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Subject: Biological Resources Report for the Coachella Canal Mid-Canal Storage Project

Dr. Harvey:

This report presents the results of a biological resources technical study completed by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) for the Coachella Canal Mid-Canal Storage Project (project) located east of the Salton Sea in the community of Wister in Imperial County, California (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The project is a proposed expansion of the Coachella Canal by way of removing the berm between the original unlined canal and a more recently lined parallel canal. Once the berm has been removed, an approximate 120-acre water storage area comprised of three cells will be created along the length of the canal between Check 11 (MP 54.6) and Check 14 (MP 59.5). This report incorporates the biological analysis for the existing lined canal presented in its Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR; United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] and Coachella Valley Water District [CVWD] 2001). This report intends to summarize the existing biological resources within the project site or site and provide an analysis of the proposed impacts in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and other applicable federal, state, and local policies.

INTRODUCTION

Project Location

The project site, also referred to herein as the project area, is located in the community of Wister, in Imperial County (Figure 1). The approximately 120-acre project area is within Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 003-050-018, 003-050-025, 003-120-014, 003-120-022, 003-130-006, 003-200-047, and 003-210-001, and bordered by Gasline Road to the east and Coachella Canal Road to the west (Figure 2, *Aerial Photograph*). The project is located in Township 9S, Range 14E, East ½ of Section 36; SW ¼ of SW ¼ of Section 31; East ½ of Section 6; Southwest 1/4 of Section 5; Northeast ¼ of Section 8; South ½ of Section 9; Northwest ¼ of Section 15, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Wister quadrangle (USGS 2021;

Figure 3, *USGS Topography*). The U.S. Navy's Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR) sits adjacent to the eastern edge of the project. The project area is located outside of Critical Habitat designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and outside of other lands targeted for conservation under the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) or other regional plans.

Project Description

The Coachella Canal is a branch of the All-American Canal that brings water from the Lower Colorado River into the Imperial and Coachella valleys. The Coachella Canal is owned by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and operated and maintained under contract by the CVWD. The Coachella Canal Lining Project (CCLP) is a water conservation project completed under an agreement between Reclamation, Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD), the San Diego County Water Authority (Water Authority) and the Indian Water Authority (IWA), (project applicants). CCLP construction was completed in 2006, consisting of a parallel 32-mile-long segment of a concrete-lined canal that replaced the adjacent original earthen canal as a means of reducing seepage losses to conserve water and make that water available for transfer to the Water Authority.

A ±4.5-mile segment of the lined canal between check structures 11 and 14 crosses heavy clay soils that shrink and swell seasonally, resulting in cracked panels of the concrete lining that have required significant maintenance. In addition, the canal has very limited operational flexibility due to its lack of storage capability. The purpose of the proposed project is to remove the concrete lining through the segments between check structure 11 and check structure 14 solving the maintenance problems, and to remove the berm between the original earthen canal and the lined canal to create a storage reservoir providing substantially improved operational flexibility. The estimated total footprint of the storage system to be developed is approximately 120 acres, with a storage capacity of approximately 728 acre-feet.

The project is proposed as an inline reservoir between Check 11 (Mile Post 54.6) and Check 14 (Mile Post 59.5). The reservoir will be formed by removing the existing embankment between the existing lined canal and the original earthen canal section to form single-wide trapezoidal sections. The materials removed will be used to construct more gradual canal side slopes (3:1) and raise the invert (two feet higher). Existing check structures will remain in place. Check 11 will serve as the inlet control structure and Check 14 will be the outlet control structure. The newer CCLP check structures (11, 12, & 13) will continue to be used to convey flow through the reservoir, with check structures 12 and 13 dividing the reservoir into three cells.

All work will be confined within the existing canal right-of-way (ROW), including the fence line on the western perimeter and the existing operations and maintenance road (Gas Line Road) just outside the fence line on the eastern side. Three other elements of the area of potential effects outside of the existing ROW include (1) an existing staging area near the northern end of the project developed for the CCLP, a portion of which is still in use as an equipment storage yard by CVWD; (2) the existing and regularly used County road that parallels the canal (Coachella Canal Road) that will be used for transport from the staging area to the work site; and (3) existing rock rubble piles located along the west side of the canal ROW north of the project area at check 24. That rock will likely be used as source material for bank armoring on the west-facing eastern edge of the original canal as it is converted into the storage

reservoir. If needed, additional rock will be obtained from a commercial source. For either source, the material will be transported to the project area via the existing County Road.

The existing lined canal will be combined with the old canal prism to create a wide section that will serve as an inline reservoir between Check 11 and Check 14. This will create a flow-through reservoir with all canal flow passing through the reservoir. Removing the existing embankment between the two canals provides significant storage volume.

Embankments near Check 14 will be raised to maximize the amount of useful storage and allow for a maximum reservoir level that is three feet higher than the present canal design water level. Since the new reservoir invert is approximately two feet higher than the existing concrete canal invert, the maximum water depth in the reservoir is 12 feet at Check 14. Modifications to check structures 12 and 13 and Check 14 will be required to accommodate the higher water levels and raised inverts.

The reservoir will have three cells separated by check structures 12 and 13. With no additional control structures added at these two check structure inlets, the water surface will be almost level and at about the same elevation in all three cells during low-flow conditions (<400 cfs). At higher flow rates, the water surface will step down from upstream cell to downstream cell due to head loss through the check structures. The size of these steps will increase with flow rate, up to about a six-inch drop between cells at maximum canal flow. The three-cell reservoir will resemble a wide canal with three pools, except the water surface within each cell will be almost horizontal due to the increased cell width, resulting in low flow velocity.

METHODS

Pre-Survey Investigation

Prior to conducting the general biological survey, HELIX performed a thorough review of relevant maps, databases, and literature pertaining to biological resources known to occur within the project vicinity. Recent and historical aerial imagery (Google 2022), topographic maps (U.S. Geological Survey 2021), soils maps (U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2019), and other maps of the project area and vicinity were acquired and reviewed to obtain updated information on the natural environmental setting. In addition, a query of sensitive species and habitats databases within five miles of the project area was conducted, including the USFWS Critical Habitat Portal (2021a; Attachment A), USFWS species status lists (USFWS 2022b; Attachments B and C), USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation database (IPaC; Attachment D; USFWS 2022a), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; CDFW 2022a; Attachments B and E), and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory (CNPS 2022; Attachment F). The USFWS' National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) was also reviewed (USFWS 2021b; Attachment G) to obtain information regarding sensitive biological resources known to occur within the vicinity of the project area. The EIS/EIR for the Coachella Canal Lining Project was also referenced (Reclamation and CVWD 2001).

General Biological Survey

A general biological survey of the study area, which encompassed the approximately 120-acre project area and immediate vicinity (approximately 100 feet beyond the project site), was completed by HELIX biologist Amy Mattson on January 6, 2022. The survey focused on inventorying existing vegetation communities and land cover types; qualifying habitat suitability and the potential for the occurrence of sensitive species, including federally-listed species protected under the Endangered Species Act; preliminarily identifying potential wetlands and other potential jurisdictional waters, including waters of the U.S. protected under the Clean Water Act (CWA); and identifying other sensitive biological resources, such as potential nesting habitat for bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Vegetation mapping was conducted during the general biological survey and mapped on one-inch equals 150 feet scale aerial imagery. Vegetation mapping was conducted using a minimum mapping unit of 0.1 acre for uplands and 0.01 acre for wetlands. The study area was surveyed from alongside the canal with the aid of binoculars and observed or detected plant and animal species were recorded in field notes. Locations of sensitive plant and animal species were recorded during the survey if detected. Animal identifications were made in the field by visual observation or detection of calls, burrows, tracks, scat, and other animal sign. Plant identifications were made in the field. Physical parameters assessed included vegetation and soil conditions, and presence of indicator plant and animal species, slope, aspect, and hydrology. Representative photos were taken and are included as Attachment H.

Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation

Ms. Mattson completed a preliminary jurisdictional delineation of the study area concurrent with the general biological survey. The preliminary delineation focused on assessing ordinary high-water mark and other hydrology indicators, riparian and wetland vegetation, surface soils, topography, and other data, but did not include excavation of soil pits and establishment of wetland sampling points, with the intent to establish conservative limits of potential jurisdiction.

Prior to beginning fieldwork, HELIX reviewed aerial photographs (1"= 100' scale), topographic maps and data (1"= 100' scale), and National Wetlands Inventory maps to assist in determining the location of potential jurisdictional areas in the project area. The field delineations were conducted to identify and map potential water and wetland resources that could be subject to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA (33 USC 1344), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) jurisdiction pursuant to CWA Section 401 or State Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and CDFW jurisdiction pursuant to Sections 1600 *et seq.* of the California Fish and Game Code (CFG Code). Areas generally characterized by depressions, drainage features, and riparian and wetland vegetation, were evaluated.

Survey Limitations

The lists of species identified are not necessarily comprehensive accounts of all species that occur or move through the site, as species that are nocturnal, secretive, or seasonally restricted may not have been observed.

Nomenclature

Nomenclature used in this report follows Baldwin et al. (2012) for Latin names of plants and Holland (1986) for vegetation communities. Animal nomenclature follows North American Butterfly Association (2020) for butterflies, CNDDB (2022c) for fish, Center for North American Herpetology (Taggart 2015) for reptiles and amphibians, American Ornithological Society (2021) for birds, and Bradley et al. (2017) for mammals. Sensitive plant and animal status is from the CDFW's CNDDB (2022a-c).

RESULTS

Existing Conditions

General Land Use and Disturbance

The study area is characterized by disturbed and developed land, which has been graded during the construction of the canal and the existing operations and maintenance roadway to the east of the canal. The study area includes the original earthen and the newer lined portion of the Coachella Canal, canal facilities, wildlife drinkers (shallow lined ponds providing water for wildlife), and the road. The original and lined canals and facilities are enclosed by perimeter fencing. Between the aboveground sections of the canal, check structures allow canal water to flow beneath desert washes. These open areas between the fenced, aboveground canal sections have been subjected to disturbance from vehicle traffic and erosion. Evidence of heavy disturbance was observed throughout the study area, including grading and/or vegetation removal within the original earthen canal, and vehicle traffic on the existing roads and across the underground portions of the canal.

Except for the Coachella canal, which extends north and south from the study area, and Coachella Canal Road that parallels the west side of the canal, the immediate surrounding area is undeveloped and comprised of desert scrub and generally unvegetated desert washes. Agricultural lands are located approximately half a mile to the west of the study area, followed by the east highland canal, State Route 111, the Imperial National Wildlife Refuge (Wister Unit), and the Salton Sea occurring further west. Lands to the north and east appear to remain undeveloped but are part of the CMAGR. Interstate 10 and State Route 78 occur further to the north and east. The Imperial National Wildlife Refuge occurs approximately five miles west of the site. The nearest critical habitat unit designated by the USFWS is for desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*), approximately 12.5 miles to the east of the site, on the eastern side of the Chocolate Mountains.

Topography and Soils

The study area is a slight incline, with elevations between 85 to 95 feet above mean sea level. Soil mapping is not available for the study area (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2022). In general, prior to modern disturbance, the soils in the study area consisted of unconsolidated alluvium and colluvium derived from metamorphic bedrock or Cenozoic-age lacustrine and aeolian sedimentary formations (Morton 1977). These soils are mostly moderate to excessively drained sands, gravelly sands, sands with cobbles, fine sands, and silty clays in lacustrine basin areas. In some areas, a clay layer occurs, buried below a surface deposit of sand, gravel, or cobble materials. Soils in the study area may differ due to the construction of the canal.

Vegetation Communities/Habitat Types

Vegetation communities or habitat types are classified in this report according to Holland (1986), Oberbauer et al. (2008), and general classifications interpreted by HELIX. Two vegetation communities and land cover types were mapped within the study area during the general biological survey: disturbed habitat and urban/developed land (Figures 4a through 4c, *Vegetation Communities*). A brief description of each is provided below.

Disturbed Habitat

Disturbed habitat includes land cleared of vegetation (e.g., dirt roads); land containing a preponderance of non-native plant species, such as non-native grasses and forbs, ornamentals, or other ruderal (weedy) exotic species that take advantage of disturbance (previously cleared or abandoned landscaping); or land showing signs of past or present usage that removes any capability of providing viable habitat. This classification includes ruderal (weedy) areas dominated by species typical of highly disturbed sites. This includes areas that have been physically disturbed (by previous anthropogenic activity) and are no longer recognizable as a native or naturalized vegetation association but continue to retain a soil substrate (Oberbauer et al. 2008). Within the study area, disturbed habitat includes the original earthen canal, the berm between the original and current canals, the graded area alongside the canals, the existing operations and maintenance road outside of CVWD fencing, and the gaps between canal sections. Most of this vegetation community was bare except for patches of short saltcedar (*Tamarisk* sp.) in the bottom of the original earthen canal in the northern half of the study area. Scattered Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*) and very few native plants were present in the upper slopes of the original canal: burrobush (*Ambrosia salsola*), sweetbush (*Bebbia juncea* var. *aspera*), brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), and desert holly (*Atriplex hymenelytra*). Few, small patches of immature cattails (*Typha* sp.), Mexican sprangle-top (*Leptochloa fusca* ssp. *uninervia*), and dock (*Rumex* sp.) were present in the original channel (generally near the artificial wildlife drinkers, which are human-made shallow lined ponds that provide an artificial water source for wildlife); however, these areas were below the threshold of the minimum mapping unit.

Urban/Developed Land

Urban/developed land includes land that has been constructed upon or otherwise physically altered to an extent that vegetation is no longer supported or limited to non-native ornamental plantings. Urban/developed land is characterized by permanent or semi-permanent structures, pavement or hardscape, and landscaped areas that often require irrigation. Areas where no natural land is evident due to a large amount of debris or other materials being placed upon it may also be considered developed. Within the study area, urban/developed land includes the existing lined portion of Coachella Canal, facilities, and wildlife drinkers (shallow lined ponds providing water for wildlife).

General Fauna

The study area is generally disturbed and does not provide high-quality habitat for animal species. Overall, animal activity during the general survey was very low. Animal species observed or otherwise detected in the study area consisted of four bird species: red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), turkey

vulture (*Cathartes aura*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), and black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*).

Sensitive Biological Resources

Sensitive Natural Communities

Sensitive natural communities include land that supports unique vegetation communities or the habitats of rare or endangered species or subspecies of animals or plants as defined by Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines.

The study area does not support any sensitive natural communities. Furthermore, no natural community types occur in the study area, and no USFWS-designated Critical Habitat occurs on or immediately adjacent to the project site.

Special-Status Plant and Animal Species

Special-Status Plant Species

Special-status plant species are those listed as federally threatened or endangered by the USFWS; state listed as threatened or endangered or considered sensitive by the CDFW; and/or, are CNPS California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) List 1A, 1B, or 2 species, as recognized in the CNPS's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California and consistent with the CEQA Guidelines.

A database query of special-status plant species records within five miles of the study area and/or occurring in the IPaC for the study area, CNPS plant species occurring within the Wister quadrangle, and species listed within the EIS/EIR for the CCLP generated records for 17 species (Attachments C, D, E, and F). These are presented in Attachment I.

No special-status plant species were observed during the general biological survey, and none of the 17 species evaluated have a moderate or high potential to occur within the study area due to very poor habitat conditions for plant species. The study area is characterized by an existing roadway that is regularly used and maintained, a lined canal, the original earthen canal that was disturbed during construction of the lined canal and is no longer supplied by a water source, and disturbed washes crossing the project alignment (over the canal) that are not vegetated and are subject to vehicle disturbance and scouring. Construction of the canals and roadway, as well as ongoing disturbances (i.e., vehicle use and erosion), have modified the landscape, soil, and vegetation composition of the study area, such that the appropriate vegetation community makeups and hydrology regimes associated with special-status plant species do not exist. As such, additional focused and rare plant surveys are not warranted and the project is anticipated to have no impact on special-status plant species.

Special-Status Animal Species

Special-status animal species are those listed as threatened or endangered, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing by the USFWS, USFWS birds of conservation concern, and considered sensitive animals by the CDFW. A database query of special-status animal species records within 5 miles of the

study area and/or occurring in the IPaC for the study area, and species listed within the EIS/EIR for the Coachella canal lining project generated records for 42 species (Attachments C, D, and E). These are presented in Attachment J.

No special-status animal species, including the nine federally listed species and candidate species, were observed during the general biological survey, and none of the 42 species evaluated have a moderate or high potential to occur within the study area. The potential for special-status animal species to occur within the study area is not likely or low due to development, poor habitat conditions for animals, and existing perimeter fencing. None were identified in the EIS/EIR for the CCLP as occurring within the study area.

As mentioned above, the study area is characterized by an existing roadway that is regularly used and maintained, a lined canal, the original earthen canal that was disturbed during construction of the lined canal and is no longer supplied by a water source, and disturbed washes crossing the project alignment (over the canal) that are not vegetated and are subject to vehicle disturbance and scouring. The road, canals, and washes provide limited opportunity for breeding, foraging, dispersal, and other life-history functions required by most animal species, although wildlife drinkers within the study area (east of the canal) do provide access to water. The disturbances to the area have altered the vegetation, leaving limited shelter, breeding, and foraging opportunities for most animals.

The federal and California State listed threatened desert tortoise was the only species evaluated as having a low potential to occur in the study area due to the presence of marginal habitat outside of canal fencing. These areas are where check structures allow canal water to flow beneath desert washes. These open areas have been subjected to previous disturbance from the construction of the original canal and the canal lining project, as well as ongoing disturbance from vehicles traveling between the existing operations and maintenance road (Gas Line Road) and Coachella Canal Road, and erosion. Vegetation is lacking in both of the washes and on the operations and maintenance road to the east of the canals. The other portions of the study area are fenced, which could act as a barrier to desert tortoise. Areas compacted and/or lined for the canal are presumably unsuitable for tortoise. Although desert tortoise may occur in washes, the extensive disturbance in these areas significantly degrades the habitat conditions for the species and make it unlikely that tortoise individuals would sustain on the site. Additionally, the study area occurs approximately 3.2 miles outside of this species' range.

As such, additional focused and protocol-level surveys are not warranted and the project is anticipated to have no impact on special-status animal species.

Nesting Birds and Raptors

Limited portions of the study area contain marginal nesting habitat (e.g., salt cedar shrubs, potential fossorial burrows, structures) for several common bird species, including raptors, protected under the MBTA and CFG Code. Nesting birds with potential to nest on or immediately adjacent to the site include common passerines (i.e., songbirds), such as black-tailed gnatcatcher (*Polioptila melanura*) and comment raptors (i.e., birds of prey), such as red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*).

Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

In the context of this assessment, jurisdictional waters and wetlands include waters of the U.S., including wetlands, regulated by the USACE pursuant to CWA Section 404; waters of the State regulated by the RWQCB pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and State Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne); and/or streambed and riparian habitat regulated by the CDFW pursuant to Sections 1600 et seq. of CFG Code.

Waters of the U.S.

The current project occurs within the area previously evaluated for the Coachella Canal Lining Project (Reclamation and CVWD 2001). As part of the canal lining project' EIS/EIR analysis, the biological workgroup coordinated with the USACE and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regarding the potential effect of the canal lining project on aquatic resources. At the conclusion of that process, the USACE advised Reclamation of its determination that the CCLP was not subject to its jurisdiction under Section 404 of the CWA. The USACE would have therefore made a jurisdictional determination that the Coachella Canal does not represent waters of the U.S. and that they do not regulate activities within the Coachella Canal pursuant to CWA Section 404.

The current regulatory guidance on the CWA Section 404 follows that which pre-dates the 2015 guidance. The CCLP was evaluated under the pre-2015 regulatory regime, before the Navigable Waters Protection Rule of 2020 was adopted. On August 30, 2021, a court order in the case of *Pascua Yaqui Tribe v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency* vacated and remanded the Navigable Waters Protection Rule. In October 2021, the U.S. District Court of the Northern District of California vacated the EPA's 2020 Clean Water Act Section 401 Certification Rule, which once again reinforced a return to a pre-2015 regulatory regime to be more consistent with the statutory text of the 1972 CWA (EPA 2022). Finally, on April 6, 2022, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a stay of the October 2021 order that applies nationwide; therefore, the current interpretation of waters of the U.S. is once again consistent with the pre-2015 definition (EPA 2021).

Guidance on the interpretation of the waters of the U.S. definition occurred subsequent to the CCLP, following multiple court cases. In 2001 and again in 2003, the agencies developed guidance to address the definition of "waters of the United States" under the CWA following the *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County* (S*WANCC)* Supreme Court decision. This guidance indicates that CWA jurisdiction should not be asserted over isolated waters that are both intrastate and non-navigable, where the sole basis available for asserting CWA jurisdiction rests on any of the factors listed in the ''Migratory Bird Rule.'' CWA jurisdiction should be asserted over traditional navigable waters (and adjacent wetlands) and, generally speaking, their tributary systems (and adjacent wetlands).

In 2007 and 2008 subsequent to the *Rapanos v. United States*, and *Carabell v. United States* Supreme Court decisions (Rapanos), the USACE and EPA provided additional guidance for implementing the definition of "waters of the United States" under the CWA. Guidance following SWANCC and Rapanos is not expected to change the regulatory framework for the USACE's previous determination on the Coachella Canal.

As it still stands, the Coachella Canal is an artificially created, serviceable facility created wholly within uplands. It is a controlled system whereby flows are regulated and the entire system can be manipulated for the delivery of water for storage and distribution. It was not constructed to collect or convey natural flows. As such, it does not meet the definition of a relatively permanent water or tributary to a relatively permanent water. It also does not meet the definition of a traditional navigable water. Therefore, the Coachella Canal still does not meet the definition of waters of the U.S. and activities associated with the proposed project would not be expected to be regulated by the USACE pursuant to Clean Water Act Section 404.

Based on the current regulatory guidance, the Coachella Canal still does not represent waters of the U.S. and the proposed project's activities would not be regulated by the USACE pursuant to CWA Section 404.

Waters of the State

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) recently published their definition of waters of the State and procedures (collectively, "procedures") for determining whether an activity could be regulated pursuant to CWA Section 401, Porter-Cologne, and applicable sections of the California State Water Code (SWRCB 2019). In their procedures, the SWRCB asserts that aquatic resources "specifically identified in a water quality control plan as a wetland or other water of the State" would be considered waters of the State. These would include natural and artificial waters of the State that meet the definitions in the procedures. The Coachella Canal is an artificial feature identified in the Colorado River Basin Plan as a tributary to Lake Cahuilla, which serves as a storage reservoir to regulate irrigation water demands and is also used for recreational purposes. Therefore, although not considered to be a water of the U.S., according to the SWRCB procedures, Coachella Canal is expected to be considered an artificial water of the State and qualifying activities would be regulated exclusively pursuant to Porter-Cologne through Orders for Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs).

The General Order for WDRs, Individual Order for WDRs, allow for exclusions to certain aspects of the procedures. The proposed project activities are expected to fit the exclusion for routine and emergency operation and maintenance activities conducted by public agencies, water utilities, or special districts that result in discharge of dredged or fill material to artificial, existing waters of the State. Meeting this exclusion means that the project proponent is not obligated to follow the specific application requirements in the procedures to request for enrollment into an Order for WDRs. However, as specified in the procedures, the project proponent would still be required to notify the RWQCB consistent with Water Code Section 13260 and avoid and minimize adverse impacts to aquatic resources and beneficial uses in implementing the activities. With the implementation of standard Best Management Practices (BMPs) and other avoidance and minimization measures incorporated into the project, the proposed activities within the concrete-lined Coachella Canal would not be expected to adversely affect waters of the State. Standard BMPs and avoidance and minimization measures may include restriction of work during dry conditions, demarcation of approved work limits, installation of temporary silt fence, sand/gravel bags, dust control, and other measures.

Streambed and Riparian Habitat

The Coachella Canal is a concrete-lined channel created specifically for the delivery and storage of water. No natural streambed or riparian habitat occurs that would meet the definitions presented in CFG Code Sections 1600 et seq. With the implementation of standard BMPs and other avoidance and minimization measures incorporated into the project, the proposed activities within the concrete-lined Coachella Canal would not be expected to adversely affect fish and wildlife resources or trigger the requirement for Notification of Lake or Streambed Alteration pursuant to CFG Code Sections 1600 et seq.

Wildlife Corridors and Linkages

Wildlife corridors connect isolated habitat and allow the movement or dispersal of plant materials and animals. Local wildlife corridors allow access to resources such as food, water, and shelter within the framework of the wildlife's daily routine and life history. For example, animals can use these corridors to travel between their riparian breeding habitats and their upland burrowing habitats. Regional corridors provide these functions over a larger scale and link two or more large habitat areas, allowing the dispersal of organisms and the consequent mixing of genes between populations. A corridor is a specific route that is used for the movement and migration of species; it may be different from a linkage in that it represents a smaller or narrower avenue for movement. A linkage is an area of land that supports or contributes to the long-term movement of animals and genetic exchange by providing live-in habitat that connects to other habitat areas. Many linkages occur as stepping-stone linkages that are made up of a fragmented archipelago arrangement of habitat over a linear distance.

No known wildlife corridors or linkages are documented within the study area, as none were described in the EIS/EIR for the CCLP, which encompasses the project area, and the study area occurs to the south of the Coachella Valley MSHCP. Nevertheless, the canal and/or its wildlife drinkers are water sources that may attract wildlife. The canal may allow for the movement of fish, as filtration systems for the canal do not exclude small fish from the canal. While the canal may allow for the movement of some wildlife up and down the canal, the canal and its surrounding fencing provide a physical barrier to most wildlife crossing the canal. Any wildlife moving toward the canal would either be deflected by the canal or pass through the gaps at the check structures. Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to take approximately a year, with interruptions to the canal flow to occur for two to three days. Thus, except for a short disruption in water flow during construction, none of these conditions would change as a result of the proposed project. Access to water would be retained on the east side of the canal during construction where wildlife drinkers are impacted by the proposed project. As a BMP during construction, temporary fencing will be placed between these temporary water sources and the project, to screen work activities from wildlife seeking to use water sources. Additionally, the completed project would retain wildlife access to water. Thus, the project site does not by itself serve as or contribute to any known or potential corridors or linkages.

APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Based on the findings of this report, activities affecting the biological resources determined to exist or have the potential to exist within the project site could be subject to the federal, state, and local regulations discussed below.

Federal

Federal Endangered Species Act

Administered by the USFWS, the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) provides the legal framework for the listing and protection of species identified as being endangered or threatened with extinction. Actions that jeopardize such species and their designated critical habitats are considered a "take" under the federal ESA. The project does not propose take of habitat for federally listed species.

Sections 7 and 10(a) of the federal ESA regulate actions that could harm or harass endangered or threatened species. Section 10(a) allows issuance of permits for "incidental" take of endangered or threatened species. The term "incidental" applies if the taking of the listed species is secondary to, and not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. A conservation plan demonstrating how the take will be minimized and what steps taken would ensure the listed species' survival must be submitted for the issuance of Section 10(a) permits. Section 7 describes a process of federal interagency consultation for use when federal actions may adversely affect a listed species. A biological assessment is required for any major activity if it may affect listed species.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

All migratory bird species that are native to the United States or its territories are protected under the federal MBTA of 1918, as amended under the Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act of 2004 (Federal Record [FR] Doc. 05-5127). The MBTA is generally protective of migratory birds but does not actually stipulate the type of protection required. In common practice, USFWS places restrictions on disturbances allowed near active raptor nests.

State

California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

The CESA declares that deserving plant or animal species will be given protection by the state because they are of ecological, educational, historical, recreational, aesthetic, economic, and scientific value to the people of the state. The CESA establishes that it is state policy to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance endangered species and their habitats. Under state law, plant and animal species may be formally designated as rare, threatened, or endangered through an official listing by the California Fish and Game Commission. Listed species are given greater attention during the land use planning process by local governments, public agencies, and landowners than are species that have not been listed.

The CESA authorizes that "private entities may take plant or wildlife species listed as endangered or threatened under FESA and CESA, pursuant to a federal Incidental Take Permit (ITP) issued in

accordance with Section 10 of the FESA, if the CDFW certifies that the Incidental Take Statement (ITS) or ITP is consistent with CESA (Fish and Game Code Section 2080.1(a)).” Section 2081(b) and (c) of the CESA allows CDFW to issue an ITP for a state-listed threatened and endangered species only if specific criteria are met. These criteria can be found in Title 14 CCR, Sections 783.4(a) and (b). No Section 2081(b) permit may authorize the take of “fully protected” species and “specified birds.” If a project is planned in an area where a fully protected species or specified bird occurs, an applicant must design the project to avoid all take; the CDFW cannot provide take authorization under CESA.

The project does not propose take of habitat for State species. On private property, endangered plants may also be protected by the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) of 1977. Threatened plants are protected by CESA, and rare plants are protected by the NPPA; however, CESA authorizes that “Private entities may take plant species listed as endangered or threatened under the FESA and CESA through a federal ITP issued pursuant to Section 10 of the FESA, if the CDFG [California Department of Fish and Game; currently known as California Department of Fish and Wildlife] certifies that the ITS or ITP is consistent with CESA.” In addition, CEQA requires disclosure of any potential impacts on listed species and mitigation (or alternatives in the case of an EIR) that would avoid or reduce those impacts. The project is not expected to impact State listed species.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The State Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne) provides for RWQCB regulation of features that support aquatic resources (i.e., hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology) but are isolated (i.e., lack downstream connectivity to traditional navigable waters of the U.S.).

California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3800

These sections of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take or possession of birds, their nests, or eggs. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort (killing or abandonment of eggs or young) is considered a take. Such a take would also violate federal law protecting migratory birds. ITPs are required from the CDFW for projects that may result in the incidental take of species listed by the state as endangered, threatened, or candidate species. The wildlife agencies require that impacts to protected species be minimized to the extent possible and mitigated to a level of insignificance.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

This section provides a project-level biological resources impact analysis for the proposed project in support of environmental review. The issues addressed in this section are derived from Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements to eliminate or reduce project impacts to a less than significant level are also provided in this section.

CEQA Impact Significance: Special-Status Species

Would the project have 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 CDFW or USFWS?

Impact Analysis

Less than Significant with Mitigation. None of the special-status plant species known to occur in the region have the potential to occur on the project site, primarily due to very poor habitat conditions for plant species. The study area is characterized by an existing roadway that is regularly used and maintained; a lined canal; the original earthen canal that was disturbed during construction of the lined canal and is no longer supplied by a water source; and disturbed washes crossing the project alignment (over the canal) that are not vegetated and are subject to vehicle disturbance and scouring. Construction of the canals and roadway, as well as ongoing disturbances (i.e., vehicle use and erosion), have modified the landscape, soil, and vegetation composition of the study area, such that the appropriate vegetation community makeups and hydrology regimes associated with special-status plant species do not exist. Therefore, special-status plant species are not likely to occur, and the project would have no impact on such species.

The desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*) is not likely to occur on the project site, due to previous and ongoing disturbance and degradation to on-site areas with habitat (i.e., desert wash). Habitat is lacking in the vicinity of the wildlife drinkers and on the operations and maintenance road to the east of the canals, and the aboveground canals lack habitat and are fenced, which could act as a barrier to desert tortoise. Additionally, the study area occurs approximately 3.2 miles outside of this species' range. Therefore, the desert tortoise currently has a low potential to occur based on current conditions. No impacts are anticipated on the desert tortoise; no mitigation measures are recommended.

Portions of the project site support salt cedar shrubs with the potential to support common (non-sensitive) nesting birds protected under the MBTA and CFG Code. Compliance with the MBTA and CFG Code is a regulatory requirement. Mitigation measure BIO-1 shall be completed by the project proponent to ensure that no impacts occur to nesting birds.

MM-BIO-1 If the removal of trees and/or shrubs must occur during the general passerine breeding season (February 1 to August 31) or general raptor breeding season (January 15 to July 15), a qualified biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey within seven days of removal activities to determine the presence or absence of nesting birds. If no active nests belonging to nesting birds are found during the pre-construction surveys, then no additional action shall be required. If an active nest is found, then the nest and an

appropriate buffer shall be avoided. The initial size of the avoidance buffer shall be 300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors, and shall be reduced at the discretion of the qualified biologist depending on the species and level of disturbance. Activities shall be allowed to proceed within the avoidance buffer once the young have fledged and the nest is confirmed no longer active, as determined by the qualified biologist.

CEQA Impact Significance: Sensitive Natural Communities

Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS?

Impact Analysis

No Impact. Project development would be restricted to common upland landforms that are not natural riparian habitat types or sensitive natural communities and do not require mitigation. Therefore, no impacts to riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities would occur.

Mitigation is not required.

CEQA Impact Significance: Wetlands

Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on federally-protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the federal CWA (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption or other means?

Impact Analysis

No Impact. The proposed project consists of the modification of an existing canal that is an artificially created, serviceable facility created wholly within uplands, which crosses multiple desert washes. This section of the canal was not determined to be USACE jurisdictional when evaluated for the CCLP, and current regulatory guidance on the CWA Section 404 follows the same pre-2015 regulatory regime. Therefore, the project would have no impact on federally-protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the federal CWA.

Although the Coachella Canal is expected to be considered an artificial water of the State regulated pursuant to Porter-Cologne through WDRs, the project is expected to qualify as an exclusion for routine and emergency operation and maintenance activities conducted by public agencies, water utilities, or special districts that result in discharge of dredged or fill material to artificial, existing waters of the State. No adverse effects on waters of the State are anticipated with the implementation of standard BMPs and other avoidance and minimization measures incorporated into the project. Standard BMPs and avoidance and minimization measures may include conducting work during dry conditions, demarcation of approved work limits, installation of temporary silt fence, sand/gravel bags, dust control, and other measures.

Similarly, no natural streambed or riparian habitat that would meet the definitions presented in CFG Code Sections 1600 et seq. is present, and the project would not be expected to adversely affect fish and wildlife resources with implementation of BMPs and other avoidance and minimization measures.

Given the nature of the proposed project, with no changes or effects on the existing check structures and the fact that the canal will remain in use to convey Colorado River water (except for the few days required to complete grading to create the storage reservoir), there should be no potential to have a significant impact on any jurisdictional waters.

CEQA Impact Significance: Wildlife Movement and Nursery Sites

Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Impact Analysis

Less than Significant. The project site encompasses disturbed and developed land outside of any areas targeted for conservation or designated as a corridor or linkage. Although the canal and/or its wildlife drinkers are water sources that may be attractive to desert wildlife, and fish may pass through the canal (since filtration systems for the canal do not exclude small fish), the finished proposed project would not change these conditions for wildlife. Access to water would be retained where wildlife drinkers are impacted by the proposed project, and this section of the canal will continue to flow between the upstream and downstream portions of the canal. Thus, except for a two- to three-day disruption in flow during construction, none of these conditions would change as a result of the proposed project. Therefore, the potential impacts of the project on wildlife movement and nursery sites would be less than significant.

Mitigation is not required.

CEQA Impact Significance: Local Policies and Ordinances

Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Impact Analysis

No Impact. There are no local policies or ordinances that are applicable to the project based on the findings of the biological resources technical study. Therefore, the project would have no conflict and no impact.

Mitigation is not required.

CEQA Impact Significance: Adopted Conservation Plans

Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

Impact Analysis

No Impact. The project does not occur within the boundaries of any adopted conservation plans. No impact would occur.

Mitigation is not required.

CLOSING

We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with this letter report. Please do not hesitate to contact me at (619) 462-1515 if you have any questions or require further assistance.

Sincerely,

Amy Mattson
Senior Scientist

Attachments:

Figure 1: Regional Location
Figure 2: Aerial Photograph
Figure 3: USGS Topography
Figures 4a-c: Vegetation Communities

Attachment A: Critical Habitat
Attachment B: Sensitive Species
Attachment C: USFWS Database Query
Attachment D: IPaC Report
Attachment E: CNDDB Database Query
Attachment F: CNPS Database Query
Attachment G: National Wetands Inventory
Attachment H: Representative Site Photos
Attachment I: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur
Attachment J: Special Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur

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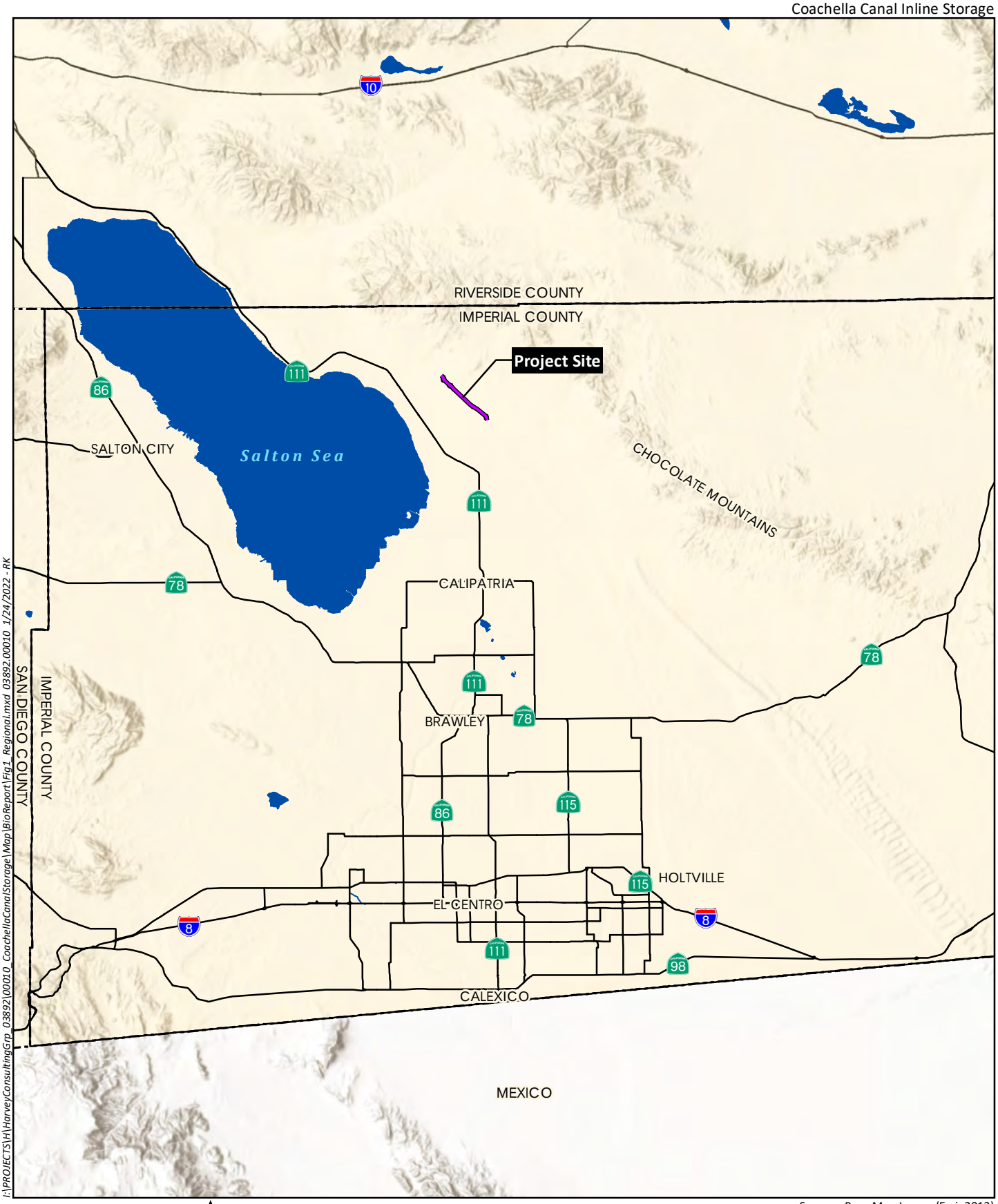
Figures



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0 10 Miles

Source: Base Map Layers (Esri, 2013)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Regional Location

Figure 1

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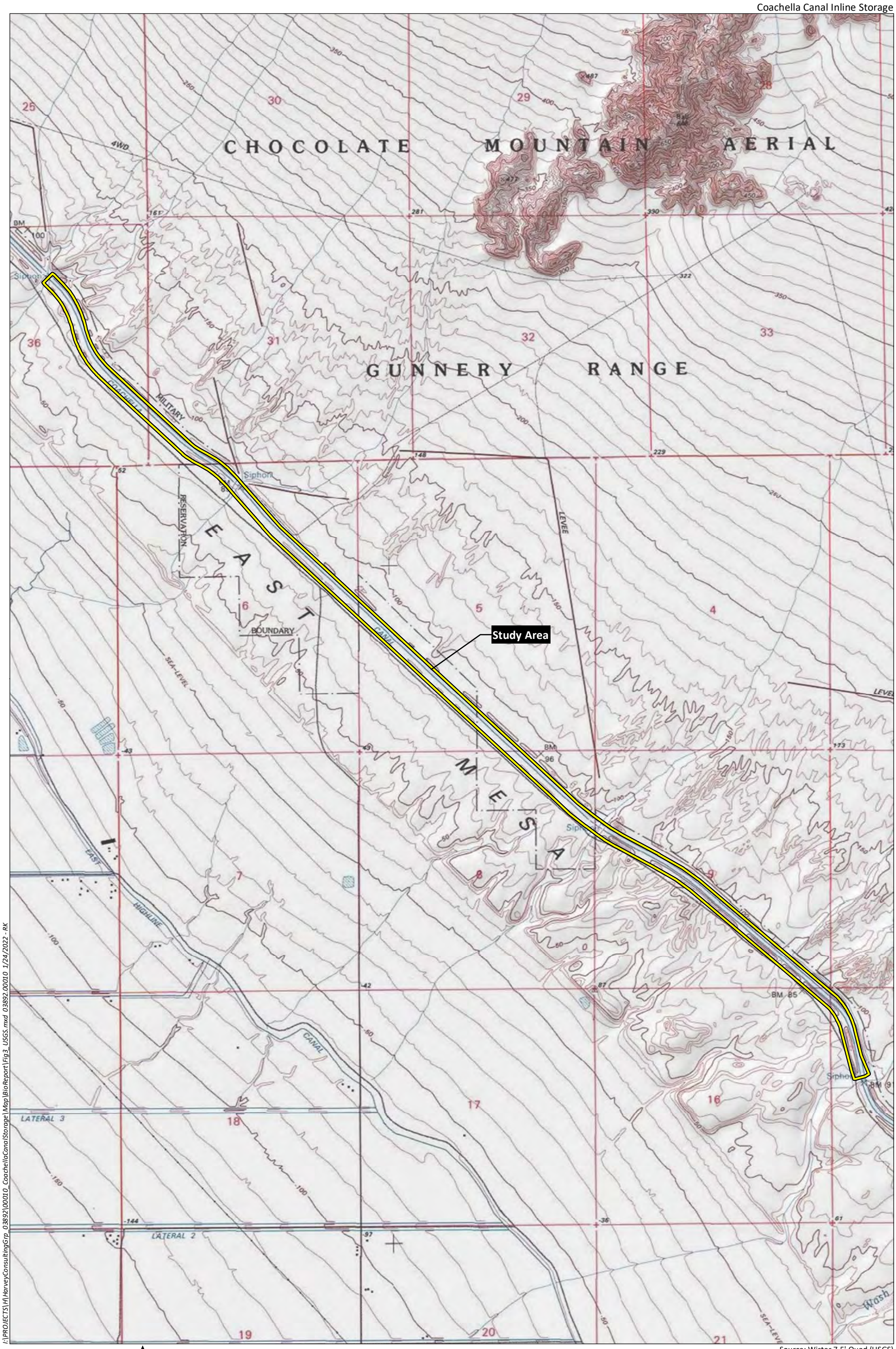
0 2,500 Feet

Source: Aerial (Esri 2019)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Aerial Photograph

Figure 2



Source: Wister 7.5' Quad (USGS)

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HELIX Environmental Planning

USGS Topography

Figure 3

Coachella Canal Inline Storage

Study Area

Vegetation Communities

Disturbed Habitat

Urban/Developed

Gas Line Rd

Coachella Canal Rd

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0 600 Feet

Source: Aerial (Esri 2019)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Vegetation Communities

Figure 4a

Coachella Canal Inline Storage

Study Area

Vegetation Communities

Disturbed Habitat

Urban/Developed

English Rd

Gas Line Rd

Coachella Canal Rd

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0 600 Feet

N

Source: Aerial (Esri 2019)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Vegetation Communities

Figure 4b

Coachella Canal Inline Storage

Study Area

Vegetation Communities

Disturbed Habitat

Urban/Developed

Gas Line Rd

Coachella Canal Rd

0 600 Feet

Source: Aerial (Esri 2019)

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HELIX Environmental Planning

Vegetation Communities

Figure 4c

Attachment A

Critical Habitat

0 10,000 Feet

Source: Base Map Layers (Esri, 2019)

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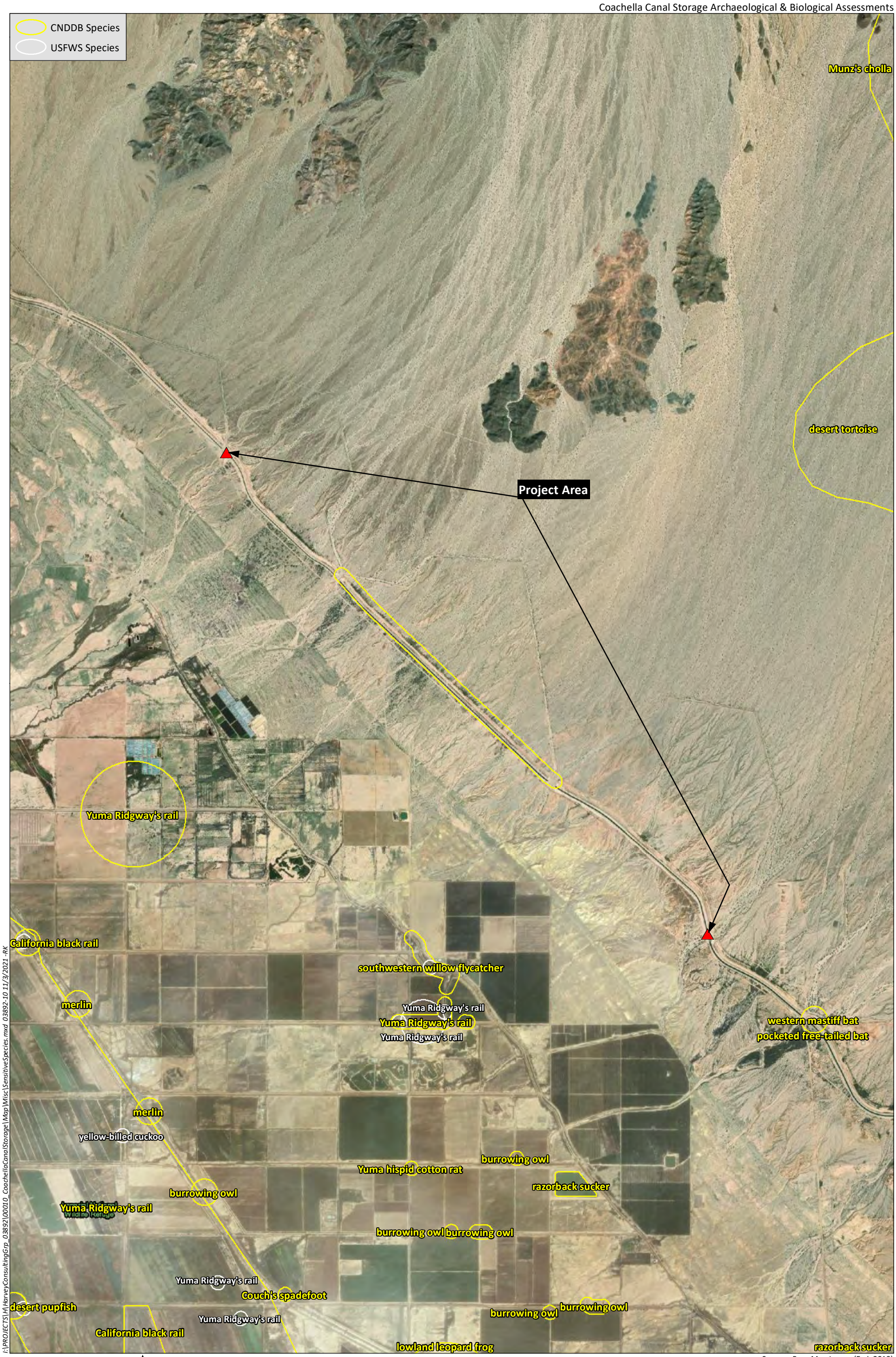
HELIX Environmental Planning

Critical Habitat

Attachment A

Attachment B

Sensitive Species



Source: Base Map Layers (Esri, 2019)

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HELIX Environmental Planning

Sensitive Species

Attachment C

USFWS Database Query

Attachment C
USFWS Database Query

01/21/22 Coachella Canal Mid-Canal Storage

USFWS Species

SNAME	CNAME	SPECIES	SPP_CODE	DATE_	OCC	SURVEYOR_N	DOC_SOURCE	SITE_NAME	LOC_DESCRI	SOURCE	VOUCHER_ID	VERIFIED_V	VV_YEAR	PCODE	PDEF	GEO_SOURCE	CreatedOn	ModifiedOn	Year	GlobalID	MMDD
Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	DP	E044	20050000	-9 SAIKI M.		U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT	SALTON SEA	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	8/13/2008	4/26/2019	2005	{C3034239-9DEB-4AC2-94D0-70DDF9F6D42A}	0
Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	DP	E044	20050000	-9 SAIKI M.		U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT	SALTON SEA	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	8/13/2008	4/26/2019	2005	{CF45832A-234F-4283-A64E-058C738DDFA6}	0
Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	DP	E044	20050000	-9 SAIKI M.		U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT	SALTON SEA	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	8/13/2008	4/26/2019	2005	{595F8A05-EF3D-4FF7-8C99-749CC962652E}	0
Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	DP	E044	20050000	-9 SAIKI M.		U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT	SALTON SEA	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	8/13/2008	4/26/2019	2005	{76835FC4-3C59-4CBC-B242-EA9ADD44683E}	0
Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	DP	E044	20060000	-9 SAIKI M.		U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT	SALTON SEA	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	8/13/2008	4/26/2019	2006	{95BF7BDD-7DB2-4567-A117-E903AF2F3C0D}	0
Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	DP	E044	20060000	-9 SAIKI M.		U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT	SALTON SEA	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	8/13/2008	4/26/2019	2006	{CB32B4FA-368E-4F5E-9702-FC776B974A39}	0
Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	DP	E044	20060000	-9 SAIKI M.		U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT	SALTON SEA	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	8/13/2008	4/26/2019	2006	{A0192368-E77C-4ADC-9E2E-15302E55849A}	0
Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	DP	E044	20060000	-9 SAIKI M.		U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT	SALTON SEA	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	8/13/2008	4/26/2019	2006	{67D33C90-CF2A-4769-B9FE-2D66FE077568}	0
Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	DP	E044	20060000	-9 SAIKI M.		U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT	SALTON SEA	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	8/13/2008	4/26/2019	2006	{23BD85AC-DC39-4221-9359-084D7DD7B1F0}	0
Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	DP	E044	20060000	-9 SAIKI M.		U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT	SALTON SEA	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	8/13/2008	4/26/2019	2006	{955B6A1E-10F0-4FA1-9698-FFFF7BE6716E}	0
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20070522	3 DAVENPORT A.		DAVENPORT BIOLOGICAL SERVICES	UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT	IMPERIAL COUNTY	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	12/4/2008	4/26/2019	2007	{B3DA88F6-34EF-43A8-B175-F163AEA72138}	522
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20070522	2 DAVENPORT A.		DAVENPORT BIOLOGICAL SERVICES	UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT	IMPERIAL COUNTY	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	12/4/2008	4/26/2019	2007	{9268DA25-7464-4C2A-8307-8F2988E98BC1}	522
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20070522	2 DAVENPORT A.		DAVENPORT BIOLOGICAL SERVICES	UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT	IMPERIAL COUNTY	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	12/4/2008	4/26/2019	2007	{FBF5363A-258D-4A88-A4F7-8F830C4745AC}	522
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20070522	2 DAVENPORT A.		DAVENPORT BIOLOGICAL SERVICES	UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT	IMPERIAL COUNTY	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	12/4/2008	4/26/2019	2007	{65984D49-C3FE-48AC-A4CD-3E37AD61391A}	522
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20070522	2 DAVENPORT A.		DAVENPORT BIOLOGICAL SERVICES	UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT	IMPERIAL COUNTY	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	12/4/2008	4/26/2019	2007	{B09C1021-42CB-4FF5-8E15-D52B706EB4C5}	522
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20070522	2 DAVENPORT A.		DAVENPORT BIOLOGICAL SERVICES	UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT	IMPERIAL COUNTY	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	12/4/2008	4/26/2019	2007	{324548C1-3084-4B1D-B3BE-19C0D77F9BF7}	522
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20070522	2 DAVENPORT A.		DAVENPORT BIOLOGICAL SERVICES	UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT	IMPERIAL COUNTY	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	12/4/2008	4/26/2019	2007	{4C7AAEF7-3812-423A-B77D-529D040EB75D}	522
Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	DP	E044	20070907	20 DAVENPORT A.		DAVENPORT BIOLOGICAL SERVICES	UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT	IMPERIAL COUNTY	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	12/4/2008	4/26/2019	2007	{19516668-880D-4ED3-89C9-18E31BCF5FDA}	907
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20070707	2 DAVENPORT A.		DAVENPORT BIOLOGICAL SERVICES	LIBERTY ENERGY SITE	IMPERIAL COUNTY	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	12/5/2008	4/26/2019	2007	{C9E4586B-65D6-49D4-945A-0EEDD3FF20F7}	707
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20070707	2 DAVENPORT A.		DAVENPORT BIOLOGICAL SERVICES	LIBERTY ENERGY SITE	IMPERIAL COUNTY	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	12/5/2008	4/26/2019	2007	{C211319D-434F-404B-9E79-8AB1B8084586}	707
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20070707	2 DAVENPORT A.		DAVENPORT BIOLOGICAL SERVICES	LIBERTY ENERGY SITE	IMPERIAL COUNTY	3			0	2	Within a 500 m diameter	4	12/5/2008	4/26/2019	2007	{C26F3458-DCF3-4DB4-BBAD-79B25BA8F520}	707
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	SWWF	B094	20070624	1 DAVENPORT A.		DAVENPORT BIOLOGICAL SERVICES	LIBERTY ENERGY SITE	IMPERIAL COUNTY	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	12/5/2008	4/26/2019	2007	{029C4E9B-7DD1-43A0-9B49-4A2A209DAE54}	624
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20070518	-9 KONECNY J./DEL PIZZO P./COOPER T./WILLICK D./WINCHELL A.		KONECNY BIOLOGICAL SERVICES	YEAR I RAIL SURVEY LOCATIONS IMPERIAL VALLEY AND YUMA	IMPERIAL VALLEY AND YUMA AREA	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	3/11/2009	4/26/2019	2007	{7A300AF1-DBBB-492C-A187-C6D7A6F7EBF2}	518
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20070518	-9 KONECNY J./DEL PIZZO P./COOPER T./WILLICK D./WINCHELL A.		KONECNY BIOLOGICAL SERVICES	YEAR I RAIL SURVEY LOCATIONS IMPERIAL VALLEY AND YUMA	IMPERIAL VALLEY AND YUMA AREA	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	3/11/2009	4/26/2019	2007	{673048D0-A8FB-4D56-A2FE-31DA2876ZAA14}	518
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20100412	1 DAVENPORT A.		DAVENPORT BIOLOGICAL SERVICES	SIMBOL MINING DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	IMPERIAL COUNTY	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	1/7/2011	4/26/2019	2010	{61550CCC-F41C-4BFD-95A8-CC38AC7E1E26}	412
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20100426	1 DAVENPORT A.		DAVENPORT BIOLOGICAL SERVICES	SIMBOL MINING DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	IMPERIAL COUNTY	3			0	1	Within a 160 m diameter	4	1/7/2011	4/26/2019	2010	{8B53E1F7-F38C-44FD-9A2D-5668E75B2F02}	426
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20090728	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2009	{46122710-B299-4771-B7A6-68C0807885AA}	728
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20090728	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2009	{AE03B9DB-9F82-4EAE-A51D-433F230FD337}	728
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20090728	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2009	{281B72A0-206C-4588-9D75-CC04AE6A65DE}	728
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20090728	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2009	{6519B698-1769-46C8-923F-8C02C08A161F}	728
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20090728	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2009	{EEAD155A-018B-4F87-8A45-38E2FE693FDB}	728
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20090728	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2009	{FCF3ED81-85EE-4AF0-94BD-F29CCE16A414}	728
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20090728	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2009	{94631C85-89DA-4F3F-9F65-358D9667C0A7}	728
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20090728	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2009	{ED234C46-DE17-495F-8646-92115A9661EC}	728
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20090728	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2009	{C71B30E5-5AEC-4E4F-BE5F-2C0D554FDBC0}	728
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{538F195D-5359-4CBD-B0B0-D9ACC279D1B1}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{801D4211-44F9-4FB0-9B80-5F2456ABD7D5}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{932B4428-A609-456F-A6FA-873C4D2F7269}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{158D1A53-986E-488B-BBFB-4125515EF94C}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{FBB35A53-F153-474B-BB6F-20D439530A6B}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{7EBC7345-785F-4498-B5E5-030C485955E5}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{BEC665B5-2C1A-492A-A9B7-6FE1E9B7DFDE}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{E422FE45-A0B3-4B10-BE01-5E4C75716CDA}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{4E31A933-72A4-4445-8C71-94AEFE7EF51A}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{16A59E69-DCEF-44A0-9EA5-F7C85972904E}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{F36F9D64-3209-4DCF-8C79-C1103998E72}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{A902D5F8-1725-4B89-AD09-F4C6FBBBB448}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{4A238959-F1C7-4A76-A2EC-96E3A674994C}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{6E8C202F-A2FE-4775-A167-5314DD9047E8}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{E6B1C5D1-BF9B-4DD8-B93D-DC34BBCEEEFD}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{B2196BE4-EDBF-4830-A729-D20643C30570}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{F86B21E0-126B-4C8D-89EC-4C6A7D58A14D}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{1B2A78B7-487F-4A07-96D4-30B28D257E04}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{1CE91003-CAE7-468F-B738-BF6174998E95}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{D6AB69FE-68AE-4C05-B895-54ED90840044}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{84D4CEF5-37B4-453E-BAD7-8E61ED472D14}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{A8895894-99E6-4CFF-B54F-A8C6D03102DB}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{E38293E8-C474-46EB-8025-AB3285B48E5A}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{C67117A1-6434-4A6A-855FC-AE241969C79E}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{0814A612-207F-4B21-A89B-3FA9896C7765}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{6125F5DD-0F0B-4EF3-AEEA-100DD32F47F1}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{3471E679-A2C7-410F-B888-CF6FC8D97806}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{761AD157-C94F-4C08-9CDF-3A269599E056}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{8C248026-D0DA-48D2-95BB-7A7B40140793}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{B1B2663A-48E0-488E-B2B8-233431ECD054}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{D2D032EC-9E8C-401E-9056-B5342A4B481C}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{C8B795B6-1F55-4508-88DF-77294A5DBB12}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{B122651D-FC68-422D-8CDB-ECA02E4DE2A5}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{1B82356D-B171-45C9-A7A6-BE18553307DF}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{DE579357-7D89-489C-8FE0-EE7689D65AF1}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{AA371E29-432F-40C4-8295-C6E0EEC287C8}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{A1118000-2E35-41E3-8A95-F26EBBB21EBE}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{CDCF2A56-9B67-4901-9C45-1AA071A793CF}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{3DD52434-AAD0-4283-82F0-404F7D487A2D}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C. ET AL		ARIZONA COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT	LOWER COLORADO RIVER/SALTON SEA	CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA	3			0	4	Within a 2 km diameter	4	6/18/2013	4/26/2019	2006	{7DB5182D-3B90-488F-A9A1-2EEC0C1F0847}	713
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	YURR	B00P	20060713	-9 NADEAU C.

Attachment D

IPaC Report

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Project information

NAME

Coachella Canal

LOCATION

Imperial County, California

DESCRIPTION

Some(TBD)

Local office

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

(760) 431-9440

(760) 431-5901

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Log in to IPaC.
2. Go to your My Projects list.
3. Click PROJECT HOME for this project.
4. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Birds

NAME	STATUS

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Empidonax traillii extimus — Endangered
Wherever found
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749

Western Snowy Plover Charadrius nivosus nivosus — Threatened
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035

Yuma Ridgways (clapper) Rail Rallus obsoletus [=longirostris] yumanensis — Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3505

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Desert Pupfish Cyprinodon macularius	Endangered
Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7003	
Razorback Sucker Xyrauchen texanus	Endangered
Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/530	

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus	Candidate
Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

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THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN

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	THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)
Black Skimmer Rynchops niger This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234	Breeds May 20 to Sep 15
Clark's Grebe Aechmophorus clarkii This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Gila Woodpecker Melanerpes uropygialis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5960	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31
Gull-billed Tern Gelochelidon nilotica This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9501	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Le Conte's Thrasher toxostoma lecontei This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8969	Breeds Feb 15 to Jun 20
Marbled Godwit Limosa fedoa This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481	Breeds elsewhere
Willet Tringa semipalmata This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere

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Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the

FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

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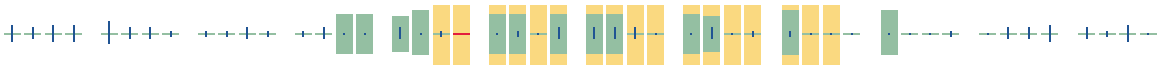
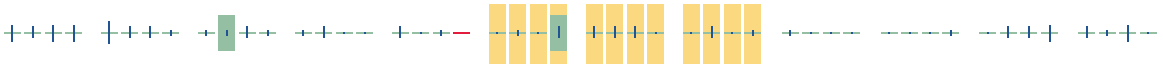
■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort – no data

SPECIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

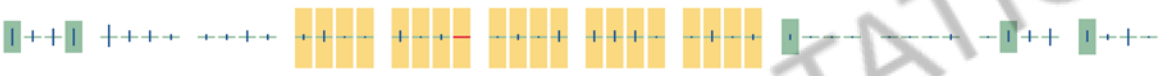
Black Skimmer BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Clark's Grebe BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Gila Woodpecker BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)



Gull-billed Tern BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Le Conte's Thrasher BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

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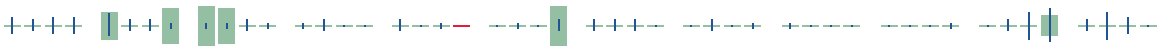
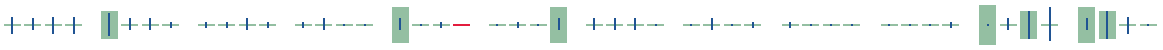
Marbled Godwit BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Willet BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



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Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the AKN Phenology Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets .

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring

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in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

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Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

WETLAND INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the NWI map to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

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Attachment E

CNDDB Database Query

Attachment E
CNDDB Database Query

CNDDB Species SNAME	CNAME	ELMCODE	OCCNUMBER	MAPNDX	EONDX	KEYQUAD	KQUADNAME	KEYCOUNTY	PLSS	ELEVATION	PARTS	ELMTYPE	TAXONGROUP	EOCOUNT	ACCURACY	PRESENCE	OCCTYPE	OCCRANK	SENSITIVE	SITEDATE	ELMDATE	OWNERMGT	FEDLIST	CALLIST	GRANK	SRANK	RPLANTRANK	CDFWSTATUS	OTHRSTATUS	LOCATION	LOCDETAILS	ECOLOGICAL	GENERAL	THREAT	THREATLIST	LASTUPDATE	AREA	PERIMETER	AVLCODE	Symbology
Gopherus agassizii	desert tortoise	ARAAF01012	4	06371	14803	3311534	Iris Wash	IMP	T09S, R17E, Sec. 13 (S)	0	1	2	Reptiles	1	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	1987XXXX	1987XXXX	BLM, PVT, STATE, DOD-NAVY	Threatened	Threatened	G3	S253			IUCN_VU	CHUCKWALLA; MILPITAS WASH, CHUCKWALLA VALLEY AND BENCH IN THE SOUTHERN COLORADO DESERT.	1 OF 4 PRIMARY POPS IN CALIF. IN 1977, EST DENSITIES WERE 20 TO 250 TORTOISES/SQ.MI.	AREA COVERS APPROX 500 SQ MI FROM 500 TO 2000 FT ELEV WITH VARIOUS VEGETATION COMMUNITIES. BLM ACEC INCLUDED.		INCREASING OFF-ROAD TRAVEL AND PROPOSED PRISON ARE THREATS. OVERALL, THIS AREA HAS RELATIVELY LITTLE	Development; ORV activity	19960215	2573612951.03000000000	445261.38249500000	20201	202
Cylindropuntia munzii	Munz's cholla	PDCAC0D0V0	3	06387	12381	3311532	Pegleg Well	IMP	T10S, R17E, Sec. 17 (S)	1400	1	1	Dicots	1	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20170301	20170301	DOD-NAVY, BLM-EL CENTRO RA	None	None	G3	S1	1B.3		BLM_S; IUCN_LC; SB_CalBG/RSABG	CHOCOLATE MOUNTAIN AERIAL GUNNERY RANGE; AREA WEST OF IRIS WASH AND SOUTH OF CHUCKWALLA MOUNTAINS, CHOCOLATE MOUNTAINS.	MAPPED ACCORDING TO A 1983 BERRY REPORT MAP AND TRS GIVEN IN 1984 KOBALY/YORK PHONE CONVERSATION. 1983 MAP INDICATED A DISTRIBUTION OVER A LARGE PORTION OF THE CHOCOLATE MOUNTAIN AERIAL GUNNERY RANGE. NEED MAP DETAIL FOR AREA.	OBSERVED OVER LARGE AREA OF CHOCOLATE MOUNTAINS AERIAL GUNNERY RANGE AND ADJACENT BLM LAND ON WASHES AND RIDGES IN CREOSOTE SCRUB. ASSOCIATED WITH LARREA TRIDENTATA, HILARIA RIGIDA, AMBROSIA DUMOSA, EPHEDRA CALIFORNICA, ETC.	20-30 PLANTS SEEN IN TBS R16E SECS 23-26 IN 1984, AND MENTIONED AS "SCATTERED" OVER OTHER TRS SURVEYED IN THE N CORNER OF POLY. MANY PLANTS WERE SEEN NEAR INDIAN WELL IN 1998. INCLUDES OBSERVATIONS FROM 2004, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2016, & 2017.	SOME COLONIES ARE THREATENED BY MILITARY ACTIVITIES.	Military operations	20180628	788695076.60100000000	237799.45243700000	10301	103
Ovis canadensis nelsoni	desert bighorn sheep	AMALE04013	37	06351	14493	3311544	Iris Pass	IMP	T10S, R16E, Sec. 09 (S)	0	1	2	Mammals	1	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	1986XXXX	1986XXXX	DOD-CHOCOLATE MOUNTAIN AGR	None	None	G4T4	S3		FP	BLM_S; USFS_S	CHOCOLATE MOUNTAINS, NW PORTION OF RANGE.	SHEEP CONCENTRATE AT THE NW END AND THE CENTRAL PART OF THE RANGE.	SHEEP ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY DEPENDENT ON NATURAL TANKS FOR WATER. MUCH OF THIS RANGE IS MARGINAL FOR SHEEP.	POPULATION ESTIMATE OF 120 INDIVIDUALS FOR THE ENTIRE CHOCOLATE MOUNTAINS. POPULATION ESTIMATE OF 80 INDIVIDUALS; HERD IN GOOD CONDITION.	BURRO COMPETITION IS SEVERE.	Other	19951121	630113651.55600000000	173005.82337300000	20201	202
Ovis canadensis nelsoni	desert bighorn sheep	AMALE04013	51	06120	14482	3311557	Orocopia Canyon	RIV	T07S, R11E, Sec. 04 (S)	0	1	2	Mammals	1	specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	1986XXXX	1986XXXX	BLM, PVT, STATE	None	None	G4T4	S3		FP	BLM_S; USFS_S	OROCOPIA MOUNTAINS AND MECCA HILLS SOUTH OF BOX CANYON.					19890810	250266185.43600000000	104880.85783500000	20201	202
Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	119	06213	26299	3311556	Red Canyon	RIV		1600	1	2	Birds	1	1/5 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	Y	19770521	19770521		None	None	G5	S4		WL	USFWS_BCC		NEST WAS IN A POTHOLE 35 FT UP A 50 FT SCARP.				20201124	160910011.25800000000	50938.61087190000	99901	999
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	ABNME03041	23	A5571	105741	3311525	Niland	IMP	T11S, R13E, Sec. 26 (S)	-220	1	2	Birds	1	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19470601	19470601	DFG, USFWS, PVT	None	Threatened	G3G4T1	S1		FP	BLM_S; IUCN_NT; NABCI_RWL; USFWS_BCC	VICINITY OF WILDLIFE AREAS AND AGRICULTURE LANDS ALONG THE ALAMO RIVER ABOUT 6 MILES NW OF CALIPATRIA, NEAR SALTON SEA.	LOCATIONS STATED AS "NEAR CALIPATRIA, ADJACENT TO THE SALTON SEA. ...EDGE OF FRESH WATER POND" AND AS "SALTON SEA." MAPPED NON-SPECIFICALLY TO AREA NW OF CALIPATRIA SHOWING A POND NEAR ALAMO RIVER ON 1944 & 1956 TOPO MAPS.	JANUARY COLLECTION WAS FOUND IN DENSE GREEN BARLEY AND WILD OATS ALONG A FRESH WATER POND. JUNE COLLECTION WAS FROM A SMALL PATCH OF BOTH GREEN & WASTED ALKALI GRASS, AND THE NEST HAD BEEN DEPREDATED. WILDLIFE AREAS EST 1930S & 1950S.	THOUGH LOCATION IS VAGUE, THE COLLECTIONS ARE SIGNIFICANT FOR IMPERIAL VALLEY BEING THE FIRST SPECIES RECORD AND THE FIRST BREEDING RECORD. ONE CAPTURED ALIVE AND UNINJURED BY A DOG ON 5 JAN 1947. NEST AND EGGS FOUND ON 1 JUN 1947.			20170728	50264209.88840000000	25132.58213880000	20301	203
Charadrius montanus	mountain plover	ABNNB03100	36	54343	54343	3311526	Obsidian Butte	IMP	T12S, R13E, Sec. 05 (S)	-225	1	2	Birds	1	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20110102	20110102	USFWS-SONNY BONO SALTON SEA	None	None	G3	S253		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_NT; NABCI_RWL; USFWS_BCC	ALONG THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE SALTON SEA, FROM THE MOUTH OF THE ALAMO RIVER TO THE WESTERNMOST END OF THE SALTON SEA NWR.	1970'S DATA MAPPED TO LOCATION "ALONG MOST OF THE SHORELINE FROM RED HILL TO THE WESTERNMOST EDGE OF THE REFUGE." RECORDS FROM EBIRD MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES AND LOCATION DESCRIPTIONS.	DIKED PONDS, MARSHLANDS, AND GRAIN FIELDS BORDERING SALTON SEA. PONDS RANGE FROM BRACKISH TO FRESH.	OBSERVED IN FEB (5 MAX OBS), MAR (5), OCT (100), & DEC (125) DURING SHOREBIRD SURVEY, JUL 1971 TO JUN 1974. 102 EBIRD REPORTS FROM 17 FEB 1973 TO 2 JAN 2011; PRIMARILY IN OCT (6 MAX), NOV (500), DEC (35), JAN (291), FEB (350), & MAR (250).			20120403	36907754.63010000000	50458.89061120000	20301	203
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	ABNME0501A	33	06268	14734	3311535	Wister	IMP	T10S, R13E, Sec. 26 (S)	-215	1	2	Birds	1	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Good	N	20070522	20070315	DFG-IMPERIAL WA, PVT	Endangered	Threatened	G3T3	S1S2		FP	NABCI_RWL	WISTER UNIT, IMPERIAL WILDLIFE AREA, SE SIDE OF SALTON SEA.	WILDLIFE AREA RUNS ALONG W SIDE OF HWY 111 TO THE SALTON SEA. WISTER UNIT REGULARLY SURVEYED FROM 1974-2005. 2007 DETECTIONS ALONG HWY 111 NEAR HOWELL RD, AND NEAR BEACH RD AT GADWALL RD. MAPPED GENERALLY TO PROPERTY BOUNDARY.	1989: HABITAT CREATED IN MAN-MADE FIELDS WITH WATER CONTROL; CROSS-CHECKS MAINTAIN WATER LEVEL & ENCOURAGE MARSH HABITAT COMPONENTS. FLAT TOPOGRAPHY WITH TYPHA, BULRUSH, GRASSES & WEEDY FORBES. TYPHA DOMINATED EMERGENT MARSH (2007).	86-IN 1974. 42 INDIV & 15 PAIRS EST, 1984. 31 IN 1985. 86 IN 1989. TELEMETRY IN 1990 W/ LARGE #S OF BIRDS, & NESTS W/ UP TO 11 EGGS. 157 IN 2000. 6 PAIRS, 2007 (INCOMPLETE COVERAGE). #S FOR ENTIRE IMPERIAL WA STABLE/INCREASING, 1995-2005.	POSSIBLE THREATS FROM CLEARING OF EMERGENT MARSH DURING DRAIN MAINTENANCE AND CHANAGES IN WATER REGIME.	Altered flood/tidal/hydrologic regime; Other	20110922	26275814.94710000000	26148.99793280000	20301	203
Charadrius montanus	mountain plover	ABNNB03100	85	85114	86042	3311524	Iris	IMP	T12S, R14E, Sec. 02 (S)	-160	1	2	Birds	1	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20110226	20110226	PVT	None	None	G3	S253		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_NT; NABCI_RWL; USFWS_BCC	AGRICULTURE FIELDS NORTH AND EAST OF CALIPATRIA AND SURROUNDING CALIPATRIA STATE PRISON.	SEVERAL EBIRD OBSERVERS & REPORTS. MAPPED GENERALLY TO EBIRD COORDINATES & LOCATIONS STATED AS "CALIPATRIA STATE PRISON," "BLAIR & YOUNG," BLAIR & BARSLEY," "BLAIR RD," AND "YOUNG RD. BTWN 111 AND CANAL," EXACT LOCATIONS UNKNOWN.	MOUNTAIN PLOVERS LIKELY USE MANY OF THE AGRICULTURE FIELDS IN THE IMPERIAL VALLEY FOR FORAGING AND OVER WINTERING.	46 OBSERVED 24 DEC 2004. ONE OR MORE OBS 12 MAR 2005. 35 OBS 25 JAN, 200 OBS 12 MAR, AND 80 OBS 19 DEC, 2006. ABOUT 50-400 OBS DURING FEB-MAR 2009. 45 OBS 21 DEC 2009. 203 OBS 6 FEB 2010 BY 9 OBSERVERS. 100-306 OBS JAN-FEB 2011.			20120508	22631407.76630000000	43513.49425400000	20301	203
Charadrius nivasus nivosus	western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	140	86475	87524	3311535	Wister	IMP	T10S, R13E, Sec. 16 (S)	-230	1	2	Birds	1	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19991115	19990816	UNKNOWN	Threatened	None	G3T3	S2		SSC	NABCI_RWL; USFWS_BCC	BOMBAY BEACH TO THE MOUTH OF ALAMO RIVER, EASTERN SHORE OF SALTON SEA, JUST WEST OF WISTER, SALTON SEA.	SURVEY DATA FOR MOST YEARS HAS NO SPECIFIC LOCATIONS. SNOWY PLOVERS OCCUR THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE LAKE AREA, BUT HAVE HIGHER CONCENTRATIONS AT TWO LOCATIONS; ON THE WESTERN AND SOUTHEASTERN SHORES. SOME DATA IS SHARED W/ EO #139, EONDX 87523.	OPEN, GENTLY SLOPING SHORELINES. CONFIRMED WINTERING SITE SINCE 1968.	EGG SETS COLLECTED 1929-1950. OBS 1933 & 1968. 78+ ADULTS, 7 BROODS, 10 NESTS OBS IN 1978. 54 OBS MAY 1998. 197 OBS 1989. 363 OBS 1990. 568 OBS 1991. 437 OBS 1992. 285 OBS APR, 63+ OBS MAY, & 351 OBS AUG 1999. PRESUMED NESTING ALL YEARS.	POTENTIAL THREAT FROM INCREASE IN SALINITY, DISEASE, AND AGRICULTURAL CONTAMINANTS.	Disease; Other; Pollution	20120919	21247833.49330000000	54160.37360020000	20301	203
Colubrina californica	Las Animas colubrina	PDRHA05030	11	58521	58557	3311554	Red Cloud Canyon	RIV	T07S, R15E, Sec. 28 (S)	2300	1	1	Dicots	1	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	DOD-NAVY, BLM	None	None	G4	S253	2B.3		SB_CalBG/RSABG	SOUTHERN END OF CHUCKWALLA MOUNTAINS.	TBS R11E SEC 25. 2005: SE PART OF DOS PALMAS ACEC. DETECTIONS, NO DATE: "DOS PALMAS AREA," (BLM) "NEAR SALT CREEK AT CROSSING WITH 230 KV LINE, 100 YDS E OF TOWER" (IID).	2005: DURING SURVEY OF DOS PALMAS ACEC, FLAT-TAILED HORNED LIZARDS WERE FOUND ON PLOTS WITH SANDY SUBSTRATE. DESERT HORNED LIZARDS WERE FOUND ON ROCKIER SUBSTRATES IN W & NW PARTS OF THE ACEC.	FEWER THAN 50 PLANTS OBSERVED. VAGUE LOCATION IS ONLY INFORMATION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.			20041213	14496580.93130000000	33810.70709020000	10301	103
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus	California brown pelican	ABNFC01021	24	86423	87460	3311535	Wister	IMP	T10S, R13E, Sec. 34 (S)	-230	1	2	Birds	1	non-specific area	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	2004XXXX	19990816	PVT-IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DIST	Delisted	Delisted	G4T3T4	S3		FP	BLM_S; USFS_S	ABOUT 8 MILES OF SHORELINE ALONG SOUTHEASTERN SALTON SEA FROM NEAR WISTER TO ALAMO RIVER.	MAPPED TO POINT REYES BIRD OBSERVATORY (PRBO) 1999 SURVEY AREA 12. CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS (CBC) & WILDLIFE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM (WDSP) SURVEYS LOCATIONS ARE NON-SPECIFIC AND INCLUDE MAJORITY OF LAKE.		BROWN PELICANS OBSERVED IN LOW NUMBERS FROM 1952-1976 THROUGHOUT ENTIRE LAKE. OVER 98% JUVENILES. 263 OBSERVED 13-16 AUG 1999. CBC/WDSP SURVEYS OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY 20-4,000 BIRDS FROM 1994-2004 THROUGHOUT ENTIRE LAKE. COLLECTION BY J. VAN DENBURGH, 13 MAY 1916, CAS #41697. M. JENNINGS & M. HAYES CONSIDER THIS POPULATION EXTIRPATED.	BOTULISM OUTBREAK AT SALTON SEA KILLED 1,500 BROWN PELICANS IN 1996. POSSIBLE CONTAMINATION FROM SELENIUM, BORON, & DDE.	Biocides; Disease	20120912	11880914.96310000000	27798.37285960000	20301	203
Incilius alvarius	Sonoran Desert toad	AAABB01010	1	43419	43419	3311525	Niland	IMP	T11S, R14E, Sec. 04 (S)	-125	1	2	Amphibians	2	1 mile	Possibly Extirpated	Natural/Native occurrence	None	N	19160513	19160513	UNKNOWN	None	None	G5	SH		SSC	IUCN_LC	NILAND.	EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDB CENTERED ON NILAND, WHICH WAS PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS IMPERIAL JUNCTION.			20071126	8042147.18405000000	10053.01783240000	20902	809
Astragalus sabulonum	gravel milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7R0	11	43419	85325	3311525	Niland	IMP	T11S, R14E, Sec. 04 (S)	0	1	1	Dicots	1	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19060426	19060426	UNKNOWN	None	None	G4G5	S2	2B.2			IMPERIAL JUNCTION.	EXACT LOCATION NOT KNOWN. MAPPED ACCORDING TO LAT/LONG COORDINATES PROVIDED BY MANIS. LOCATION UNCERTAINTY GIVEN AS 5632.704 M (3.5 MILES). NORTH OF STATE ROAD 111 WHERE IT CURVES AND APPROXIMATELY 3 MILES SOUTH OF HOT SPRINGS RD.			20111117	8042147.18405000000	10053.01783240000	10902	809
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	AMACC05070	22	58890	58926	3311545	Frink NE	RIV	T08S, R14E, Sec. 22 (S)	2300	1	2	Mammals	1	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19830401	19830401	UNKNOWN	None	None	G4G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC; WBWG_H	IN THE CHOCOLATE MOUNTAINS. ABOUT 2.3 MILES NORTH OF THE RIVERSIDE/IMPERIAL COUNTY LINE & 15 MILES NORTH OF NILAND.			1 MALE SPECIMEN COLLECTED 1 APR 1983 BY D. CONSTANTINE AT "14 MI N NILAND." DEPOSITED AT MVZ #181875.			20041221	8042068.86268000000	10052.96887940000	20901	209
Salvia greatae	Orocopia sage	PDLAM15OP0	32	78171	79071	3311536	Frink	IMP	T09S, R12E, Sec. 20 (S)	-150	1	1	Dicots	1	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	1980XXXX	1980XXXX	PVT, BLM, SALTON SEA SRA	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.3		BLM_S; SB_CalBG/RSABG	EAST OF BERTRAM AND NORTH OF BOMBAY BEACH, SALTON SEA.				ONLY SOURCE IS BLM MAP FROM 1980. NEEDS FIELDWORK.			20100223	8042068.86174000000	10052.96887950000	10901	109
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's rail	ABNME0501A	61	83650	84487	3311536	Frink	IMP	T09S, R12E, Sec. 26, SE (S)	-225	1	2	Birds	1	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	2000XXXX	2000XXXX	USBOR, BLM	Endangered	Threatened	G3T3	S1S2		FP	NABCI_RWL	MARSH AREA ABOUT 1.5 MILES EAST OF BOMBAY BEACH, EAST SHORE SALTON SEA.	LOCATION STATED AS "BOMBAY BEACH MARSH." MAPPED TO THE MARSH AREA EAST OF BOMBAY BEACH ON TOPO AND VISIBLE IN 2005 & 2010 AIR PHOTOS. EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN.		THREE DETECTIONS IN 2000.			20110902	8042068.83569000000	10052.96886380000	20901	209
Charadrius montanus	mountain plover	ABNNB03100	82	85130	86039	3311514	Wiest	IMP	T12S, R15E, Sec. 27 (S)	-100	1	2	Birds	1	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20070120	20070120	PVT	None	None	G3	S253		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_NT; NABCI_RWL; USFWS_BCC	VICINITY OF E ALBRIGHT RD AT FLEMING RD, ABOUT 6.5 MILES ESE OF CALIPATRIA.	MAPPED TO EBIRD COORDINATE LOCATION FOR "AG LANDS E OF CALIPATRIA." EXACT FIELDS SURVEYED AND LOCATIONS OF MOUNTAIN PLOVER FLOCKS UNKNOWN. EBIRD EXHAUSTIVE AREA COUNT LIKELY COVERED AREAS BEYOND MAPPED GRAPHIC.	MOUNTAIN PLOVERS LIKELY USE MANY OF THE AGRICULTURE FIELDS IN THE IMPERIAL VALLEY FOR FORAGING AND OVER WINTERING.	449 REPORTED BY K. GARRETT DURING A 6.5 HOUR EBIRD EXHAUSTIVE AREA COUNT EAST OF CALIPATRIA ON 20 JAN 2007.			20120509	8042068.81448000000	10052.96884930000	20901	209
Charadrius montanus	mountain plover	ABNNB03100	89	85139	86164	3311547	Durmid	IMP	T09S, R11E, Sec. 03 (S)	-200	1	2	Birds	1	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20081230	20081230	DPR-SALTON SEA SRA	None	None	G3	S253		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_NT; NABCI_RWL; USFWS_BCC	ABOUT 1.3 MI SSW OF BAT CAVE BUTTES, AND ABOUT 12.8 MI NE OF SALTON CITY, SALTON SEA SRA.	EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED TO PROVIDED EBIRD COORDINATES AND LOCATION STATED AS "SALTON SEA SRA." NO SPECIFIC LOCATION GIVEN FOR MUSEUM SPECIMENS; CARDIFF (1949, 1950) LOCALITIES "WESTMORLAND, 8 MI N" AND "WESTMORLAND, 7 MI N."		30 DETECTED BY J. ROWOTH ON 23 DEC 2007. 1 DETECTED BY B. TOLLEFSON ON 30 DEC 2008. 1 FEMALE COLLECTED ON 29 DEC 1949 (PSM #BIRD-07306) & 1 MALE COLLECTED ON 2 FEB 1950 (PSM #BIRD-07305) BY CARDIFF.			20120217	8042068.81448000000	10052.96884930000	20901	209
Melanerpes uropygialis	Gila woodpecker	ABNYF04150	62	85938	86970	3311525	Niland	IMP	T12S, R13E, Sec. 04 (S)	-220	1	2	Birds	1	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19500202	19500202	UNKNOWN	None	Endangered	G5	S1			BLM_S; IUCN_LC; USFWS_BCC	SE SALTON SEA; VICINITY OF LINDSEY RD AT BOYLE RD, ABOUT 7.5 MI N OF WESTMORLAND.					20120517	8042068.81422000000	10052.96884930000	20901	209
Charadrius montanus	mountain plover	ABNNB03100	84	85113	86041	3311525	Niland	IMP	T11S, R13E, Sec. 35 (S)	-200	1	2	Birds	1	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20070120	20070120	PVT	None	None	G3	S253		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_NT; NABCI_RWL; USFWS_BCC	ALONG HATFIELD RD ABOUT 0.5 MILE SOUTH OF W SINCLAIR, ABOUT 5.25 MILES NW OF CALIPATRIA.	MAPPED TO EBIRD COORDINATES FOR LOCATION STATED AS "SOUTHEAST CORNER REGION SALTON SEA, IMPERIAL"; ASSUMED COORDINATE LOCATION WAS SOMEWHAT ACCURATE. EBIRD COORDINATE ALONG KAUN RD, LOCATION STATED AS "SALTON SEA," ALSO INCLUDED HERE.	MOUNTAIN PLOVERS LIKELY USE MANY OF THE AGRICULTURE FIELDS IN THE IMPERIAL VALLEY FOR FORAGING AND OVER WINTERING.	84 REPORTED BY S. GLOVER ON 1 JAN 2004. 1 OR MORE DETECTED BY E. BROWN ON 20 JAN 2007.			20120509	8042068.81421000000	10052.96884930000	20901	209
Charadrius montanus	mountain plover	ABNNB03100	46	85885	85766	3311525	Niland	IMP	T12S, R14E, Sec. 17 (S)	-180	1	2	Birds	1	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20110226	20110226	PVT	None	None	G3	S253		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_NT; NABCI_RWL; USFWS_BCC	ENGLISH RD AT W YOUNG RD, JUST WEST OF CALIPATRIA.	EBIRD OBSERVATION LOCATIONS STATED AS "CALIPATRIA" AND "CALIPATRIA FIELDS." MAPPED TO COORDINATES FOR "CALIPATRIA" WEST OF CALIPATRIA. OTHER DETECTIONS MAY HAVE BEEN ON OTHER AGRICULTURE FIELDS NORTH OR EAST OF CALIPATRIA. MAPPED TO AREA NEAR "BOMBAY BEACH" ACCORDING TO 1956 USGS 15' TOPO MAP OF FRINK QUAD.	MOUNTAIN PLOVERS LIKELY USE MANY OF THE AGRICULTURE FIELDS IN THE IMPERIAL VALLEY FOR FORAGING AND OVER WINTERING.	50 REPORTED BY J. PARKER ON 1 FEB 2009. 40 REPORTED BY R. HOLLAND ON 1 JAN 2011 (CALIPATRIA). 250 REPORTED BY S. VINSON ON 26 FEB 2011.			20120509	8042068.81400000000	10052.96884930000	20901	209
Xyrauchen texanus	razorback sucker	AFCJC11010	32	88479	89490	3311536	Frink	IMP	T09S, R12E, Sec. 34 (S)	-230	1	2	Fish	1	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19561231	19561231	DPR-SALTON SEA SRA, PVT, UNK	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1S2		FP	AFS_EN; IUCN_EN	BOMBAY BEACH, ABOUT 3.8 MILES W OF FRINK, EASTERN SALTON SEA.			1 RAZORBACK SUCKER COLLECTED (CAS #26235) ON 31 DEC 1956 BY W. FOLLETT AND E. FOLLETT. AT LEAST ONE OR MORE DETECTED BY D. WEIDEMANN ON 15 DEC 1981, AND BY G. & A. BOND ON 15 JAN 2003. 56 DETECTED BY M. SAN MIGUEL ON 14 DEC 2004. AT LEAST ONE OR MORE DETECTED BY S. QUARTIERI ON 18 JAN 2007.			20130319	8042068.79209000000	10052.96883590000	20901	209
Charadrius montanus	mountain plover	ABNNB03100	87	85878	86137	3311525	Niland	IMP	T11S, R14E, Sec. 09 (S)	-140	1	2	Birds	1	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	20041214	20041214	PVT	None	None	G3	S253		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_NT; NABCI_RWL; USFWS_BCC	VICINITY OF NILAND, ABOUT 8 MI N OF CALIPATRIA.	MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES AND LOCATIONS LISTED AS "NILAND" AND "SALTON SEA - NILAND." EXACT LOCATIONS UNKNOWN.	MOUNTAIN PLOVERS MORE THAN LIKELY USE THE AGRICULTURE FIELDS WEST AND SOUTH OF NILAND, AND THE IMPERIAL VALLEY IN GENERAL, FOR FORAGING AND OVER WINTERING.				20120508	8042068.49039000000	10052.96865140000	20901	209
Phrynosoma mcallii	flat-tailed horned lizard	ARACF12040	24	06128	27938	3311547	Durmid	RIV	T08S, R11E, Sec. 25 (S)	-120	1	2	Reptiles	1	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	2005XXXX	2005XXXX	BLM, STATE, UNKNOWN	None	None	G3	S2		SSC	BLM_S; IUCN_NT	ABOUT 2 MILES NE OF BAT CAVES BUTTES AND 3 MILES WSW OF COACHELLA CANAL SIPHON 23, EAST SIDE OF SALTON SEA.	1969: "SALT CREEK NEAR THE SALTON SEA." 1979: LOCATION GIVEN ONLY AS T8S R11E SEC 25. 2005: SE PART OF DOS PALMAS ACEC. DETECTIONS, NO DATE: "DOS PALMAS AREA," (BLM) "NEAR SALT CREEK AT CROSSING WITH 230 KV LINE, 100 YDS E OF TOWER" (IID).	2005: DURING SURVEY OF DOS PALMAS ACEC, FLAT-TAILED HORNED LIZARDS WERE FOUND ON PLOTS WITH SANDY SUBSTRATE. DESERT HORNED LIZARDS WERE FOUND ON ROCKIER SUBSTRATES IN W & NW PARTS OF THE ACEC.	SBCM #1695 COLLECTED 12 APR 1969. 1 FLAT-TAILED HORNED LIZARD OBSERVED ON 8 MAY 1979. 7 OBSERVED ON 3 OF 8 PLOTS SURVEYED IN 2005.			20150729	7919593.54211000000	9988.69420389000	20901	209
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	ABPBX24010	18	06258	24891	3311535	Wister	IMP	T10S, R13E, Sec. 10, NE (S)	-199	1	2	Birds	1	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19610507	19610507	UNKNOWN	None	None	G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC	7 MI NW NILAND.			SBCM #S-3231.			19890810	7914952.93125000000	9985.76865212000	20901	209
Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	141	06273	56826	3311525	Niland	IMP	T11S, R13E, Sec. 23 (S)	-225	1	2	Mammals	3	1 mile	Presumed Extant	Natural/Native occurrence	Unknown	N	19370510	19370510	DFG-IMPERIAL WA, IMP COUNTY	None	None	G5	S3		SSC	IUCN_LC	ALAMO DUCK PRESERVE, NW OF CALIPATRIA, IMPERIAL COUNTY.	LOCATION GIVEN AS "ALAMO DUCK PRESERVE", MAPPED IN VICINITY OF THE IMPERIAL WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT AREA 6 MI NW OF CALIPATRIA.		MALE COLLECTED (MVZ #77276) BY WARD C. RUSSELL ON 10 MAY 1937.			20040928	7914300.00241000000	9985.35842312000	20903	809

Attachment E
CNDDB Database Query

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Attachment F

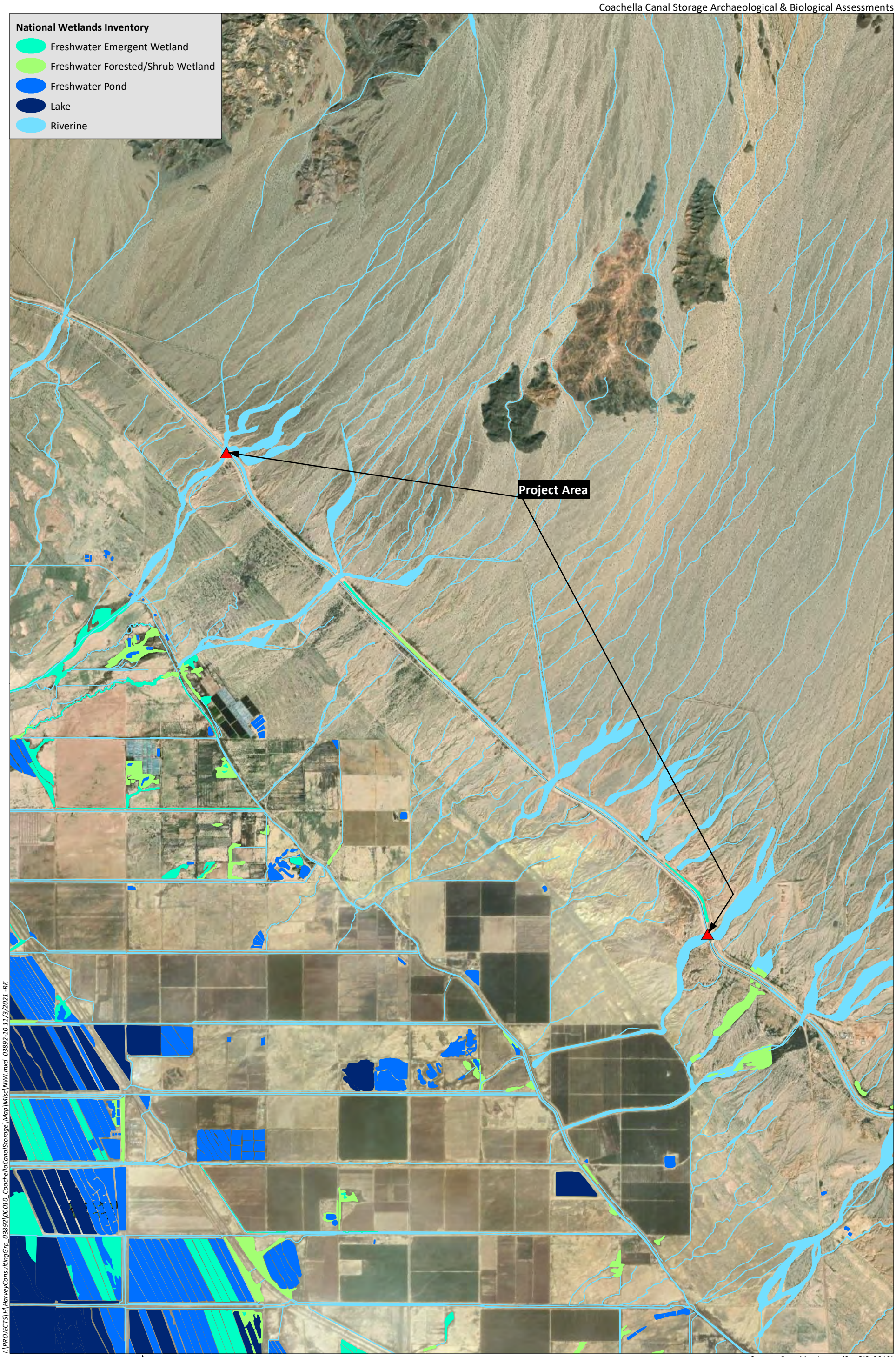
CNPS Database Query

Attachment F
CNPS Database Query

ScientificName	CommonName	Family	Lifeform	CRPR	GRank	SRank	OtherStatus	CESA	FESA	BloomingPeriod	Habitat	MicroHabitat	ElevationLow_m	ElevationLow_ft	ElevationHigh_m	ElevationHigh_ft	CAEndemic	States	Counties	Quads	EOTotal	EOA	EOB	EOC	EOD	EOX	EOU	EOHistorical	EORecent	EOExtant	EOPossiblyExtirpated	EOExtirpated	EOThreatList	Notes	Threats	Taxonomy	Other	FullScientificName	Synonyms	ElementCode	USDAPlantSymbol	CBRReason	DateAdded	LastUpdate
Astragalus crotalariae	Salton milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb		4.3	G4G5	S4	IUCN_LC, SB_USDA	None	None	Jan-Apr	Sonoran desert scrub		-60	-195	250	820	FALSE	AZ, BA, CA	IMP, RIV, SDG	Arroyo Tapiado (3211682), Borrego Mountain (3311622), Borrego Mountain SE (3311631), Carrizo Mtn. NE (3211681), Clark Lake (3311633), Durmid (3311547), Fonts Point (3311632), Harpers Well (3311538), Iris (3311524), Kane Spring (3311517), Kane Spring NE (3311527), Kane Spring NW (3311528), Plaster City (3211577), Shell Reef (3311621), Superstition Mtn. (3211587), Tubb Canyon (3311624), Wister (3311535), Yuha Basin (3211567)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					Astragalus crotalariae		PDFAB0F2K0	ASCR5		1/1/1974 0:00	9/27/2021 0:00
Astragalus insularis var. harwoodii	Harwood's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	2B.2	G5T4	S2	SB_CalBG/RSABG	None	None	Jan-May	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub	Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	0	0	710	2330	FALSE	AZ, CA, SO	IMP, RIV, SBD, SDG	Gray Well NE (3211467), Agua Caliente Springs (3211683), Araz (3211476), Arica Mountains (3411418), Arroyo Tapiado (3211682), Aztec Mines (3311552), Blythe (3311455), Borrego Mountain SE (3311611), Buzzard Spring (3311575), Carrizo Mtn. (3211671), Carrizo Mtn. NE (3211681), Conejo Well (3311576), Corn Spring (3311563), Coyote Wells (3211568), Danby Lake (3411521), Desert Center (3311564), East of Granite Pass (3411511), East of Red Canyon (3311555), East of Victory Pass (3311573), Ford Dry Lake (3311561), Harper Canyon (3311612), Hayfield Spring (3311565), Hopkins Well (3311458), In-ko-pah Gorge (3211661), Kane Spring NE (3311527), Little Maria Mts. (3311488), McCoy Peak (3311467), McCoy Spring (3311468), McCoy Wash (3311466), Ogilby (3211477), Painted Gorge (3211578), Pilot Mountain (3311553), Pinto Mountain (3311587), Placer Canyon (3311585), Red Cloud Canyon (3311554), Rice (3411417), Ripley (3311456), Roosevelt Mine (3311457), San Bernardino Wash (3311586), Sidewinder Well (3311562), Styx (3311487), Sweeney Pass (3211672), Thumb Peak (3311447), West of Palen Pass (3311582), Wister (3311535), Yuma West (3211466)	120	2	32	30	18	0	38	18	102	120	0	0	89	Threatened by vehicles and solar energy development.				Astragalus insularis var. harwoodii Munz & McBurn.		PDFAB0F491	ASINH		1/1/1980 0:00	8/25/2021 0:00
Juncus cooperi	Cooper's rush	Juncaceae	perennial herb		4.3	G4	S3	SB_CalBG/RSABG	None	None	Apr-May(Aug)	Meadows and seeps		-260	-855	1770	5805	FALSE	CA, NV	IMP, INY, RIV, SBD, SDG	Badwater (3611627), Ballarat (3611712), Beatty Junction (3611658), Carrizo Mtn. NE (3211681), Chloride City (3611668), Cottonwood Canyon (3611753), Craig Canyon (3611767), Devils Golf Course (3611637), Devils Speedway (3611638), Durmid (3311547), East of Echo Canyon (3611645), Echo Canyon (3611646), Frink (3311536), Furnace Creek (3611647), Grapevine Peak (3611782), Jacumba (3211663), Jail Canyon (3611722), Lower Warm Springs (3611777), Manix (3411685), Myoma (3311673), Nevares Peak (3611657), Oasis (3311641), Old Ibex Pass (3511664), Orocopia Canyon (3311557), Palm View Peak (3311665), Panamint Butte (3611743), Paradise Range (3511627), Resting Spring (3511682), Seventeen Palms (3311631), Shoshone (3511683), Soda Lake North (3511621), Tecopa (3511672), Thimble Peak (3611771), Topock (3411464), Ubehebe Crater (3711714), West of Furnace Creek (3611648), West of Teakettle Junction (3611776), Wister (3311535)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Possibly threatened by hydrologic alterations and grazing. See Transactions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis 2:590 (1868) for original description.				Juncus cooperi		PMJUN010T0	JUCO3		1/1/1974 0:00	1/5/2022 0:00
Astragalus sabulonum	gravel milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual/perennial herb	2B.2	G4G5	S2		None	None	Feb-Jun	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub	Flats, Gravelly (sometimes), Roadsides, Sandy (usually), Washes	-60	-195	930	3050	FALSE	AZ, CA, NM, NV, SO, UT	IMP, INY, RIV, SDG	Borrego Palm Canyon (3311634), Borrego Sink (3311623), Calexico (3211564), Calvada Springs (3511588), Clark Lake (3311633), Harpers Well (3311538), Heber (3211565), Hopkins Well (3311458), Indio (3311662), Kane Spring (3311517), Kane Spring NE (3311527), Last Chance Range SW (3711716), Mecca (3311611)*, Mortmar (3311558), Mound Spring (3611518), Mount Signal (3211566), Niland (3311525), Roosevelt Mine (3311457), Stump Spring, Nev. (3511587), The Dunes (3611744), Tubb Canyon (3311624), Wister (3311535), Yuha Basin (3211567)	19	2	1	3	0	1	12	12	7	18	0	1	8	Threatened by solar energy development. Possibly threatened by vehicles, recreational activities, and non-native plants. See Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 13:361-374 (1878) for original description.				Astragalus sabulonum		PDFAB0F7R0	ASSA2		##########	8/25/2021 0:00

Attachment G

National Wetlands Inventory



HELIX Environmental Planning

National Wetlands Inventory

Attachment H

Representative Site Photos

Photo 1. Looking north across original earthen canal and lined canal from Siphon Eleven.

Photo 2. Looking south at lined canal from near Siphon Twelve.

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Photo 3. Looking south at wildlife drinker near Siphon Twelve.

Photo 4. Looking northwest at original earthen canal, with some water near wildlife drinker by Siphon Twelve.

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Photo 5. Looking south at original earthen canal near Siphon Thirteen.

Photo 6. Looking southwest at gap between sections of the canal, near Siphon Thirteen.

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Photo 7. Looking south at original earthen canal near Siphon Fourteen.

Photo 8. Looking southwest at Siphon Fourteen.

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Attachment I

Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur

Attachment I
Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
Cooper's rush	*Juncus cooperi*	--/-- CRPR 4.3	Perennial herb. Occurs within mesic, alkaline, and saline meadows and seeps. Found within Inyo, San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial, and San Diego Counties. Flowering period: April to May (August). Elevation: 850 to 5,810 feet (260 to 1,770 meters).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat does not occur within the project site, which is outside of the known elevation range for the species.
Cove's cassia	*Senna covesii*	--/-- CNPS 2B.2	Perennial herb. Occurs in dry, sandy desert washes and slopes within Sonoran desert scrub. Found in eastern San Bernardino County southwest to eastern San Diego County. Flowering Period: March to June (August). Elevation: 735 to 4,250 feet (225 to 1,295 meters).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat does not occur within the project site, which is outside of the known elevation range for the species.
Emory's crucifixion-thorn	*Castela emoryi*	--/-- CNPS 2B.2	Shrub. Occurs on dry, gravelly washes, slopes, and plains typically in creosote bush scrub. Found in Inyo, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial Counties. Flowering period: June to July. Elevation: around 2,133 feet (650 meters).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat does not occur within the project site, which is outside of the known elevation range for the species. Disturbed washes crossing the project alignment are not vegetated and are subject to vehicle disturbance and scouring.
fairyduster	*Calliandra eriophylla*	--/-- CRPR 2B.3	Perennial shrub. Occurs within Sonoran desert scrub on sandy or rocky soils. Found in Riverside, Imperial, and San Diego Counties. Flowering period: January to March. Elevation: 390 to 4,920 feet (120 to 1,500 meters).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat does not occur within the project site, which is outside of the known elevation range for the species.
glandular ditaxis	*Ditaxis claryana*	--/-- CNPS 2B.2	Annual or perennial herb. Grows on sandy soils within creosote bush scrub. Found in San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial Counties. Flowering period: October to March. Elevation: below 328 feet (100 meters).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat does not occur within the project site.

Attachment I
Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
gravel milk-vetch	*Astragalus sabulonum*	--/-- CNPS 2B.2	Perennial herb. Grows on desert dunes and sandy, sometimes gravelly, soils within Mojave and Sonoran desert scrub. Also occurs on flats, washes, and along road sides. Found in Inyo, Riverside, Imperial, and San Diego Counties. Flowering period: February to June. Elevation: below 3,050 feet (930 meters).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat does not occur within the project site.
Harwood's milk-vetch	*Astragalus insularis* var. *harwoodii*	--/-- CNPS 2B.2	Annual herb. Grows on desert dunes and sandy or gravelly soils within Mojave desert scrub. Found in San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial, and San Diego Counties. Flowering period: January to May. Elevation: below 2,330 feet (710 meters).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat does not occur within the project site.
Las Animas colubrina	*Colubrina californica*	--/-- CNPS 2B.3	Perennial shrub. Occurs in desert scrub in Mojave and Sonoran desert. Found in Riverside, Imperial, and San Diego Counties. Flowering period: April to June. Elevation: 30 to 3,280 feet (10 to 1,000 meters).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat does not occur within the project site.
Munz's cholla	*Cylindropuntia munzii*	--/-- CNPS 1B.3	Perennial succulent. Occurs on gravelly or sandy soils of washes, canyon walls. Occurs primarily within Imperial County but some records from San Gabriel Mountains in Bernardino County. Flowering period: March to May. Elevation: 492 to 1,968 feet (150 to 600 meters).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat does not occur within the project site, which is outside of the known elevation range for the species. Disturbed washes crossing the project alignment are not vegetated and are subject to vehicle disturbance and scouring.
narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	*Petalonyx linearis*	--/-- CNPS 2B.3	Perennial shrub. Grows in sandy or rocky canyons within Mojave and Sonoran desert scrub. Found within San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial, and San Diego Counties. Flowering Period: March to May. Elevation: below 3,478 feet (1,060 meters).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat does not occur within the project site.

Attachment I
Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
Orocopia sage	*Salvia greatae*	--/-- CNPS 1B.3	Shrub. Occurs on alluvial slopes, typically in creosote bush scrub, within Imperial, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. Flowering period: March to April. Elevation: 98 and 1,476 feet (30 to 450 meters).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat does not occur within the project site.
Salton milk-vetch	*Astragalus crotalariae*	--/-- CNPS 4.3	Perennial herb. Grows on sandy or gravelly soils within Sonoran desert scrub. Found in Riverside, Imperial, and San Diego Counties. Flowering period: January to April. Elevation: below 820 feet (250 meters).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat does not occur within the project site.
sand evening-primrose	*Chylismia arenaria*	--/-- CNPS 2B.2	Annual or bushy perennial herb. Occurs within sandy washes, rocky slopes, and desert scrub (such as creosote bush scrub) within San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial, and San Diego Counties. Flowering period: March to April. Elevation: below 1,411 feet (430 meters).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat does not occur within the project site. Disturbed washes crossing the project alignment are not vegetated and are subject to vehicle disturbance and scouring.
sand food	*Pholisma sonorae*	--/-- CNPS 1B.2	Perennial (parasitic) herb. Occurs within dunes and sandy areas, such as within Sonoran desert scrub within Imperial County. Parasitic on *Eriogonum, Tiquilia, Ambrosia,* and *Pluchea*. Flowering period: April to May. Elevation: below 656 feet (below 200 meters).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat does not occur within the project site. Disturbed washes crossing the project alignment are not vegetated and are subject to vehicle disturbance and scouring.
slender-spined all thorn	*Koeberlinia spinosa* var. *tenuispina*	--/-- CNPS 2B.2	Shrub. Occurs within creosote bush scrub within Riverside and Imperial Counties. Flowering period: May to July. Elevation: below 1,411 feet (430 meters).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat does not occur within the project site.
spear-leaf matelea	*Matelea parvifolia*	--/-- CNPS 2B.3	Perennial herb. Occurs within rocky areas of Mojave and Sonoran desert scrub. Found within San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, and Imperial Counties. Flowering period: March to May. Elevation: 1,440 to 3,595 feet (440 to 1,095 meters).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat and soils do not occur within the project site, which is outside of the known elevation range for the species.

Attachment I
Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
Wiggins' croton	*Croton wigginsii*	--/-- CNPS 2B.2	Perennial shrub. Grows in sand dunes and sandy soils of desert scrub in the southeastern portion of Sonoran Desert. Found in Los Angeles, Riverside, Imperial, and San Diego Counties. Flowering period: February to June. Elevation: 65 to 900 feet (20 to 275 meters).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat does not occur within the project site.

California Native Plant Society's California Rare Plant Rank:

1A Plants presumed extinct in California.

1B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.

2 Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

3 Plants in need of more information.

4 Plants of limited distribution.

Potential to Occur:

Not Likely to Occur – There are no present or historical records of the species occurring on or in the immediate vicinity, (within 1 mile) of the survey area and the diagnostic habitats strongly associated with the species do not occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the survey area.

Low Potential to Occur – There is a historical record of the species in the vicinity of the survey area and potentially suitable habitat on the survey area, but existing conditions, such as density of cover, prevalence of non-native species, evidence of disturbance, limited habitat area, isolation, substantially reduce the possibility that the species may occur. The survey area is above or below the recognized elevation limits for this species.

Moderate Potential to Occur – The diagnostic habitats associated with the species occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the survey area, but there is not a recorded occurrence of the species within the immediate vicinity (within 1 mile). Some species that contain extremely limited distributions may be considered moderate, even if there is a recorded occurrence in the immediate vicinity.

High Potential to Occur – There is both suitable habitat associated with the species and a historical record of the species on or in the immediate vicinity of the survey area (within 1 mile).

Species Present – The species was observed on the survey area at the time of the survey or during a previous biological survey.

Attachment J

Special Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur

Attachment J
Special Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
INVERTEBRATES				
monarch butterfly	*Danaus plexippus* (overwintering population)	CE/--	Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus [*Eucalyptus* sp.], Monterey pine [*Pinus radiata*], cypress [*Cupressus* sp.]), with nectar and water sources nearby. Larval host plants consist of milkweeds (*Asclepias* sp.).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site, and the associated plant species were not observed.
VERTEBRATES				
Fish				
desert pupfish	*Cyprinodon macularius*	FE/FE	In California, historically occurred in several springs, seeps and slow-moving streams in the Salton Sink Basin, as well as in backwaters and sloughs along the lower Colorado River. Naturally occurring populations are currently restricted to the Salton Sea and nearby shoreline pools, freshwater ponds, and irrigation drains, as well as in portions of creeks and washes that are tributary to the Salton Sea. Habitats generally consist of shallow, clear water with soft substrates found within springs, small streams, shoreline pools, irrigation drains and ditches, and pond margins at elevations below 5,200 feet.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site (lined canal lacks substrate), and there have been no reports of pupfish in the Canal.

Attachment J
Special Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
razorback sucker	*Xyrauchen texanus*	FE/FE	Occurs within the Colorado River Basin of southwestern U.S. Populations are currently found in the Green River, upper Colorado River, San Juan River, lower Colorado River between Lake Havasu and Davis Dam, Lake Mead, small tributaries of the Gila River (Verde River, Salt River, and Fossil Creek), and in local areas such as Cibola High Levee Pond, Achii Hanyo Native Fish Facility, and Parker Strip. Inhabits large rivers with deep runs, eddies, backwaters, and flooded off-channels. Typically occurs in sandy bottomed, low gradient, flat-water reaches outside of the spawning period. Spawning in rivers occurs over bars of cobble, gravel, and sandy substrates and over rocky shoals and shorelines in reservoirs. Young require quiet, warm, shallow water such as tributary mouths, backwaters, or inundated floodplain habitats in rivers, and coves or shorelines in reservoirs.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site (lined canal lacks substrate), and there have been no reports of razorback sucker in the Canal.
bonytail chub	*Gila elegans*	FE/SE	In California, population has declined but known in the Colorado River system. Population is being augmented with hatchery born bonytails. Mostly restricted to sections of the river in rocky canyons. May prefer backwaters with rocky or muddy bottoms and flowing pools but have been observed in swiftly flowing water.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site (lined canal lacks substrate), and the species occurs in the Colorado River System.

Attachment J
Special Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
Reptiles and Amphibians				
Couch's spadefoot	*Scaphiopus couchii*	--/SSC	In California, occurs east of the Algodones sand dunes in Imperial County, north into San Bernardino County at elevations below 5,900 feet. Terrestrial species requiring temporary pools for breeding. Suitable upland habitats include desert and arid regions of grassland, prairie, mesquite, creosote bush, thorn forest, and sandy washes. Buried underground for most of the year, emerging after rains. Breeds in temporary pools formed by heavy rains. Estivates in burrows.	**Low Potential to Occur:** Potentially suitable habitat is present in the project site, but is limited to disturbed washes used by vehicles where they cross the project alignment. There is not a historical record of the species on or in the immediate vicinity of the survey area (within 1 mile).
Desert tortoise	*Gopherus agassizii*	FT/ST	In California, found throughout the Mojave and Sonoran Deserts of southern California at elevations below 3,500 feet. Generally, occurs north and west of the Colorado River and along the east side of the Salton Basin; absent from Coachella Valley. Occupies a variety of habitats including creosote scrub flats, rocky foothills, riverbanks, washes, alluvial fans, sandy dunes, canyon bottoms, and desert oases where suitable sandy or gravelly soils for den construction occur. Spends up to 95 percent of life within underground burrows which they dig. Most active during the spring when they mate and forage for food.	**Low Potential to Occur:** Potentially suitable habitat is present in the project site, but is limited to the disturbed washes used by vehicles where they cross the project alignment. Canal fencing could exclude tortoise from most of the project site. There is not a historical record of the species on or in the immediate vicinity of the survey area (within 1 mile). The site occurs approximately 3.2 mile outside of this species' range.

Attachment J
Special Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
flat-tailed horned lizard	*Phrynosoma mcallii*	--/SSC	Occurs throughout the Colorado Desert in southeastern California from Coachella Valley (San Bernardino County) south through Imperial Valley (Imperial County) at elevations below 1,000 feet. Specialized sand-dweller found in a variety of desert scrub habitats with shifting sand and scattered sparse vegetation of low species diversity; rarely occurs on sand dunes. Most common in areas with a high density of harvester ants.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
lowland leopard frog	*Lithobates yavapaiensis*	--/SSC	May be extirpated from California. Isolated populations could remain in the Imperial Valley and the San Felipe Creek drainage. Occurs in a variety of habitats, in streams, river side channels, springs, ponds, stock ponds, canals, ditches, grassland, woodland, and pinyon juniper at elevations below 5,577 feet. Terrestrial species that stays close to water and shelters in streamside vegetation, breeding in the water. May remain active in winter, in warmer locations.	**Low Potential to Occur:** Potentially suitable habitat is present in the project site, but species was extirpated from its nearest recorded location from 1940. Entire species likely extirpated from California. Furthermore, construction for the canal lining would have removed any individuals present at that time.
Sonoran Desert toad	*Incilius alvarius*	--/SSC	May be extirpated from California; last recorded in 1955. Occurs in a variety of habitats, in grasslands, arid desert lowlands, mountain canyons with oaks and sycamores, and pinyon-oak-juniper mountain forests. Found near washes, river bottoms, springs, reservoirs, canals, irrigation ditches, stock ponds, streams, temporary pools, and sometimes away from water sources at elevations below 5,784 feet. Terrestrial species that requires water to breed.	**Low Potential to Occur:** Potentially suitable habitat is present in the project site, but species described as possibly extirpated from its nearest recorded location from 1916. Entire species likely extirpated from California. Furthermore, construction for the canal lining would have removed any individuals present at that time.

Attachment J
Special Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
Birds				
black skimmer	*Rynchops niger* (nesting colony)	BCC/SSC	Year-round resident in southern California breeding in localized areas along coast from San Francisco Bay south to San Diego County, and east at the Salton Sea. Nests in mixed species colonies on open sandy areas, or gravel and shell bars, with sparse vegetation. In winter, roosts communally on urban beaches or on mud flats in estuaries. In San Diego County, primarily observed in Mission Bay during winter and at salt works in San Diego Bay during summer.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
black-tailed gnatcatcher	*Polioptila melanura*	--/WL	Year-round resident of California ranging from southern Inyo County south through Imperial County and west to Barstow and Morongo Valley San Bernardino County, San Gorgonio Pass Riverside County, and Anza-Borrego Desert in San Diego County. Inhabits semiarid and desert scrub communities below elevations of 6,900 feet. Prefers nesting and foraging in densely lined arroyos and washes dominated by creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*) and salt bush with scattered bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*), ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*), and various cacti species. Tends to avoid areas composed of the introduced tamarisk and has become less common in irrigated agricultural areas of the Coachella, Imperial, and Lower Colorado River Valleys.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site. Washes crossing the project site were predominately bare.

Attachment J
Special Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia* (burrow sites & some wintering sites)	BCC/SSC	Found from central California east to the Mojave Desert and south to coastal San Diego County. Primarily a grassland species that prefers areas with level to gentle topography and well-drained soils. Also occupies agricultural areas, vacant lots, and pastures. Requires underground burrows for nesting and roosting that are typically dug by other species such as the California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*). Will also utilize natural rock cavities, debris piles, culverts, and pipes for nesting and roosting.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site, which appears to occur outside this species' range. Burrows were not noted during the general biological survey, and anecdotal information from CVWD employees does not include reports of species occurrence within berms and dikes associated with canal infrastructure.
California black rail	*Laterallus jamaicensis*	BCC/ST & FP	In California, breeds in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River delta, San Francisco Bay area, Bolinas Lagoon and Tomales Bay in Marin County, Morro Bay in San Luis Obispo County, White Slough in San Joaquin County, the Salton Sea in Imperial County, and the Lower Colorado River Valley. Inhabits salt and freshwater marshes and wet meadows. Associated with pickleweed (*Salicornia* ssp.), bulrush, alkali heath (*Frankenia salina*), and cordgrass (*Spartina* ssp.). Requires dense cover of upland vegetation in tidal areas for protection when rails must leave marsh habitats during high tide events.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site, and the associated plant species was not observed.

Attachment J
Special Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
California brown pelican	*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus* (nesting colony & communal roosts)	delisted/delisted & FP	Found year-round in estuarine, marine subtidal, and marine pelagic waters along the California coast. Rare to uncommon visitor at the Salton Sea in Imperial County from July to September. Nests on undisturbed islands adjacent to marine fishing areas. Rests on water or inaccessible rocks offshore or on the mainland, but also uses mudflats, sandy beaches, wharfs, and jetties.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
California gull	*Larus californicus* (nesting colony)	--/WL	In California, winters along coastal regions with breeding populations localized at Mono Lake and southern San Francisco Bay. Breeding colonies nearly always occur on islands in natural lakes, rivers, or reservoirs. In the winter, the species is found along coastal California at beaches, rocky coasts, mudflats, coastal estuaries, and deltas of rivers and streams.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.

Attachment J
Special Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
Caspian tern	*Hydroprogne caspia* (nesting colony)	BCC/--	In California, occurs commonly to very commonly along the coast and at scattered inland locations. Primarily a summer visitor but may also winter and occur year-round in southern California regions. Nests in dense colonies at a wide variety of habitats ranging from coastal estuarine, salt marsh, and barrier islands to beaches and freshwater islands in inland rivers and salt lakes. Breeding adults often fly substantial distances to forage at rivers lakes, and fresh or saltwater wetland habitats. Nesting colonies occur at Humboldt Bay, San Francisco Bay, San Pablo Bay, San Diego Bay, Elkhorn Slough, and several lakes in Modoc and Lassen Counties. Present in large numbers at the Salton Sea during the breeding season, no longer nests there.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
Crissal thrasher	*Toxostoma crissale*	--/SSC	Permanent resident of the Mojave, Colorado, and Sonoran Deserts of southeastern California. Inhabits a large variety of desert riparian and scrub habitats from below 6,000 feet. Prefers areas of dense, low shrubby vegetation but has also been found foraging at agricultural edges (e.g., citrus orchards) when adjacent to native habitat patches.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.

Attachment J
Special Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
Gila woodpecker	*Melanerpes uropygialis*	BCC/SE	Permanent resident in southeast California in the Imperial and lower Colorado River Valleys. Inhabits desert with large cacti and trees, dry subtropical forests, and riparian woodlands at elevations below 5,300 feet. Prefers cottonwood-dominated habitat along lower Colorado River in winter and summer. Nests in cavities typically created in saguaro cacti (*Carnegiea gigantea*), mesquite, and fan palms (*Washingtonia* ssp.).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site, and the associated plant species were not observed.
golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos* (nesting and wintering)	BCC/WL & FP	Typical foraging habitat includes grassy and open, shrubby habitats. Generally nests on remote cliffs; requires areas of solitude at a distance from human habitation.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
gull-billed tern	*Gelochelidon nilotica* (nesting colony)	BCC/SSC	Occurs as a summer resident within southern California; rarely observed in the winter. Breeding colonies occur at Salton Sea in Imperial and Riverside Counties, and San Diego Bay in San Diego County. Nesting habitat includes small, bare islets of fine clay within impoundments at the Salton Sea or isolated sections of earthen levees at the salt works in south San Diego Bay.	**Low Potential to Occur:** Potentially suitable habitat is present in the project site, but not isolated. Species not identified as having potential to occur in EIR for canal lining.
Le Conte's thrasher	*Toxostoma lecontei*	BCC/SSC	Permanent resident found in the in southern California from San Joaquin Valley south through the Mojave and Colorado Desert to the U.S./Mexico border. Inhabits sparsely vegetated desert flats, dunes, alluvial fans, or gently rolling hills dominated by saltbush and cholla.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.

Attachment J
Special Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
least Bell's vireo	*Vireo bellii pusillus* (nesting)	FE, SE	Summer resident of Southern California. Inhabits riparian woodland and is most frequent in areas that combine an understory of dense, young willows or mule fat with a canopy of tall willows.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
loggerhead shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus* (nesting)	BCC/SSC	Found year-round within California throughout the foothills and lowlands with winter migrants found coastally north of Mendocino County. Inhabits a variety of habitats and forages over open ground within areas of short vegetation, pastures with fence rows, old orchards, mowed roadsides, cemeteries, golf courses, riparian areas, open woodland, agricultural fields, desert washes, desert scrub, grassland, broken chaparral and beach with scattered shrubs. Forages by perching to search for prey (such as large insects, small mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and fish) and using impaling as a means of handling prey.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
merlin	*Falco columbarius* (wintering)	--/WL	Uncommon winter migrant in California occurring from September to May at elevations below 5,000 feet. Often found in open woodland, grasslands, cultivated fields, marshes, estuaries and seacoasts; rarely found in heavily wooded areas or over open deserts.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
mountain plover	*Charadrius montanus* (wintering)	BCC/SSC	Winters visitor in central and southern California, primarily in the Central and Imperial Valleys. Strongly associated with short-grass habitats such as fallow, grazed, or burned areas. Rare in San Diego County.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.

Attachment J
Special Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
prairie falcon	*Falco mexicanus* (nesting)	BCC/WL	Uncommon permanent resident and migrant of California ranging from the Sierra Nevada southwest along the inner coastal mountains and east to the southeastern deserts but absent from northern coastal fog belt. Primary habitats include grasslands, savannahs, alpine meadows, some agricultural fields during the winter season, and desert scrub areas where suitable cliffs or bluffs are present for nest sites. Requires sheltered cliff ledges for cover and nesting which may range in height from low rock outcrops of 30 feet to cliffs up to and higher than 400 feet.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
southwestern willow flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii extimus* (nesting)	FE/SE	Breeds within thickets of willows or other riparian understory usually along streams, ponds, lakes, or canyons. Migrants may be found among other shrubs in wetter areas.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
western snowy plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus* (nesting)	FT & BCC/SSC	Occurs in beaches, dunes, and salt flats.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
yellow warbler	*Setophaga petechia* (nesting)	BCC/SSC	Found along riparian woodlands.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus* (nesting)	FT & BCC/SE	Uncommon summer resident of California. Current breeding range is restricted to isolated sites in Sacramento, Amargosa, Kern, Santa Ana, and Colorado River Valleys. Riparian obligates that nest in riparian woodlands with native broadleaf trees and shrubs, such as cottonwoods (*Populus* ssp.) and willows at least 50 acres or more in size within arid to semiarid landscapes. Most likely found in patches of riparian habitat greater than 200 acres.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.

Attachment J
Special Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
yellow-breasted chat	*Icteria virens* (nesting)	--/SSC	Prefers mature riparian woodlands.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
Yuma Ridgway's rail	*Rallus obsoletus yumanensis*	FE/ST & FP	One of six subspecies occurring from southeastern California and southwestern Arizona along the lower Colorado River and tributaries (Virgin River, Bill Williams River, lower Gila River) and Salton Sea in California. Inhabits freshwater marshes dominated by cattails and bulrush.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
Mammals				
American badger	*Taxidea taxus*	--/SSC	Occurs in open plains and prairies, farmland, and sometimes edges of woods.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
California leaf-nosed bat	*Macrotus californicus*	--/SSC	In California, ranges from Ventura County south to the U.S./Mexico Border. Within San Diego County, primarily occurs as a desert species within the Anza-Borrego Desert, but has also been documented in the western foothills along the Santa Margarita River and inland valley of Dulzura. Uses caves and similar structures for roosting including buildings, bridges, and fallen palm trunks. Forages along desert washes and floodplains in the east, and sandy river valleys along the coast.	**Low Potential to Occur:** Potentially suitable habitat is present in the project site, but structures in the project area not likely to be used given the high level of disturbance.

Attachment J
Special Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
desert bighorn sheep	*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*	--/FP	Prefers rugged and open habitat on rocky slopes and cliffs, canyons, washes and alluvial fans. Associated with water sources in summer. Population occurs within Mono, Inyo, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Riverside, and Imperial Counties. Desert bighorn sheep are distinct from Peninsular bighorn sheep (of the same subspecies), which are limited to the Peninsular Ranges within Riverside, Imperial, and San Diego Counties.	**Not Likely to Occur:** A population of desert bighorn sheep inhabits the Chocolate and Orocopia Mountains near the project area and use the reach of the canal near check structure 20 as a water source, but are not known to use the canal within 1 mile of the project site.
pallid bat	*Antrozous pallidus*	--/SSC	Locally common species of low elevations in California. Rocky, mountainous areas and near water; also found over more open, sparsely vegetated grasslands, and prefers foraging in the open. Uses three different roosts: 1) the day roost is in a warm, horizontal opening such as rock cracks; 2) the night roost is in the open, near foliage; and 3) the hibernation roost, which is in caves or cracks in rocks.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
Palm Springs pocket mouse	*Perognathus longimembris bangsi*	--/SSC	Found within the Anza-Borrego Desert region of San Diego County at elevations below 1,500 feet. Occupies dunes and sparse desert scrub environments dominated by creosote, saltbush, and mesquite.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.

Attachment J
Special Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	*Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus*	--/SSC	Historically occurred throughout the floor of the Coachella Valley in Riverside County, but currently occupies small fragmented areas within its historical range. Preferred habitat is where hummocks of sand have accumulated at the base of large shrubs, but may occur in coarse sands in washes, or the transition between dunes and creosote bush scrub. May prefer mesquite over creosote bush.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
pocketed free-tailed bat	*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	--/SSC	Semiarid desert lands. Day-roosts in caves, crevices in cliffs, and under the roof tiles of buildings. Uses a variety of arid habitats in southern California: pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oases, desert wash, desert riparian, etc. Prefers rocky areas with high cliffs.	**Low Potential to Occur:** Potentially suitable habitat is present in the project site, but is limited to disturbed washes used by vehicles where they cross the project alignment. There is not a historical record of the species on or in the immediate vicinity of the survey area (within 1 mile).
western mastiff bat	*Eumops perotis californicus*	--/SSC	Suitable habitat consists of extensive open areas with abundant roost locations (crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.
western yellow bat	*Lasiurus xanthinus*	--/SSC	Found in wooded areas and desert scrub, particularly in palm trees. Rare visitor to San Diego County (SDNHM 2019).	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.

Attachment J
Special Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur

Common Name	Species Name	Status [1]	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
Yuma hispid cotton rat	*Sigmodon hispidus eremicus*	--/SSC	Restricted to areas along the lower Colorado River, south of the Palo Verde Mountains, in southwestern Arizona (Yuma) and southeastern California (Imperial County). Inhabits marshy areas and backwater sloughs adjacent to rivers dominated by willows, sedges or tule, wire grass, and/or arrowweed. Found commonly along drainage ditches, canals, and seeps which have a weedy vegetative cover composed of arrowweed, saltgrass, sedges, common reed, mesquite, cattails, tamarisk, and annual grasses. Invades agricultural crops such as cotton, sugar beets and citrus.	**Not Likely to Occur:** Suitable habitat is not present in the project site.

1 Listing codes are as follows:

Federal:

FE Federal Endangered

CE Candidate Endangered

FT Federal Threatened

FSC Federal Species of Concern

BCC Bird of Conservation Concern

State:

SSC California Species of Concern

WL Watch List

Potential to Occur:

Not Likely to Occur - There are no present or historical records of the species occurring on or in the immediate vicinity, (within 1 mile) of the survey area and the diagnostic habitats strongly associated with the species do not occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the survey area.

Low Potential to Occur - There is a historical record of the species in the vicinity of the survey area and potentially suitable habitat on the survey area, but existing conditions, such as density of cover, prevalence of non-native species, evidence of disturbance, limited habitat area, isolation, substantially reduce the possibility that the species may occur. The survey area is above or below the recognized elevation limits for this species.

Moderate Potential to Occur - The diagnostic habitats associated with the species occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the survey area, but there is not a recorded occurrence of the species within the immediate vicinity (within 1 mile). Some species that contain extremely limited distributions may be considered moderate, even if there is a recorded occurrence in the immediate vicinity.

High Potential to Occur - There is both suitable habitat associated with the species and a historical record of the species on or in the immediate vicinity of the survey area (within 1 mile).

Species Present - The species was observed on the survey area at the time of the survey or during a previous biological survey.