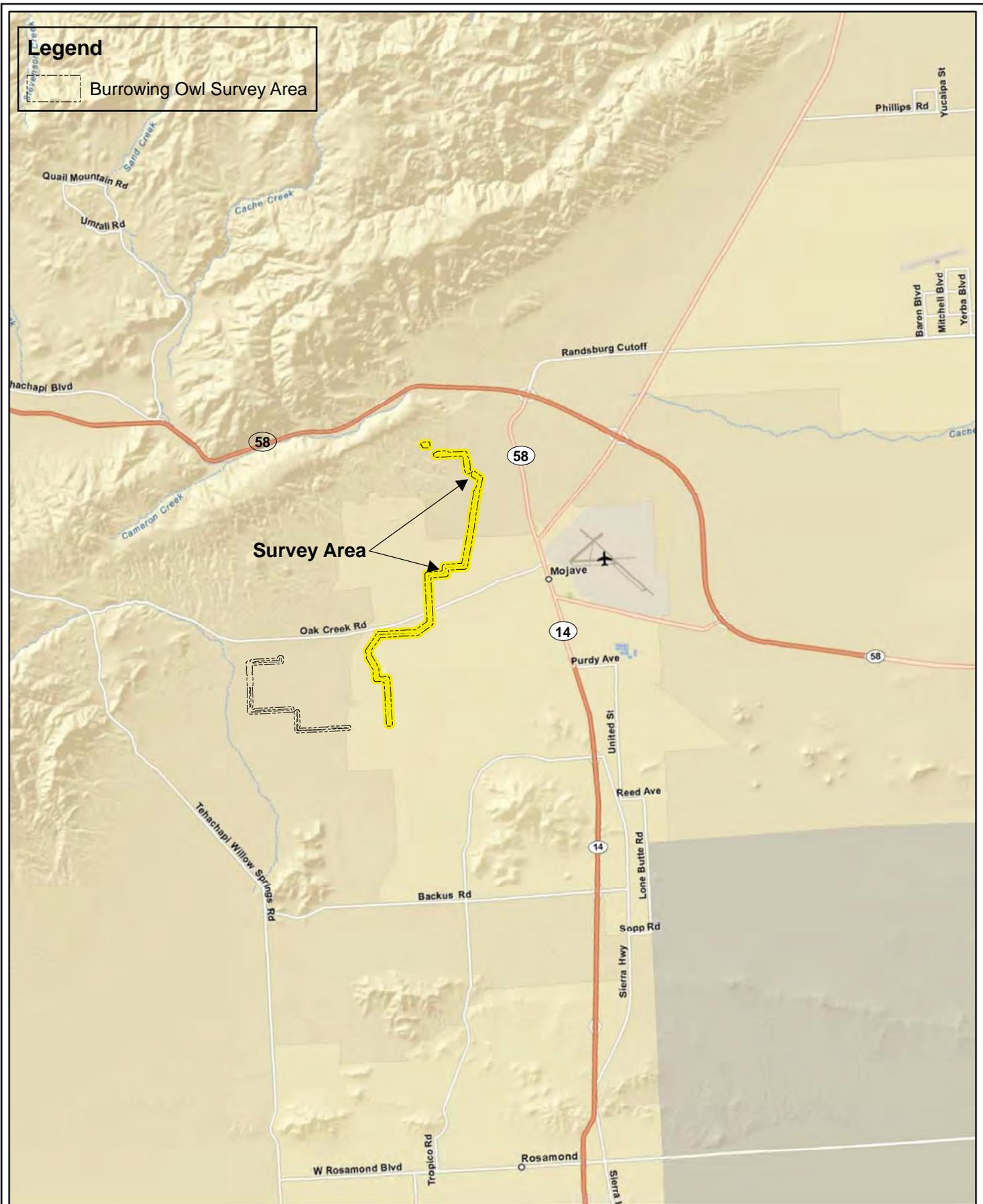
1999 Standardized Recommendations for Protection of the San Joaquin Kit Fox prior to or during ground disturbance.

2010 Preparing for any Action that May Occur within the Range of the Mojave Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*). 2010 Field Season.

APPENDIX A

Alta East Wind Energy Project

Figures



Legend

 Burrowing Owl Survey Area

Survey Area



Project Location:

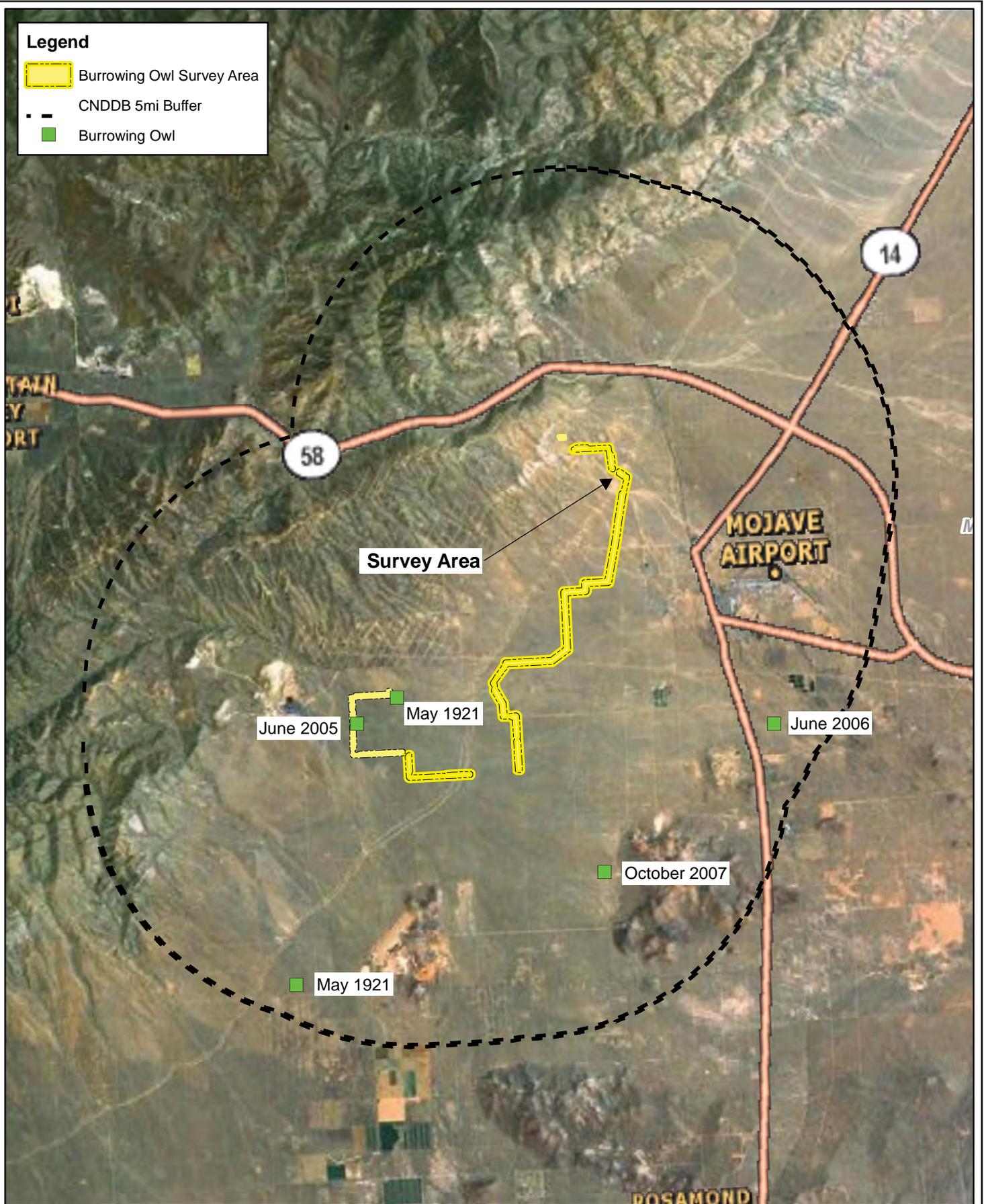
Source: ESRI, World Street Map; GANDA GIS 2011



Figure 1. Project Location
 Alta East Wind Energy Project
 Kern County, CA
 June 2011

Legend

-  Burrowing Owl Survey Area
-  CNDDDB 5mi Buffer
-  Burrowing Owl



Source: ESRI, World Street Map; GANDA GIS 2011

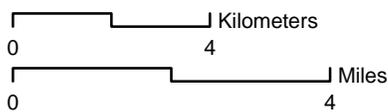
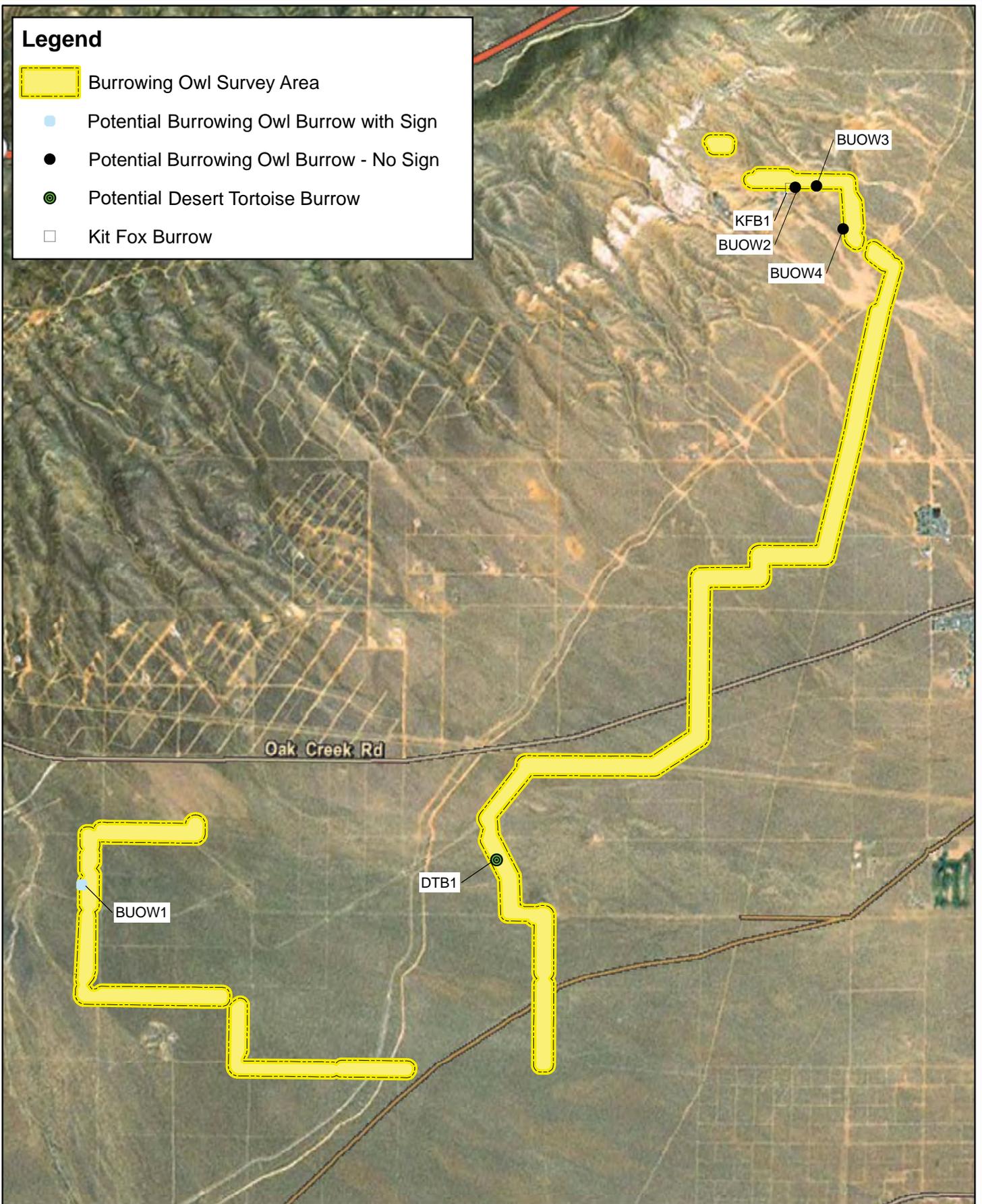


Figure 2. 5-mile CNDDDB Burrowing Owl Occurrences
Alta East Wind Energy Project
Kern County, CA
June 2011

Legend

-  Burrowing Owl Survey Area
-  Potential Burrowing Owl Burrow with Sign
-  Potential Burrowing Owl Burrow - No Sign
-  Potential Desert Tortoise Burrow
-  Kit Fox Burrow



Source: ESRI, World Street Map; GANDA GIS 2011

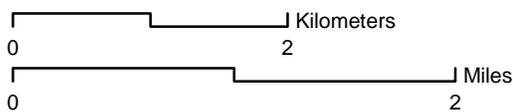


Figure 3. Project Survey Area and Results
Alta East Wind Energy Project
Kern County, CA
June 2011

APPENDIX B

Alta East Wind Energy Project

Representative Photos



Photo 1. Mojave Creosote Bush Scrub Habitat. Alta East 2011.



Photo 2. Joshua Tree Woodland Habitat. Alta East 2011.



Photo 3. Potential Burrowing Owl Burrow with Sign (BUOW1). April 20, 2011. Alta East.



Photo 4. Class 4- Potential Desert Tortoise Burrow (DTB1). April 22, 2011. Alta East.



Photo 3. Desert kit fox burrow (KFB1) with recent sign. Alta East 2011.

APPENDIX C

Alta East Wind Energy Project

Field Data Sheets

Sensitive Wildlife Survey Form

Date: <u>4/20/11</u>	Biological Surveyor(s): <u>M.Grabner, L.Megill, M.Adam</u>
Start Time: <u>1030</u>	Site/Engineering Feature: <u>Alta East</u>
End Time: <u>1600</u>	GPS Name+File Name: <u>Suncreek_BUOW_MG_042011</u>
Habitat Community: <u>Mojave Creosote Bush Scrub + J-tree woodland</u>	
Temperature Range: <u>59-64</u> °F	Wind Speed Range <u>15-36</u>
Page <u>1</u> / <u>1</u>	Cloud Cover Range <u>5-25</u> % Precipitation w/in last 24hrs? <u>Yes</u> No

ID#	Find ¹	Sex	MCL (mm)	Class ²	Dimensions ³ W-H-D (inches)	End Visible? (Y/N)	Burrow Orientation	Photo # and Photographer	Notes
NA	Pot. BUOW with sign	-	-	-	-	No	East	12_LM	Whitewash

Incidental Species: black-tailed jackrabbit, California quail, common raven

1 FIND

- Desert Tortoise = (Live DETO, DETO Scat, DETO Carcass, DETO Burrow, DETO Sign Other)
- Burrowing Owl = (Potential BUOW with/without sign, BUOW Occupied Burrow, BUOW Unoccupied Burrow w/ Sign, BUOW Unoccupied Burrow w/o Sign)
- Mohave Fringe-Toed Lizard = (MFTL)
- Bird Nest= (Bird Active Nest, Bird Inactive Nest, Bird Unknown Nest Activity)
- Other = (Other_*describe*) i.e. "Other_Badger" or "Other_Kfox"

2 Class

- DETO BURROW- CLASS (DTC 1994)**
- 1= currently active, w/ DETO or recent sign
 - 2= good condition, definitely DETO, no evidence of recent use
 - 3= deteriorated, definitely DETO
 - 4= good condition, possibly DETO
 - 5=deteriorated, possibly DETO

- DETO SCAT- CLASS (USFWS 1992)**
- 1=wet or freshly dried, obvious odor
 - 2=dry w/ glaze and some odor, no bleaching (dark brown)
 - 3=dry w/o glaze or odor; light brown, tightly packed
 - 4=dry w/o glaze, yellow, loose material, scaly appearance
 - 5=dry w/o glaze or odor, bleached (white)

- LIVE DETO-CLASS**
- Condition: 1=healthy
- 2=evidence of URDS
 - 3=shell cracked
 - 4=peeling scutes
 - 5=ticks
 - 6=other

- DETO CARCASS- CLASS (USFWS 1992)**
- 1= fresh
 - 2= normal color, scutes adhering to bone
 - 3= scutes have peeled off bone
 - 4= bones falling apart, growth rings on scutes are peeling
 - 5= disarticulated and scattered

- DETO SIGN OTHER- CLASS**
- 1= egg shell
 - 2= drinking site
 - 3=courtship ring
 - 4=evidence of fight
 - 5= vegetation grazed

3 Dimensions: If burrow has only one entrance, measure size of burrow. If burrow has multiple burrow entrances, write 'ME' only; no measurements needed.

Sensitive Wildlife Survey Form

Date: <u>4/26/11</u>	Biological Surveyor(s): <u>M.Grabner, R.Hilgrs, S.Scott, D.Beckett, S.Paris</u>
Start Time: <u>0900</u>	Site/Engineering Feature: <u>Alta East</u>
End Time: _____	GPS Name+File Name: <u>Suncreek_BUOW_MG_042611</u>
Page <u>1</u> / <u>1</u>	Habitat Community: <u>Juniper woodland</u>
Temperature Range: <u>60</u> °F	Wind Speed Range <u>10mph</u>
Cloud Cover Range <u>0-5</u> %	Precipitation w/in last 24hrs? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

ID#	Find ¹	Sex	MCL (mm)	Class ²	Dimensions ³ W-H-D (inches)	End Visible? (Y/N)	Burrow Orientation	Photo # and Photographer	Notes
	No Data Recorded								

Incidental Species:

- 1 FIND**
 Desert Tortoise = (Live DETO, DETO Scat, DETO Carcass, DETO Burrow, DETO Sign Other)
 Burrowing Owl = (Potential BUOW with/without sign, BUOW Occupied Burrow, BUOW Unoccupied Burrow w/ Sign, BUOW Unoccupied Burrow w/o Sign) Mohave
 Fringe-Toed Lizard = (MFTL)
 Bird Nest = (Bird Active Nest, Bird Inactive Nest, Bird Unknown Nest Activity)
 Other = (Other *describe*) i.e. "Other_Badger" or "Other_Kfox"

- 2 Class**
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>DETO BURROW- CLASS
 1= currently active, w/ DETO or recent sign
 2= good condition, definitely DETO, no evidence of recent use
 3= deteriorated, definitely DETO
 4= good condition, possibly DETO
 5=deteriorated, possibly DETO</p> | <p>DETO SCAT- CLASS
 1=wet or freshly dried, obvious odor
 2=dry w/ glaze and some odor, no bleaching (dark brown)
 3=dry w/o glaze or odor; light brown, tightly packed
 4=dry w/o glaze, yellow, loose material, scaly appearance
 5=dry w/o glaze or odor, bleached (white)</p> | <p>LIVE DETO-CLASS
 Condition: 1=healthy
 2=evidence of URDS
 3=shell cracked
 4=peeling scutes
 5=ticks
 6=other</p> |
|---|---|--|
-
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>DETO CARCASS- CLASS
 1= fresh
 2= normal color, scutes adhering to bone
 3= scutes have peeled off bone
 4= bones falling apart, growth rings on scutes are peeling
 5= disarticulated and scattered</p> | <p>DETO SIGN OTHER- CLASS
 1= egg shell
 2= drinking site
 3=courtship ring
 4=evidence of fight
 5= vegetation grazed</p> |
|--|---|

3 Dimensions: If burrow has only one entrance, measure size of burrow. If burrow has multiple burrow entrances, write 'ME' only; no measurements needed.

APPENDIX D

Alta East Wind Energy Project

Wildlife Observation List

Common Name	Scientific Name
Avian	
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Chuckar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>
California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>
Gambel's quail	<i>Callipepla gambelii</i>
Greater roadrunner	<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>
Western meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>
Dark-eyed junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Savanna sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>
White-crowned sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
Chipping sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Lark sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>
Cliff swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>
Says phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>
Gray flycatcher	<i>Empidonax wrightii</i>
Black-throated gray warbler	<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>
Wilson's warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>
Western kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>
Black-headed grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>
Sage thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>
Costa's hummingbird	<i>Calypte costae</i>
Western scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>
Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Red-shouldered hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>
Reptiles	
Side-blotched lizard	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>
Western whiptail lizard	<i>Aspidozelis tigris</i>
Zebra-tailed lizard	<i>Callisaurus draconoides</i>
Desert spiny lizard	<i>Sceloporus magister</i>
Desert horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma platyrhinos</i>
Desert iguana	<i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>
Gopher snake	<i>Pituophis catenifer catenifer</i>
Striped whipsnake	<i>Coluber taeniatus taeniatus</i>
Mojave rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus scutulatus</i>
Mammals	
Desert kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys deserti</i>
Antelope ground squirrel	<i>Ammospermophilus leucurus</i>
California ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>
Desert cottontail rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>
Black-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus</i>
Desert kit fox	<i>Vulpes macrotis arsipus</i>