



**Biological Technical Report for the
Monte Vista Regional Soccer and
Wellness Park Project
Imperial County, California**

Prepared for

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alex Fromer".

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List of Acronyms/Abbreviations

CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
project	Monte Vista Regional Soccer and Wellness Park Project
RECON	RECON Environmental, Inc.
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

Summary of Findings

The proposed project would cover approximately 63 acres within a larger 76-acre parcel. The majority of project area is active agricultural land along with existing with Imperial County Office of Education uses. The project would include 13 full-size soccer fields, two youth soccer fields, a wellness loop, restrooms, a field house, a ticket booth, a dining area, a recreational area, and a sustainable organic farm/orchard. The Imperial County Office of Education is in the process of applying for Prop 68 Statewide Parks Program Grant for grant allocation for the project.

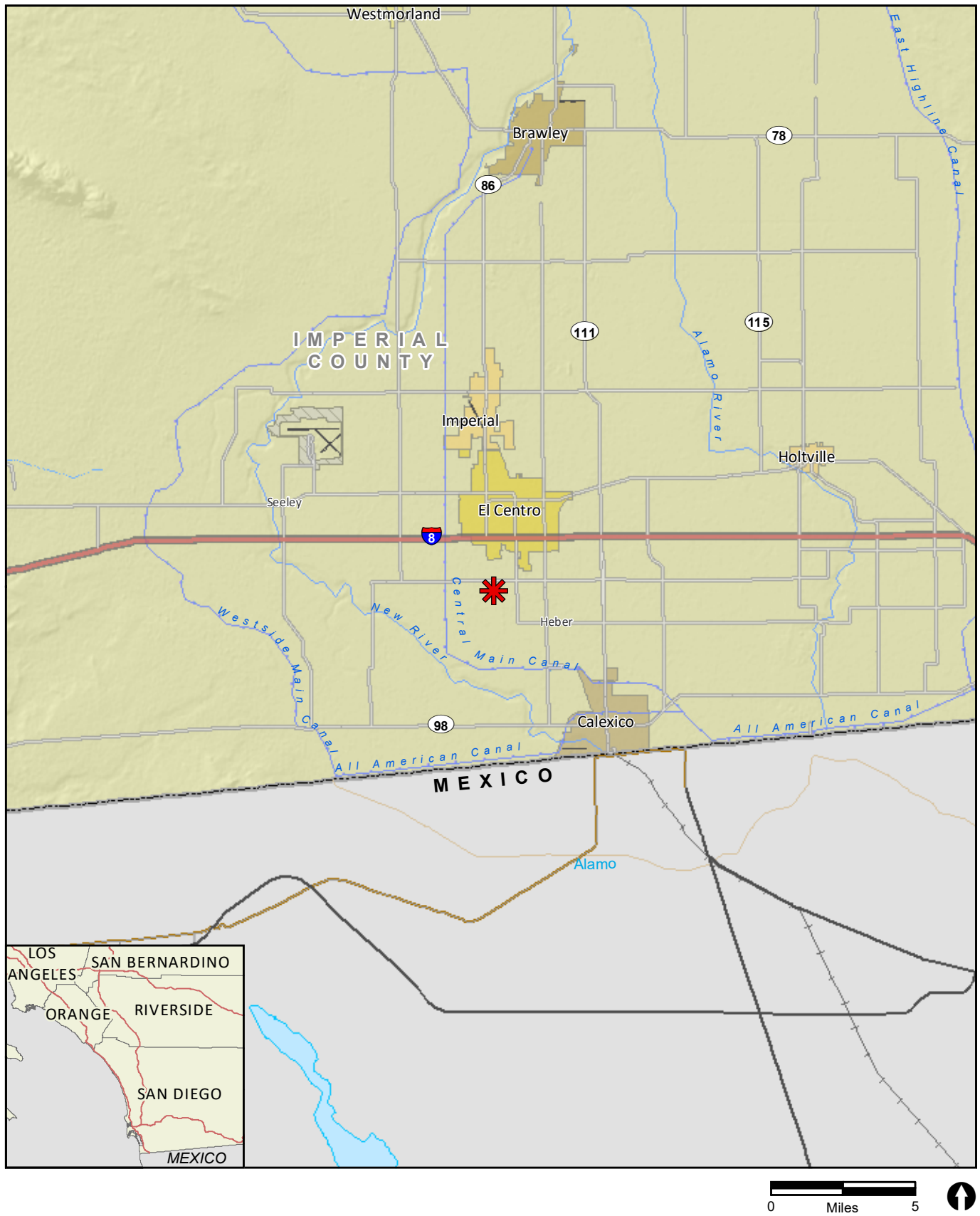
Biological surveys were conducted throughout the project area and within a 500-foot buffer (survey area). Two land cover types occur within the survey area, agricultural and developed lands. Approximately 69.3 acres of agricultural land and 6.2 acres of developed land will be impacted by this project. Mitigation is required for impacts to sensitive biological resources that are considered significant under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines. These are not sensitive habitats; therefore, no mitigation is required. No sensitive plant species were observed during the survey or are expected to be impacted by the project.

One sensitive wildlife species, the western burrowing owl, was observed within the project area. An American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) was also observed within the project area and other raptors have a high potential to nest and forage within the project area. In order to avoid significant impacts to these species, a breeding season (Phase III) survey for the burrowing owl and a preconstruction and nest survey for all bird species should be conducted. In addition, mitigation measures, such as burrow relocation, may be required.

1.0 Introduction

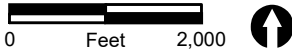
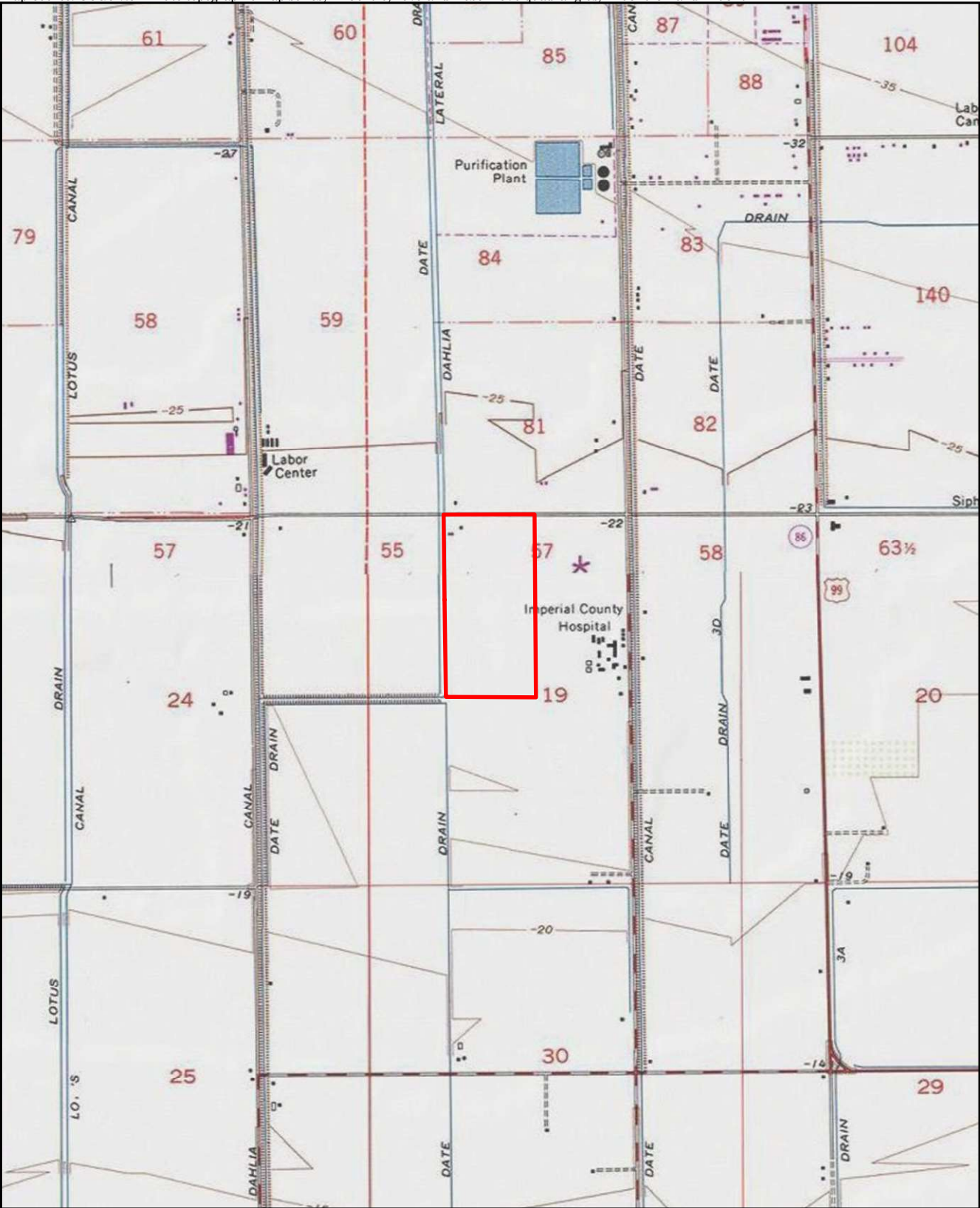
The approximately 76-acre Monte Vista Regional Soccer and Wellness Park Project (project) is located within the community of El Centro, in Imperial County. Figure 1 places the project in a regional context. The project is located within Township 16 South, Range 14 East and 14 West on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) El Centro 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1996; Figure 2) and is located southwest of the intersection of West McCabe Road and Sperber Road (Figure 3). As shown on the aerial photograph taken in 2020, the project is bounded by development to the east and by agricultural farmland to the north, south, and west (see Figure 3).

The purpose of the biological survey was to assess the potential for sensitive plants, vegetation communities, and wildlife species that may occur on and adjacent to the property. This report provides the results of the survey, an impact analysis of the project, and mitigation for potentially significant impacts resulting from the project. This report provides biological data and background information required for environmental analysis under CEQA.



 Project Location

FIGURE 1
Regional Location




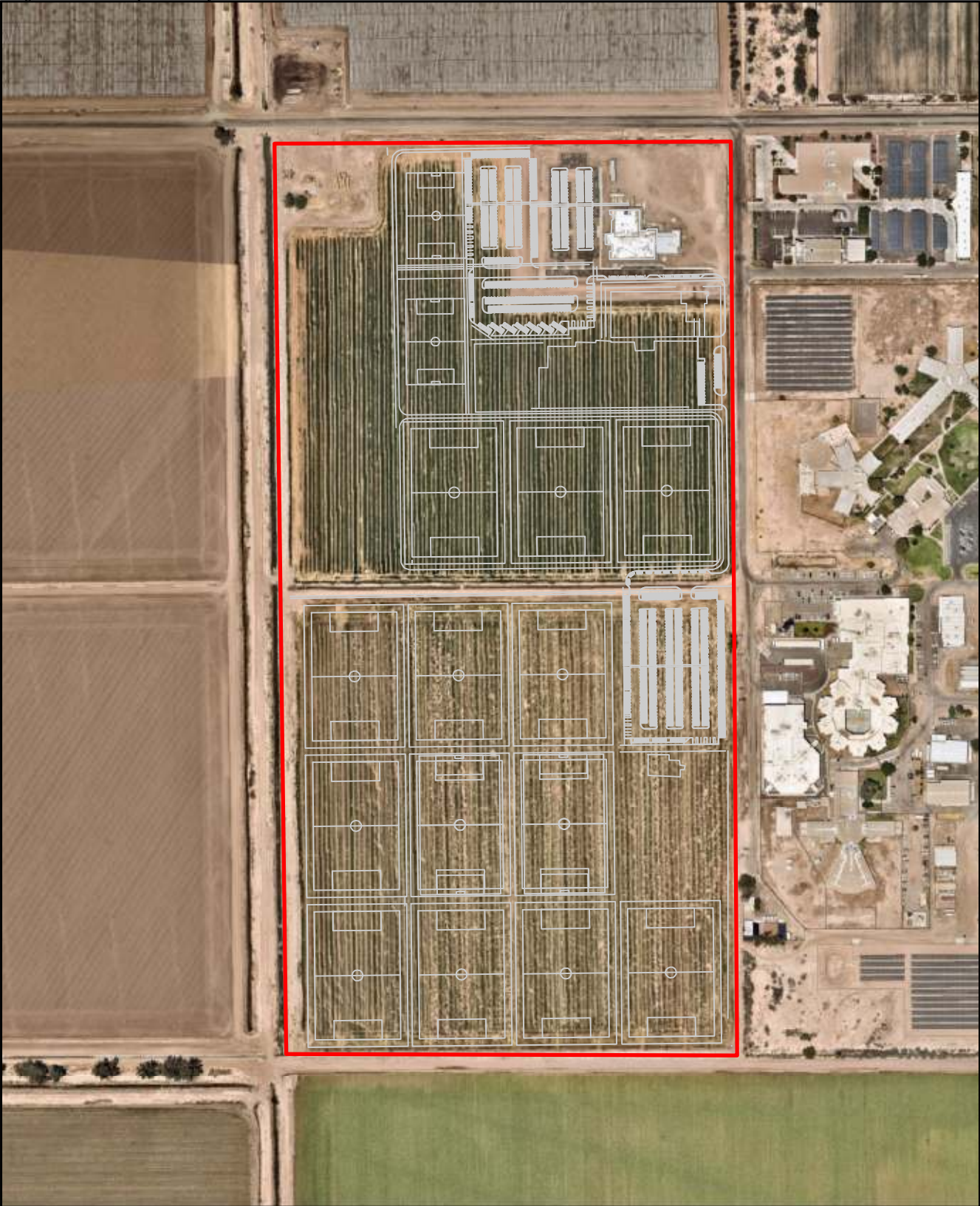
 Project Boundary

FIGURE 2
Project Location on USGS Map



 Project Boundary
 Site Plan

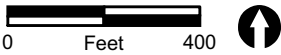


FIGURE 3
Project Location and Site Plan
on Aerial Photograph

2.0 Survey Methods

Data regarding biological resources within the Monte Vista Regional Soccer and Wellness Park Project survey area were obtained through field reconnaissance and a literature review of applicable reference materials. Biological surveys were conducted throughout the project area and within a 500-foot buffer (survey area). The primary objective of the field surveys was to determine the general condition of the biological resources on-site, and to assess whether the resources occurring or potentially occurring on-site would impose biological constraints to the development of the property. Fieldwork focused on three primary objectives: (1) vegetation mapping, (2) plant and wildlife species inventory and assessment of the potential occurrence of sensitive species, and (3) conducting a habitat assessment for western burrowing owl within the survey area.

A general biological survey was conducted on September 24, 2020, by RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) biologist Alex Fromer. The survey was conducted between 9:00 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. The air temperature ranged from 63 to 72 degrees Fahrenheit, and wind speed ranged from 1 to 3 miles per hour. Cloud cover at the beginning of the survey was above 90 percent and dropped to below 10 percent by the end of the survey.

2.1 Vegetation Mapping

Vegetation communities were mapped on a one-inch-equals-200-feet aerial photograph flown in 2020 (Figure 4). The biologist covered all portions of the project area on foot. Portions outside of the project area but still within the survey area that were not accessible on foot were assessed visually with the use of binoculars. Vegetation community and land cover classifications follow the Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (Holland 1986).

2.2 Species Inventory and Assessment

All plant species observed on the property were noted, and plants that could not be identified in the field were identified later using taxonomic keys. The survey included a directed search for sensitive plants that would have been apparent at the time of the survey. Limitations to the compilation of a comprehensive floral checklist were imposed by seasonal factors, such as blooming period and emergence of some annual species, and record low precipitation. Floral nomenclature for common plants follows the Jepson Online Herbarium (University of California 2020), for ornamental plants Brenzel (2001), and for sensitive plants California Native Plant Society (CNPS; 2020).

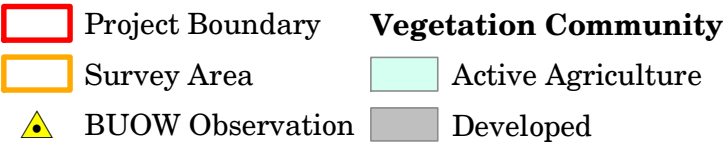
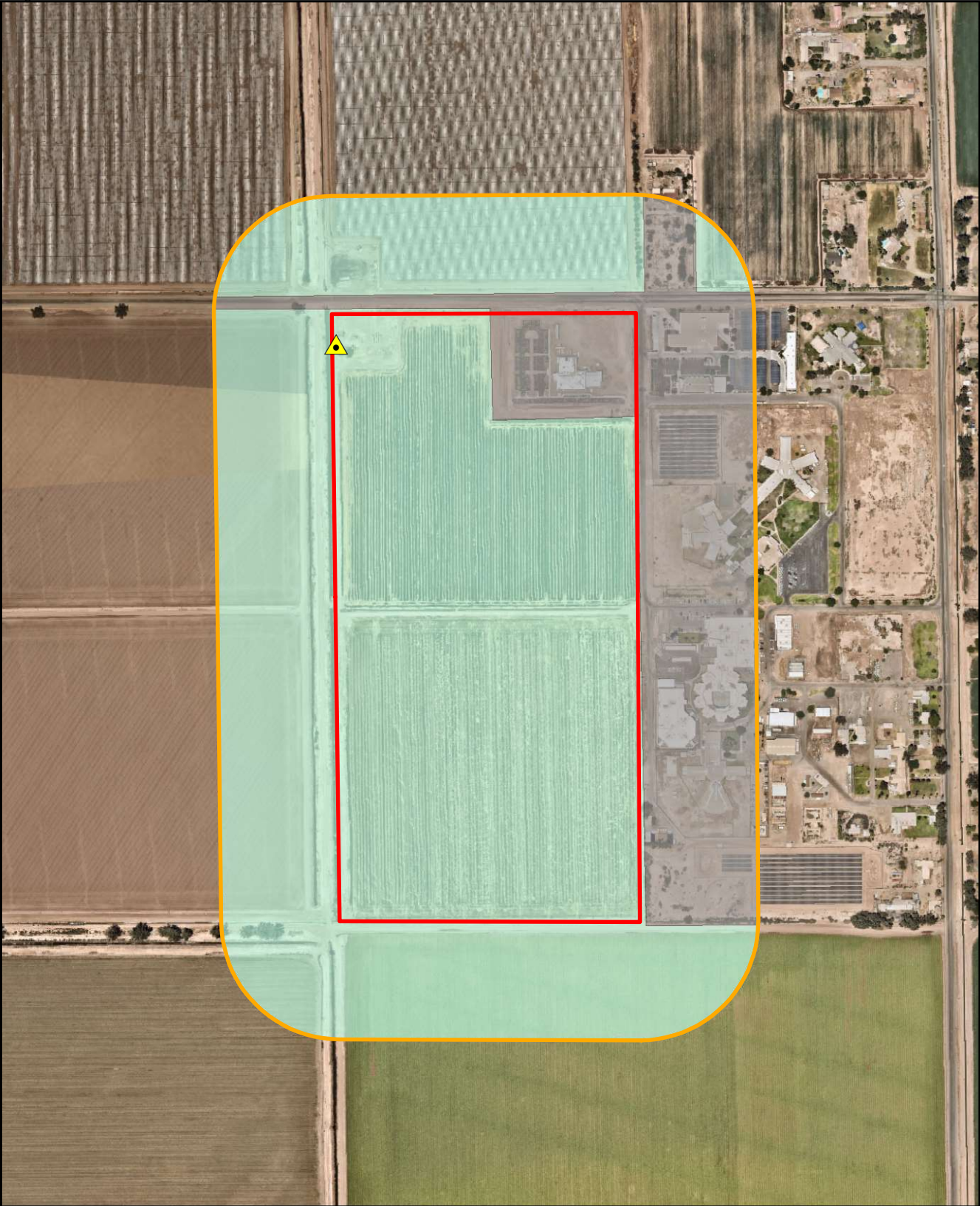


FIGURE 4
Existing Biological Resources

Animal species observed directly or detected from calls, tracks, scat, nests, or other sign were noted. The wildlife surveys were limited by seasonal and temporal factors. Surveys were performed during the day; therefore, nocturnal animals were identified by sign that was apparent at the time of the surveys. Zoological nomenclature for birds is in accordance with the American Ornithological Society Checklist (Chesser et al. 2019); for mammals with Bradley et al. (2014) and American Society of Mammalogists (2020); and for reptiles with Crother et al. (2017). Determination of the potential occurrence for listed, sensitive, or noteworthy species is based upon known ranges and habitat preferences for the species (Jennings and Hayes 1994; CNPS 2020), and species occurrence records from the California Natural Diversity Database (State of California 2020a).

2.3 Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessment

A habitat assessment for western burrowing owl was conducted concurrently with the general biological surveys within suitable habitat located within the survey area. Any additional wildlife species observed within the survey area during these surveys were also recorded.

2.4 Literature Review

Determination of the potential occurrence for listed, sensitive, or noteworthy species is based upon known ranges and habitat preferences for the species (Jennings and Hayes 1994; Unitt 2004; State of California 2020a–e; CNPS 2020), species occurrence records from the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; State of California 2020e), and species occurrence records from other sites in the vicinity of the survey area.

3.0 Existing Conditions

3.1 Topography and Soils

The survey area contained three soil types: Imperial-Glenbar silty clay loams (0-2 percent slopes); Imperial silty clay, wet; and Holtville silty clay, wet. The Imperial-Glenbar silty clay loams are the dominant soil covering the vast majority of the survey area (U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1973). A very small portion of the eastern part of the survey area contains Holtville silty clay. Two small areas of Imperial silty clay exist in the northwestern and northeastern portions of the survey area.

The property is a relatively flat area surrounded by agricultural fields to the north and developed areas to the east, west, and south. Elevation on-site ranges from approximately 5 to 8 feet below mean sea level (USGS 1996).

3.2 Vegetation Communities

No native vegetation communities were observed within the survey area. The land cover types that occur within the survey area are described below and shown on Figure 4.

Agriculture is the dominant land cover type within the survey area. This community covers the vast majority of the project area and survey area. The project area is bounded by large areas of active agriculture to the north, south, and west. Plant species within the project area are sparse and are generally located along the access roads, berms, and canals that surround the agricultural fields.

Developed land occurs in the northeastern corner of the project area and adjacent to the east of the project area. Developed areas include roadways, buildings, and the following ornamental landscaping and non-native plant species: Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*.), and Chilean mesquite (*Prosopis chilensis*).

Table 1 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types Existing within the Survey Area (acres)			
Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types	Existing within Project Area	Existing within Survey Area	Totals
Agricultural Land	69.3	71.6	141.0
Developed land	6.2	34.8	41.0
TOTAL	75.6	106.5	182.0
NOTE: All acreages for existing land use and impacts are based on the proposed property line shown on Figures 4 and 5.			

Attachment 1 lists the plant species observed during the biological surveys. A total of 19 plant species were identified within the project area and directly adjacent to the property (see Attachment 1). Of this total, 6 (33 percent) species are native to southern California and 12 (67 percent) are introduced species (see Attachment 1).

3.3 Zoology

The wildlife observed within the survey area is typical of agricultural land in Imperial County. A total of 9 wildlife species were observed or detected within the survey area during the survey (Attachment 2). Sensitive species observed or potentially occurring within the survey area are discussed in the Sensitive Biological Resources, Section 3.4 of this report.

3.3.1 Butterflies

The distribution of butterflies is generally defined by the distribution of their larval food plants. One butterfly species, a type of Sulphur, was observed within the survey area. Few butterfly species are expected to occur due to the overall lack of vegetation diversity on-site.

3.3.2 Amphibians

Amphibians require moisture for at least a portion of their lifecycle, with many requiring a permanent water source for habitat and reproduction. Terrestrial amphibians have adapted to more arid conditions and are not completely dependent on a perennial or standing source of water. These species avoids desiccation by burrowing beneath the soil or leaf litter during the day and during the dry season. No amphibians were observed within the survey area. An irrigation canal adjacent to the west side of the project area contains water with high flow and concrete embankments. While this is likely a regular water source, because of the physical characteristics of the canal and its potentially intermittent nature, amphibians are not likely to use this as breeding habitat. No amphibians are expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.

3.3.3 Reptiles

The diversity and abundance of reptile species varies with habitat type. Many reptiles are restricted to certain vegetation communities and soil types, although some of these species will also forage in adjacent communities. Other species are more ubiquitous, using a variety of vegetation types for foraging and shelter. One reptile species, side-blotched lizards (*Uta stansburiana*), was observed within the survey area. Other common species such as long-tailed brush lizard (*Urosaurus graciosus*) are expected to occur. Sensitive reptile species with potential to occur within the survey area are discussed further under Section 3.4.4, Sensitive Wildlife.

3.3.4 Birds

The diversity of bird species varies with respect to the character, quality, and diversity of vegetation communities present on a site. The survey area is dominated by active agriculture and developed land.

The following avian species were observed during the survey and are typical of agricultural and developed habitats in Imperial County: mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), American coot (*Fulica americana*), and American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), and great-tailed grackle (*Quiscalus mexicanus*). A turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) was observed flying over the survey area.

One western burrowing owl was observed just within the property line approximately 50 feet from the northwest corner of the site (see Figure 4). No burrows or sign, other than occasional white-wash, were observed on-site. Sensitive bird species with potential to occur within the survey area are discussed further under Section 3.4.4, Sensitive Wildlife.

3.3.5 Mammals

No mammals were observed within the survey area. However, common species typically found in Imperial County, such as desert cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), are

expected to occur within the survey area. Sensitive mammal species with potential to occur within the survey area discussed further under Section 3.4.4, Sensitive Wildlife.

3.4 Sensitive Biological Resources

3.4.1 Sensitivity Criteria

All species listed or proposed for listing by state or federal agencies as rare, threatened, or endangered, or plants listed as endangered (List 1B or 2) by CNPS are considered to be sensitive biological resources. The habitat that supports a listed species or a narrow endemic species is also a sensitive biological resource. In addition, as stated in Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code, the loss of an active raptor nest by removal of a tree or the abandonment of an active nest due to construction activity would be considered a significant impact.

Assessments for the potential occurrence of sensitive, or federally or state listed species, are based upon known ranges, habitat preferences for the species, species' occurrence records from the CNDDDB (State of California 2020a, 2020b), and species' occurrence records from other properties in the vicinity of the property.

Biological resource sensitivity determinations follow the guidelines presented under CEQA. According to CEQA, a project would have significant biological impacts if the project:

1. Has a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).
2. Has a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS.
3. Has a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.
4. Interferes substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.
5. Conflicts with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
6. Conflicts with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

3.4.2 Sensitive Vegetation Communities

The agricultural and developed lands on-site are not considered sensitive vegetation communities.

3.4.3 Sensitive Plants

No state or federally listed threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant species were observed or are expected to occur on-site; therefore, no impacts are expected to occur to sensitive plants. No sensitive plant species are expected to occur on the site due to the lack of suitable habitat. A list of sensitive plant species known to occur in the region and an evaluation of their potential to occur within the project is provided (Attachment 3).

3.4.4 Sensitive Wildlife

One sensitive wildlife species, western burrowing owl, was detected within the project boundary (see Figure 4). Attachment 4 provides a list of sensitive wildlife species that are known from the region. Attachment 4 also summarizes the status, habitats, and likelihood of occurrence for these sensitive species.

3.4.4.1 Known to Occur

a. Western Burrowing Owl

The western burrowing owl is a CDFW species of special concern. Western burrowing owl is primarily restricted to the western United States and Mexico. Habitat for the western burrowing owl includes dry, open, short-grass areas often associated with burrowing mammals (Haug et al. 1993). In Imperial County it can be found in desert scrub, grassland, and agricultural areas, where it digs its own or occupies existing burrows.

The burrowing owl is nocturnal and perches during daylight at the entrance to its burrow or on low posts. Nesting occurs from March through August. Burrowing owls form a pair-bond for more than one year and exhibit high site fidelity, reusing the same burrow year after year (Haug et al. 1993). The female remains inside the burrow during most of the egg-laying and incubation period and is fed by the male throughout brooding. Western burrowing owls are opportunistic feeders, consuming a diet that includes arthropods, small mammals, and birds, and occasionally amphibians and reptiles (Haug et al. 1993). Urbanization has greatly reduced the amount of suitable habitat for this species. Other contributions to the decline of this species include the poisoning of squirrels and prairie dogs and collisions with automobiles.

One western burrowing owl was detected within the northwest corner of the project boundary (see Figure 4). No burrows or burrowing owl sign, aside from white wash, was observed on-site. No potentially suitable burrows were observed within the project area, however, there is the potential for burrowing owls to forage throughout the project area.

b. Raptors

Raptors have a potential to occur on and adjacent to the property as there are eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.) and man-made structures within 300 feet of the project area available for nesting. All raptor nests are protected by California Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 (CDFW 1991). An American kestrel was observed within the project area. There is a potential for this species to forage on-site. No nesting raptors were observed on-site or adjacent to the project area at the time of the survey.

3.4.4.2 Not Observed

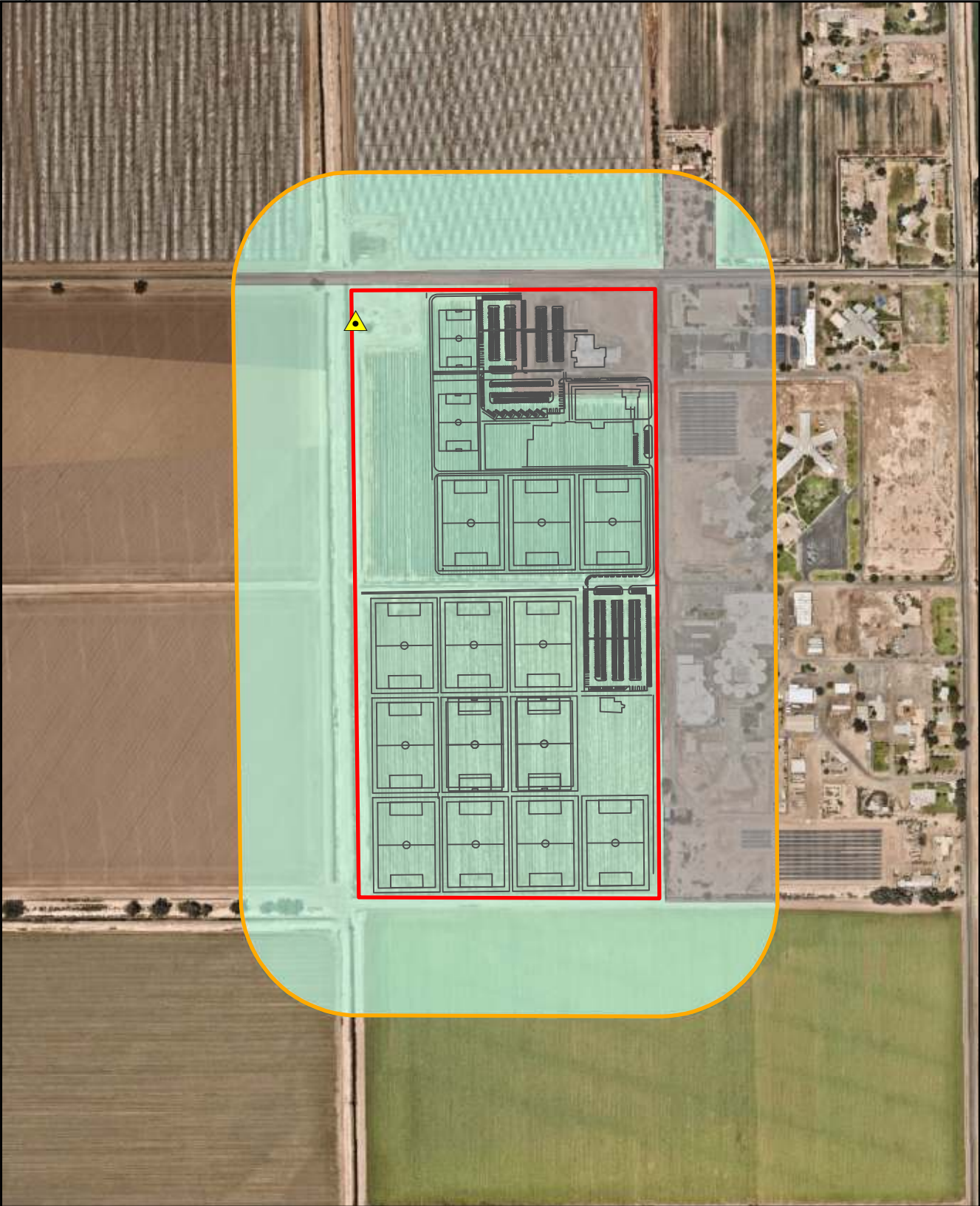
a. Flat-tailed Horned Lizard







The flat-tailed horned lizard is a Bureau of Land Management sensitive species and a CDFW species of special concern. The flat-tailed horned lizard is restricted to the Sonoran Desert in southern California, Arizona, and northern Sonora and Baja California, Mexico. In California, it inhabits desert areas of southern Riverside, eastern San Diego, and Imperial counties. Typical habitat for this lizard is sparsely vegetated sandy desert flatlands, but it may also occur in areas with small pebbles or desert pavement, mud hills, dunes, alkali flats, and low, rocky mountains between 800 and 1,700 feet (Zeiner et al. 1988; USFWS 2001). Flat-tailed horned lizards hibernate during winter until April, although in Imperial County they emerge as early as February (Jennings and Hayes 1994). Peak activity occurs in spring, early summer, and fall, with activity restricted to mornings and late afternoons in hot weather (Zeiner et al. 1988). The harvester ant (*Pogonomyrmex* sp.) is the preferred prey item of the flat-tailed horned lizard. Threats to the species include habitat destruction for agriculture and development, off-road-vehicle use, and Border Patrol activities.

Flat-tailed horned lizards are not expected to occur on this site due to the lack of suitable habitat on-site. The surrounding development and agriculture is also a deterrent for this species to access and forage on-site.

4.0 Project Impacts

The proposed project includes the development of multiple soccer fields, recreation areas, a sustainable organic farm/orchard, and their associated structures and parking areas. (Figure 5). The biological impacts of the project were assessed according to CEQA guidelines. The proposed development will impact a total of approximately 75.6 acres, encompassing the entirety of the project area.



- | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|
|  | Project Impact Area | Vegetation Community |
|  | Survey Area |  Active Agriculture |
|  | BUOW Observation |  Developed |
|  | Site Plan | |


0 Feet 600 

FIGURE 5
Impacts to Biological Resources

4.1 Vegetation Communities

Table 2 details the impacts according to land cover type. No sensitive vegetation communities will be impacted by the proposed development; therefore, no mitigation for sensitive vegetation communities is required.

Table 2 Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types (acres)		
Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types	Existing within Project Area	Project Impacts
Agricultural Land	69.3	69.3
Developed land	6.2	6.2
TOTAL	75.6	75.6
NOTE: All acreages for existing land use and impacts are based on the proposed property line shown on Figures 4 and 5.		

4.2 Sensitive Biological Resources

4.2.1 Sensitive Vegetation Communities

No sensitive vegetation communities will be impacted by the proposed development; therefore, no mitigation for sensitive vegetation communities is required.

4.2.2 Sensitive Plants

No state or federally listed threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant species are expected to occur on-site; therefore, no impacts are expected to occur to sensitive plants and no mitigation is required.

4.2.3 Sensitive Wildlife

Western burrowing owl was observed during general surveys within the northwest corner of the project boundary. This species has a moderate to high potential to forage within the property as it consists of agricultural lands. Any impacts to an active burrow would be considered significant and would require mitigation.

Raptor species have a low to moderate potential to nest in the trees and structures adjacent to the property. If construction activities occur during raptor breeding season (February 1 to August 30), noise from construction equipment could potentially impact an active raptor nest if present within 300 feet of construction activities. Any impacts to an active raptor nest would be considered significant and would require mitigation. Temporary indirect impacts during construction are expected to include an increase in noise due to construction traffic, and a potential increase in litter and pollutants into adjacent potential wildlife usage areas. Because these impacts are temporary and are not expected to reduce the wildlife populations of the area below self-sustaining levels, these impacts are considered less than significant.

5.0 Mitigation

Mitigation is required for impacts that are considered significant under CEQA guidelines. All impacts to sensitive biological resources should be avoided to the maximum extent feasible and minimized when avoidance is not possible. Where impacts are not avoidable or cannot be minimized, mitigation is required to reduce significant impacts to a level of less than significant. Mitigation measures typically employed include resource avoidance, habitat replacement, payment of fees into a mitigation bank, or other appropriate measures.

5.1 Sensitive Wildlife

5.1.1 Burrowing Owl

Potential impacts to the western burrowing owl require the following, as defined by the California Burrowing Owl Consortium (CBOC; 1997):

1. As burrowing owls have been identified within the property, a burrow survey (Phase II) and burrowing owl survey and census (Phase III) should be conducted within the improvement areas that would be impacted. Four surveys should be conducted during the peak of the breeding season, between April 15 and July 15.
2. The biologist shall prepare a report of the burrow survey stating whether or not active burrows are present.
3. A preconstruction survey shall be required no more than 30 days prior to ground disturbing activity.
4. If burrowing owls are identified on the project site, the following measures will be implemented:

Avoidance of Occupied Burrows: No disturbance shall occur within 50 meters (approximately 160 feet) of occupied burrows during the non-breeding season of September 1 through January 31 or within 75 meters (approximately 250 feet) during the breeding season of February 1 through August 31. Avoidance also requires that a minimum of 6.5 acres of foraging habitat be preserved contiguous with occupied burrow sites for each pair of breeding burrowing owls (with or without dependent young) or single unpaired resident bird.

Mitigation for Unavoidable Impacts: On-site passive relocation should be implemented, if the above avoidance requirements cannot be met. Passive relocation is defined as encouraging owls to move from occupied burrows to alternate natural or artificial burrows that are beyond 50 meters from the impact zone and that are within or contiguous to a minimum of 6.5 acres of foraging habitat for each pair of relocated owls. Relocation of owls should only be implemented during the non-breeding season. On-site

habitat should be preserved in a conservation easement and managed to promote burrowing owl use of the site.

Owls should be excluded from burrows in the immediate impact zone and within a 50-meter (approximately 160 feet) buffer zone by installing one-way doors in burrow entrances; one-way doors should be left in place for 48 hours to ensure that owls have left the burrow before excavation. One alternate natural or artificial burrow should be provided for each burrow that will be excavated in the project impact zone. The project area should be monitored daily for one week to confirm owl use of alternate burrows before excavating burrows in the immediate impact zone.

Whenever possible, burrows should be excavated using hand tools and refilled to prevent reoccupation. Sections of flexible plastic pipe or burlap bags should be inserted into the tunnels during excavation to maintain an escape route for any animals inside the burrow.

5.1.2 Raptors

To avoid potential impacts to nesting raptors, it is recommended that construction occur between September 1 and January 31, outside of the breeding season of local raptor species. If construction must occur during the raptor breeding season (February 1 to August 30), a preconstruction clearance survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 30 days prior to start of construction to ensure that there are no active nests within 300 feet of construction activities. If an active raptor nest is discovered within this buffer, construction activities will be restricted until a biologist has determined that the young are independent of the nest site.

6.0 Conclusion

There are no sensitive native vegetation communities present on-site and thus no impacts would occur.

No state or federally listed threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant species are expected to occur on-site; therefore, no impacts are expected to occur to sensitive plants.

A western burrowing owl and an American kestrel were observed within the survey area. Western burrowing owls have a moderate to high potential to forage within the property. Raptor species have a low to moderate potential to nest in the trees adjacent to the property. Any impacts to an active burrowing owl burrow and/or raptor nest would be considered significant and would require mitigation. Mitigation may include a breeding season (Phase III) survey for the burrowing owl and a preconstruction and nest survey for raptor species as well as possible burrowing owl relocation.

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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1

Plant Species Observed

Attachment 1 Plant Species Observed			
Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Origin
LYCOPODS			
ARECACEAE	PALM FAMILY		
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	DEV	I
POACEAE (GRAMINEAE)	GRASS FAMILY		
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	DEV, AG	I
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	common barnyard grass	DEV, AG	I
<i>Leptochloa fusca</i>	Malabar sprangletop	DEV	N
<i>Panicum sp.</i>	panic grass	DEV, AG	N
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	annual beard grass, rabbitfoot grass	DEV, AG	I
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson grass	AG	I
ASTERACEAE	SUNFLOWER FAMILY		
<i>Chloracantha spinosa</i> var. <i>spinosa</i>	Mexican devil-weed	AG	N
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce	DEV, AG	I
<i>Pluchea sericea</i>	arrow-weed	DEV	N
BORAGINACEAE	BORAGE FAMILY		
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> var. <i>oculatum</i>	seaside heliotrope, alkali heliotrope	DEV, AG	N
CHENOPODIACEAE	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY		
<i>Atriplex suberecta</i>	Sprawling saltbush	DEV, AG	I
FABACEAE (LEGUMINOSAE)	LEGUME FAMILY		
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	alfalfa	AG	I
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Mexican palo verde	DEV, AG	I
<i>Prosopis chilensis</i>	Chilean mesquite	AG	I
<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	bigpod sesbania	AG	N
MALVACEAE	MALLOW FAMILY		
<i>Malvella leprosa</i>	alkali-mallow, white-weed	AG	N
MYRTACEAE	MYRTLE FAMILY		
<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	gum tree	DEV	I
TAMARICACEAE	TAMARISK FAMILY		
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar	AG	I
<p>Notes: Scientific and common names were primarily derived from the Jepson Online Interchange (University of California 2020). In instances where common names were not provided in this resource, common names were obtained from Rebman and Simpson (2014). Additional common names were obtained from the USDA maintained database (USDA 2013) or the Sunset Western Garden Book (Brenzel 2001) for ornamental/horticultural plants.</p>			
HABITATS		ORIGIN	
AG = Agriculture		N = Native to locality	
DEV = Developed		I = Introduced species from outside locality	

ATTACHMENT 2
Wildlife Species Observed

**Attachment 2
Wildlife Species Observed**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Occupied Habitat	On-site Abundance/ Seasonality (Birds Only)	Evidence of Occurrence
INVERTEBRATES (Nomenclature from San Diego Natural History Museum 2002)				
PIERIDAE	WHITES & SULPHURS			
<i>Colias</i> sp.	sulphur	AG	C	O
REPTILES (Nomenclature from Crother et al. 2017)				
PHRYNOSOMATIDAE	SPINY LIZARDS			
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	common side-blotched lizard	AG DIST	C	O
BIRDS (Nomenclature from Chesser et al. 2019)				
CATHARTIDAE	NEW WORLD VULTURES			
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture	AG, DIST	C / M, S	O, F
COLUMBIDAE	PIGEONS & DOVES			
<i>Zenaida macroura marginella</i>	mourning dove	DIST	C / Y	O, V
ACCIPITRIDAE	HAWKS, KITES, & EAGLES			
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel	AG, DIST	C / Y	O
RALLIDAE	RAILS, GALLINULES, & COOTS			
<i>Fulica americana</i>	American coot	AG	C / W	O
TYRANNIDAE	TYRANT FLYCATCHERS			
<i>Sayornis nigricans semiatra</i>	black phoebe	AG, DIST	C / Y	O, V
ICTERIDAE	BLACKBIRDS & NEW WORLD ORIOLES			
<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	great-tailed grackle	AG, DIST	C / Y	O
STRIGIDAE	TYPICAL OWLS			
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	AG, DIST	U / Y, W	O
HABITATS AG = Agriculture DEV = Developed EVIDENCE OF OCCURRENCE O = Observed S = Scat V = Vocalization F = Flyover				
ABUNDANCE (based on Garrett and Dunn 1981) C = Common to abundant; almost always encountered in proper habitat, usually in moderate to large numbers F = Fairly common; usually encountered in proper habitat, generally not in large numbers U = Uncommon; occurs in small numbers or only locally SEASONALITY (birds only) S = Spring/summer resident; probable breeder on-site or in vicinity Y = Year-round resident; probable breeder on-site or in vicinity				

ATTACHMENT 3

**Sensitive Plant Species Observed or with the
Potential to Occur**

Attachment 3 Sensitive Plant Species Observed or with the Potential to Occur					
Species' <i>Scientific Name</i> Common Name	State/Federal Status	CNPS Rank	Habitat/ Preference/Requirements/ Blooming Period	Observed?	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
ANGIOSPERMS: DICOTS					
AMARANTHIACEAE AMARANTH FAMILY					
<i>Amaranthus watsonii</i> Watson's amaranth	—/—	4.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; elevation 65 to 5,575 feet.	No	Not expected to occur due to lack of suitable Mojavean or Sonoran desert scrub. Species known from the CNPS list for the Heber quadrangle.
EUPHORBIACEAE SPURGE FAMILY					
<i>Euphorbia abramsiana</i> Abrams' spurge	—/—	2B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; sandy soils; elevation -15 to 4,300 feet.	No	Not expected due to lack of suitable Mojavean or Sonoran desert scrub. Species known from the CNPS list for the Heber quadrangle and CNDDB within two miles of the project area.
POACEAE GRASS FAMILY					
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i> California satintail	—/—	2B.1	Mesic areas of chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps (often alkali), and riparian scrub; elevation 0 to 3,985 feet.	No	Not expected to occur due to lack of suitable chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows, seeps, or riparian scrub. Species known from the CNPS list for the Heber quadrangle.
BORAGINACEAE BORAGE FAMILY					
<i>Johnstonella costata</i> ribbed cryptantha	—/—	4.3	Mesic areas of chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps (often alkali), and riparian scrub; elevation 0 to 3,985 feet.	No	Not expected to occur due to lacks of suitable desert dunes or Mojavean or Sonoran desert scrub. Species known from the CNPS list for the Heber quadrangle.
<i>Johnstonella holoptera</i> winged cryptantha	—/—	4.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; elevation 325 to 5,545 feet.	No	Not expected to occur due to lack of suitable Mojavean or Sonoran desert scrub. Species known from the CNPS list for the Heber quadrangle.

Attachment 3

Sensitive Plant Species Observed or with the Potential to Occur

Species' <i>Scientific Name</i> Common Name	State/Federal Status	CNPS Rank	Habitat/ Preference/Requirements/ Blooming Period	Observed?	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY (CNPS): CALIFORNIA RARE PLANT RANKS (CRPR)					
1B	=	Species rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. These species are eligible for state listing.			
2B	=	Species rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere. These species are eligible for state listing.			
4	=	A watch list of species of limited distribution. These species need to be monitored for changes in the status of their populations.			
.1	=	Species seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat).			
.2	=	Species fairly threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat).			
.3	=	Species not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened; low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known).			

ATTACHMENT 4

**Sensitive Wildlife Species Occurring or with the
Potential to Occur**

Attachment 4
Sensitive Wildlife Species Occurring or with the Potential to Occur

Species' Common Name/ Scientific Name	Listing Status	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Detected On-Site?	Potential to Occur On-Site?	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
AMPHIBIANS (Nomenclature from Crother et al. 2017)					
RANIDAE	TRUE FROGS				
Northern leopard frog <i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	CSC	Breeding habitat includes slow moving or still water along streams, rivers, and ponds.	No	Not expected	Not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat. Native populations of this species are limited to northern California. Only one species record is known in Imperial County from the CNDDB, and consists of two transplanted individuals from 1929. This species is not known from the IID canal system, and no recent records occur in Imperial County.
REPTILES (Nomenclature from Crother et al. 2017)					
IGUANIDAE	IGUANID LIZARDS				
Flat-tailed horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma mcalli</i>	CSC	Dunes and sandy flats of low desert.	No	Not expected	Not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat. This species is not known to occur within two miles of the survey area (State of California 2020a–e).

Attachment 4
Sensitive Wildlife Species Occurring or with the Potential to Occur

Species' Common Name/ Scientific Name	Listing Status	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Detected On-Site?	Potential to Occur On-Site?	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
BIRDS (Nomenclature from Chesser et al. 2019)					
STRIGIDAE TYPICAL OWLS					
Western burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>	CSC	Grassland, agricultural land, coastal dunes. Require rodent burrows. Declining resident.	Yes	Expected	Observed. The active agricultural lands provide suitable foraging habitat. Species also known from CNDDDB within the vicinity of the survey area. (State of California 2020a–e).
MAMMALS (Nomenclature from Bradley et al. 2014 and American Society of Mamalogists 2020)					
VESPERTILIONIDAE VESPER BATS					
Western yellow bat <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	CSC	Normally roost in crevice in rocks, slopes, cliffs. Lower elevations in San Diego and Imperial Counties. Colonial. Leave roosts well after dark.	No	Not expected	This species was not observed and is not expected to occur due to the absence of suitable rock structures and crevices. This species has been known to occur within two miles of the survey area (State of California 2020a–e).
MOLOSSIDAE FREE-TAILED BATS					
Pocketed free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	CSC	Normally roost in crevice in rocks, slopes, cliffs. Lower elevations in San Diego and Imperial Counties. Colonial. Leave roosts well after dark.	No	Not expected	This species was not observed and is not expected to occur due to the absence of suitable rock structures and crevices. This species has been known to occur within two miles of the survey area (State of California 2020a–e).
STATUS CODES					
CSC = California Department of Fish and Wildlife species of special concern					