APPENDIX C

Biological Resources Report/ Habitat Assessment Survey

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MCCABE RANCH II TRACT MAP 994
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES
ASSESSMENT REPORT
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

June, 2024

Prepared for:

MCCABE RANCH REALTY, LLC3800
Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 1230
Las Vegas, NV 89169

Prepared by:

Barrett's Biological Enterprises, Inc

Certified as performed in accordance with established biological practices by:

Marie S. Barrett, Biologist
2035 Forrester Road
El Centro, Ca 92243
760.427.7006

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

General biological surveys and Burrowing Owl Protocol Surveys were conducted on April 9,30, May 24 and June 19, 2024 within the proposed site. The approximately 351-acre is located within Imperial County, CA.

No federal or state botanical endangered or threatened species were found within the project site areas or buffer survey zone during this survey.

Two special status species were observed: one burrowing owl, a California Species of Special Concern, observed on site and an additional three burrowing owl (Imperial Irrigation District Row of Way); bank swallows, a California threatened species were observed in the buffer zone. Active Migratory Bird Treaty Act bird nests were not found on site or buffer zone but ground nesting could be expected.

This project will impact the following as a result of undergrounding of Date Drain 2: 1) substantially obstruct or divert the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake; 2) substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake; therefore a Streambed Alteration Agreement would be required and an application submitted to California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION

McCabe Ranch II Tract Map 994 Project site is an approximately 351.2-acre portion of the 468-acre McCabe Ranch II Specific Plan Area located in the general area north of the Community of Heber and south of the City of El Centro, in the County of Imperial, California (Figure 1, Regional Location). The McCabe Ranch II Tract Map 994 Project site is bounded by McCabe Road on the north, Dogwood Road on the east, State Route 86 (SR-86) on the west, and the western extension of Correll Road on the south. The proposed Tract Map is bisected by the Imperial Irrigation District's Date Drain No. 3 and Dogwood Lateral 2 Canal and is located in Section 20, Range 14 East, Township 16 South San Bernardino Base Meridian within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Heber, California 7.5-minute topographic map.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The McCabe Ranch II Specific Plan (SP07-004), which established a framework for the development of a variety of land uses within the approximately 468-acre Specific Plan Area (SPA), was approved by the Imperial County Board of Supervisors (Board) in December 2010. Additionally the Board approved a related Subdivision Tentative Map (TR 00979), which has subsequently expired. As part of the Specific Plan approval, the Board also certified the Final Environmental Impact Report (2010 Final EIR), Mitigation and Monitoring Program (MMRP) and CEQA Findings. The previously certified 2010 Final EIR (2010 Previous FEIR) analyzed the direct, indirect and cumulative changes to the physical environment that would result from development of a maximum of 2,300 single- and multiple-family dwelling units; 19.2-acres of parks; an 8.4-acre business park; 3.2 acres of commercial uses; two (2) elementary school sites for the McCabe Unified and Heber Unified School Districts (28.5 acres combined) and associated public improvements within the McCabe Ranch II SPA (1).

McCabe Ranch II Tract Map 994 Project site is an approximately 351.2-acre portion of the 468-acre McCabe Ranch II Specific Plan Area generally located north of the Community of Heber and south of the City of El Centro, in the County of Imperial, California (see Figure 1, Regional Location and Figure 2, Project Location). The McCabe Ranch II Tract Map 994 Project site is bounded by McCabe Road on the north, Dogwood Road on the east, State Route 86 (SR-86) on the west, and the western extension of Correll Road on the south. The McCabe Ranch II Tract Map 994 Project site is located in Section 20, Range 14 East, Township 16 South within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Heber, California 7.5-minute topographic.

McCabe Ranch Realty, LLC (Applicant) is seeking to process a Subdivision Tentative Map, referred to as the McCabe Ranch II Tract Map 994, for an approximately 351.2-acre portion of

the McCabe Ranch II Specific Plan Area to accommodate the phased development of 1,610 residential units (single- and multiple- family units), a 13-acre elementary school site for the McCabe Union School District, parks, roadways, associated utilities, drainage and storm water treatment improvements (Figure 3, Proposed McCabe Ranch II Tract Map 994). The McCabe Ranch II Tract Map 994 (Project or proposed Project) is comprised of four (4) parcels; County of Imperial Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 054-130-072, 054-130-076, 054-130-077, and 054-130-078. The Imperial Irrigation District's Date Drain No. 3 and Dogwood Canal both traverse the Project area in a north-south direction.

Development of the proposed McCabe Ranch II Tract Map 994 is proposed to occur in phases (Phase 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, 3C) over a 14 year period between 2025 and 2039 as shown on Proposed Phasing Plan (attached in Appendix). A detailed breakdown of development by phase for the proposed Mcabe Ranch II Tract Map 994 is presented on Table 3. Development within that portion of the McCabe Ranch II Specific Plan area outside of Tract Map 994, may develop prior to, concurrently with, or subsequent to the Tract Map 994 and is denoted as Phase 4. The development phasing for of the McCabe Ranch II Tract Map 994, and for the Phase 4 area differs from that identified in the adopted McCabe Ranch II Specific Plan attached. For this reason, an amendment to the McCabe Ranch II Specific Plan is also proposed. Land uses included in the McCabe Ranch II Specific Plan are attached.

Sewer, water, park maintenance, and landscape and lighting maintenance services would be provided by the Heber Public Utility District (HPUD). However, in order for services to be provided, the Specific Plan Area must be annexed into the HPUD. The Project also includes a Development Agreement with the County of Imperial related to the 351.2- ac portion controlled by McCabe Ranch Realty LLC pursuant to Imperial County Land Use Ordinance Title 9, Division 23.Plan Area.

Maps and Figures are found in Appendices.

1.3 POSSIBLE APPLICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

1.3.1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Title 14 CA Code of Regulations 15380 requires that endangered, rare or threatened species or subspecies of animals or plants be identified within the influence of the project. If any such species are found, appropriate measures should be identified to avoid, minimize or mitigate to the extent possible the effects of the project.

Native Plant Protection Act CA Fish and Game Codes Code Section 1900-1913 prohibits the taking, possessing, or sale within the stare of any plant listed by CA Department of Fish and Game as rare, threatened, or endangered.

CA Fish and Game Codes 3503, 3503.5. 3513 protect migratory birds, bird nests and eggs including raptors (birds of prey) and raptor nests from take unless authorized by CA Department of Fish and Wildlife.

CA Fish and Game Code Section 1600, as amended regulates activities that substantially diverts or obstructs the natural flow of any river, stream or lake or uses materials from a streambed. This can include riparian habitat associated with watercourses.

State of CA Fully Protected Species identifies and provides additional protection to species that are rare or face possible extinction. These species may not be taken or possessed at any time except for scientific research or relocation for protection of livestock.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) protects all native species of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, and plants, and their habitats, threatened with extinction and those experiencing a significant decline which, if not halted, would lead to a threatened or endangered designation, will be protected or preserved.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, as amended is administered by the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) to protect water quality and is an avenue to implement CA responsibilities under the federal Clean Water Act. This act regulates discharge of waste into a water resource.

1.3.2 FEDERAL

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA: 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) 4321 et seq) established national environmental policy and goals for the protection, maintenance and enhancement of the environment. A process is available for implementation goals within federal agencies. NEPA requires federal agencies to consider the environment in processing proposed actions.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544) protects federal listed threatened and endangered species from unlawful take (harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, kill ,wound, collect, capture, trap or attempt to do so) or significantly modify habitat. If a proposed project would jeopardize a threatened or endangered species, then a Section 7 consultation with a federal agency could be required.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (50 Code Federal Regulations (CFR) 10.13)is a federal statute with several foreign countries to protect species that migrate between countries. Over 850 species are listed and may not be disrupted during nesting activities. It is illegal to collect any part (nest, feather, eggs, etc.) of a listed species, disturb species while nesting or offer for trade or barter any listed species or parts thereof.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668c) protects bald and golden eagles from take (harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, kill ,wound, collect, capture, trap or attempt to do so) or interference with breeding, feeding or sheltering activities.

Clean Water Act, 1972 (CWA 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) regulates discharges into waters of the U.S. EPA is given the responsibility to implement programs to prevent pollution.

2 BIOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGIES

The purpose of these surveys was to determine the inventory of biological resources at the time of the survey; the possibility of the existence of endangered, threatened, sensitive or species of concern within project area: map habitats, and to ascertain the probability of the presence of sensitive species on site.

2.3 FIELD SURVEYS

2.1.1 GENERAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

The surveys were intended to assess presence or the potential for species to occur based on habitat suitability. A Focused Burrowing Owl survey was also conducted.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), California Native Plant Society database (CNPS), United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)/Carlsbad office Sensitive Species list, field guides, personal contacts and other methods were utilized to ascertain potential for sensitive species on the site. Appendix A Sensitive Botanical and Zoological Species (CNDDB/CNPS) records the results of the survey; documents presence/absence and site potential of habitat for sensitive species.

Pedestrian biological surveys of the approximately 351-acre project area and buffer zones, where possible, to document vegetation and zoological species were conducted by biologists Glenna Barrett, Jacob Calanno, Adolpho Ng, Michel Remington and Jeremy Scheffler as indicated in Table 1: Field Survey Schedule. The surveys were conducted to develop an inventory of species (plant and animal) present at the time of the surveys, map vegetative communities, if present and ascertain the potential for occurrence of sensitive, endangered or threatened species within the project area and vicinity.

TABLE 1: FIELD SURVEY SCHEDULE

Date/Conditions	Surveyors	Survey Time
4/09/24 0735-0945 64-76ºF clear, 7-10 mph	Glenna Barrett/Jacob Calanno/Michel Remington	6.3
4/30/24 0705-0835 65-75ºF clear, 0-3 mph	Glenna Barrett/Adolpho Ng/Jeremy Sheffler	4.5
5/24/24 0700-0830 70-74ºF clear, 4-8 mph	Glenna Barrett/ Adolpho Ng/Jeremy Sheffler	4.5
6/14/24 0700-0845 79-89ºF clear, 0-8 mph	Glenna Barrett/Adolpho Ng /Michel Remington	5.25

Date/Conditions	Surveyors	Survey Time
Total all surveyors		20.55 hrs.

Garmin GPS, binoculars, spotting scope, thermometer, anemometer and digital cameras were used.

2.1.2 JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION

FEMA Maps 06025C2075C/06025C1725C rates the area as Zone X: Area determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.

There are no blue line waterways on the map (Quadrangle Map: Heber).

There is a drainage ditch (Date Drain 3) and canal (Dogwood Lateral 2) in the vicinity that would not meet the criteria for wetlands by either USACE or CDFW; the habitat should not be considered jurisdictional by either agency. The project does propose to alter the existing drainage of the site or area, including alteration of the course of a stream or river through undergrounding of the Imperial Irrigation District (IID) water conveyance system. This project will affect water conveyance systems. The drainage ditch and canal adjacent to the project are operated by the IID. The drainage ditch and canal, that would be undergrounded, connect upgradient and downgradient to offsite properties with agricultural activities that would continue to operate. The project will not terminate their operation or function for agricultural purposes. Therefore, the drainage ditch and canal, would still be covered per the USACE Section 404(f) exemptions.

A CDFW Streambed Alteration Agreement application will be submitted to CDFW.

2.4 LITERATURE REVIEW

Potential occurrence for endangered, threatened, sensitive, species of concern and noxious weeds was determined by perusal of appropriate data bases which included:

- CA Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Summary attached in Appendix A
- CA Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Program Summary attached in Appendix A
- USFWS IPaC
- CA Food and Agriculture Department Noxious Weed Information Project

3 EXISTING CONDITIONS

3.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

This construction site is located in Imperial County and is found in the central part of the county. Landforms are alluvial fans derived from igneous rock and are typically sand to fine sand. The soil types are Holtville silty clay, wet (110) 28.6% description includes slope:0 to 2 percent, depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches, Drainage class: Moderately well drained, Runoff class: Low; Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches; Frequency of flooding: None; Frequency of ponding: None. Designated as Prime farmland if irrigated and drained.

Imperial-Glenbar silty clay loams, wet (115) 66.6% Slope:0 to 2 percent; Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches; Drainage class: Moderately well drained; Runoff class: Low; Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):Moderately high (0.2 to .57 in/hr); Depth to water table:More than 80 inches; Frequency of flooding: None; Frequency of ponding: None. Designated as Farmland of statewide importance.

Meloland very fine sandy loam,wet (122) 4.8%. Slope:0 to 2 percent; Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches; Drainage class: Moderately well drained; Runoff class: Low; Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr); Depth to water table: More than 80 inches; Frequency of flooding: None; Frequency of ponding: None. Designated as Prime farmland if irrigated and drained.

The elevation on this site is approximately -19 feet (below mean sea level).

3.2.1 VEGETATION COMMUNITY

Vegetation has been divided into communities that are groups of plants that usually coexist within the same area. This area is considered the Colorado Desert. No native vegetation is present as this area has been converted into agricultural property.

TABLE 2: VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES

Parcels	Acreage	Description	Vegetative Communities
Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 054-130-072, 054-130-076, 054-130-077,	Approximately 351 acres	Agricultural crops	Agricultural crops

Parcels	Acreage	Description	Vegetative Communities
and 054-130-078.			

3.2.2 AGRICULTURE

Site has been used for agricultural crops for approximately 50 years and is in the McCabe Ranch II Specific Plan (SP07-004).

This area is intensively used for production of agricultural crops. It is not a favorable habitat for wildlife as the crop mix is constantly changed. This is essentially an commercial agricultural site dedicated to food production. Due to Food Safely guidelines, wildlife usage is discouraged and insect populations are controlled.

3.2.3 VEGETATION

The site is used for agricultural crops. Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities (California Department of Fish and Wildlife) states that it is appropriate to conduct a botanical field survey when:

Natural (or naturalized) vegetation occurs in an area that may be directly or indirectly affected by a project (project area), and it is unknown whether or not special status plants or sensitive natural communities occur in the project area.

No natural or naturalized vegetation occurs in this agriculture culture. This property has been dedicated to these activities for decades (over 50 years) thus eliminating any native species through practices which include use of agriculture equipment and practices such as discing, plows, harrows, levelers, tractors, pesticide applications, harvesting activities. Therefore no Special Status Native Plant Population surveys would be needed.

3.3 WILDLIFE

3.3.1 INVERTEBRATES

The project site is used for agricultural crops. Typical urban pests such as ants, grasshoppers, aphids, beetles would be expected to be on site; identified in Appendix C.

3.3.2 AMPHIBIANS

Reliable moisture is a requirement for a portion of amphibian life cycle. The project site is used for agricultural crops. There are no wetlands or streams on site or reliable water sources. No amphibians were observed on site.

3.3.3 REPTILES

The project site is used agricultural crops. Reptiles utilize habitat dependent upon their dietary requirements. Some species diet includes vegetation while others consume insects. All require vegetation for shelter. No lizards were found and would not be expected due to the disturbed nature of the site.

3.3.4 BIRDS

Bird species diversity varies with seasons, variety and quality of vegetative communities. Birds were observed in the vicinity. List of species observed is found in Appendix C.

3.3.5 MAMMALS

Signs of mammals were observed on sites but were assumed to be canines (either dogs or coyotes) and pocket gophers. Bats are not expected; roosting sites are not available. May be flying across site to find water. The mammals that were found are identified in Appendix C.

3.3.6 FISH

The project site is used for agricultural crops. There are no wetlands or streams on site or reliable water sources. Fish would not be expected.

3.4 SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.4.1 SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

TABLE 3. SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON SITE

Special-Status Species	Legal Status	Found	Potential for Occurrence
Burrowing owl (BUOW) *Athene cunicularia*	Federal: None State: CSC	BUOW and burrows observed	BUOW and Occupied burrows were found onsite and on the Imperial Irrigation District Right of Way (IIDROW) Four protocol surveys were performed
Flat-tailed horned lizard (FTHL) *Phrynosoma mcallii*	Federal: None State: Protected, Species of	No	Highly disturbed agricultural area. No loose, sandy soils occur on site. No FTHL, scat or tracks were identified in the general biological survey. This area is

	Special Concern		not within a FTHL Management Area. Not expected
Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	CDFW: Species of Concern	No	Very low on site – Highly disturbed acreage with sparse available nesting opportunities. Lizards which are prey were not seen. Not observed
Northern Harrier *Circus cyaneus*	CDFW: SC Species of Concern	No	Sparse populations of prey observed; could be found hunting in area but not nesting
Yuma clapper rail (Ridgeway Rail) *Rallus longirostris yumanensis*	Fed: Endangered Ca: Threatened	No	None observed or heard; cattails /phragmites not found in dense stands. Not expected.

3.4.2 RIPARIAN HABITAT OR SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES

Based upon the level of disturbance or habitat conversion within adjacent areas, vegetative communities are considered rare or sensitive. Rare vegetation types that are converted and degraded can disrupt the integrity of the ecological functions of natural environments. This can lead to the loss of sensitive plant species and a resulting decrease in biodiversity. Wetland or riparian habitat communities are considered sensitive by CDFW.

3.4.3 Jurisdictional Waters

Wetlands and other "waters of the United States" that are subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (ACOE).

3.4.4 Habitat Connectivity and Wildlife Corridors

The ability for wildlife to freely move about an area and not become isolated is considered connectivity and is important to allow dispersal of a species to maintain exchange genetic characteristics; forage (food and water) and escape from predation.

3.4.5 California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA)

This project is not within or immediately adjacent to an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) of the CDCA.

4 PROPOSED PROJECT IMPACT

The proposed impacts are summarized in this section.

4.1 IMPACT TO SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

If this project has a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification or elimination, on any plant or animal species that is considered endangered, threatened, candidate for listing or special status species either through federal or state regulations, this project would be considered to have a significant impact.

4.1.1 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Two special status (Bank swallow-offsite/Burrowing Owl-onsite) and no priority plants were observed. The approximately 351 acres are highly disturbed due to agricultural cultivation and no adverse impact is expected directly on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service when avoidance, minimization and mitigation recommendations are followed.

Biological resources found are listed in Table 4 and Figure 4 Biological Resources Map.

TABLE 4: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Location	Description	Recommendations
1. #1:32°44'36.76"/115°32'35.98"; #2:32°'44'55.3"/115°32'48.3; #3: 32°'44'48.28"/115°32'37"; #4: 32°'44'39.87"/115°32' 35.86" Note: numbers correspond to numbers found on biological map	BUOWs and burrows described in BUOW PROTOCOL SURVEYS attached in Appendix	Prepare BUOW Plan to be reviewed by CDFW; Preconstruction 14-30days and 24 hours prior to ground disturbing activities If listed, obtain a Incidental Take Permit (ITP)
2. Various	Various Avian sightings documented in Appendix C	Preconstruction nesting surveys

4.1.2 SENSITIVE WILDLIFE

4.1.2.1 MBTA NESTING

Construction Impact

Ground nesting species, such as lesser nighthawk, black-necked stilt or killdeer could use the bare ground in the vicinity of the construction activity. There are no trees on site to support nesting.

If construction is planned to begin during nesting season (generally February 1 through August 31 dependent upon weather factors), the project area and a 500-foot buffer area should be surveyed to determine presence/absence of nesting. If nests are found, an appropriate buffer zone for the species should be maintained during construction until juveniles have fledged.

The residential trees in the vicinity of the project could support MBTA nesting and should be surveyed and monitored.

Operations and Maintenance Indirect Impact

4.2 IMPACT TO RIPARIAN HABITAT OR SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES

The distribution of riparian plant species is largely driven by hydrological and soil variables and riparian plant communities frequently occur in relatively distinct zones along streamside elevational and soil textural gradients.

There is sparse riparian vegetation (cattails and phragmites) found on site in the area of the Date Drain which will be undergrounded.

4.3 IMPACT TO JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

There are no wetlands or waters of the U.S. found on site; therefore this project will have no impact on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc. through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. There are no blue line washes found within influence of the project in the Heber Quadrangle map.

This project will impact the following as a result of undergrounding of Date Drain 2:

1) substantially obstruct or divert the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake;

2) substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river,

stream, or lake;

therefore A Streambed Alteration agreement would be required and an application submitted.

4.4 IMPACT TO WILDLIFE MOVEMENT AND NURSERY SITES

The existing land has been used for the past fifty (50) plus years as agricultural. The site itself is permitted Agriculture through the County of Imperial and not favorable to wildlife for the following reasons:

- Currently planted to alfalfa and vegetables which are highly equipment intensive - Alfalfa is harvested every 4-6 weeks which involves cutting, raking, windrowing, baling and bale removal. Pesticides are applied, generally by ground periodically. Any nest in an alfalfa field is highly unlikely to succeed. Literature indicates that once a bird has a nest failure they are not likely to return to that area to renest. Vegetable crops also is labor intensive.

- Prey opportunities (mice, insects) are not reliable due to constant disruption of the site. Food Safety guidelines require that rodents and birds be controlled to prevent E. Coli contamination

- These agricultural areas can actually be detrimental to wildlife. A recent study indicates that birds found in agricultural lands more vulnerable to extreme heat and also states that intense commercial farming is known to harm birds. Fields completely clear of trees and other natural barriers lack shelter for wildlife and pesticides and other agricultural chemicals can hurt birds.

The project will not interfere substantially with the currently restricted movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Industry, commercial and residential areas surround the area and currently fragmented access and as a result, restrict wildlife and nursery sites. No concentrated wildlife movement, aerially or ground based or nursery sites were observed while biologists were on site.

4.5 IMPACT TO AIRPORTS

This project has no components that will attract avian populations that would impact airports. It is approximately 5.23 miles from Imperial Airport and 7.3 miles from Naval Air Facility Airstrip, El Centro, CA, which are the closest airports. No impact upon airports is expected.

4.6 CEQA IMPACTS

Possible CEQA significant impacts that could include the following within the parameters of this project are found in the following Table 5.

TABLE 5: EXPECTED IMPACTS

Area	Endangered/threatened/ Species of Concern Habitat	Riparian Habitat	Wetlands	Wildlife Corridors	Local Ordinances	Waters of the U.S.
Approximately 351 acres of construction	None with avoidance/minimization/mitigation measures listed	Yes Date Drain	No	No	No	No

5 RECOMMENDED AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 SENSITIVE WILDLIFE

BURROWING OWL

Four BUOW protocol surveys have been completed. The habitat supports BUOW burrowing habitat and restricted BUOW foraging. BUOWs and burrows were observed on site and IIDROW. A preconstruction survey should be performed 14-30 days and 24 hours prior to initiating ground disturbance. Report should be submitted to the appropriate agency. A Burrowing Owl Plan should be prepared with consultation with CDFW.

BUOW or available burrows have been located within the vicinity, as an avoidance activity it is recommended that construction foremen and workers and onsite employees be given bilingual worker training by a qualified biologist regarding burrowing owl that would include the following:

Permittee shall conduct an education program for all persons employed or otherwise working on the Project prior to performing any work on-site. The education program shall consist of a presentation from a Designated Biologist or safety manager with access to the Designated Biologist that includes a brief discussion of the biology of the habitats and species identified in this letter expected and present at this site. The Designated Biologist or safety manager with access to the Designated Biologist shall also include as part of the education program a brief discussion information about the distribution and habitat needs of any protected species that may be present, legal protections for those species, penalties for violations, and Project-specific protective measures included in this Agreement. Interpretation shall be provided for non-English- speaking workers, and the same instruction shall be provided for any new workers prior to their performing work on-site. The Permittee shall prepare and distribute wallet-sized cards or a fact sheet that contains this information for workers to carry on-site. Upon completion of the education program, employees shall sign a form stating they attended the education program and understand all protection measures. These forms shall be filed at

the worksite offices and be available to CDFW upon request. The education program shall be repeated annually for part of the Project extending more than one (1) year. Copies of the education program materials shall be maintained at the Project site for workers to reference as needed.

Permittee shall include a brief invasive species education program for all persons working on the Project prior to the performing any work on-site. The education program shall consist of a presentation from a Designated Biologist or safety manager with access to the Designated Biologist that includes a brief discussion of the invasive species currently present within the Project site as well as those that may pose a threat to or have the potential to invade the Project site. The brief discussion shall include a physical description of each species and information regarding their habitat preferences, local and statewide distribution, modes of dispersal, and impacts. The education program shall also include a brief discussion of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to be implemented at the Project site to avoid the introduction and spread of invasive species into and out of the Project site. Note: the WEAP presentation shall not exceed 15-20 minutes.

A biologist should be consulted immediately if a dead or injured bird is found on site.

Minimization Measures

BUOW where found on site and in the Imperial Irrigation District Right of Way (IIDROW) in water conveyance system (canals/drains). Those systems belong to the IID and BUOWs found on IIDROW are the responsibility of the IID (Quantified Settlement Agreement (QSA)-Draft Habitat Conservation Plan requirements.) BUOW and marginally suitable burrowing owl foraging habitat has been confirmed on the site; therefore, a qualified biologist will complete an initial take avoidance survey between 14-30 day; and within 24 hours prior to ground disturbance activities using the recommended methods described in the Detection Surveys found in CDFW Staff Report (2012) section above. Implementation of avoidance and minimization measures would be triggered by positive owl presence on the site where project activities will occur. The development of avoidance and minimization approaches would be informed by monitoring the burrowing owls prior to vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities. If burrowing owls are detected during the focused take avoidance preconstruction surveys, the qualified biologist and Project proponent shall prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan that shall be submitted to CDFW for review and approval prior to commencing Project activities. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall describe proposed avoidance, monitoring, passive relocation, minimization, and/or mitigation actions. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall include the number and location of occupied burrow sites, acres of burrowing owl habitat that will be impacted, details of site monitoring, and details on proposed buffers and other avoidance measures if avoidance is proposed. If impacts to occupied burrowing owl habitat or burrow cannot be avoided, the Burrowing Owl Plan shall also describe minimization and compensatory mitigation actions that will be implemented. Proposed implementation of burrow exclusion and closure should only be considered as a last resort, after all other options have been evaluated as exclusion is not in itself an avoidance, minimization, or mitigation method and has the possibility to result in take. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall identify compensatory

mitigation for the temporary or permanent loss of occupied burrow(s) and habitat consistent with the "Mitigation Impacts" section of the 2012 Staff Report and shall implement CDFW-approved mitigation prior to initiation of Project activities. If impacts to occupied burrows cannot be avoided, information shall be provided regarding adjacent or nearby suitable habitat available to owls. If no suitable habitat is available nearby, details regarding the creation and funding of artificial burrows (numbers, location, and type of burrows) and management activities for relocated owls shall also be included in the Burrowing Owl Plan. The Project proponent shall implement the Burrowing Owl Plan following CDFW review and approval.

It is recommended to avoid direct or indirect impacts to BUOW, a preconstruction survey for this species should be conducted. If BUOW is present, mitigation will be required. Minimization measures could include preconstruction surveys within 14-30 days and 24 hours of start of ground breaking activities and bilingual worker training.

Mitigation Measures

1. If occupied burrows are found on site, and if necessary, the burrows shall be passively relocated by a qualified biologist outside of nesting season and an appropriate number of artificial burrows shall be installed. If possible, these burrows shall be installed as close as possible to the passively relocated burrows. A Burrowing Owl Plan should be prepared to address activities and conservation efforts and submitted to CDFW.

2. If not in the active construction areas, the occupied burrows can be sheltered in place with appropriate materials under the supervision of a qualified biologist and accordance with the approved Burrowing Owl Plan.

3. If occupied burrows are sheltered, a biological monitor shall monitor areas of active construction; schedule to be determined by qualified biologist. This biologist will ensure that the project complies with these mitigation measures and will have the authority to halt activities if they are not in compliance. The biologist will inspect the construction areas periodically for the presence of BUOWs.

4. If work is stopped for longer than 30 days, area will be resurveyed prior to restart of construction.

5.1.2 MIGRATORY BIRDS AND NON-MIGRATORY BIRD SPECIES

Regardless of the time of year, nesting bird surveys shall be performed by a qualified avian biologist no more than 3 days prior to vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities. Pre-construction surveys shall focus on both direct and indirect evidence of nesting, including nest locations and nesting behavior. The qualified avian biologist will make every effort to avoid potential nest predation as a result of survey and monitoring efforts. If active nests are found during the pre-construction nesting bird surveys, a qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate nest buffer to be marked on the ground. Nest buffers are species specific and shall be at least 300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors. A smaller or larger buffer

may be determined by the qualified biologist familiar with the nesting phenology of the nesting species and based on nest and buffer monitoring results. Construction activities may not occur inside the established buffers, which shall remain on site until a qualified biologist determines the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active. Active nests and adequacy of the established buffer distance shall be monitored daily by the qualified biologist until the qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged or the Project has been completed. The qualified biologist has the authority to stop work if nesting pairs exhibit signs of disturbance after concurrence with CDFW

Presence of nesting birds should be monitored throughout the year. Ground nesting species could be present during the nesting season.

It is recommended that construction foremen and workers and onsite employees be given bilingual worker training by a qualified biologist regarding nesting birds that would include the following:

Permittee shall conduct an education program for all persons employed or otherwise working on the Project prior to performing any work on-site. The education program shall consist of a presentation from a Designated Biologist or safety manager with access to the Designated Biologist that includes a brief discussion of the biology of the habitats and species identified in this letter expected and present at this site. The Designated Biologist or safety manager with access to the Designated Biologist shall also include as part of the education program a brief discussion information about the distribution and habitat needs of any protected species that may be present, legal protections for those species, penalties for violations, and Project-specific protective measures included in this Agreement. Interpretation shall be provided for non-English- speaking workers, and the same instruction shall be provided for any new workers prior to their performing work on-site. The Permittee shall prepare and distribute wallet-sized cards or a fact sheet that contains this information for workers to carry on-site. Upon completion of the education program, employees shall sign a form stating they attended the education program and understand all protection measures. These forms shall be filed at the worksite offices and be available to CDFW upon request. The education program shall be repeated annually for part of the Project extending more than one (1) year. Copies of the education program materials shall be maintained at the Project site for workers to reference as needed.

Permittee shall include a brief invasive species education program for all persons working on the Project prior to the performing any work on-site. The education program shall consist of a presentation from a Designated Biologist or safety manager with access to the Designated Biologist that includes a brief discussion of the invasive species currently present within the Project site as well as those that may pose a threat to or have the potential to invade the Project site. The brief discussion shall include a physical description of each species and information regarding their habitat preferences, local and statewide distribution, modes of dispersal, and impacts. The education program shall also include a brief discussion of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to be implemented at the Project site to avoid the introduction

and spread of invasive species into and out of the Project site. Note: the WEAP presentation shall not exceed 15-20 minutes.

A biologist should be consulted immediately if a dead or injured bird is found on site.

5.1.2 INVASIVE PLANTS

Any saltcedar found on construction site should be removed in a manner that will not distribute plant seeds or plant material as overseen by project biologist prior to construction. Use of covered trailers to remove invasive species to an approved landfill is recommended.

Equipment brought onsite should be clean to prevent importing invasive species to site.

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APPENDIX A
SENSITIVE BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES (CNDDB/CNPS) SPECIES

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APPENDIX A
SENSITIVE BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES (CNDDB/CNPS)
HEBER Nine-Quadrangle
3/31/25

BOTANICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/SITE POTENTIAL
Abrams's Spurge *Chamaesyce abramisiana*	CNPS list: 2	Annual herbaceous blooms Sept/Nov.	Sonoran Desert Shrub; sandy soils	Study area highly disturbed - does not provide suitable habitat. Recorded occurrence within one mile of study area. No Abrams's spurge found. No sandy habitat. The spurge found in Imperial County is Spotted spurge (Euphorbia maculata); an annual plant In California, it is the most common species of the spurge family, which also includes creeping spurge (E. serpens) and petty spurge (E. peplus). These weeds invade many of the state's crops, affecting

				vegetables, trees, citrus, turf, ornamental beds, and container ornamentals
Hairy stickleaf *Mentzelia hirsutissima*	S2S3/2.3	Annual to shrub; hairs needle-like, stinging, or rough Leaves alternate in CA, generally ± pinnately lobed; stipules 0 Various Inflorescence Flower is bisexual, radial; sepals generally 5, generally persistent in fruit; petals generally 5, free or fused to each other or to filament tube; stamens 5–many, filaments thread-like to flat, sometimes fused at base or in clusters; petal-like staminodes sometimes present; pistil 1, ovary inferior, chamber generally 1, placentas generally 3, parietal, style 1 Fruit is generally capsule (utricle) with 1-many seeds	Sonoran Desert Scrub growing on rocky hillsides and desert mesas. Found in small boulders on an arid slope with limited competition from shrubs.	Study area highly disturbed - does not provide suitable habitat. Not expected; no habitat. None observed.
Abronia villosa var aurita Chaparral sand-verbena	State: S2.2 (not very threatened); CNPS list:1B.2 (rare, threatened	Likes full sun, and sandy soil. Sand-verbena has gray foliage with pinkish purple flowers, and the flowers are fragrant. It does not tolerate weeds and needs bare ground. 80-1600m (263-5249ft	Study area outside known elevation range for this species.Chaparral, Coastal Shrub, and desert dunes/sandy areas.	Study area outside known elevation range for this species. No habitat; none observed

	in Ca; fairly endangered in Ca.)			
BOTANICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/SITE POTENTIAL
Sand Food *Pholisma sonorae*	State: S1.2 (threatened); CNPS list:1B.2	Parasite on species such as *Erigonus, /tiquilia, ambrosia, pluchea.* White to brown color. Corolla pink to purple.	Sonoran Desert Dunes; loose deep sand..	No habitat; none observed Study area does not provide suitable habitat
brown turbans *Malperia tenuis*	CNPS list 2B.3	This is a small annual with white or pinkish bell-shaped flowers.	It is a rare plant native to the Sonoran Desert of the U. S. state of California (Imperial and San Diego Counties) and northwestern Mexico (Sonora, Baja California, Baja California Sur).	Study area outside known elevation range for this species.
gravel milk-vetch *Astragalus sabulonum*	CNPS list 2B.2	This is a hairy annual herb with stems up to about 26 centimeters long. Leaves are a few centimeters long and are made up of several hairy oval-shaped leaflets.	It is native to the Southwestern United States and California, from desert to mountain habitats.	Study area does not provide suitable gravely habitat

BOTANICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/SITE POTENTIAL
pink fairy-duster *Calliandra eriophylla*	CNPS list 2B.3	It features feathery evergreen foliage and produces dark pink to white powder-puff flowers in spring. The flowers have dense clusters of pale to deep pink stamens and are about 5 cm (2 in) wide	is a low spreading shrub native to deserts and arid grasslands in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Mexico.	Study area does not provide suitable desert sandy soils habitat
mud nama *Nama stenocarpa*	CNPS list 2B.2	is a species of flowering plant in the borage family. The plant is short-soft-silky-hairy and short-glandular-hairy, with some hairs stiff, swollen at base.	It is an annual or perennial herb that is native to northern Mexico and areas of southern California, Arizona, and Texas. It is found in wet habitats such as marshes and swampy valley wetlands.	Study area does not provide suitable habitat; no marshes or wetlands present
California satintail *Imperata brevifolia*	CNPS list 2B.1	Perennial grass with short, narrow leaves	Perennial rhizomatous herb in the Poaceae family. Found in chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps often alkali, riparian scrub in mesic soils. Mistakenly classified as a noxious weed in California from 1960 to 2004. Blooming period: September - May Elevation: 0 – 500 meters	Study area highly disturbed - does not provide suitable habitat.

Parishs desert-thorn *Lycium parishii*	CNPS list 2B.3	General: Thorny, profusely branched shrub, 1-3.5 m tall, with glandular pubescence and silvery to dark gray or brown bark.	Duration: Perennial Nativity: Native Lifeform: Shrub	
Pilostyles thurberi Thurber's pilostyles	CNPS list 4.3	Perennial parasitic herb in the Acanthaceae family. Grows inside the stems of Psorothamnus, especially P. emoryi; flowers on the stems of its host.	Sonoran desert scrub. Desert flats, dunes, washes habitat for host plant.. Blooming period: January Elevation: 0 – 365 meters	No host plant present; not expected
ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	**STATUS[1]**	**DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES**	**HABITAT**	**OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL**
fulvous whistling-duck (Dendrocygna bicolor)	CA: Least Concern	It has plumage that is mainly reddish brown, long legs and a long grey bill, and shows a distinctive white band across its black tail in flight. Like other members of its ancient lineage, it has a whistling call which is given in flight or on the ground. Its preferred habitat consists of wetlands with plentiful vegetation, including shallow lakes and paddy fields. The nest, built from plant material and unlined, is placed among dense vegetation or in a tree hole.	a species of whistling duck that breeds across the world's tropical regions in much of Mexico and South America, the West Indies, the southern United States, sub-Saharan Africa and the Indian subcontinent.	No potential for this duck to be observed onsite.
least bittern (Ixobrychus exilis)	CA: Least Concern	11-14" (28-36 cm). Buffy overall, with cap and back brown (female) or black (male). Big buff patches on inner part of	One of the smallest herons in the world, adapted for life in dense marshes. Rather than	There is little likely of observing this bird onsite.

		wing are obvious both perched and in flight. Young Green Heron can look very brown, but lacks these wing patches.	wading in the shallows like most herons, the Least Bittern climbs about in cattails and reeds, clinging to the stems with its long toes. Its narrow body allows it to slip through dense, tangled vegetation with ease. Because of its habitat choice, it often goes unseen except when it flies, but its cooing and clucking callnotes are heard frequently at dawn and dusk and sometimes at night.	
ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
long-eared owl (Asio otus),	CA: Least Concern	Long-eared owls are medium-sized owls. Females are generally much larger than males, (260 to 435 g and 27 to 40 cm in length versus 220-305 g and 35 to 37.5 cm in length for males). Long-eared owls are the most slender of all North American owls, an attribute that they use as a defense against predators. When perched, long-eared owls elongate their body and ear tufts, and compresses its feathers, making them resembles a tree limb.	Long-eared owls inhabit dense vegetation close to grasslands, as well as open forests shrub lands from sea level up to 2000 m elevation. They are common in tree belts along streams of plains and even desert oases. They can also be found in shelterbelts, small tree groves, thickets surrounded by wetlands, grasslands, marshes and farmlands.	There is little likely of observing this bird onsite.

prairie falcon *Falco mexicanus*	CA: Least Concern	Prairie falcons are large, pale brown falcons with squarish heads and large, dark eyes. Characteristic facial features include black malar streaks, a dark ear patch, and a distinctive white patch between the eyes and ear patch. About one year after birth, at full maturation, the bill horn is dark-bluish and yellow at the base. Yellow feet and a white throat also distinguish adults. When perched, the wings are shorter than the tail tip.	In spring and fall migrations, prairie falcons prefer open grassland habitats, although they are found in forested habitats in Canada during migrations as well. In winter, prairie falcons prefer open desert and grassland habitats. Prairie falcons breed in open, arid grasslands with cliffs and bluffs for nesting.	This bird could be observed onsite, there is habitat and food.
ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
redhead *Aythya americana*	CA: Least Concern	Males of this species are characterized by a copper-colored head and orange-yellow eyes. The back and flanks are greyish in color, the chest and tail is blackish, the breast is white, and the belly is a whitish color marked with dusty undertones. The wings are grey with slight flecks of white. The feet are bluish grey in color. When the male duck molts in June, the blackish color become more brown, and the reddish head is not as vibrant. By November, darker winter feathers have grown in.	Aythya americana habitat includes shallow freshwater lakes, ponds, and marshes. The body of water needs to be at least 28 inches deep so that the ducks can dive. The Prairie Pothole region provides a perfect area for breeding due to the fact that the potholes fill up with water from melting snow and rain to provide temporary, seasonal, deposits of freshwater.	This bird could be observed onsite, there is habitat and food.

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	CA: Least Concern	Yellow-breasted chats are approximately 18.0 cm in length. Males have a wingspan range of 74 to 81 mm, while females have a wingspan range of 72 to 76 mm. Despite the difference in wingspan, females (22.6 to 30.9 g) weigh more than males (22.2 to 29.5 g). Yellow-breasted chats have a yellow-orange chin and throat. These colors, plus their breast plumage reflect strongly on ultraviolet light. This reflection exhibits curves with two peaks on the ultraviolet and 570 to 590 nm of yellow light of the spectrum.	Yellow-breasted chats are found in dense deciduous and coniferous forests. For example, they are found in shrubby and brushy habitats along streams, swamps, forest edges, regenerating burned forests, and upland thickets of recently abandoned farmlands. They live in flowering dogwood, red cedar, and sumac trees. They also occupy fields and fencerows.	This bird could be observed onsite, there is habitat and food.
yellow-headed blackbird *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*	CA: Least Concern	His bright yellow hood and black body best identify the male Yellow-headed Blackbird. A white patch on his wing can be seen both while perched or flying. The female's coloring is more subdued. She can be best identified by her duller-yellow supercilium, throat, and breast. The rest of her body is grayish-brown, and she has white streaks extending down her breast. Juveniles are similar in appearance to the females.	Yellow-headed blackbirds are found in freshwater marshes during the summer. They particularly like to live amongst cattails, tule, and bulrush. During migration and over the winter months, the Yellow-headed Blackbird is found in open, cultivated lands, in fields, and in pastures. (Ditital Atlas of Idaho version 1.3, 2000)	This bird could be observed onsite, there is habitat and food.

Yuma Ridgways rail *Rallus obsoletus yumanensis*	Fed:Endangered Ca: Threatened	A chickenlike marsh bird with a long, slightly drooping bill and an often-upturned tail. Light brownish with dark streaks above. Rust-colored breast; bold, vertical gray and white bars on the flanks; white undertail coverts	Lives in freshwater and brackish marshes. Prefers dense cattails, bulrushes, and other aquatic vegetation. Nests in riverine wetlands near upland in shallow sites dominated by mature vegetation, often in the base of a shrub. Prefers denser cover in winter than in summer. Very shy.	None observed or heard; Cattails not found in dense stands; no suitable habitat on site. Thickets are not present off site.
ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia*	CDFG: SC Species of Concern	Small raptors that nest in burrows that have been borrowed from other species in open grassland areas. Have adapted well in Imperial County using canals/ drains/ ditches to establish burrows and foraging for insects in agricultural fields	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands; deserts & scrublands	Survey results included in this report. Recorded occurrences within one and five miles of study area.

Vermillion flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus*	CDFW: SC Species of Concern	Length: 5 inches the adult male has a Bright red cap, throat and underparts; with a Black eyeline, nape, back, wings, and tail The Immature male similar to female but has variable amount of red on underparts. The female and immature have Brown upperparts with White underparts with faint streaks on breast with an undertail coverts tinged pink, the adult male Vermilion Flycatcher is very distinctive. The female and immatures are more nondescript but the streaking on the breast and pink tinge to the undertail coverts distinguish them from other flycatchers	Frequents streams and ponds in arid areas	No habitat; none observed.
Yellow Warbler *Dendroica petechia brewsteri*	State: S2; CDFW: SC	Plain yellow face with dark eyes;yellow spots on tail. Flits around hunting insects. Rare in winter in southwest; winters in tropics	Nests in riparian plant areas; preferring willows, cottonwoods, aspens, sycamores and alders for nesting and foraging	None observed;. No wet thickets are present . No suitable habitat within study area. Recorded occurrence within five miles of study area

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/SITE POTENTIAL
Western Yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	State: S3	Consumes small to medium-sized, night flying insects. Yellow color/short ears.	Roosts in leafy vegetation the deserts of the southwestern United States. Roosts among the dead fronds of palm trees and cottonwoods	Not expected few palms or cottonwood trees. No suitable roosting habitat within study area; however, suitable habitat adjacent to study area. Recorded occurrences within one and five miles of study area. Because trees adjacent to study area are not proposed for removal, impacts to this species not under consideration.
Pocketed free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	CDFW: SC	Bat has a free-tail which extends beyond the edge of the interfemoral membrane. With a forearm of 45-49 mm, it is smaller than all other North American molossid species except *Tadarida brasiliensis*. It is slightly larger than *T. brasiliensis* and has its ears joined at the midline. The body length measures 3 7/8 to 4 5/8", with a wingspan of 14". The fur is dark gray or brown above and	These bats require large surfaces of open water in order to drink. The pocketed free-tailed bat is colonial and roosts primarily in crevices of rugged cliffs, high rocky outcrops and slopes. Plant associations, include desert shrub and pine-oak forests. The species may also roost in buildings, caves, and under roof	No habitat; no large surface of water . No suitable roosting habitat within study area; however, marginally suitable habitat adjacent to study area. Recorded occurrence within five miles of study area. Because

		below and nearly white at base. Ears are joined at base. Possesses a wrinkly upper lip; about half of the tail extends past edge of tail membrane	tiles.	structures adjacent to study area are not proposed for removal, impacts to this species not under consideration.
ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/SITE POTENTIAL
big free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops macrotis*	State: SSC	It is the largest member of Nyctinomops,[3] with an average forearm length of 60 mm (2.4 in).[4] Individuals weigh approximately 20.6 g (0.73 oz). It has a wingspan of 417–436 mm (16.4–17.2 in). Its fur is glossy and variable in color, ranging from pale, reddish brown to dark brown or blackish.	It's range includes many countries in North, Central, and South America,. It has been documented at a range of elevations from sea level to 2,600 m (8,500 ft) above sea level.	No roostiing crevices or cliff faces to allow the bat to fall and gain speed to provide a flight lift. marginally suitable habitat adjacent to study area. Recorded occurrence within five miles of study area. Because trees/structures adjacent to study area are not proposed for removal, impacts to this species not under consideration.

California leaf-nosed bat *Macrotus californicus*	State: SSC	The California leaf-nosed bat weighs between 12 and 20 grams, has a wingspan of over 30 centimeters and a body length of over 6 centimeters, and is brown in color. As its name implies, it has a triangular fleshy growth of skin, called a noseleaf, protruding above the nose.	California leaf-nosed bats can be found in Sonoran and Mojave Desert scrub habitats in the Colorado River valley in southern California, Nevada and Arizona, and throughout western Mexico. It is non-migratory and does not hibernate.	No caves or abandoned mines to roost in the area; not expected. No suitable roosting habitat within or adjacent to study area. No recorded occurrences within five miles of study
ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/SITE POTENTIAL
pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	State: SSC	have a head and body length of approximately 2.75 inches (6.2-7.9 cm), forearm length of approximately 2.1 inches (4.5–6 cm), a tail of approximately 1.75 inches (3.9-4.9 cm), and a wingspan of 15-16 inches (38–40 cm). They weigh 14-25 grams. These bats are large, with long forward pointing ears (over 2.5 cm). Fur is pale at the roots, brown on their back, with a light underside. Pallid bats have a blunt piglike snout.	is a species of bat that ranges from western Canada to central Mexico.	Will use three different types of roosts:, day roost such as attics, shutters or crevices; night roost in the open, but with foliage nearby; hibernation roost in buildings, caves, or cracks in rocks. None observed roosting.

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/SITE POTENTIAL
American Badger *Taxidea taxus*	CDFW: Species of Concern	Burrowing animals that feed on ground squirrels, rabbits, gophers and other small animals. Prefer grasslands, agricultural areas.	Found in drier open areas with friable soils	None seen; no burrows observed; not expected. Recorded occurrence within five miles of study area.
western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	State: SSC	This species is the largest bat native to North America, and some of its distinguishing characteristics are its large ears, wings, and forearms.	It is found in the Western United States, Mexico and South America.	Roost locations have vertical faces to drop off from and take flight, such as crevices in rock outcropings and cliff faces, tunnels and tall buildings None of these observed; no habitat. No suitable habitat within study area; however, suitable habitat adjacent to study area. Recorded occurrence within five miles of study area. Because trees/structures adjacent to study area are not proposed for removal, impacts to this

				species not under consideration.
Sonoran Desert toad *Incilius alvarius*	State: SSC	It exudes toxins from glands within its skin that have psychoactive properties.	is found in northern Mexico and the southwestern United States.	None observed, no habitat. Assumed to be extirpated in Imperial County
Northern leopard frog *Lithobates pipiens*	State: SSC	The northern leopard frog is a fairly large species of frog, reaching about 11 cm (4.3 in) in snout-to-vent length. It varies from green to brown in dorsal color, with large, dark, circular spots on its back, sides, and legs	Northern leopard frogs have a wide range of habitats. They are found in permanent ponds, swamps, marshes, and slow-moving streams throughout forest, open, and urban areas.[9] They normally inhabit water bodies with abundant aquatic vegetation. In the summer, they often abandon ponds and move to grassy areas and lawns.	None found; bullfrog predators have decimated leopard frog population

Lowland leopard frog *Lithobates yavapaiensis*	State: SSC	Tan, brown, light green to bright green above withl arge dark dorsal spots, usually with no light halos. Usually there are no spots on the head in front of the eyes. Yellowish below, including the groin and often on the underside of the legs. Sometimes older frogs have dark throat markings. Faint light stripe on the upper lip.	Its natural habitats are temperate forests, rivers, intermittent rivers, freshwater lakes, and freshwater marshes.	None found; bullfrog predators have decimated leopard frog population
ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/SITE POTENTIAL
Yuma hispid cotton rat *Sigmodon hispidus eremicus*	State: SSC	Adult size is total length 202–340 mm (8.0–13.4 in); tail 87–122 mm (3.4–4.8 in), frequently broken or stubbed; hind foot 29–35 mm (1.1–1.4 in); ear 16–20 mm (0.63–0.79 in); mass 50–250 g	The distribution of S. hispidus ranges from Arizona in the west to Virginia to the east and from the Platte River in Nebraska in the north to, likely, the Rio Grande in the south, where it meets the northern edge of the distribution of S. toltecus (formerly S. h. toltecus)	This area is fields, not habitat for this rat.
southern grasshopper mouse *Onychomys torridus*	State: Least Concern	The southern grasshopper mouse is a robust, small, nocturnal species that typically forms monogamous pairs. They have a short tail, growing to a total length of 120 to 163 mm (4.7 to 6.4 in).	is a species of predatory rodent in the family Cricetidae, native to Mexico and the states of Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah in the United	This mouse would not be in this area because it is found in less densely populated areas.

		The head, back and sides are pinkish- or grayish-brown while the underparts are white, the two colors being distinctly separated. The tail is club-shaped, short and broad, the anterior part being the same color as the body and the tip being white. The southern grasshopper mouse feeds almost entirely on arthropods, such as beetles, grasshoppers and scorpions.	States. Notable for its resistance to venom, it routinely preys on the highly venomous Arizona bark scorpion.	
Palm Springs pocket mouse *Perognathus longimembris bangsi*	State: SSC	This small mouse, with a long tail, inhabits arid and semiarid habitats with grasses, sagebrush and other scrubby vegetation. It is nocturnal and has a short period of activity for the first two hours after sunset, and then sporadic activity through the rest of the night.	It is found in Baja California and Sonora in Mexico and in Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Utah in the United States.[1] Its natural habitat is subtropical or tropical dry lowland grassland.	This area is fields, not habitat for this mouse.
northern harrier *Circus hudsonius*	State: SSC	Owl-like faces and small, hooked bills slender bodies, V-shaped wings	undisturbed wetlands and grasslands	No habitat for this bird. This area is fields, not wetlands.
summer tanager *Piranga rubra*	State: SSC	Adults have stout pointed bills and measure 17 cm (6.7 in) in length and 29 g (1.0 oz) in weight. Wingspan ranges from 28 to 30 cm. Adult males are rose red and similar in appearance to the hepatic tanager, although the latter has a dark bill; females are orangish on the underparts and olive on top, with olive-	Their breeding habitat is open wooded areas, especially with oaks, across the southern United States, extending as far north as Iowa. These birds migrate to Mexico, Central America and northern South America. This tanager is an extremely rare	No habitat for this bird.

		brown wings and tail. As with all other birds, all red and orange colorations are acquired through their diet.	vagrant to western Europe.	
ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/SITE POTENTIAL
mountain plover *Charadrius montanus*	State: SSC	The mountain plover is 8 to 9.5 inches (20 to 24 cm) long and weighs about 3.7 ounces (105 grams). Its wingspread is 17.5 to 19.5 inches (44.5 to 49.5 cm). The mountain plover's call consists of a low, variable whistle. Both sexes are of the same size.	Mountain plovers nest on bare ground in early spring (April in northern Colorado). The breeding territory must have bare ground with short, sparse vegetation. Plovers usually select a breeding range that they share with bison and black tailed prairie dogs. These animals are grazers that keep vegetation short.	There is habitat, but no plovers were observed.
loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	State: SSC	The loggerhead shrike is a medium-sized passerine. "Loggerhead" refers to the relatively large size of the head as compared to the rest of the body. The wing and tail length are about 3.82 in (9.70 cm) and 3.87 in (9.83 cm) long, respectively. It weighs on average 1.8 oz (50 g), with a range of 1.6–2.1 oz (45–60 g) for a healthy adult shrike.	The bird requires an open habitat with an area to forage, elevated perches, and nesting sites. They are often found in open pastures or grasslands and appear to prefer red-cedar and hawthorn trees for nesting.	There is habitat, but no shrikes were observed.

California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	State: Threatened	Chicken-like, small, black bird, shy	Marshy areas.	
ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/SITE POTENTIAL
flat-tailed horned lizard *Phrynosoma mcallii*	State: SSC	The flat-tail horned lizard has evolved elaborate camouflage measures to eliminate shadow. Their bodies are flattened, with the sides thinning to an edge; the animals habitually press their bodies to the ground; and their sides are fringed with white scales which effectively hide and disrupt any remaining areas of shadow there may be under the edge of the body.	The majority of their remaining habitat in the US is administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Sandy, desert areas.	No habitat was found suitable for this lizard. No sandy areas were observed.
pocketed free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	State: SSC	The name is derived from a skin fold stretching from the medial side of the femur to the middle of the tibia. This fold produces a shallow pocket on the underside of the interfemoral membrane in the vicinity of the knee.	It is found in the southwestern United States and Mexico, including southern California, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and west Texas. The species has been found in a variety of plant associations, including desert shrub and pine-oak forests, and may also roost in buildings, caves, and under	No habitat was found suitable for this bat.

			roof tiles. It is native to New Mexico and inhabits desert and shrubland habitats.	
flat-tailed horned lizard *Phrynosoma mcallii*	State: SSC	Closely related to Desert horned lizard (scat indistinguishable); only found in Imperial, Riverside County, Ca and Yuma area, Az. Small round lizard with distinguishing round spots on back. Diet of ants; needs sandy soil, shade bushes to survive.	Desert washes/sandy areas with vegetative cover. Diet of ants	No suitable habitat within study area. No recorded occurrences within five miles of study area
ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/SITE POTENTIAL
Colorado Desert fringe-toed lizard *Uma notata*	State: SSC	It can be distinguished from the Mojave fringe-toed lizard and the Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard by its orange/pinkish stripes on the sides of its underside, while the backs have much similar appearances.	It is adapted to arid climates and is most commonly found in wind-blown sand dunes within the Colorado Desert of the United States and Mexico.	No suitable habitat within study area. No recorded occurrences within five miles of study area

Sources: CDFW/CNDDB February, 2024, California Wildlife 2024; CNPS 2024; USFWS, 2024

1Status: Federal:

E = Listed as an endangered species

T = Listed as a threatened species

C = Candidate for listing

D = Delisted

PD = Proposed for delisting/PT = Proposed for threatened status

State/CDFW:

E = Listed as an endangered species; or previously known as “rare, fully protected”

T = Listed as a threatened species

SC = species of special concern (designation intended for use as a management tool and for information; species of special concern have no legal status (www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/species/ssc/birds.html))

CNPS (California Native Plant Society):

1 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California or elsewhere

2= Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in Ca, but more common elsewhere

3=Plants about which more information is needed

0.1 Seriously threatened in Ca (high degree/immediacy of threat)

0.2 Fairly threatened in Ca (moderate degree/immediacy of threat)

0.3 Not very threatened in Ca (low degree/immediacy of threats or no current threats known

Habitat Suitability Codes: H = Habitat is of high suitability for this species M = Habitat is of moderate suitability for this species

L = Habitat is of low suitability for this species

Special Status Species that Occur in Imperial County (USFWS)

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] Federal/CDFG / CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] Federal/CDFG / CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area
Plants				
Peirson's milk-vetch *Astragalus magdalenae* var. *peirsonii*	T/E/1B	Silvery, short-lived perennial plant that is somewhat broom like in appearance. A member of the pea and bean family, it can grow to 2.5 feet tall and is notable among milkvetches for its greatly reduced leaves. Peirson´s milkvetch produces attractive, small purple flowers , generally in March or April, with 10 to 17 flowers per stalk. It yields inflated fruit similar to yellow-green pea pods with triangular beaks.	Desert dune habitats. In California, known from sand dunes in the Algodones Dunes system of Imperial County. Was known historically from Borrego Valley in San Diego County and at a site southwest of the Salton Sea in Imperial County	None observed. No dune habitat
Birds				
California brown pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis* No longer endangered	E/E/-	Large size and brown color. Adults weigh approximately 9 pounds, and have a wingspan of over 6 feet. They have long, dark bills with big pouches for catching and holding fish.	Open water, estuaries, beaches; roosts on various structures, such as pilings, boat docks, breakwaters, and	None observed. No open water

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] Federal/CDFG / CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area
		Pelicans breed in nesting colonies on islands without mammal predators. Roosting and loafing sites provide important resting habitat for breeding and non-breeding birds.	mudflats	
Southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	E/-/-	Small; usually a little less than 6 inches in length, including tail. Conspicuous light-colored wingbars. Lacks the conspicuous pale eye-ring of many similar *Empidonax* species. Overall, body brownish-olive to gray-green above. Throat whitish, breast pale olive, and belly yellowish. Bill relatively large; lower mandible completely pale. The breeding range of extimus includes Arizona and adjacent states.	At low elevations, breeds principally in dense willow, cottonwood, and tamarisk thickets and in woodlands, along streams and rivers. Migrants may occur more widely. Prefers riparian willow/cottonwood but will use salt cedar thickets	None Observed No saltcedar thickets (salt cedar sparse) with running water found on site

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] Federal/CDFG / CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area
Yuma clapper rail *Rallus longirostris yumanensis*	E/T/-	A chickenlike marsh bird with a long, slightly drooping bill and an often upturned tail. Light brownish with dark streaks above. Rust-colored breast; bold, vertical gray and white bars on the flanks; white undertail coverts. Very shy.	Lives in freshwater and brackish marshes. Prefers dense cattails, bulrushes, and other aquatic vegetation. Nests in riverine wetlands near upland, in shallow sites dominated by mature vegetation, often in the base of a shrub. Prefers denser cover in winter than in summer..	None observed or heard; no suitable habitat; not immediately adjacent to Salton Sea.
Yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*	C/E/-	Medium-sized cuckoo with gray-brown upperparts and white underparts. Eye-rings are pale yellow. Bill is mostly yellow. Wings are gray-brown with rufous primaries. Tail is long and has white-spotted black edges. Sexes are similar.	Found in forest and open woodlands, especially in areas with dense undergrowth, such as parks, riparian woodlands, and thickets	None observed; no habitat on site. No thickets are present.
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	T, PD/E/-	The distinctive white head and tail feathers Beak and eyes	Found on shores, lake margins, and near large	

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] Federal/CDFG / CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area
		yellow. Bald Eagles are about 29 to 42 inches long, can weigh 7 to 15 pounds, and have a wing span of 6 to 8 feet.	rivers. Nests in large trees. Winters at lakes, reservoirs, river systems, and some rangelands and coastal wetlands (breeding range is mainly in mountainous habitats near reservoirs, lakes and rivers, mainly in the northern two-thirds of California)	None observed; no habitat
Least tern *Sterna antillarum*	E/E/-	Small tern. During breeding, black cap ending at white forehead. Short white eyestripe. Bill yellow with black tip. Back light gray. Underside white. Black leading edge to wing. In nonbreeding plumage has black eyestripe extending to back of head, white top of head, and black bill. Size: 21-23 cm (8-9 in) Wingspan: 48-53 cm (19-21 in) Weight: 30-45 g (1.06-1.59	Shallow areas of estuaries, lagoons, and at the joining points between rivers and estuaries	None observed; no habitat

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] Federal/CDFG / CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area
		ounces)		
Least Bell's Vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	E/E/-	Drab gray to green above and white to yellow below. It has a faint white eyering and two pale wingbars; has pale whitish cheeks and forehead and greenish wings and tail. longer tail and subtle wingbars. The song is a varied sequence of sharp, slurred phrases that typically end with an ascending or descending note.	Formerly a common and widespread summer resident below about 2,000 feet in western Sierra Nevada. Also was common in coastal southern California, from Santa Barbara County south, below about 4,000 feet east of the Sierra Nevada. Prefers thickets of willow, and other low shrubs afford nesting and roosting cover	None observed; no habitat on site. No thickets are present on site.
Mountain plover *Charadrius montanus*	FPT/SC/-	Medium-sized plover with pale brown upperparts, white underparts, and brown sides. Head has brown cap, white face, and dark eyestripe. Upperwings are brown with black edges and	Avoids high and dense cover. Uses open grass plains, plowed fields with little vegetation, and open sagebrush areas. Likes to follow livestock	None observed; no habitat on site.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] Federal/CDFG / CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area
		white bars; underwings are white. Tail is brown-black with white edges. Sexes are similar.	grazing or burned off fields.	
Black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	-/T/-	The smallest of all rails, the black rail is slate-colored, with a black bill, red eyes and a white-speckled back. The legs are moderately long and the toes are unwebbed. The sexes are similar.	Most commonly occurs in tidal emergent wetlands dominated by pickleweed or in brackish marshes with bulrushes in association with pickleweed. In freshwater, usually found in bulrushes, cattails, and saltgrass and in immediate vicinity of tidal sloughs. Typically occurs in the high wetland zones near upper limit of tidal flooding, not in low wetland areas with considerable annual or	None observed; no habitat

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] Federal/CDFG / CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area
			daily fluctuations in water levels. Nests are concealed in dense vegetation, often pickleweed, near upper limits of tidal flooding	

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] Federal/CDFG / CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area
Raptors				
Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*	D/E/-	Large, powerful falcon; pointed winged falcon silhouette. Strong shallow wingbeats may dive at speeds up to 100 mph. Dark with dark hooded effect. Blue gray below with narrow bars	Most often found along coastlines or marshy habitats. Nest in cliffs and have been known to nest in tall buildings	None observed; rare visitors to area outside of the Salton Sea. No waterfowl for prey or cliffs/tall buildings for nesting
Northern Harrier *Circus cyaneus*	-/SC/-	Long-winged, long tailed hawk. Habitually flys low over open fields and marshes watching and listening for prey such as rodents and birds. (I observed Harrier with a white faced ibis as prey). Perches low or on ground. Low slow flight. Nests in reeds. Grey with black wingtips.	Marshes, open fields. Nests in reeds	Low rodent, rabbit populations. Not observed on site.

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] Federal/CDFG / CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area
Sharp-shinned Hawk *Accipiter striatus*	-/SC/-	Blue gray above pale reddish below; small size. Tip of tail squared off. Nesting occurs in dense tree stands which are cool, moist, well shaded and usually near water. Hunt in openings at the edges of woodlands and also brushy pastures.	Sharp-shinned hawks may appear in woodland habitats during winter and migration periods and are often common in southern California in the coastal lowlands and desert areas; winters in woodlands and other habitats except alpine, open prairie and bare desert	L Low rodent, rabbit populations. Not observed
White tailed Kite *Elanus leucurus*		Gray and white with black on lshoulders and under bend of wing. Graceful flyer. Adults have bright red eyes. Medium size hawk; aboaut 15 inches long and about 12 ounces. Males pale with with rufous shoulders and thigh feathers.	Found in open country; like to perch on treetop. May be seen hovering prior to attack of a rodent.	

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] Federal/CDFG / CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area
Ferruginous hawk *Buteo regalis*	/E/ /SC/	White tail washed with rufous. Wide head wings in shallow v when soaring.	Found in arid to semiarid regions, as well as grasslands and agricultural areas in southwestern Canada, western United States, and northern Mexico.	L Low rodent, rabbit populations; None observed
Mammals				
Bighorn sheep *Ovis canadensis*	E/E/-	Sheep have short hair which is light gray to grayish brown, except around their stomachs and rump, where it is creamy white. Their tails are about four inches long. Full-grown rams weigh between 180 and 240	Desert Bighorn sheep occupy a variety of plant communities, ranging from mixed-grass hillsides, shrubs. Avoids dense vegetation	L None observed; no habitat

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] Federal/CDFG / CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area
		pounds,		
Jaguar *Panthera onca*	-/-/-	Typically yellow-brown with black spots, called rosettes, but they can also be black with black spots. They are nocturnal and have a keen sense of smell and hearing. Excellent swimmers, tree climbers, and move easily on the ground.	Occurs in tropical rainforests, arid scrub, and wet grasslands. Prefers dense forests or swamps with a ready supply of water	L None observed; no habitat
Reptiles and Amphibians				
Desert tortoise *Gopherus agassizii*	T/T/-	A herbivore that may attain a length of 9 to 15 inches in upper shell (carapace) length. The tortoise is able to live where ground temperature may exceed 140 degrees F because of its ability to dig underground burrows and escape the heat. At least 95% of its life is spent in burrows. Their shells are high-domed, and greenish-tan to dark brown in color. Desert tortoises	Dry, flat, and gravelly or sandy ground in desert shrub communities where annual and perennial grasses are abundant. Frequent habitats with a mix of shrubs, forbs, and grasses	L None observed; habitat not favorable

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] Federal/CDFG / CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area
		can grow from 4–6"in height and weigh 8–15 lb (4–7 kg) when fully grown. The front limbs have heavy, claw-like scales and are flattened for digging. Back legs are more stumpy and elephantine		
Flat-tailed horn lizard *Phrynosoma mcallii*	PT/-/-	Closely related to Desert horned lizard (scat indistinquishable); only found in Imperial, Riverside County,Ca and Yuma area, Az. Small round lizard with distinquishing round spots on back. Diet of ants; needs sandy soil, shade bushes to survive.	Desert washes/sandy areas with vegetative cover. Diet of ants	L No habitat; none observed
Fish				
Desert pupfish *Cyprinodon macularius*	E/E/-	Small, silvery-colored fish with 6 to 9 dark bands on its sides. Grows to a full average length of only 2.5 inches; develop quickly, sometimes reaching full maturity	Springs, seeps, and slow-moving streams in Salton Sink basin and backwaters and sloughs	L None observed; no habitat

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] Federal/CDFG / CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area
		within 2 to 3 months. Although their average life span is 6 to 9 months, some survive more than one year. Pupfish have a short, scaled head with an upturned mouth. The anal and dorsal fins are rounded with the dorsal sometimes exhibiting a dark blotch. The caudal fin is convex at the rear.	of the Colorado River	
Razorback Sucker *Xyrauchen texanus*	Fed/CA: Endangered	One of the largest suckers in North America, can grow to up to 13 pounds and lengths exceeding 3 feet. The razorback is brownish-green with a yellow to white-colored belly and has an abrupt, bony hump on its back shaped like an upside-down boat keel	Colorado River	L None observed; no habitat

Sources: CDFW/CNDDB 2024, California Wildlife 2009; CNPS 2024; USFWS, 2024
[1]Status: Federal:

E = Listed as an endangered species
= Listed as a threatened species
C = Candidate for listing
D = Delisted
PD = Proposed for delisting/PT = Proposed for threatened status
State/CDFW:
E = Listed as an endangered species; or previously known as "rare, fully protected"
T = Listed as a threatened species
SC = species of special concern (designation intended for use as a management tool and for information; species of special concern have no legal status (www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/species/ssc/birds.html))

CNPS (California Native Plant Society):
1B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California or elsewhere
2= Plants rare, threatened,or endangered in Ca, but more common elsewhere
3=Plants about which more information is needed
Habitat Suitability Codes: H = Habitat is of high suitability for this species M = Habitat is of moderate suitability for this species L = Habitat is of low suitability for this species

USFWS BIRDS OF CONSERVATION CONCERN 2008

Common Name	Species Name	Region 8 Imperial County	National Rating	Habitat	Potential Onsite
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	X	X	Nests on tall trees or on cliffs in forested areas near large bodies of water. Winters in coastal	Low Not expected. No tall trees; not observed in area

				areas, along large rivers, and large unfrozen lakes.	
Swainson's Hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*		X	Breeds in open country such as grassland, shrubland, and agricultural areas. Usually migrates in large flocks often with Broad-winged Hawks. Winters in open grasslands and agricultural areas of Southern America.	Low Not expected on site; no agriculture. May migrate through. Not observed in area
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	X	X	Inhabits open wetlands near cliffs for nesting. Also uses large cities and nests on buildings.	Low No open wetlands or nesting area.
Black Rail	*Laterallus jamaicensis*	X	X	Nests in high portions of salt marshes, shallow freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation.	Low No salt or freshwater marshes; no vegetation
Snowy Plover	*Chardrius alexandrinus*	X	X	Barren to sparsely vegetated sand beaches, dry salt flats in lagoons, dredge spoils deposited on beach or dune	Low No habitat; not observed

				habitat, levees and flats at salt-evaporation ponds, river bars, along alkaline or sailne lakes, reservoirs, and ponds.	
Mountain Plover	*Charadrius montanus*	X	X	Breeds on open plains at moderate elevations. Winters in short-grass plains and fields, plowed fields, and sandy deserts.	Low on site No habitat; not observed
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*	X	X	Rocky seacoasts and islands, less commonly sandy beaches.	Low No habitat; not observed
Solitary Sandpiper	*Tringa solitaria*		X	Breeds in taiga, nesting in trees in deserted songbird nests. In migration and winter found along freshwater ponds, stream edges, temporary ponds, flooded ditches and fields, more commonly in wooded regions, less frequently on mudflats and open marshes.	Low No habitat; not observed
Lesser Yellowlegs	*Tringa flavipes*		X	Breeds in open boreal forest with scattered shallow wetlands.	Low No habitat; not observed

				Winters in wide variety of shallow fresh and saltwater habitats.	
Upland Sandpiper	*Bartramia longicauda*		X	Native prairie and other dry grasslands, including airports and some croplands.	Low No habitat; not observed
Whimbrel	*Numenius phaeopus*	X	X	Breeds in various tundra habitat, from wet lowlands to dry heath. In migration, frequents various coastal and inland habitats, including fields and beaches. Winters in tidal flats and shorelines, occasionally visiting inland habitats.	Low No habitat; not observed
Long-billed Curlew	*Numenius americanus*	X	X	Nests in wet and dry uplands. In migration and winter found on wetlands, grain fields, lake and river shores, marshes, and beaches.	Low on site No habitat; not observed

Short-billed Dowitcher	*Limnodromus griseus*	X	X	Breeds in muskegs of taiga to timberline, and barely into subarctic tundra. Winters on coastal mud flats and brackish lagoons. In migration prefers saltwater tidal flats, beaches, and salt marshes. Also found in freshwater mud flats and flooded agricultural fields.	Low No habitat; not observed
Aleutian Tern	*Sterna aleutica*		X	Nest on flat vegetated islands on or near the coast. Vegetation includes dwarf-shrub tundra, grass and sedgemeadows, and coastal marsh. Migration and winter habitat not known, probably pelagic.	Low No habitat; not observed
Least Tern	*Sterna antillarum*		X	Seacoasts, beaches, bays, estuaries, lagoons, lakes and rivers, breeding on sandy or gravelly beaches and banks of rivers or lakes, rarely on flat	Low No habitat; not observed

				rooftops of buildings.	
Gull-billed Turn	*Sterna nilotica*		X	Breeds on gravelly or sandy beaches. Inters in salt marshes, estuaries, lagoons and plowed fields, along rivers, around lakes and in freshwater marshes.	Low No habitat; not observed
Black Skimmer	*Rynchops niger*	X	X	Breeds in large colonies on sandbars and beaches. Forages in shallow bays, inlets, and estuaries.	Low No habitat; not observed
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*	X	X	Open woodlands with clearings, orchards, dense scrubby vegetation, mainly cottonwood, willow, and adler, often along water.	Low No habitat; not observed
Black Swift	*Cypseloides niger*	X	X	Nests on steep ledges on cliffs or canyons. Migrates and winters over coastal lowlands.	Low No habitat; no swifts observed in area

Costa's Hummingbird	*Calypte costae*	X	X	Primarily low deserts and arid brushy foothills, but also chaparral and coastal sage scrub closer to the coast. Often visits ornamental plantings and feeders in desert communities. In migration and winter frequents a wider variety of habitats, occasionally ranging into pine-oak woodlands in adjacent mountains.	Low No habitat; not observed – no feeders or nectar sources in area
Calliope Hummingbird	*Stellula calliope*	X	X	Open montane forest, mountain meadows, and thickets of willow and alder. In migration and winter also in chaparral, oak and pine-oak woodlands, deserts, and gardens.	Low No habitat; not observed

Rufous Hummingbird	*Selasphorus rufus*		X	Breeds in a variety of forested habitats where flowers are found. Frequents montane meadows and just about anywhere else with flowers or feeders during migration. Winters primarily in pine and pine-oak forests in Mexico, but most birds wintering farther north are attracted either to flowers or feeders in gardens.	Low No habitat; not observed – no feeders or nectar in area.
Allen's Hummingbird	*Selasphorus sasin*	X	X	Breeds in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and riparian corridors within coastal forests. In Mexico winters in forest edge and scrub clearings with flowers. The resident population on the mainland of southern California is largely restricted to suburban neighborhoods where feeders and flowers are	Low No habitat; not observed. No feeders or nectar in area

				plentiful.	
Lewis's Woodpecker	*Melanerpes lewis*	X	X	Breeds in open arid conifer, oak, and riparian woodlands: rare in coastal areas. Winters in breeding habitat, and oak savannas, orchards, and even in towns.	Low No habitat; not observed
Olive-sided Flycatcher	*Contopus cooperi*	X	X	Montane and northern coniferous forests, at forest edges and openings such as meadows, and at ponds and bags. Winters at forest edges and clearings where tall trees or snags are present.	Low No habitat; not observed
Willow Flycatcher	*Empidonax trailii*	X	X	Breeds in moist, shrubby areas, often with standing or running water. Winters in shrubby clearings and	Low No habitat; not observed

				early successional growth.	
Loggerhead Shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*	X	X	Open or brushy areas.	Low No habitat; not observed. No thorny trees available
Bell's Vireo	*Vireo bellii*	X	X	Dense, low, shrubby vegetation generally early successional stages in riparian areas, brushy fields, young second-growth forest or woodland, scrub oak, coastal chaparral, and mesquite brushlands, often near water in arid regions.	Low No habitat; not observed
Gray Vireo	*Vireo vicinior*	X	X	Found in desert scrub, mixed oak-juniper and pinyon-juniper woodlands, dry chaparral, and thorn scrub in hot, arid mountains and high-plains.	Low No habitat; not observed
Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris*		X	Open, barren country including dirt fields, gravel ridges, and shores.	Low No Habitat; none observed

				Prefers bare ground to short grasses.	
LeConte's Thrasher	*Toxostoma lecontei*	X	X	Desert scrub, mesquite, tall riparian brush and, locally, chaparral.	Low No habitat; not observed
Yellow Warbler	*Dendroica petechia*	X		Breeds in wet, decidious thickets, especially in willows and adler. Also in shrubby areas, old fields, gardens and orchards. In southern Florida and farther south, found in mangroves.	Low No habitat; not observed
Common Yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*	X		Thick vegetation from wetlands to prairies to pine forests. Frequently near water.	Low No habitat; not observed
Rufous-winged Sparrow	*Aimophila carpalis*		X	Found in flat areas of tall desert grass mixed with brush and cactus, and thorn scrub.	Low No habitat; not observed
Brewer's Sparrow	*Euphagus cyanocephalus*	X	X	Found in a variety of habitats, but prefers open, human-modified areas, such as farmland, fields, residential lawns, and urban parks.	Low No habitat; not observed

Black-chinned Sparrow	*Spizella atrogularis*	X	X	Arid brushland, commonly in tall and fairly dense sagebrush, and dry chaparral. Often in rocky, rugged country from sea level to around 8,900 ft (2700m).	Low No habitat; not observed
Tricolored Blackbird	*Agelaius tricolor*	X	X	Breeds in marsh vegetation, particulary cattails, near grain fields, riparian scrublnd, and forests, but always near water. Dairies and feedlots also commonly used for foraging. Urban and suburban areas occasinoally utilized, particularly park lawns. Cultivated lands also suitable for foraging. Large night-time roosts form during nonbreeding season in cattail marshes near foraging grounds.	Low No habitat; not observed
Lawrence's Goldfinch	*Carduelis lawrencei*	X	X	Prefers dry interior foothills, mountain valleys, open woodlands, chaparral, and weedy	Low No habitat; not observed

				fields. Often found near isolated water sources such as springs and cattle troughs.	

APPENDIX B
PHOTOGRAPHS

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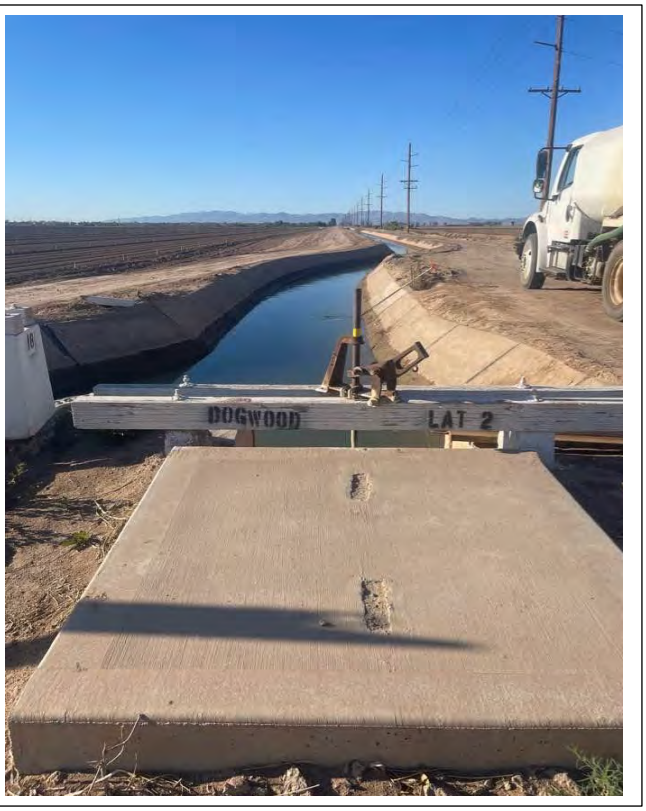
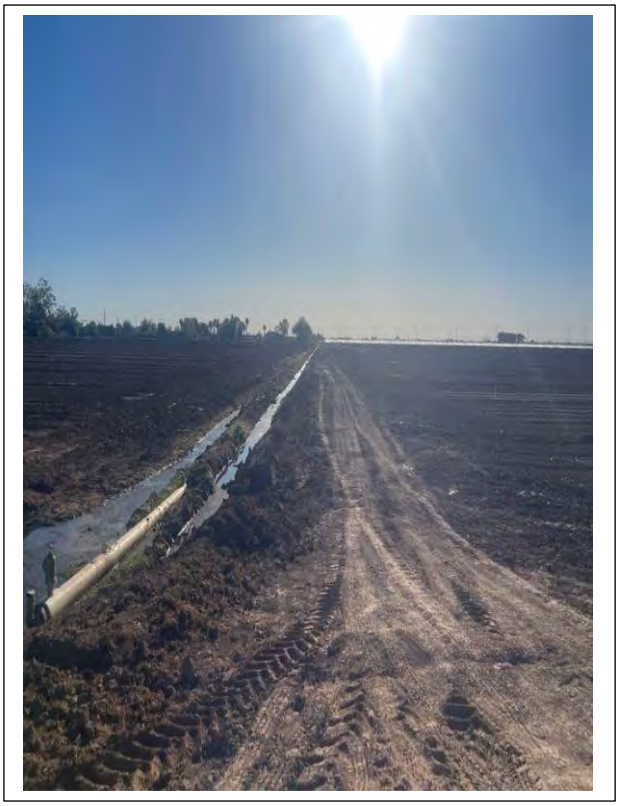


1. Dogwood Lateral two facing south; agricultural fields to east and west



2. Facing east. Looking at field road with fields set up partially for water on both sides.

3. Project site facing west while walking north along Dogwood

4. Rodent trap for food safety requirements. Numerous along drain and north field border.

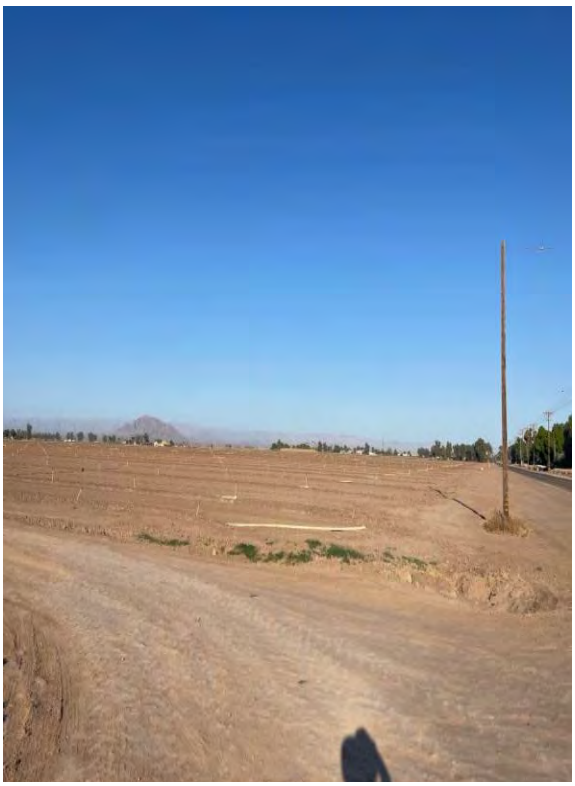
5.Intersection of W. McCabe Road; and Farnsworth Lane. looking south.

6. Imperial lrrigation District Date Drain 3 looking south from Mc Cabe road; agricultural field to left and right

7. On the west llD right of way road of drain Date Dr No 3 and to the right of right of way is Mc Cabe Ranch. Looking south

8. Looking South from the top right corner of assigned survey area; agricultural field on site

9. Looking East from the halfway point of North side of assigned survey area; agricultural fields on site



10. Project site, agricultural field set up for watering, facing SW, McCabe Rd to the north

11. Residential area to the west across SR 86

t

at

12. Facing North at the McCabe/ Dogwood intersection; offiste multiple trees

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APPENDIX C
SPECIES FOUND ONSITE AND VICINITY

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ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES OBSERVED ON OR NEAR SITE		
Common name	***Scientific name***	
Birds		**Onsite/offsite**
American kestrel	*Falco sparverius*	Offsite
Bank swallow		
Barn swallow	*Riparia riparia*	Offsite
Black phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*	Onsite
Brewers blackbird		
Burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*	Offsite
Cattle egret		
Costa's hummingbird	*Calypte costae*	Offsite
Eurasian collared dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*	Onsite
Great egret	*Ardea alba*	Offsite
Great-tailed grackle	*Quiscalus mexicanus*	Onsite
Horned lark	*Eremophila alpestris*	Onsite
House finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*	Onsite
House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	Offsite
Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferus*	Onsite
Long billed curlew	*Numenius americanus*	Onsite
Mallard duck	*Anas platyrhynchos*	Offsite
Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*	Onsite
Northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*	Onsite
Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Offsite
Red-winged blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*	Onsite
Says Phoebe	*Sayornis saya*	Onsite
Song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	Offsite
Verdin	*Auriparus flaviceps*	Offsite
Western Kingbird ,	*Tyrannus verticalis*	Offsite
Western meadowlark	*Sturnella neglecta*	Onsite
White faced ibis	*Plegadis chihi*	Onsite
Insects		
Ants	*Various*	Onsite
Red-lined Grasshopper	*Poecilotettix sanguineus*	Onsite
Mammals		**Onsite/offsite**
Canine tracks	*various*	Both
Gopher	*Thomomys bottae*	Onsite

	BOTANICAL SPECIES OBSERVED ON OR NEAR SITE		
Common name	**Scientific name**	**BUOW Forage**	**CNPS Classification**
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*	Yes	None
Various lettuce varieties		No	None
Alkali Heliotrope	*Heliotropium curassavicum*	No	None
Alkali mallow	*Malvella leprosa*	No	None
Arrowweed	*Pluchea sericea*	No	None
Bermuda grass	*Cynodon dactylon*	Yes	None
Common reed	*Phragmites australis*	No	None
Curley Dock	*Rumex crispus*	No	None
Field bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*	No	None
Nettle-leaved Goosefoot	*Chenopodiastrum murale*	No	None
Prostrate pigweed	*Amaranthus albus*	No	None
Russian Thistle	Salsola tragus		Ca Noxious Weed Cal-IPC rating:Limited*
Saltcedar	*Tamarix spp.*	No	Ca Noxious Weed Cal-IPC rating: High *
Residential trees/vegetation (offsite)	*Various (Eucalyptus/palo verde/mesquite)*		None

*High – These species have severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically.
Limited – These species are invasive but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Their reproductive biology and other attributes result in low to moderate rates of invasiveness. Ecological amplitude and distribution are generally limited, but these species may be locally persistent and problematic.

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APPENDIX D
BURROWING OWL PROTOCOL SURVEYS

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MCCABE RANCH II TRACT MAP 994 PROJECT

BUOW PROTOCOL SURVEYS (2012 CDFW Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation)

Summary: As directed by 2012 Staff Report to insure comprehensiveness and detection probability, 2 -3 biologists performed four pedestrian surveys (4/09/24,4/30/24, 5/24/24,6/14/24 after dawn and prior to 10 AM; 0-10 mph and clear) of BUOW habitat and 500 foot buffer zone of the McCabe Ranch II Tract Map 994 Project, located on approximately 351 acres of the 468-acre total McCabe Specific Plan, consisting of APNs 054-130-078, 054-130- 072, 054-130-077, and 054-130-076; bounded by McCabe Road on the north, Dogwood Road on the east, State Route 86 (SR-86) on the west, and the western extension of Correll Road on the south. CNDDB and USFWS databases (Heber Quadrangle) were consulted prior to accessing site. A compilation of vegetation/zoological species is included in this report. The surveys consisted of approximately 351 acres that will be utilized and a 500 foot buffer area to include any possible raptor nesting areas. Private property was surveyed by binoculars.

Field Survey Schedule

Date/Conditions	Surveyors	Survey Time
4/09/24 0735-0945 64-76ºF clear, 7-10 mph	Glenna Barrett/Jacob Calanno/Michel Remington	6.3
4/30/24 0705-0835 65-75ºF clear, 0-3 mph	Glenna Barrett/Adolpho Ng/Jeremy Sheffler	4.5
5/24/24 0700-0830 70-74ºF clear, 4-8 mph	Glenna Barrett/ Adolpho Ng/Jeremy Sheffler	4.5
6/14/24 0700-0845 79-89ºF clear, 0-8 mph	Glenna Barrett/Adolpho Ng /Michel Remington	5.25
Total all surveyors		20.55 hrs.

The site is surrounded by Imperial Irrigation District (IID) water conveyance facilities (Date Drain 3 and Dogwood Lateral 2) Right of Way (ROW) which provide burrowing habitat.These ROWs will be undergrounded which will impact the project.

DeSante et al. (2007) determined that 71% of the estimated California's BUOW population occupied the Imperial Valley south of the Salton Sea. It is assumed that BUOW are within the agricultural region of which this site is located.

Between one and four adult BUOWs, one and three occupied burrows and three active burrows were found during the four protocol surveys; three of which were found on the IIDROW in the buffer zone and one on site along concrete field ditch. Along the IID ROW were several depressions and erosions that could possibly be utilized as a

burrow. Nesting activities observed included BUOW pairing; decorations around burrow; vocalization. Occasional bobbing also observed.

McCabe Ranch II Tract Map 994 Project
Spring Survey 2024 CDFW Protocol (Staff Report 2012) BUOW Nesting Surveys

Burrow locations	Description	Habitat Assessment/ 1st BUOW Survey 4/09/24	2nd BUOW Survey 4/30/24	3rd BUOW Survey 5/24/24	4th BUOW Survey 6/14/24
1.32º44'35"/115 º32'35"	East side of IID drain.	2 BUOWs; Occupied burrow; BUOW signs observed	Active burrow; BUOW signs observe d	Active burrow; BUOW signs observed	Active burrow; BUOW signs observed
#2 32°'44'55"/ 115°32'48"	Perch - North side of field ditch; burrow along concrete lip of field ditch.	1 BUOW observed perching near burrow	No BUOW observe d; active burrow	1 BUOW observed ; calm and did not flush; Occupied burrow	No BUOW observed; active burrow
3. 32°'44'48. 28"/ 115°32'37"	Date Drain #3 burrow on west bank; perch on east side IID ROW	Occupied burrow on west bank; 1 BUOW perching on east bank	2 BUOW s flushed; returne d to occupie d burrow	Active burrow; no BUOWs observed	Active burrow, decorations/p ellets/tracks/ whitewash
4. 32°'44' 39.87"/ 115°32' 35.86" New 4/30/24	Active burrow between Drain and Lateral; tracks, pellets IID ROW		1 BUOW at occupie d burrow	Active burrow	1 BUOW observed; flushed and perched nearby on sprinkler head; pellets/white wash/dog

Burrow locations	Description	Habitat Assessment/ 1st BUOW Survey 4/09/24	2nd BUOW Survey 4/30/24	3rd BUOW Survey 5/24/24	4th BUOW Survey 6/14/24
					scat at occupied burrow
		Total Numbers of Burrows/ BUOW **Offsite**: Active burrows: 3 Occupied burrows: 3 Adult BUOW: 4 Juvenile BUOW: 0	Total Number of Burrows/ BUOW Offsite: Active burrows: 3 Occupied burrows: 2 Adult BUOW: 3 Juvenile BUOW: 0	Total Numbers of Burrows/ BUOW Offsite: Active burrows:3 Occupied burrows: 1 Adult BUOW: 1 Juvenile BUOW: 0	Total Numbers of Burrows/BUOW Offsite: Active burrows:3 Occupied burrows: 1 Adult BUOW: 1 Juvenile BUOW: 0

Table of vegetation and zoological species, biologist qualifications, photographs, and Maps are attached in the Biological Report. A Construction Schedule is not available at this time.

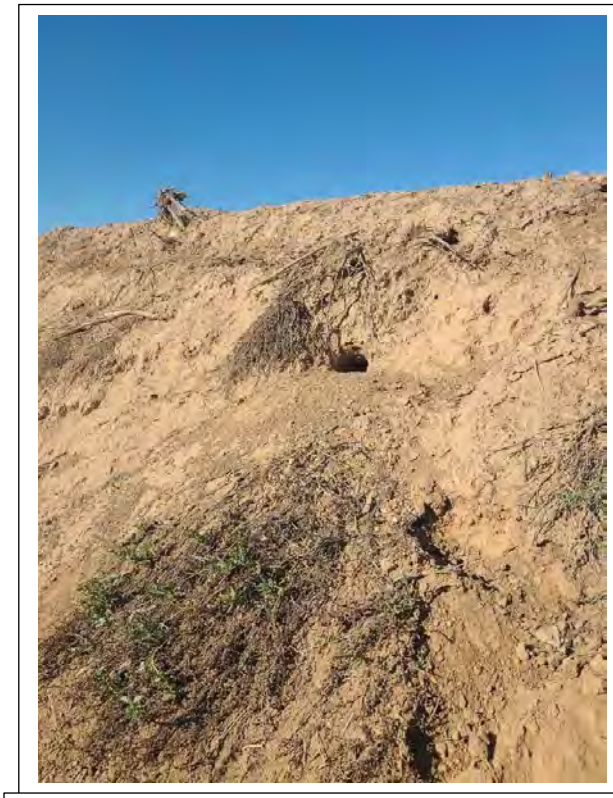
1. BUOW #2 north side of farmers concrete ditch 4/9/24

2. BUOW #1 in project area. East side of dirt drain 4/9/24

3. Agricultural crop found on site 4/9/24

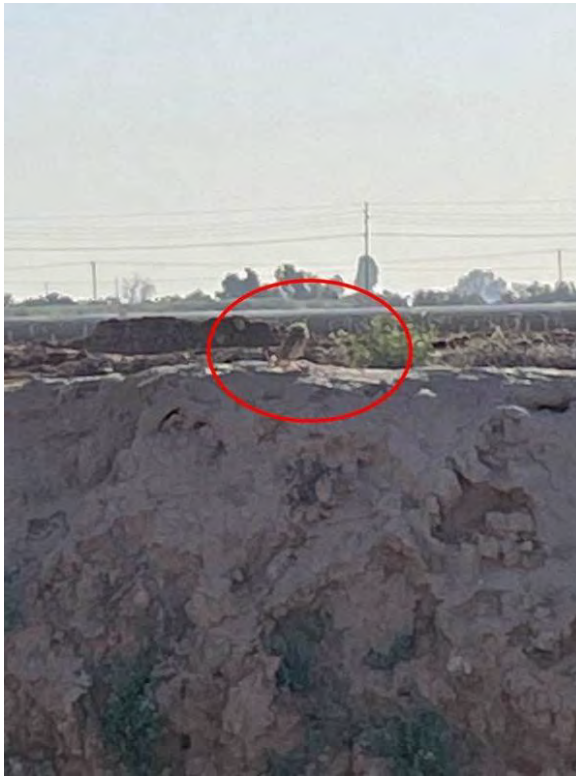
4. Sprinklers to germinate crops on site 4/9/24

5. Food safety rodent traps found on site 4/9/24



6. BUOW burrow #3 located on west side of Date Drain #3; BUOW perched nearby on east side of drain 4/9/24

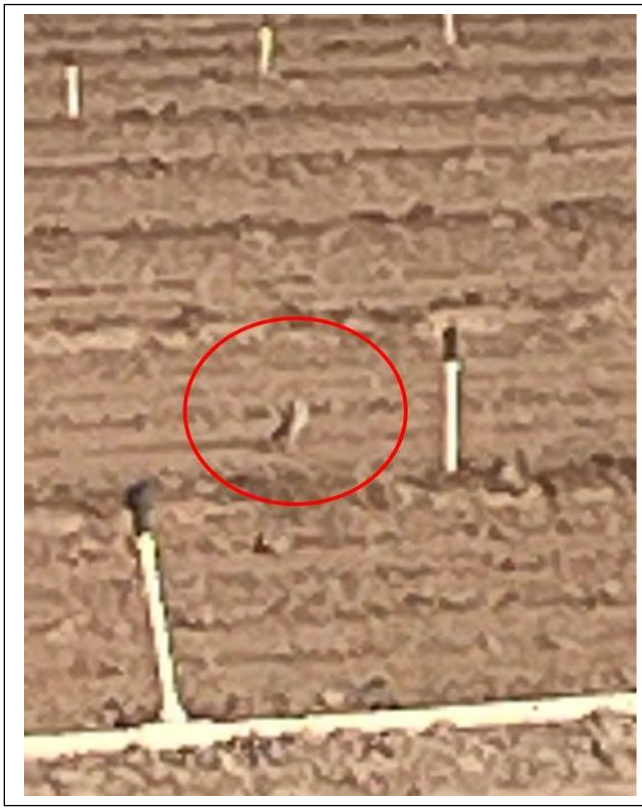
7. BUOW on top of a sprinkler 4/30/24



8. BUOW perched at location #3 Date Drain 4/30/24

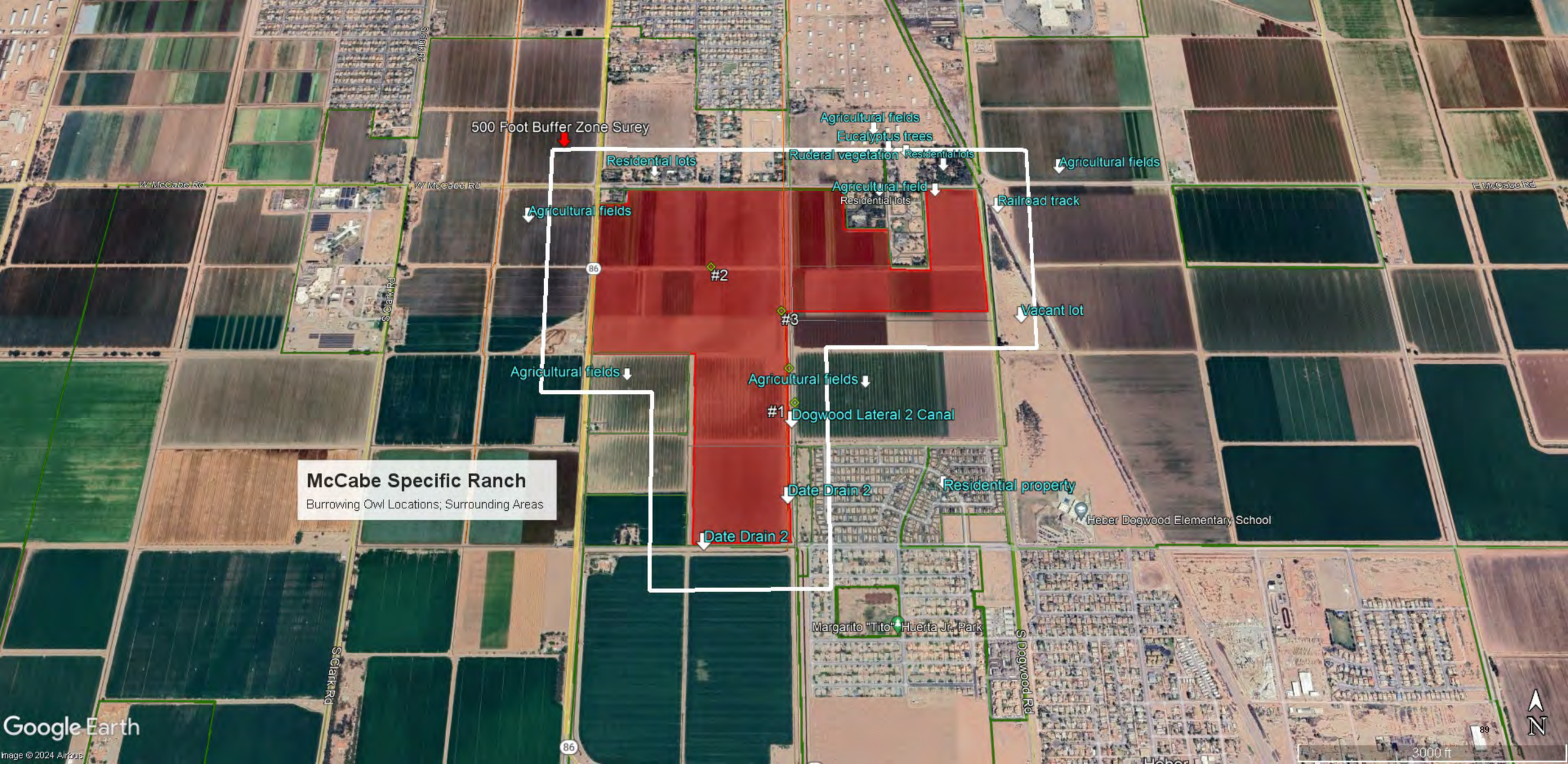
9. BUOW at burrow #4 4/30/24

10. BUOW at burrow #2 5/24/24



11. BUOW on top of a sprinkler flushed from #2 6/14/24

12. Pellets, decoration, and whitewash at burrow #1 6/14//24.


500 Foot Buffer Zone Surey
Agricultural fields
Eucalyptus trees
Ruderal vegetation
Residential lots
Residential lots
Agricultural fields
Agricultural field
Residential lots
Railroad track
Agricultural fields
#2
#3
Vacant lot
Agricultural fields
Agricultural fields
#1
Dogwood Lateral 2 Canal
Date Drain 2
Residential property
Heber Dogwood Elementary School
Date Drain 2
Margarito "Tito" Huerta Jr. Park
S Dogwood Rd
S Clark Rd
W McCabe Rd
E McCabe Rd
86
McCabe Specific Ranch
Burrowing Owl Locations; Surrounding Areas
Google Earth
Image © 2024 Airbus
3000 ft
N

APPENDIX E
QUALIFICATIONS

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GLENNA MARIE BARRETT

PO Box 636 Imperial, California 92251 (760) 425-0688
glennabarrett@outlook.com

PROFILE

Organized and focused individual, adept at implementing multifaceted projects while working alone or as an integral part of a team .Skilled in client/employee communications ,report preparation ,program analyses and development. Cost conscious ,safety oriented and empathetic .A strong communicator with excellent interpersonal skills ,which allows development of rapport with individuals on all levels . A sound professional attitude ,strong work ethic and pride in personal performance.

WORK EXPERIENCE

Senior Biologist Barrett's Biological Surveys, Imperial County, CA April 2016-currently.
Principal Biological Consultant, Barrett Enterprises. Imperial, CA December 2001 - currently. Compile information and complete local, state, and federal government forms; such as conditional use permits, reclamation plan applications, Financial Assurance Cost Estimates, zone changes, CEQA, Environmental Evaluation Committee responses, and 501 (c)(3) tax exemption applications. Act as liaison between local businesses and local, state, and federal government agencies. Certified to survey for Flat-Tailed Horned Lizards in California and Arizona. Certified to survey for the Desert Tortoise.

Kruger- Environmental Compliance Coordinator (ECC) for Seville Solar Complex for a 626-acre solar farm in Imperial County, CA. Compiled and submitted data and reports for APCD such as equipment lists and man hours, water hours for dust suppression; Planning reports such as weekly monitoring reports and scheduling with the third party monitor for work on BLM land; Assisted in writing the Emergency Response Action Plan; CDFW quarterly reports for the Incidental Take Permit for the Flat Tail Horned Lizard (FTHL), CNDDB reports, FTHL Observation Data Sheets, site tours and any other information required by CDFW; Agriculture Commissioner's Office quarterly reports; provided the hazardous reporting information for the CERS online reporting system; assisted writing the FTHL ITP; trained new hires; contacted various local businesses for different on-call services; also provided any updates for plans and schedules necessary throughout the life of the project; etc. (January 2015- March 2016).

Grant writing experience: Awarded two grants for BUOW educational programs for $15,000 each from Imperial Valley Community Foundation. Awarded $35,700 for a total of $75,000 with matching funds to establish the Imperial Valley Small Business Development Center with the Imperial Reginal Alliance. Awarded $450,000 from the California Public Utilities Commission for a broadband connectivity initiative in Imperial County with Imperial Reginal Alliance and Imperial Valley Economic Development Corporation (IVEDC).

FIELD EXPERIENCE

Ms. Barrett has done the field work and contributed to the required reports for the following projects:

- **8ME-Burrowing Owl/MBTA/Avian Mortality Monitoring and training for the Mount Signal Solar Projects** in Calexico, CA (April 2010-2022**)**
- **Salton Sea Species Conservation Habitat Project** - Imperial County, CA: Nov 2020 -July 2022 monitoring construction for desert pupfish, Ridgway Rails and other species. Found both species on site and consulted with agencies for protective measures.
- **Burrtec- FTHL/MBTA Surveys** in Salton City, CA: Team leader for eight people to complete a pre-construction site sweep for 320 acres in Imperial County. 2014-2022
- **Applied Biological Consulting- Approved Biological Monitor on DPV2**: The 500kV transmission line traverses approximately 153 mi from Bythe, CA to Menifee in Riverside County, CA. Crossing private, state and Federal lands, such as the Bureau of Land Management [BLM],

U.S. Forest Service [USFS]. Desert tortoise, nesting birds, fringe toed lizard, flat tailed lizard (November 2011 to May 31, 2013)

- **Chandi Group,** Conduct Habitat Assessment Survey (as outlined in Western Riverside Multispecies Habitat Conservation Plan: Burrowing Owl/Narrow Endemic Species) within the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, 2015

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Received Bachelor of Science in Business Administration with a focus on Management, along with Economics and Leadership minors, December 2000. Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA.

Special Status/listed species observed/ identified, surveyed, monitored and/or relocated: Mohave desert tortoise, Coachella valley milkvetch, Desert kit fox, Mountain lion, Coachella valley fringe toed lizard, Mohave fringe toed lizard, Stephen's kangaroo rat, Mohave ground squirrel, Coast horned lizard, Flat-Tail Horned lizard, Burrowing Owl.

Extensive knowledge in southwestern United States, non-migratory and migratory avian biology and ecology. Strong knowledge of common Flora and Fauna communities associated with Southern California and surrounding environs. CEQA, NEPA, California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) knowledge gained through work experience. I have excellent analytical skills, multi-tasking and writing abilities. My past work experience has provided me with many years of hands on experience working with and managing others to find practical solutions to solve problems and achieve common goals.

CERTIFICATIONS/ WORKSHOPS

- Desert Pupfish Training CA Department of Fish and Wildlife Sharon Keeney, Summer/Fall 2019-21
- Introduction to Plant Identification CA Native Plant Society June. 2019
- FTHL Workshop, 2008 El Centro BLM office.
- Yuma Clapper Rail Training Colorado River Yuma Bird Festival AZ Game and Fish 2008
- USFW Desert Tortoise Egg Handling Desert Tortoise Council Survey Techniques Workshop Certificate, 2008 and 2010.
- Anza Borrego State Park Wildflower Identification Workshop, 2010.
- Southwest Willow Flycatcher Workshop Kernville, CA, 2010.
- SCE TRTP Construction Monitoring Training Class and WEAP Redlands, CA 2011.
- DPV2 Construction Monitoring Training Class and WEAP Santa Ana, CA 2011.
- Helicopter flight trained on DPV2, 2012.
- Certified to handle/ move venomous snakes on DPV2, 2012.
- Bat monitoring with Ms. Pat Brown BLM El Centro, CA Office, 2010.
- Salton Sea International Bird Festival 2007 Coordinator
- Mountain Plover/ Long-billed Curlew surveys, L.A. Museum of Natural History
- Presented at the Fourth Annual BUOW Symposium in Pasco, Washington, 2014.
- Board Member- Colorado River Citizens Forum, 2014-2016.
- BUOW Educational outreach grantee from IVCF, interacting with IID, IVROP, ICFB, Ag Commissioner's Office, 2015.
- Friends of the Sonny Bono National Wildlife Refuge, Member 2015

Adolfo Ng

Biologist

ngadolfo@gmail.com

7606758893

El Centro, United States

Animal enthusiast with willingness to learn about all types of animals and the world we share with them.

EDUCATION

Biology, A.S.-T
Imperial Valley College
01/2020 - 06/2021

Biology (Emphasis in Zoology), B.S.
San Diego State University
08/2021 - 05/2023

WORK EXPERIENCE

Research Assistant
Sun Valley Research Center
02/2019 - 06/2021 *Imperial, California*

Achievements/Tasks
- Assisted in the transition of paper-based database into a cloud-based database
- Identify potential participants for ongoing research studies
- Reach out potential participants for ongoing research studies

Contact : Judy Galindo - (760) 545-0123

Biologist
Barrett Biological Enterprises Inc.
01/2024 - Present *Imperial, California*

Achievements/Tasks
- Construction monitoring
- Construction surveys
- Searching for potential burrows and wildlife at construction sites
- Observed set up one-way doors to keep burrowing owls out of burrows

Contact : Glenna Barrett - (760) 425-0688

SKILLS

MS Office | Teamwork-oriented | Fast learner | Adaptible | Patient

MONITORING JOBS WITH BBE

Monitoring Description
- Monitoring included being mentored in avian and mammal identification/recognition of appropriate habitat/avoidance, minimization and mitigation of construction impacts/worker environmental training/proper documentation of monitoring observations

Big Rock Solar (01/2024 - Present)
- Monitoring done with Jeremy Scheffler, Crystal Shore, Jacob Calanno, Shawna Bishop and Michel Remington.
- Hours Done: 56.

New River Improvement Project (01/2024 - Present)
- Monitoring done with Glenna Barrett and Crystal Shore.
- Accepted to monitor New River Improvement Project by CDFW, Bermuda Dunes, Ca.
- Hours Done: 208.

Interstate 8 - Shadowing (05/2024 - 05/2024)
- Shadowing monitoring with Jacob Calanno for Bighorn Sheep
- Hours Done: 4

SURVEYS CONDUCTED

Weist Lake (02/06/2024)
With Crystal Shore, Michel Remington, Jacob Calanno and Glenna Barrett

CR&R - 1st Survey (02/15/2024)
With Jeremy Scheffler and Glenna Barrett

CR&R - 1st BUOW Survey (04/10/2024)
With Glenna Barrett

ICOE - 1st BUOW Survey (04/10/2024)
With Michel Remington and Glenna Barrett

ICOE - 2nd BUOW Survey (05/01/2024)
With Glenna Barrett

McCabe (04/30/2024)
With Jeremy Scheffler and Glenna Barrett

CR&R - 2nd BUOW Survey (05/07/2024)
With Glenna Barrett

SURVEYS CONDUCTED

Maverik - 3rd BUOW Survey (05/17/2024)
With Glenna Barrett

ICOE - 3rd BUOW Survey (05/22/2024)
With Glenna Barrett

McCabe - 3rd BUOW Survey (05/24/2024)
With Glenna Barrett and Jeremy Scheffler

CR&R - 3rd BUOW Survey (05/29/2024)
With Glenna Barrett

Maverik - 4th BUOW Survey (06/11/2024)
With Glenna Barrett

McCabe - 4th BUOW Survey (06/14/2024)
With Glenna Barrett and Michel Remington

CR&R - 4th BUOW Survey (06/19/2024)
With Glenna Barrett

TRAINING DONE

Marsh Bird Survey Training Workshop by Arizona Game and Fish Department
Use the National Marsh Bird Monitoring Protocol to identify all the common calls of secretive marsh birds that occur along the Lower Colorado River.

California Bumble Bee Atlas Training by Xerces Society
Identify and survey bumble bees according to the Xerces Society's Scientific Collecting Permit (SCP) in California

Informal Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Training by Arizona Game and Fish Department
Identify and survey for Flat-Tailed Horned Lizards. As it was an informal training, no certificate was given.

LANGUAGES

English
Native or Bilingual Proficiency

Spanish
Native or Bilingual Proficiency

INTERESTS

Science | Research | Animals | Conservation | Music | Animal Care | Computers | Biology

Michel D. Remington

240 West I Street
Brawley, CA 92227
Mobile: 760-623-3832
Email: michelrem2000@gmail.com

Objective

Seeking: An advanced position in Environmental Compliance or Natural Resources Conservation in order to provide the best means of designing, planning, preventing, controlling and remediating environmental impacts and hazards for any organization or company. Goal of minimal to no impact on the mission and goals of the organization due to environmental regulatory constraints.

Offering: Practical experience and education in environmental policy, compliance and management; knowledge of federal, state and local environmental regulations/requirements; capacity for hard work and effective communication skills.

Skills: Proficient in staff supervision and personnel management. Skilled in environmental assessments and document preparation, specifically in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the California Environmental Quality Act, as well as complying with the federal and state of California Endangered Species Acts. Skilled in Hazardous Waste and Materials handling, storage and disposal as well as emergency spill response and compliance. Certified in the operation and management of an Emergency Operation Center and related emergency management and recovery processes in a disaster. Excellent ability in coordinating and negotiating regulatory agency demands for various mitigation/compensation for potential environmental impacts of a variety of projects. Skilled in facilitating process improvement teams. Proficient in computer programs such as Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and Internet.

Experience

September 2011–March 2022 U. S. Navy Naval Air Facility, El Centro, CA

Installation Environmental Program Director

Evaluated all Naval Air Facility operations and projects for compliance with local, state, and federal environmental laws and regulations. Supervised the preparation of all Environmental Impact Statements, Environmental Assessments, and Categorical Exemptions. Supervised staff negotiations for all threatened/endangered species and special status species mitigation/compensation for habitat impacts.
Supervised six environmental project specialists who provided environmental compliance in all areas of environmental media including Clean Water Act (Storm Water, Wastewater, Drinking Water, SPCC), Clean Air Act, Natural Resources Management, Cultural Resources Management, Hazardous Materials, Solid and Hazardous Waste Management in compliance with all federal, state, and local regulations.

September 1981–September 2011 Imperial Irrigation District Imperial, CA

Biologist / Environmental Compliance Coordinator / Supervisor, Environmental, Regulatory & Emergency Planning

Evaluated all water and power projects for compliance with local, state, and federal environmental laws and regulations. Supervise the preparation of all Environmental Impact Reports, Environmental Impact Statements, Environmental Assessments, Negative Declarations, and Categorical Exemptions. Negotiate all endangered species mitigation/compensation for habitat impacts.

Supervised:

- four environmental specialists in the development of California Environmental Quality Act and National Environmental Policy Act documents
- one regulatory compliance specialist to audit, identify and correct all environmental compliance areas at the District
- five hazardous materials/waste staff in coordinating, managing, storing and disposal of all hazardous wastes and conducting emergency spill response within the District service area of approximately 7,000 square miles
- four emergency management staff in operation, coordinating and managing IID's Emergency Operation Center and related response and recovery in a disaster; and
- the environmental compliance and assessment/mitigation for major projects such as the $5M Environmental Mitigation Program for the 32-mile All American Canal Lining Project, the new Imperial Valley Substation to Dixieland Transmission Line, etc.

1980–1981 Imperial County Agricultural Commissioner El Centro, CA
Agricultural Biologist II
Assisted in the development of the Pesticide Use Enforcement section of the department.
Inspected aerial pesticide application operations and enforced state regulations through citations and fines.

1972-1977 U.S. Navy
Aviation Storekeeper Petty Officer Third Class (AK3), Honorable Discharge.

Wildlife and Natural Resources Certification/Qualification/Experience since 1986:

- Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Survey Protocol
- Western Burrowing Owl Survey, Avoidance Mitigation, Relocation Protocol
- Various Migratory Bird Species Survey, Avoidance, Mitigation Protocol
- Desert Tortoise Survey Protocol
- Invasive Species Mitigation/Control (Hydrilla; Quagga Mussel; Salt Cedar)

Environmental Compliance Qualification/Experience:

- National Environmental Policy Act [(NEPA) EIS; EA; CATEX]
- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) EIR; NEGDEC; CATEX]
- Endangered Species Act [(ESA) Consultation; BO; BA]
- California Endangered Species Act [(CESA) Consultation; BO; BA]
- Cultural Resources Management (SHPO and Tribal Consultation)
- Clean Air Act Permitting
- Clean Water Act (NPDES; Drinking Water; Wastewater; Stormwater Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure permitting)
- Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management (OSHA; RCRA)
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management System

Education

1977–1980 California State Polytechnic University Pomona, CA
BS, Agricultural Biology.

1996 - 1998 San Diego State University, Imperial Valley Campus
Graduate course work towards Masters degree in Public Administration

Honors/Awards

1989 US Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Award for Distinguished Service – Hydrilla Research Program - “Awarded in recognition of outstanding contributions in support of the Agricultural Plant Health and Inspection Service mission of protecting American agriculture, and for outstanding accomplishments in pioneering biological control of hydrilla, which resulted in the unrestricted flow of irrigation water sustaining a major agricultural region."

2011 American Red Cross All Star Award
For leadership role and developed expertise and commitment to the American Red Cross

2011 Environmental Excellence Award from the National Association of Environmental Professionals (NAEP) - NAEP award in the category of Conservation Programs for all of the environmental conservation and mitigation involved in the All-American Canal Lining Project.

Interests
Volunteer Disaster Coordinator for the American Red Cross San Diego/Imperial Counties, Reading, Hiking, Travel.

Jeremy Scheffler
181 Branding Iron
Imperial, CA 92251
jscheffler29@gmail.com
760-457-5154

INTRO:

I am a recent graduate from CSU Chico, and I majored in Environmental Science. I pride myself on my problem-solving abilities and my capacity to view situations through different perspectives to find a solution.

EDUCATION:

August 2016- May 2020	***California State University, Chico*** Undergraduate, Senior GPA: 3.04 Environmental Science: Atmosphere & Climate Pathway Minor: Sustainability
August 2012- June 2016	***Imperial High School, Imperial, CA*** Diploma, June 2016 GPA: 3.4

SKILLS:

-Experience with tools	-Experience with groups to complete assignments
-Knowledge of Plant and Insects	-Experience with inspection of ag commodities
-Experience creating/presenting reports	-Familiarity with ArcGIS software
-Analyzing Data	-Communication (Written & Verbal)

EXPERIENCE:

April-present, 2021	**Wildlife Biologist**, Imperial County, Niland, CA monitored construction areas at ORMAt Wister Solar Project. Gained knowledge of mechanics of construction monitoring. Identified various avian species. 10 hrs.
April 23-present, 2021	***Wildlife Biologist***, Imperial County, Salton Sea, CA Under guidance of Barrett's Biological Surveys biologists Glenna Barrett and Jacob Calanno, monitored construction areas at Salton Sea Habitat Project. Observed burrowing owls/burrows, killdeer nests/eggs; gained knowledge of mechanics of construction monitoring. Identified various avian species. 35 hrs.
April 11/18/Nov 5,2021	***Wildlife Biologist***, Imperial County, Niland, CA Under guidance of Barrett's Biological Surveys biologist Marie and Glenna Barrett, performed transects on 100 acres observing for desert tortoise, Harwoods' milkvetch and American badger preconstruction surveys prior to solar project construction. Found milkvetch plants, assisted collecting plant samples; observed raven nest, performed transect surveys. 20 hours.
April 2, 2021	***Wildlife Biologist,*** Imperial County, Winterhaven, CA Under guidance of Barrett's Biological Surveys biologists Marie and Glenna Barrett, Barrett's

Biological Surveys performed a pedestrian nesting bird survey on a linear project of 1mile. Found nesting egrets in a rookery. 2 hours.

March 1 - Current (2021) ***Agriculture Biologist,*** **Imperial County, El Centro, CA**
-Enforce compliance of CCR and CFAC
-Inspect and investigate pesticide use and incidents
-Sample and ship specimens to lab for ID

September 21 - February 16 (2021) ***Agriculture Technician,*** **CDFA, Winterhaven, CA**
-Enforce CA Food and Ag Code
-Inspect Ag commodities for invasive pests
-Input necessary data into computer

January 24 – May 15 (2020) ***Teaching Assistant/ Grader,*** **Shane Mayor, CSU Chico**
-Teaching Assistant for the Weather Class
-Assist Students With Help on Course Material
-Grade Assignments and Tests

RELEVANT COURSE WORK:

-Ecology (Fall 2018)
-Earth System Science (Sp. 2019)
-Sustainability Issues (Fall 2019)
-Evolutionary Biology (Sp. 2018)
-Water & Soils (Fall 2017)
-Senior Seminar in Environmental Science (Sp. 2020)

ACHIEVEMENTS:

Spring 2020 ***Sustainability Leadership*****, Certificate,** CSU Chico
Spring 2020 ***Dean's Honor List,*** **Certificate,** CSU Chico
Fall 2019 ***Dean's Honor List,*** **Certificate**, CSU Chico

FIGURE 1
REGIONAL/PROJECT LOCATION MAP

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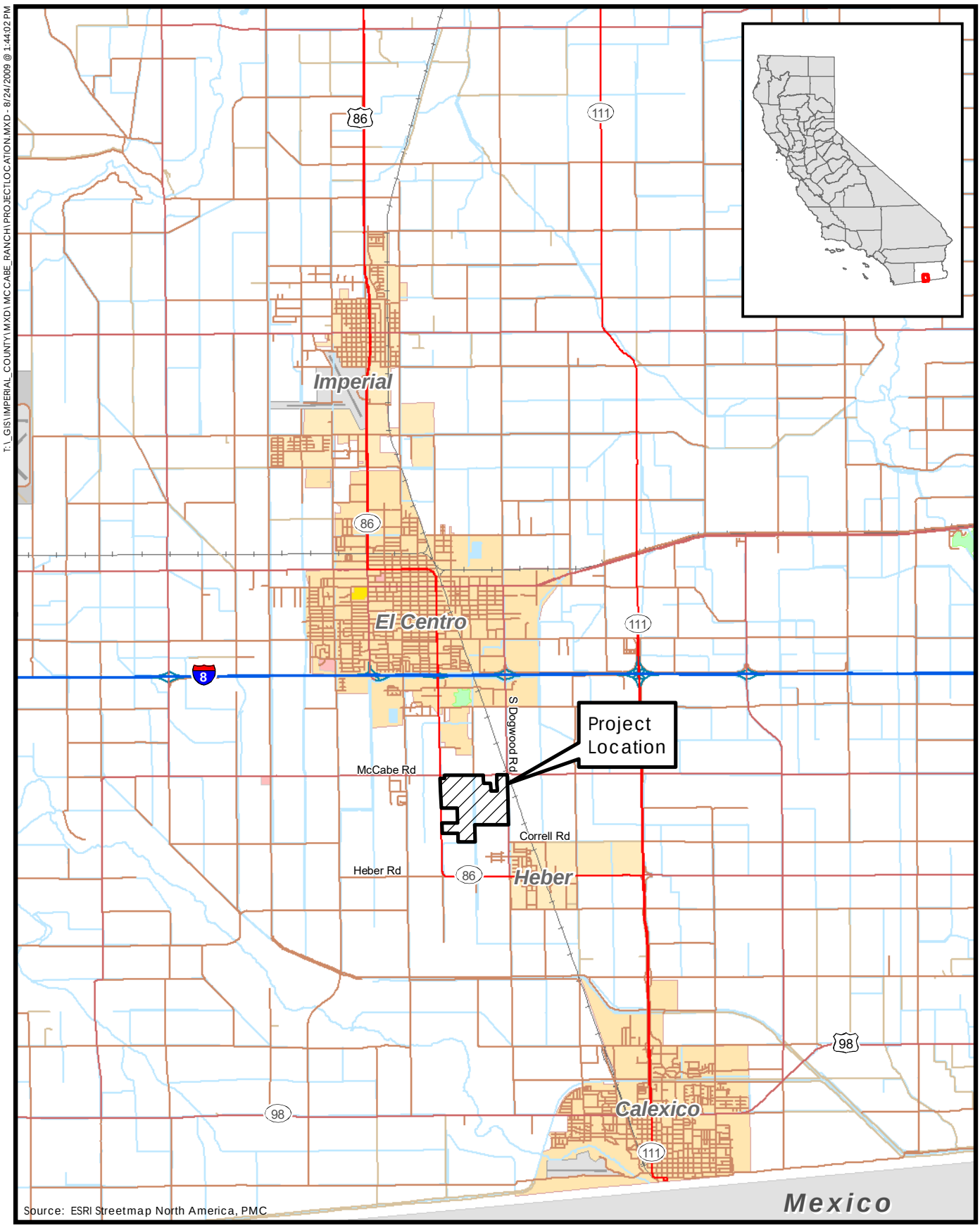
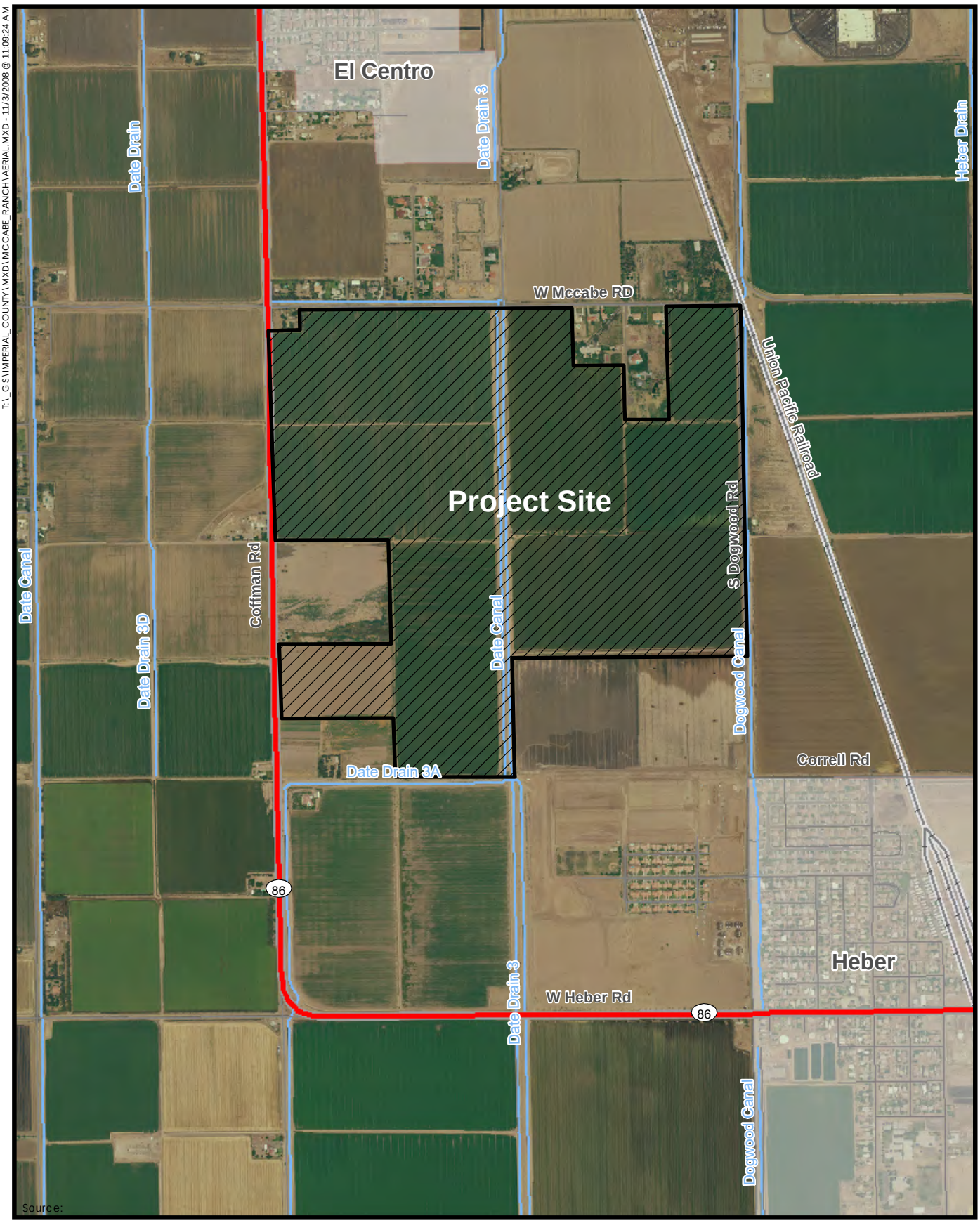


Project Location

T:_GIS\IMPERIAL_COUNTY\MXD\MCCABE_RANCH\AERIAL.MXD - 11/3/2008 @ 11:09:24 AM



750 0 750

FEET

N

Aerial of Project Site

PMC

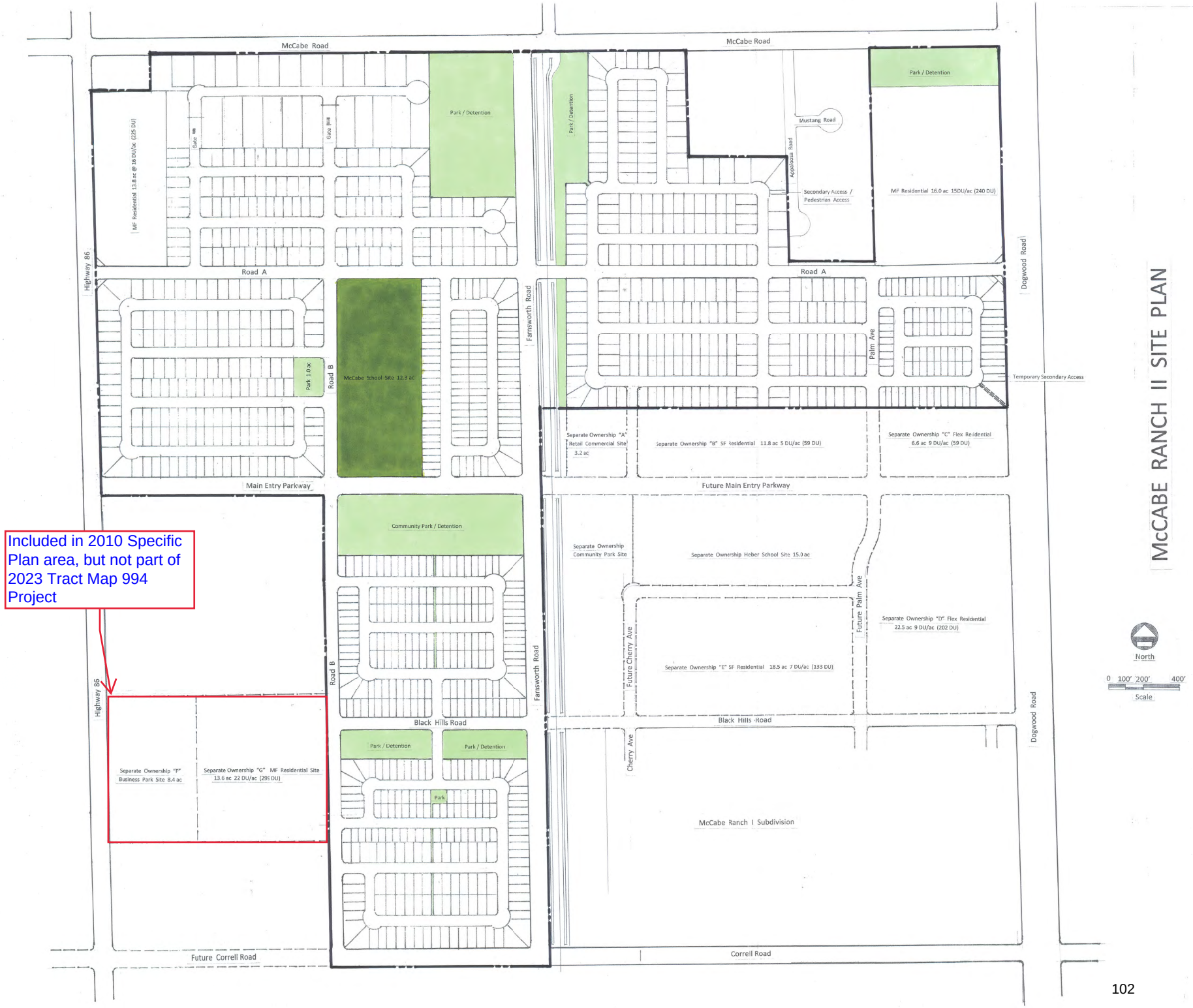

McCabe Road
McCabe Road
Park / Detention
Park / Detention
Mustang Road
Appaloosa Road
Secondary Access / Pedestrian Access
MF Residential 16.0 ac 15DU/ac (240 DU)
MF Residential 13.8 ac @ 16 DU/ac (225 DU)
Gate
Gate
Highway 86
Road A
Road A
Dogwood Road
Farnsworth Road
Palm Ave
Temporary Secondary Access
Park 1.0 ac
Road B
McCabe School Site 12.3 ac
Separate Ownership "A" Retail Commercial Site 3.2 ac
Separate Ownership "B" SF Residential 11.8 ac 5 DU/ac (59 DU)
Separate Ownership "C" Flex Residential 6.6 ac 9 DU/ac (59 DU)
Main Entry Parkway
Future Main Entry Parkway
Community Park / Detention
Separate Ownership Community Park Site
Separate Ownership Heber School Site 15.0 ac
Future Palm Ave
Separate Ownership "D" Flex Residential 22.5 ac 9 DU/ac (202 DU)
Future Cherry Ave
Separate Ownership "E" SF Residential 18.5 ac 7 DU/ac (133 DU)
Black Hills Road
Black Hills Road
Park / Detention
Park / Detention
Park
Cherry Ave
Separate Ownership "F" Business Park Site 8.4 ac
Separate Ownership "G" MF Residential Site 13.6 ac 22 DU/ac (295 DU)
McCabe Ranch I Subdivision
Future Correll Road
Correll Road
Included in 2010 Specific Plan area, but not part of 2023 Tract Map 994 Project
McCABE RANCH II SITE PLAN
North
0 100' 200' 400'
Scale

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FIGURE 2
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES MAP

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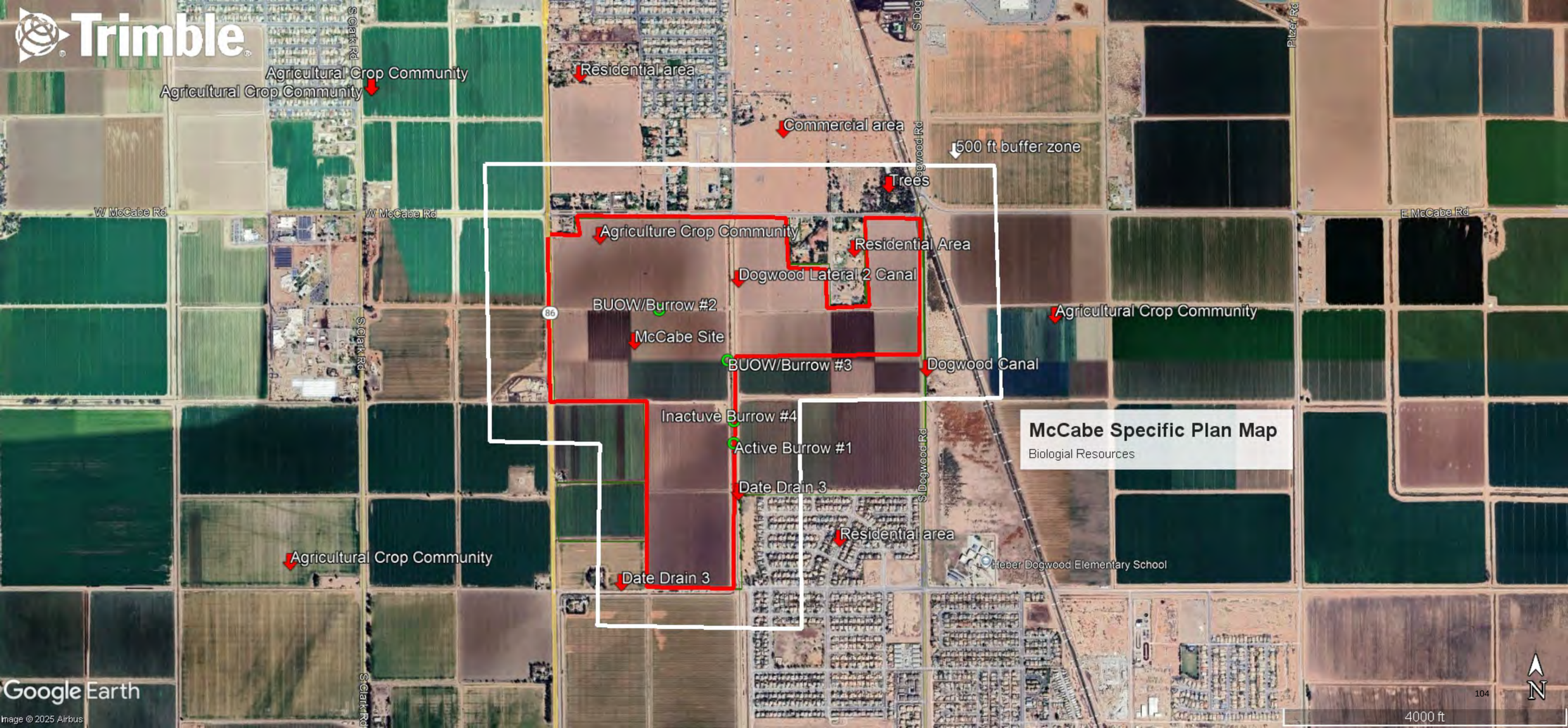
Trimble
Agricultural Crop Community
Agricultural Crop Community
Residential area
Commercial area
500 ft buffer zone
Trees
S Clark Rd
S Dogwood Rd
Pitzer Rd
W McCabe Rd
W McCabe Rd
E McCabe Rd
Agriculture Crop Community
Residential Area
Dogwood Lateral 2 Canal
BUOW/Burrow #2
86
McCabe Site
Agricultural Crop Community
BUOW/Burrow #3
Dogwood Canal
Inactuve Burrow #4
Active Burrow #1
Date Drain 3
S Dogwood Rd
Residential area
Heber Dogwood Elementary School
Agricultural Crop Community
Date Drain 3
S Clark Rd
McCabe Specific Plan Map
Biologial Resources
Google Earth
Image © 2025 Airbus
104
N
4000 ft

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FIGURE 3
FEMA/SOILS MAPS

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NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The **community map repository** should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations** (BFEs) and/or **floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0.0' NAVD 88. Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations shown in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The **projection** used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 11. The **horizontal datum** was NAD 83, GRS1980 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same **vertical datum**. Base flood elevations shown on this FIRM may be converted to the Imperial County datum, in NAVD88, by adding 1000 feet. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, N/NGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3282

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at **(301) 713-3242**, or visit its website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov.

Base map information shown on this FIRM was derived from U.S. Geological Survey Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles produced at a scale of 1:12,000 from photography dated 1992 or later.

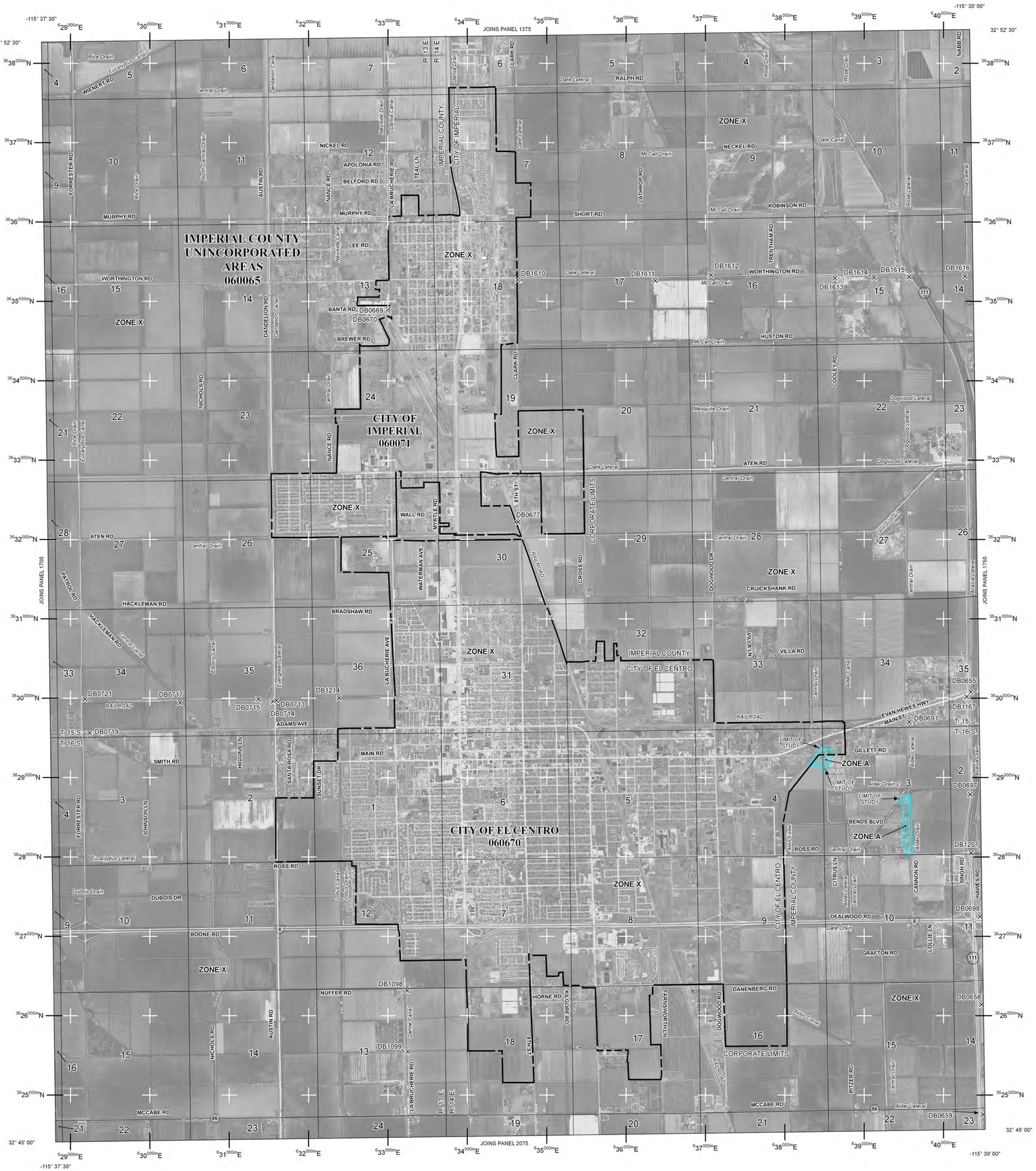
This map reflects more detailed and up-to-date **stream channel configurations** than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. The floodplains and floodways that were transferred from the previous FIRM may have been adjusted to conform to these new stream channel configurations. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables in the Flood Insurance Study report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on this map.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels; community map repository addresses; and a Listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

Contact the **FEMA Map Service Center** at 1-800-358-9616 for information on available products associated with this FIRM. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, an accompanying Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. The FEMA Map Service Center may also be reached by Fax at 1-800-358-9620 and its website at http://www.msc.fema.gov.

If you have **questions about this map** or questions concerning the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call **1-877-FEMA MAP** (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov.



LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

ZONE A	No base flood elevations determined.
ZONE AE	Base flood elevations determined.
ZONE AH	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); base flood elevations determined.
ZONE AO	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
ZONE AR	Special Flood Hazard Area formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decertified. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
ZONE A99	Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no base flood elevations determined.
ZONE V	Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no base flood elevations determined.
ZONE VE	Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); base flood elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X	Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE X	Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
ZONE D	Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

	1% annual chance floodplain boundary
	0.2% annual chance floodplain boundary
	Floodway boundary
	Zone D boundary
	CBRS and OPA boundary
	Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.
513	Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet*
(EL 987)	Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

*Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

A — A	Cross section line
23 — 23	Transect line
97° 07' 30", 32° 22' 30"	Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)
3702000mN	1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 11
600000 FT	5000-foot grid ticks: California State Plane coordinate system, VI zone (FIPSZONE 0406), Lambert Conformal Conic
DX5510 x	Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
M1.5	River Mile

MAP REPOSITORY
Refer to listing of Map Repositories on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
September 26, 2008
EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to the Community Map History table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 2000'
1000 0 2000 4000 FEET
600 0 600 1200 METERS

NFIP

PANEL 1725C

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 1725 OF 2300

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
IMPERIAL COUNTY, UNINCORPORATED AREAS	060065	1725	C
EL CENTRO, CITY OF	060670	1725	C
IMPERIAL, CITY OF	060071	1725	C

Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
06025C1725C

EFFECTIVE DATE
SEPTEMBER 26, 2008

Federal Emergency Management Agency

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The **community map repository** should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations** (BFEs) and/or **floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0.0' NAVD 88. Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations shown in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The **projection** used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 11. The **horizontal datum** was NAD 83, GRS1980 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same **vertical datum**. Base flood elevations shown on this FIRM may be converted to the Imperial County datum, in NAVD88, by adding 1000 feet. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, N/NGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3282

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at **(301) 713-3242**, or visit its website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov.

Base map information shown on this FIRM was derived from U.S. Geological Survey Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles produced at a scale of 1:12,000 from photography dated 1992 or later.

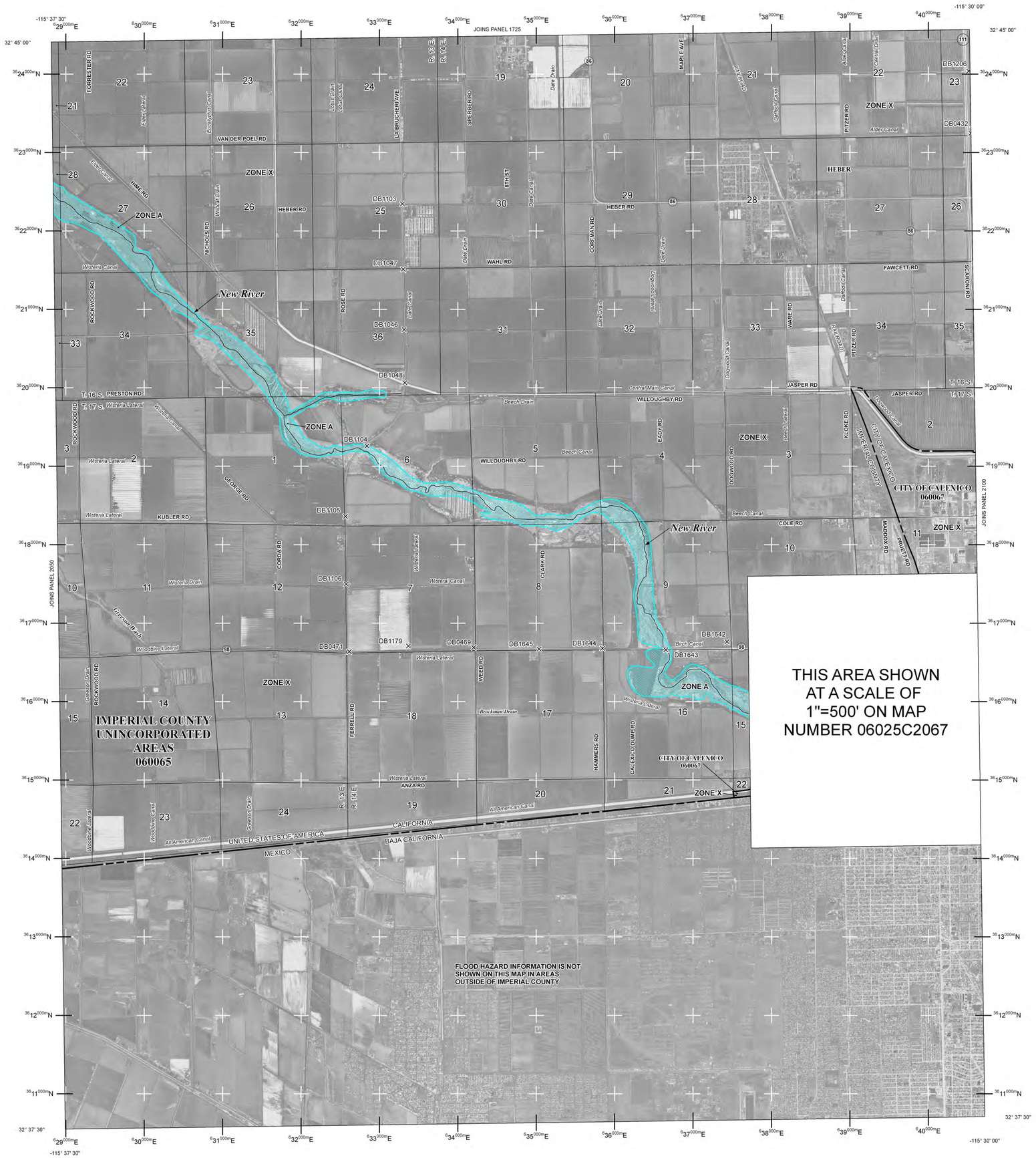
This map reflects more detailed and up-to-date **stream channel configurations** than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. The floodplains and floodways that were transferred from the previous FIRM may have been adjusted to conform to these new stream channel configurations. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables in the Flood Insurance Study report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on this map.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels; community map repository addresses; and a Listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

Contact the **FEMA Map Service Center** at 1-800-358-9616 for information on available products associated with this FIRM. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, an accompanying Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. The FEMA Map Service Center may also be reached by Fax at 1-800-358-9620 and its website at http://www.msc.fema.gov.

If you have **questions about this map** or questions concerning the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call **1-877-FEMA MAP** (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov.



LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

ZONE A	No base flood elevations determined.
ZONE AE	Base flood elevations determined.
ZONE AH	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); base flood elevations determined.
ZONE AO	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
ZONE AR	Special Flood Hazard Area formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decertified. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
ZONE A99	Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no base flood elevations determined.
ZONE V	Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no base flood elevations determined.
ZONE VE	Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); base flood elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X	Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE X	Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
ZONE D	Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

	1% annual chance floodplain boundary
	0.2% annual chance floodplain boundary
	Floodway boundary
	Zone D boundary
	CBRS and OPA boundary
	Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.
513	Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet*
(EL 987)	Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

*Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

A — A	Cross section line
23 - - - - - 23	Transect line
97° 07' 30", 32° 22' 30"	Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)
3702000mN	1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 11
600000 FT	5000-foot grid ticks: California State Plane coordinate system, VI zone (FIPSZONE 0406), Lambert Conformal Conic
DX5510 x	Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
M1.5	River Mile

MAP REPOSITORY
Refer to listing of Map Repositories on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
September 26, 2008
EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to the Community Map History table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 2000'
1000 0 2000 4000 FEET
600 0 600 1200 METERS

NFIP

PANEL 2075C

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 2075 OF 2300

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
IMPERIAL COUNTY, UNINCORPORATED AREAS	060065	2075	C
CALEXICO, CITY OF	060067	2075	C

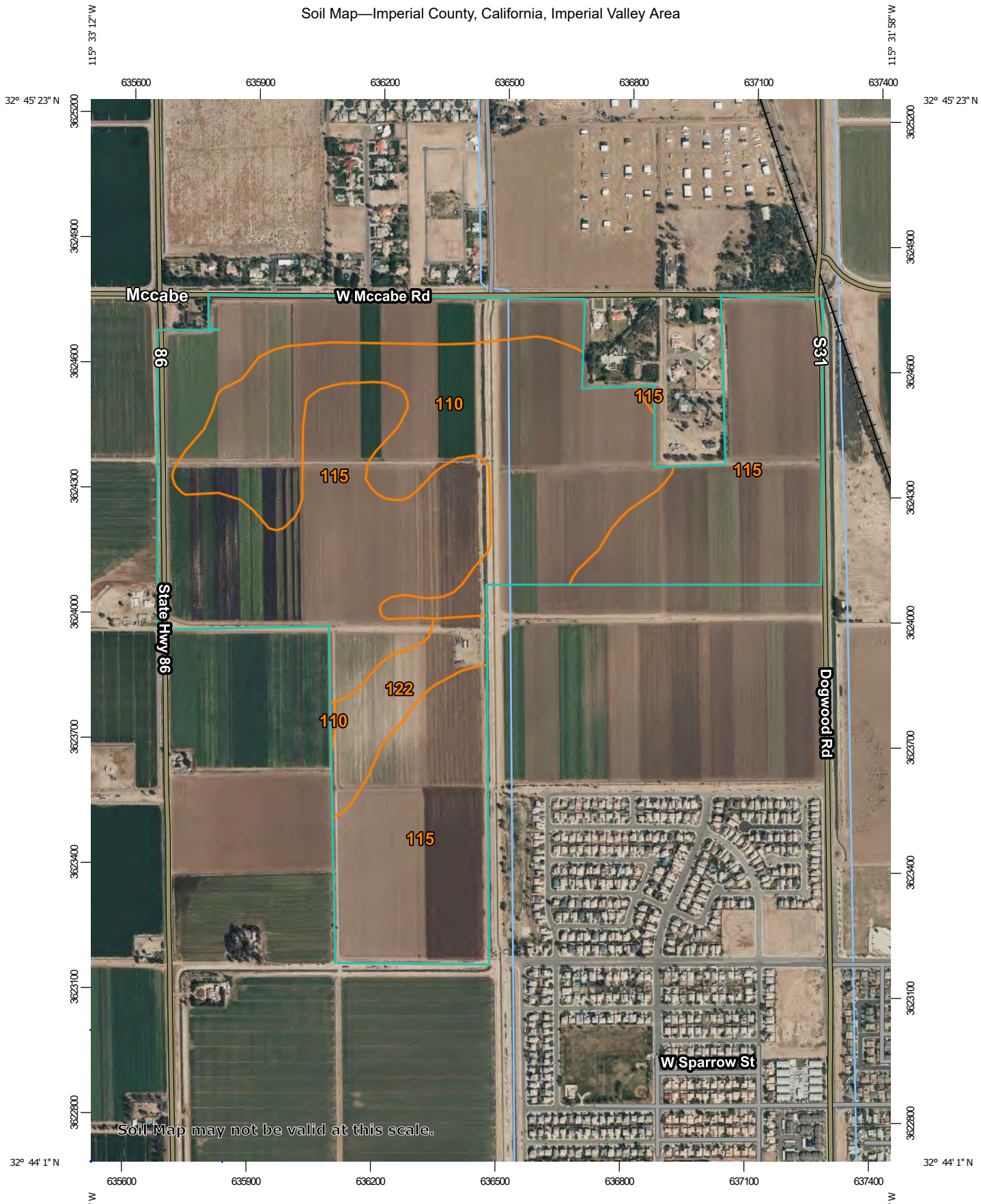
Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject

MAP NUMBER 06025C2075C

EFFECTIVE DATE SEPTEMBER 26, 2008

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Soil Map—Imperial County, California, Imperial Valley Area



Map Scale: 1:12,400 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 150 300 600 900

Feet
0 500 1000 2000 3000

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Imperial County, California, Imperial Valley Area
Survey Area Data: Version 15, Aug 30, 2023

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 17, 2021—May 22, 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
110	Holtville silty clay, wet	97.5	28.6%
115	Imperial-Glenbar silty clay loams, wet, 0 to 2 percent slopes	227.2	66.6%
122	Meloland very fine sandy loam, wet	16.5	4.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		**341.2**	**100.0%**

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FIGURE 4
SPECIFIC PLAN MAP

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McCABE RANCH SUBDIVISION NO. 2
TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 994
IN AN UNINCORPORATED AREA OF THE COUNTY OF IMPERIAL, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PROJECT INFORMATION

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER:
054–130–072, 054–130–076, 054–130–077, 054–130–078.

EXISTING ZONING: A–2 GENERAL AGRICULTURE
PROPOSED ZONING: RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT SPECIAL PUBLIC ZONES

TITLE REPORT: CHICAGO TITLE COMPANY PRELIMINARY TITLE REPORT NO. 7102208752–SB, DATE: 06/07/22

OWNER/APPLICANT:
TIERRA PARTNERS II, LLC
3220 LAKESIDE VILLAGE DR.
PRESCOTT, AZ, 86301

CO–APPLICANT:
McCABE RANCH REALTY
3800 HOWARD HUGHES PARKWAY,
SUITE 1230
LAS VEGAS, NV 89169

ENGINEER/SURVEYOR:
MAURICIO LAM, P.L.S., R.C.E.
LC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.
1065 STATE STREET
EL CENTRO, CA. 92243

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:
FOR APN/PARCEL ID(S): 054–130–072, 054–130–076, 054–130–077 AND 054–130–078)
TRACT 67, TOWNSHIP 16 SOUTH, RANGE 14 EAST, S.B.M., IN AN UNINCORPORATED AREA OF THE COUNTY OF IMPERIAL, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL PLAT THEREOF.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM THE INTEREST IN AND TO THE NORTH 72 FEET OF THE WEST HALF OF SAID LAND CONVEYED TO THE COUNTY OF IMPERIAL BY DEED RECORDED MAY 13, 1947 IN BOOK 675, PAGE 388 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM THE INTEREST IN AND TO THE NORTH 60 FEET OF THE EAST HALF OF SAID LAND CONVEYED TO THE COUNTY OF IMPERIAL, BY DEED RECORDED MAY 13, 1947 IN BOOK 675, PAGE 367 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM THAT PORTION OF SAID LAND LYING WITHIN PARCEL MAP NO. M–1476, ON FILE IN BOOK 6 AT PAGE 34 OF PARCEL MAPS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF IMPERIAL COUNTY.

ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM THAT PORTION OF SAID LAND LYING WITHIN APPALOOSA ESTATES SUBDIVISION TRACT NO. 924, ON FILE IN BOOK 17, PAGE 47 OF FINAL MAPS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF IMPERIAL COUNTY.

ALSO EXCEPTING THE INTEREST CONVEYED TO THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD IN AND TO A STRIP OF LAND 50 FEET ON EACH SIDE OF THE CENTERLINE OF THE PROPOSED IMPERIAL AND GULF RAILROAD FOR RIGHT OF WAY FOR RAILROAD AND RAILWAY PURPOSES AS GRANTED TO SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY IN DEED RECORDED NOVEMBER 16, 1903 IN BOOK 332, PAGE 4737, RECORDS OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY, A COPY THEREOF BEING ON FILE IN BOOK 19, PAGE 123 OF DEEDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF IMPERIAL COUNTY.

ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM THE SOUTH 337.20 FEET OF SAID TRACT 67, TOWNSHIP 16 SOUTH, RANGE 14 EAST, S.B.M.,

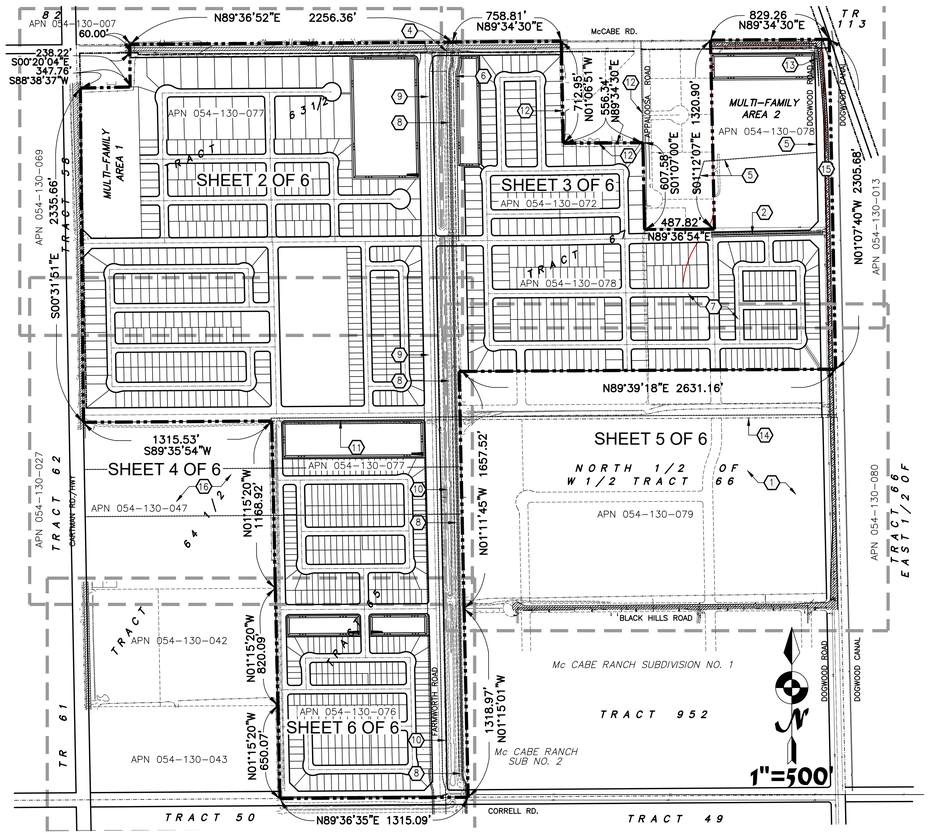
TOGETHER WITH: ALL OF TRACT 65, TOWNSHIP 16 SOUTH, RANGE 14 EAST, S.B.M., IN AN UNINCORPORATED AREA OF THE COUNTY OF IMPERIAL STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL PLAT THEREOF.

TOGETHER WITH: TRACT 63–1/2, TOWNSHIP 16 SOUTH, RANGE 14 EAST, S.B.M., IN AN UNINCORPORATED AREA OF THE COUNTY OF IMPERIAL, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL PLAT THEREOF.

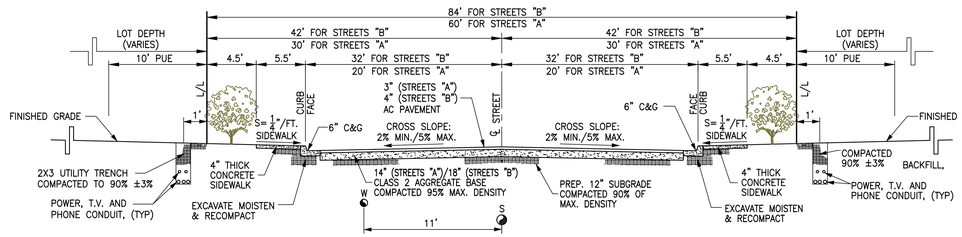
EXCEPTING THEREFROM THE INTEREST CONVEYED TO THE COUNTY OF IMPERIAL IN AND TO A STRIP OF LAND ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID LAND BY DEED RECORDED MAY 13, 1947 IN BOOK 675, PAGE 366 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM THAT PORTION DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:
BEGINNING AT A POINT WHICH IS 27.27 FEET EAST AND 60.01 FEET SOUTH OF THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SAID TRACT 63–1/2. SAID POINT BEING ON EASTERLY RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF U.S. HIGHWAY 99 AS NOW OCCUPIED AT ITS POINT OF INTERSECTION WITH THE SOUTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF THE COUNTY ROAD GRANTED TO THE COUNTY OF IMPERIAL BY DEED RECORDED MAY 13, 1947 IN BOOK 675, PAGE 366 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF IMPERIAL COUNTY; THENCE SOUTH 01°08'1/2" EAST, 244.13 FEET; THENCE NORTH 89°02' EAST, 347.76 FEET; THENCE NORTH 0°24'1/2" WEST, 238.22 FEET TO THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID COUNTY ROAD, THENCE WEST ALONG THE SOUTHERLY LINE OF SAID COUNTY ROAD, 350.87 FEET TO POINT OF BEGINNING.

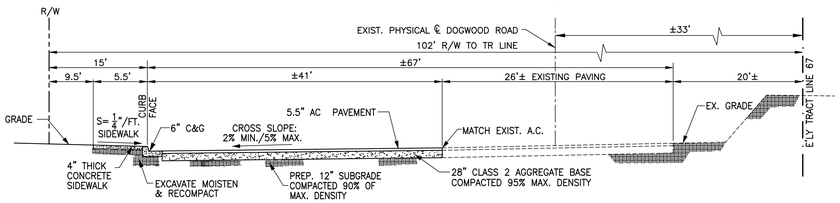
SAID LAND IS ALSO SHOWN AS PARCEL "A–1" OF THAT CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE RECORDED DECEMBER 31, 2002 AS DOCUMENT NO. 02–033674 IN BOOK 2169, PAGE 918 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.



KEY MAP



TYPICAL INTERIOR STREET SECTION
NTS



DOGWOOD ROAD STREET SECTION
NTS

NOTE: FOR TYPICAL SECTIONS SEE COUNTY OF IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING DESIGN GUIDELINES MANUAL.

STORM DRAIN RETENTION BASIN

REQUIRED DETENTION BASIN STORAGE VOLUME
(NOT INCLUDE SCHOOL AND IID EASEMENT AREAS)
TOTAL AREA (A) = 325.12 AC = 14,162,228 S.F.
RAIN INTENSITY (I) = 3 IN. (COUNTY OF IMPERIAL STANDARDS)
TOTAL DETENTION VOLUME REQUIRED = 3,540,557 C.F.
TOTAL DETENTION VOLUME PROVIDED = 3,547,527 C.F.

F.I.R.M. FLOOD ZONE DESIGNATION

ACCORDING TO F.E.M.A. FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP, COMMUNITY–PANEL MAP NO.060065 1725C AND 2075C, DATED EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 26 2008, THE SITE IS LOCATED IN FLOOD ZONE "X", AN AREAS DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE THE 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOODPLAIN.

RECORD EASEMENTS

(1) EASEMENT(S) FOR THE PURPOSE(S) SHOWN BELOW AND RIGHTS INCIDENTAL THERETO, AS GRANTED IN A DOCUMENT:
GRANTED TO: CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENT CO., A CORPORATION
PURPOSE: DITCHES, CANALS, TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES.
RECORDING NO.: IN BOOK 27, PAGE 356 OF DEEDS
AFFECTS: TRACT 67 – THE EXACT LOCATION AND EXTENT OF SAID EASEMENT IS NOT DISCLOSED OF RECORD.

(2) EASEMENT(S) FOR THE PURPOSE(S) SHOWN BELOW AND RIGHTS INCIDENTAL THERETO, AS GRANTED IN A DOCUMENT:
PURPOSE: AN IRRIGATION DITCH.
RECORDING DATE: APRIL 25, 1923
RECORDING NO.: IN BOOK 199, PAGE 242 OF DEEDS
AFFECTS: REFERENCE IS MADE TO SAID DOCUMENT FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

(3) EASEMENT(S) FOR THE PURPOSE(S) SHOWN BELOW AND RIGHTS INCIDENTAL THERETO, AS GRANTED IN A DOCUMENT [NON PLOTTABLE]:
GRANTED TO: THE SOUTHERN SIERRAS POWER COMPANY
PURPOSE: POLE LINE
RECORDING DATE: NOVEMBER 1, 1928
RECORDING NO.: IN BOOK 213, PAGE 142 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS
AFFECTS: REFERENCE IS MADE TO SAID DOCUMENT FOR FULL PARTICULARS

(4) EASEMENT(S) FOR THE PURPOSE(S) SHOWN BELOW AND RIGHTS INCIDENTAL THERETO, AS GRANTED IN A DOCUMENT:
GRANTED TO: THE SOUTHERN SIERRAS POWER COMPANY
PURPOSE: POLE LINE
RECORDING DATE: NOVEMBER 1, 1928
RECORDING NO.: IN BOOK 213, PAGE 142 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS
AFFECTS: REFERENCE IS MADE TO SAID DOCUMENT FOR FULL PARTICULARS

(5) EASEMENT(S) FOR THE PURPOSE(S) SHOWN BELOW AND RIGHTS INCIDENTAL THERETO, AS GRANTED IN A DOCUMENT:
GRANTED TO: THE SOUTHERN SIERRAS POWER COMPANY
PURPOSE: POLES OR OTHER SUPPORTS.
RECORDING DATE: APRIL 16, 1929
RECORDING NO.: IN BOOK 230, PAGE 138 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS
AFFECTS: REFERENCE IS MADE TO SAID DOCUMENT FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

(6) EASEMENT(S) FOR THE PURPOSE(S) SHOWN BELOW AND RIGHTS INCIDENTAL THERETO, AS GRANTED IN A DOCUMENT:
GRANTED TO: THE SOUTHERN SIERRAS POWER COMPANY
PURPOSE: POLE LINES AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES.
RECORDING DATE: SEPTEMBER 23, 1936
RECORDING NO.: IN BOOK 435, PAGE 574 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS
AFFECTS: REFERENCE IS MADE TO SAID DOCUMENT FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

(7) EASEMENT(S) FOR THE PURPOSE(S) SHOWN BELOW AND RIGHTS INCIDENTAL THERETO, AS GRANTED IN A DOCUMENT:
GRANTED TO: IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT
PURPOSE: POWER LINES AND NECESSARY APPURTENANCES.
RECORDING DATE: APRIL 22, 1938
RECORDING NO.: IN BOOK 486, PAGE 565 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS
AFFECTS: REFERENCE IS MADE TO SAID DOCUMENT FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

(8) EASEMENT(S) FOR THE PURPOSE(S) SHOWN BELOW AND RIGHTS INCIDENTAL THERETO, AS GRANTED IN A DOCUMENT:
GRANTED TO: IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT
PURPOSE: POWER LINES AND APPURTENANCES.
RECORDING DATE: AUGUST 2, 1939
RECORDING NO.: IN BOOK 529, PAGE 562 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS
AFFECTS: ALONG AND ADJACENT TO THE WEST TOE OF DOGWOOD LATERAL 2 CANAL OF TRACT 63 1/2.

(9) EASEMENT(S) FOR THE PURPOSE(S) SHOWN BELOW AND RIGHTS INCIDENTAL THERETO, AS GRANTED IN A DOCUMENT:
GRANTED TO: IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT
PURPOSE: TELEPHONE AND/OR ELECTRIC POWER LINE OR LINES.
RECORDING DATE: AUGUST 1, 1944
RECORDING NO.: IN BOOK 602, PAGE 158 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS
AFFECTS: TRACT 63 1/2 – THE EXACT LOCATION AND EXTENT OF SAID EASEMENT IS NOT DISCLOSED OF RECORD.

(10) EASEMENT(S) FOR THE PURPOSE(S) SHOWN BELOW AND RIGHTS INCIDENTAL THERETO, AS GRANTED IN A DOCUMENT:
GRANTED TO: IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT
PURPOSE: CANAL, TELEPHONE AND/OR ELECTRIC POWER LINES.
RECORDING DATE: AUGUST 1, 1944
RECORDING NO.: IN BOOK 623, PAGE 278 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS
AFFECTS: A STRIP OF LAND 80 FEET IN WIDTH LYING WEST OF AND PARALLEL WITH THE EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY FOR DOGWOOD LATERAL 2, AS NOW CONSTRUCTED ACROSS THE EAST SIDE OF TRACT 65.

(11) EASEMENT(S) FOR THE PURPOSE(S) SHOWN BELOW AND RIGHTS INCIDENTAL THERETO, AS GRANTED IN A DOCUMENT:
GRANTED TO: LAURA CRANCE
PURPOSE: RIGHT OF WAY
RECORDING DATE: JULY 30, 1946
RECORDING NO.: IN BOOK 661, PAGE 447 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS
AFFECTS: THE SOUTH 20 FEET OF THE EAST 1320 FEET OF TRACT 63 1/2.

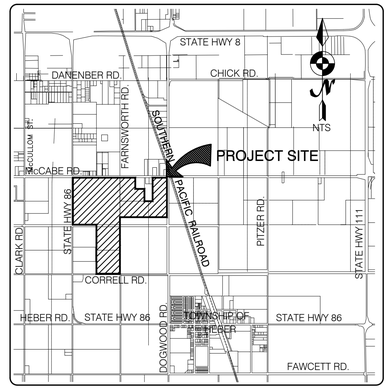
(12) AN EASEMENT FOR THAT CERTAIN WATER PIPELINE EXISTING ACROSS TRACT 67 FROM A POINT IN THE EAST BANK OF DOGWOOD LATERAL #2 OPPOSITE GATE #17 IN A NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION TO THE PROPERTY CONVEYED TO WILLIAM THORNBURG BY DEED RECORDED APRIL 8, 1955 IN BOOK 908, PAGE 90 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS, AS SET OUT IN THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN SACHA PEGGY MARTIN AND WILLIAM J. THORNBURG, ET US., RECORDED APRIL 8, 1955 IN BOOK 908, PAGE 91 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

(13) EASEMENT(S) FOR THE PURPOSE(S) SHOWN BELOW AND RIGHTS INCIDENTAL THERETO, AS GRANTED IN A DOCUMENT:
GRANTED TO: COUNTY OF IMPERIAL
PURPOSE: COUNTY HIGHWAY PURPOSES.
RECORDING DATE: OCTOBER 26, 1966
RECORDING NO.: IN BOOK 1236, PAGE 769 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS
AFFECTS: REFERENCE IS MADE TO SAID DOCUMENT FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

(14) EASEMENT(S) FOR THE PURPOSE(S) SHOWN BELOW AND RIGHTS INCIDENTAL THERETO, AS GRANTED IN A DOCUMENT:
GRANTED TO: HEBER PUBLIC UTILITIES DISTRICT
PURPOSE: A WATER LINE.
RECORDING DATE: MAY 12, 1993
RECORDING NO.: 93–010959 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS AND RE–RECORDED SEPTEMBER 23, 1993 IN BOOK 1745, PAGE 1479 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.
AFFECTS: A PORTION OF TRACT 67.

(15) EASEMENT(S) FOR THE PURPOSE(S) SHOWN BELOW AND RIGHTS INCIDENTAL THERETO, AS GRANTED IN A DOCUMENT:
GRANTED TO: COUNTY OF IMPERIAL
PURPOSE: PUBLIC HIGHWAY AND PUBLIC UTILITIES
RECORDING DATE: MARCH 21, 2005
RECORDING NO.: 2005–010294 IN BOOK 2411, PAGE 843 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS
AFFECTS: TRACT 67 – REFERENCE IS MADE TO SAID DOCUMENT FOR THE FULL EXTENT AND LOCATION OF SAID EASEMENT.

(16) EASEMENT(S) FOR THE PURPOSE(S) SHOWN BELOW AND RIGHTS INCIDENTAL THERETO, AS GRANTED IN A DOCUMENT:
PURPOSE: FOR A DITCH.
RECORDING NO.: IN BOOK 122, PAGE 376 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS
AFFECTS: REFERENCE IS MADE TO SAID DOCUMENT FOR FULL PARTICULARS.



VICINITY MAP

LEGEND

- SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
- TRACT LINE
- EASEMENTS/RIGTH OF WAY LINES
- LOT LINE AND RIGHT OF WAY

GENERAL NOTES

SUBDIVISION LOTS / AREAS
TOTAL GROSS AREA : ± 351.20 ACRES
TOTAL NET AREA : ± 336.01 ACRES

DOGWOOD ROAD AREA : ± 5.29 ACRES
Mc CABE ROAD AREA : ± 8.10 ACRES
CORFMAN ROAD AREA : ± 0.29 ACRES
CORREL ROAD AREA : ± 1.51 ACRES

PARK / STORM DRAIN DETENTION AREA : ± 25.45 ACRES/FOR PUBLIC DEDICATION
PARK LAND AREA : ± 1.61 ACRES/FOR PUBLIC DEDICATION
STREET AREA : ± 89.08 ACRES/FOR PUBLIC DEDICATION
SCHOOL AREA : ± 12.30 ACRES
IID EASEMENT AREA : ± 13.78 ACRES
TOTAL COMMERCIAL AREA : ± 0.0 ACRES
TOTAL RESIDENTIAL MULTIFAMILY AREA : ± 27.39 ACRES
MULTI–FAMILY AREA1: 9.82 AC (196 DUs)
MULTI–FAMILY AREA2: 17.57 AC (335 DUs)
TOTAL FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AREA : ± 0.0 ACRES

LOTS AREA : ± 166.40 ACRES
TOTAL LOTS : 1,079 SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
25 GATED RESIDENTIAL
MINIMUM LOT SIZE : 3,000 SQ. FT.
AVERAGE LOT SIZE : 6,000 ± SF. (NOT CONSIDERING PARK LAND AREA)
MINIMUM LOT WIDTH : 40 FT.
FRONT YARD SETBACK : 20 FT.
MINIMUM REAR YARD SETBACK : 20 FT.
MINIMUM SIDE YARD SETBACK : 15 FT.
MINIMUM SIDE YARD AT CORNER SETBACK : 15 FT.

SEWER
SEWAGE COLLECTION AND TREATMENT BY HEBER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT (HPUD)
SEWAGE DISCHARGE (AVERAGE/PEAK) : 100/250 GPCPD
SANITARY SEWER SLOPE (MIN.) : 0.0016 FT/FT MINIMUM
8" MIN. DIA. SEWER MAIN WITH 4" SEWER SERVICE FOR EACH LOT
MANHOLE SPACING : 400 FT. MAX., 300 FT (TYPICAL)

WATER
TREATMENT AND DISTRIBUTION BY HEBER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT (HPUD)
WATER DEMANDS (AVERAGE/PEAK) : 250/750 GPCPD
6" FIRE HYDRANTS : 300 FT. RADIUS
FIRE FLOW : 1,500 GPM MIN.
8" MIN. DIA. WATER MAIN WITH 1" WATER SERVICE FOR EACH LOT RESIDENTIAL.

STREET & STORM DRAIN
DESIGN STORM : 100 YEAR
STORM DRAIN SLOPE (18" MIN. DIA.) : 0.0010 FT/FT MINIMUM
CURB & GUTTER SLOPE : 0.0020 – 0.005 FT/FT
CURB & GUTTER SLOPE ON CUL–DE–SAC : 0.0040 FT/FT
STREET LIGHT SPACING (APPROXIMATE) : 300 FEET

SUBDIVISION NOTES

MULTIPLE FINAL MAPS MAY BE FILED PURSUANT TITLE 9, DIVISION 8 TO SECTION 66456.1 OF THE CALIFORNIA SUBDIVISION MAP ACT.

THIS TENTATIVE TRACT MAP WAS PREPARED USING THE CONCEPTUAL LAYOUT AS SHOWN ON THE McCABE RANCH II SPECIFIC PLAN, DATED FEBRUARY 2010 AND PREPARED BY PMC.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNTY OF IMPERIAL STANDARD DRAWINGS.

COORDINATE WITH UTILITY AGENCIES DURING FINAL DESIGN PHASE OF SUBDIVISION FOR APPROVAL OF PROPOSED LOCATIONS, CROSSINGS AND RELOCATION OF NEW AND EXISTING UTILITIES.

GRAPHIC SCALE
0' 500' 1000' 1500' 2000'
SCALE: 1"= 500'

UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT
TWO WORKING DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG
CALL: TOLL FREE 811
Know what's below. Call before you dig.

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BY: _____ DATE: _____
MAURICIO LAM, P.E.
R.C.E. NO.: 57392 EXP.: 12–31–23

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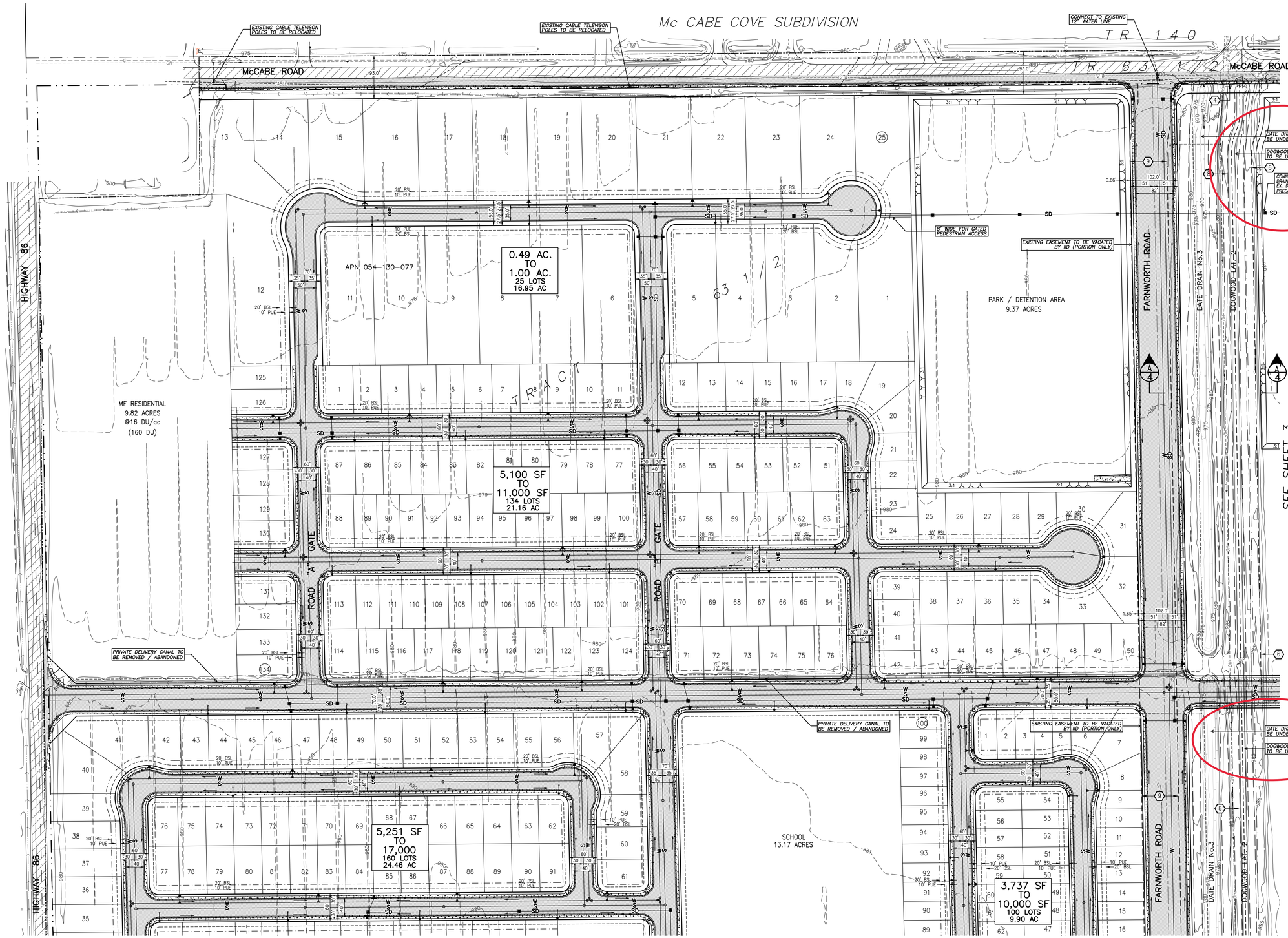
McCABE RANCH TENTATIVE TRACT MAP
TOWN OF HEBER, COUNTY OF IMPERIAL
IN TRACTS 63-1/2, 64-1/2, 65, 66 AND 67 T16S, R14E, S.B.M.
CLIENT: TIERRA PARTNERS II, LLC & McCABE RANCH REALTY
W.O.

SHEET 1 OF 6 SHEETS
JOB NO. C22040-00

L:\Projects\2022\C22040-00 (DOG–McCabe Ranch North – TTM, AM & HS)\MAP\TM\CAD\C22040-00_MSTR REV2.dwg 05/08/2024 10:37



LEGEND

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- TRACT LINE
- EASEMENTS/RIGTH OF WAY LINES
- LOT LINE AND RIGHT OF WAY
- FOUND MONUMENT
- PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT
- BUILDING SETBACK LINE
- 960 SURFACE CONTOURS
- DIRECTION OF FLOW (SLOPE)
- 150 LOT NUMBERS

NEW IMPROVEMENTS

- ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVING
- CROSS GUTTER
- 15' RADIUS HANDICAP ACCESSIBILITY RAMP
- CURB, GUTTER & SIDEWALK
- STREET LIGHT (MIN. 70 WATTS HPS)
- W WATER LINE (MIN. 8" DIA.)
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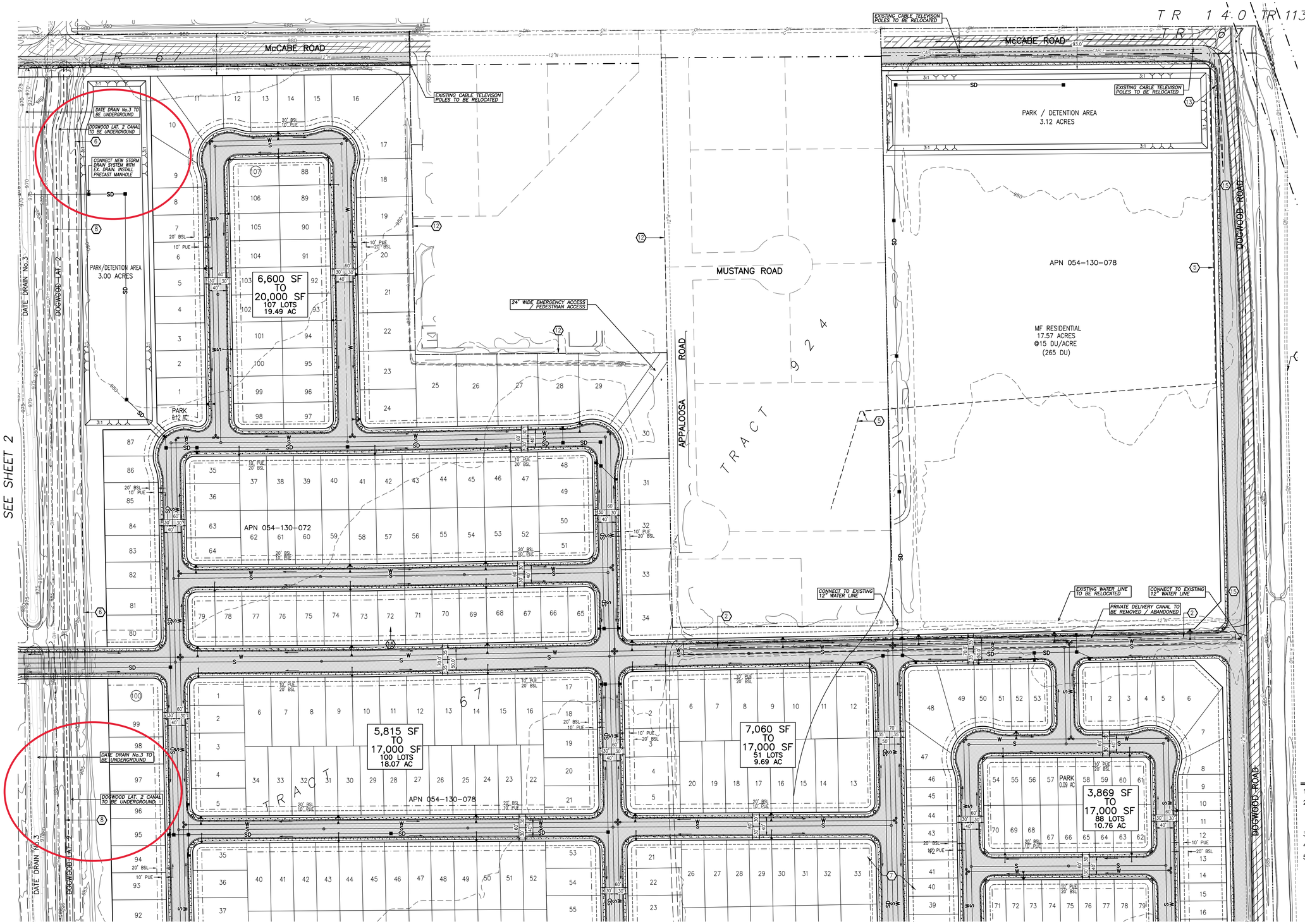

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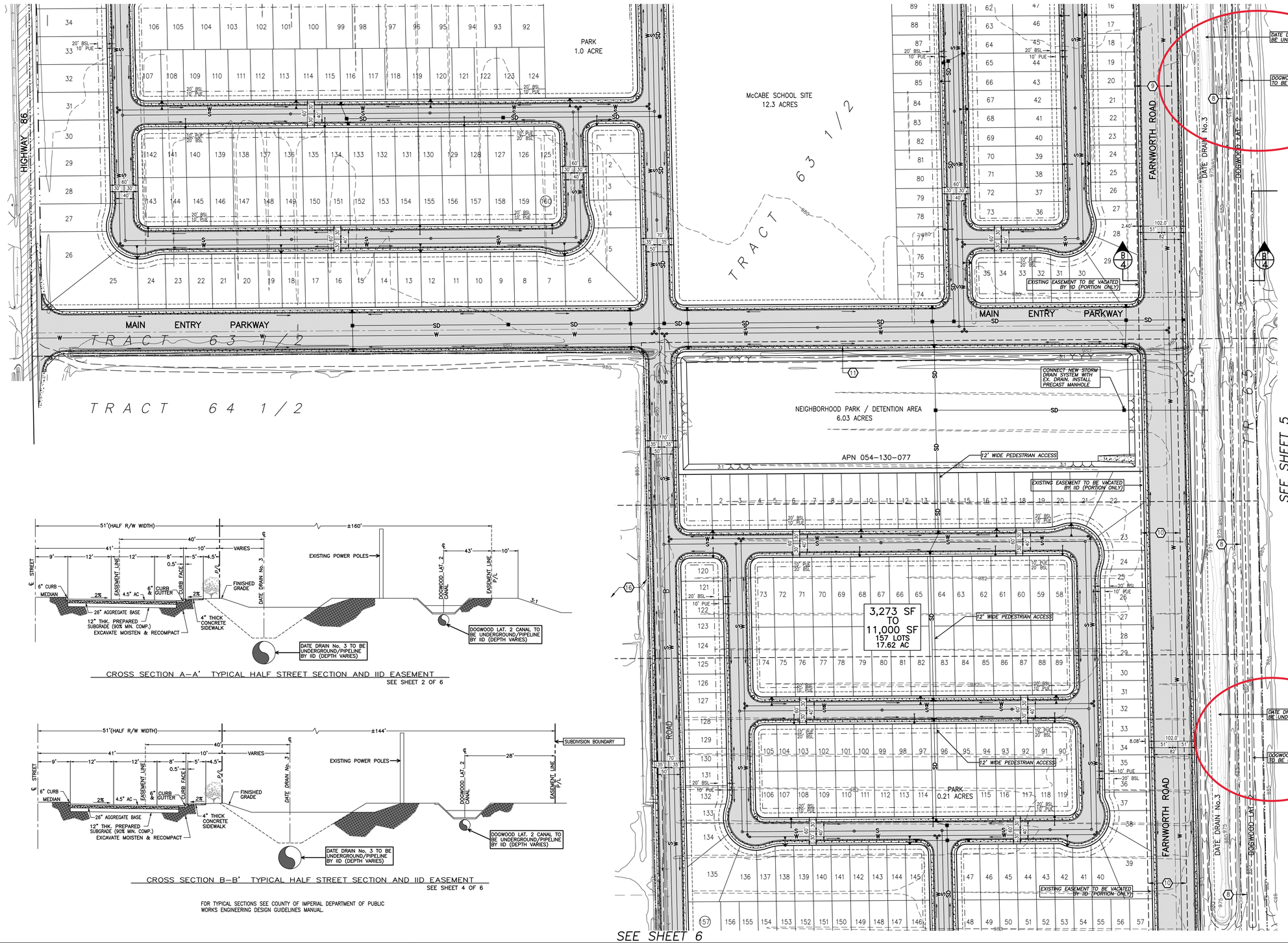
SEE SHEET 2



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CROSS SECTION A–A' TYPICAL HALF STREET SECTION AND IID EASEMENT

SEE SHEET 2 OF 6

CROSS SECTION B–B' TYPICAL HALF STREET SECTION AND IID EASEMENT

SEE SHEET 4 OF 6

FOR TYPICAL SECTIONS SEE COUNTY OF IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING DESIGN GUIDELINES MANUAL.

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McCABE RANCH TENTATIVE TRACT MAP

TOWN OF HEBER, COUNTY OF IMPERIAL
IN TRACTS 63-1/2, 64-1/2, 65, 66 AND 67 T16S, R14E, S.B.M.

CLIENT: TIERRA PARTNERS II, LLC & McCABE RANCH REALTY

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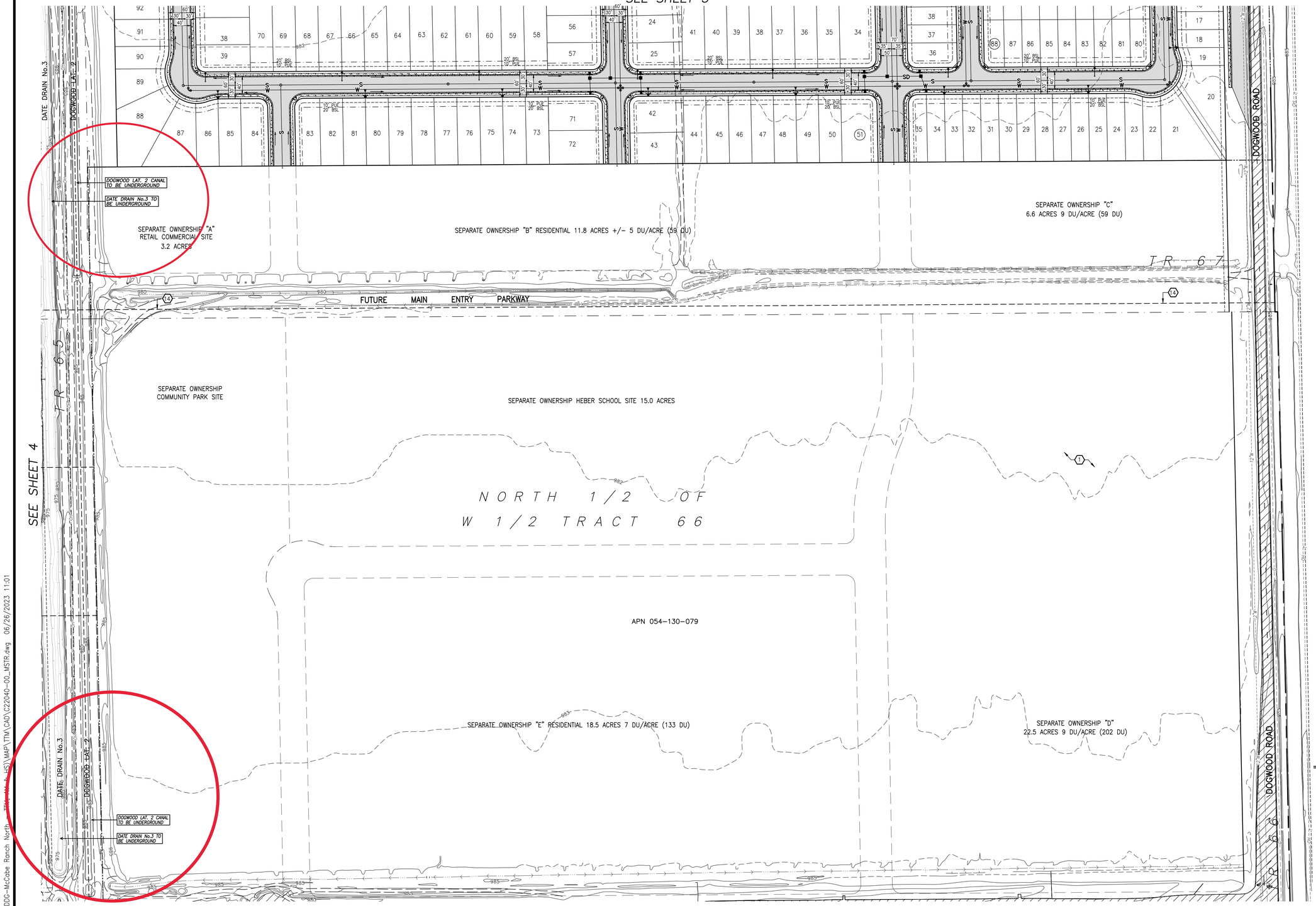

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SHEET 5 OF 6 SHEETS

JOB NO. C22040-00

SEE SHEET 4

SEE SHEET 5

HIGHWAY 86

APN 054-130-042

SEPARATE OWNERSHIP "F"
BUSINESS PARK SITE 8.4 ACRE

SEPARATE OWNERSHIP "G" MF RESIDENTIAL SITE
13.2 ACRES 22 DU/ACRE (299 DU)

TRACT 64 1/2

APN 054-130-043

TR 61

TR 53

TR 50

TR 49

TRACT 952

BLACK HILLS ROAD

CORRELL ROAD

FARNWORTH ROAD

DATE DRAIN No.3

DOGWOOD LAT. 2

PARK / DETENTION
1.84 ACRES

PARK / DETENTION
1.45 ACRES

PARK
0.17 ACRES

3,201 SF
TO
12,000 SF
157 LOTS
18.18 AC

12' WIDE PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

CONNECT NEW STORM DRAIN SYSTEM WITH EX. DRAIN. INSTALL PRECAST MANHOLE

EXISTING EASEMENT TO BE VACATED BY IID (PORTION ONLY)

PRIVATE DELIVERY CANAL TO BE REMOVED / ABANDONED

DOGWOOD LAT. 2 CANAL TO BE UNDERGROUND

DATE DRAIN No.3 TO BE UNDERGROUND

CONNECT NEW SEWER TO EXISTING 30" SEWER LINE

CONNECT TO EXISTING 12" WATER LINE

1"=100'

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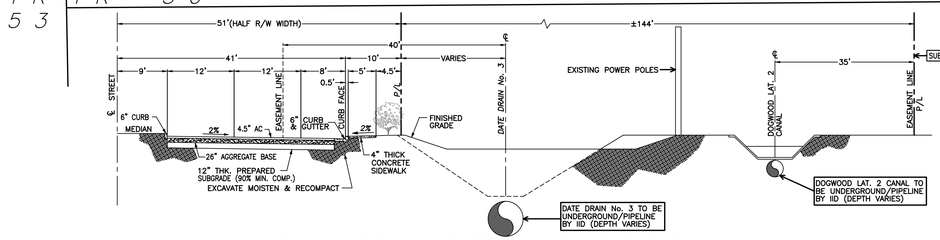

CROSS SECTION C-C TYPICAL HALF STREET SECTION AND IID EASEMENT

SEE SHEET 6 OF 6

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