

APPENDIX B-
BIOLOGICAL STUDY

IMPERIAL COUNTY OFFICE
OF EDUCATION
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Biological Resources
Technical Report
County of Imperial,
California

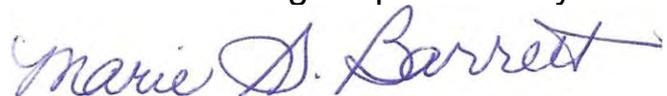
November, 2017

Prepared for:

Imperial Office of Education
c/o City of El Centro
1275 W. Main Street | El Centro, 92243

Prepared by:

Barrett's Biological Surveys
Certified as performed in accordance
with established biological practices by:



Marie S. Barrett, Biologist
2035 Forrester Road
El Centro, Ca 92243
760.352.4159

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	3
2.0	PROJECT AND SITE DESCRIPTION.....	3
3.0	PURPOSE OF STUDY	4
4.0	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGIES	4
5.0	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS.....	5
5.1	PLANT COMMUNITIES.....	5
5.1.1	AGRICULTURAL.....	5
5.1.2	RUDERAL	5
5.1.3	SENSITIVE HABITAT.....	5
5.2	ZOOLOGICAL/VEGETATIVE SPECIES.....	6
5.3	WESTERN BURROWING OWL FOCUSED SURVEY.....	6
6.0	EXPECTED IMPACTS TO BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES.....	6
7.0	MITIGATION MEASURES.....	7
8.0	REFERENCES.....	7

Appendices

Appendix A	Sensitive Species
Appendix B	Photographs
Appendix C	Species in Vicinity of Site
Appendix D	Qualifications

Figures

Figure 1	Project Vicinity Map/Site Plan
Figure 2	Parcel Map
Figure 3	Design Maps

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report addresses biological resources, project and California Environmental Quality (CEQA) requirements for the proposed project. After annexation, the site will be located in the City of El Centro.

Proposed Development consists of:

1. Annexation of approximately 80 acres of land into the City of El Centro for property currently owned by the Imperial County Office of Education (ICOE)
2. Subdivide the 80-acre parcel into four (4) parcels.
3. Parcel 1 would consist of 6.85 acres and involve the construction of a 21,685 square-foot administrative annex building.
4. Parcels 2, 3, and 4 would remain as agricultural land.
5. The extension of roadways such as McCabe Road and Sperber Road as well as an internal road would be required to serve the proposed facilities.

The project would require an El Centro sphere of influence boundary change and subsequent service area plan update. Separate application submittals to the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) for the annexation and boundary changes would be required.

City entitlements necessary for the project are as follows: change of zone, general plan amendment, tentative parcel map, service area plan update, and a site plan review for each project phase.

The zoning for the property would be re-designated from the current County General Agriculture (A2) to City Limited Use (LU). The General Plan designation would be re-designated from County Urban to City Public.

General plan designation:

Zoning:

Current- Urban (County)

Current- County A2 (General Agriculture)

Proposed- Public (City)

Proposed- City LU (Limited Use)

2.0 PROJECT AND SITE DESCRIPTION

The project is located within the El Centro Quadrangle. In the Imperial County General Plan the habitat is listed as General Agriculture; Not a Sensitive Wildlife Area and Area with No Sensitive Plants.

APN 054-510-001

The West one-half of Tract 57, and all of Tract 55 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.

Figure 1 identifies the regional location of El Centro and the proposed project location.

The proposed Project will be situated on +/- 6.85 acres of undeveloped land currently located within the County of Imperial and the City of El Centro jurisdiction. The applicant will annex all the entire parcel (approximately 80 acres) located within the County of Imperial into the City of El Centro.

The project area will require City services such as sewer and water; therefore the property will require annexation into the City of El Centro.

3.0 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study 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 ascertain the probability of the presence of sensitive species on site. This survey was not intended to determine the presence/absence of threatened or endangered species except for the burrowing owl (BUOW) *Athene cunicularia*, but only assess the potential for them to occur based on habitat suitability. Other focused surveys to determine presence/absence would be at the discretion of the appropriate State or federal resource agencies.

4.0 BIOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGIES

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNCCB), California Native Plant Society database (CNPS), United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)/Carlsbad Sensitive Species list, field guides, personal contacts and other methods to ascertain potential for sensitive species on the site (Appendix A).

Status Assessment and Conservation Plan for the Western Burrowing Owl in the United States, Biological Technical Publication (BTP-R6001-2003) state that 71% of the California burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugea*) population is found in the agricultural areas of Imperial County and is a California species of special concern therefore a habitat burrowing owl survey was performed

A biological survey of vegetation, animals and a western burrowing owl survey was completed by Marie Barrett and Glenna Barrett, biologists, on October 29,

2017 (800-930 AM). Temperatures ranged between 71° and 77°F; clear and calm. One pedestrian morning survey was done. A Garmin GPS, a Nikon spotting scope, binoculars and Nikon digital camera were used.

5.0 BIOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 PLANT COMMUNITIES

Vegetation has been divided into communities that are groups of plants that usually coexist within the same area. Although this area is considered the Colorado Desert area (*A Manual of California Vegetation*) Sawyer/Wolf, approximately 500,000 acres of the Colorado Desert in Imperial County has been converted to agricultural use and this area is within that conversion area. The plant community would be considered agriculture (Photographs).

5.1.1 Agriculture

The project will be located adjacent to a county offices area. Agricultural areas are found to the west and north. Agricultural activities are being conducted on site which will be removed by this project. The vegetative community would be considered agricultural; there is little native vegetation.

5.1.2 Ruderal

Weedy plants such as saltcedar and quailbush (listed with scientific names in Appendix C) were found.

5.1.3 SENSITIVE HABITATS

Sensitive habitats are those that are designated either rare within the region by governmental agencies or known to support sensitive animal or plant species and/or they serve as “corridors” for wildlife within the region. Although the western burrowing owl (species of special concern) is abundant in the area, it is due to manmade features such as the irrigation canals, ditches and drains and the cultivation of agricultural crops within the region and not “native” factors.

Several saltcedar are found along the perimeter of the site. No dense stands of cattails were observed along the bank of the Imperial Irrigation District canal located to the south of the site. No sensitive habitats were observed on site.

No canals or drains are planned for removal or undergrounding; there will be no disturbance of riparian habitat.

5.2 ZOOLOGICAL/VEGETATIVE SPECIES

Twelve (12) species of zoological species were observed or heard using the site or in the immediate vicinity. Seven (7) species of vegetation were found. These are listed in Appendix C.

5.3 WESTERN BURROWING OWL (BUOW)

The project site was searched for Burrowing Owls and their sign (burrows, pellets, feathers, scat, litter, and animal dung) on October 29, 2017.

The Burrowing Owl (BUOW) is a small, pale, buffy-brown owl that nests in borrowed burrows. The entrances to burrows often have bits of animal dung, prey carcasses, feathers, and litter, among other objects. Up to 12 eggs are laid, primarily from February to May.

The Imperial Valley has a majority of the BUOW in southern California. Irrigation canals and drains are commonly used as nesting sites in this area. The Burrowing Owl is a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Species of Special Concern, and a Federal Species of Concern and listed on the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. This survey was done using The CDFW Staff Report (CDFW 2012), which addresses survey and mitigation guidelines for the owl and communications with CDFW, Bermuda Dunes, CA office.

No Burrowing owls, a CDFW species of concern, or burrows were observed on site. Habitat could be favorable to burrowing and burrowing owls could be expected in the vicinity of the site.

Figure 2 is a map of biological resources found on site.

While no BUOW habitat was found on site or within the buffer zone, it is BUOW habitat and preconstruction surveys should be done.

6.0 EXPECTED IMPACTS TO BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Possible CEQA significant impacts that could include the following within the parameters of this project:

Area	Endangered/threatened/ Species of Concern Habitat	Riparian Habitat	Wetlands	Wildlife Corridors	Local Ordinances	HCP*
Agricultural	None with mitigations	No; none will be removed	No	No	No	No

*Habitat conservation plan

No species or habitat were observed that would be harmed by this project.

7.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Burrowing owl habitat and areas of possible avian nesting were found on the site.

While no nesting birds were observed during this survey, a preconstruction survey should be performed within 3 days prior to initiating ground disturbance to survey for nesting birds if construction is started between January through the end of August. Report should be submitted to the appropriate agency.

Since burrowing owls have been located within the vicinity and there is the possibility of nesting birds, it is recommended that construction foremen and workers and onsite employees be given worker training by a qualified biologist regarding burrowing owl that would include the following:

- Description of owl/nesting birds
- Biology
- Regulations (CDFW/USFWS)
- Wallet card with owl picture/guidelines for protecting owl and wildlife
- Notification procedures if avian species (dead, alive, injured) is found on or near site

8.0 REFERENCES

American Ornithologists' Union. Forty-sixth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds [Internet} Available from: <http://www.aou.org/checklist/index.php3>

Baldwin, Bruce G., et al, *The Jepson Desert Manual*, Los Angeles, University of California Press, 2002

California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation, California Department of Fish and Game, 2012

California Native Plant Society, CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants, 6th Edition, online: www.northcoast.com. October, 2017

California Natural Diversity Database, October, 2017. Sacramento, Ca California Department of Fish and Game.

Coulombe, Harry N., Behavior and Population Ecology of the Burrowing Owl, *Speotyto Cunicularia*, in the Imperial Valley of California, *The Condor*, 73:163-176, 1971.

Eaton, Eric R., Kenn Kaufman, *Kaufman Field Guide to Insects of North America*, New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, Singapore, 2006.

Jameson, E.W., Hans J. Peeters, *Mammals of California*, Los Angeles, University of California, 2004.

Olson, Theresa, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Breeding Habitat Evaluation at the Salton Sea, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, 2008

APPENDIX A SENSITIVE SPECIES

APPENDIX A
SENSITIVE BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES (CNDDDB/CNPS)
El Centro Quadrangle (Nine Quad Search) October, 2017

BOTANICAL SPECIES	STATUS ¹	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Chaparral sand-verbena <i>Abronia villosa var aurita</i>	State: S2.2 (not very threatened); CNPS list: 1B.2 (rare, threatened in Ca; fairly endangered in Ca.)	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)	Chaparral, Coastal Shrub, and desert dunes/sandy areas.	No habitat; none observed
Sand Food <i>Pholisma sonorae</i>	State: 1B.2	its fleshy stem extending up to two meters-six feet below the surface and emerging above as a small rounded or ovate form	It is a parasitic plant which attaches to the roots of various desert shrubs such as wild buckwheats, ragweeds, pluchias, and Tiquilia plicata and T. palmeri to obtain nutrients.	No habitat; none observed
Mud Nama <i>Nama stenocarpum</i>	State: S2.2 (not very threatened)		This tiny annual herb grows on the muddy embankments of ponds and lakes. It is also reported to utilize river embankments.	No habitat; none observed

BOTANICAL SPECIES	STATUS ¹	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Gravel Milk-Vetch <i>Astragalus sabulonum</i>	State: S2.2 (not very threatened)	Annual Perennial Growth Habit: Forb/herb Native Status: L48 N	Found in sandy or gravelly areas; 100-650feet.; flowers between Feb-Jul	No habitat; none observed
California satintail <i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	CNDDDB Ranks G2, S2.1; CNS: 2.1	This plant can be weedy or invasive. Grass or grass-like plant, including grasses (Poaceae), sedges (Cyperaceae), rushes (Juncaceae), arrow-grasses (Juncaginaceae), and quillworts (Isoetes).	It is native to the southwestern United States from California to Texas and northern Mexico, where it grows in arid regions where water is available.	No habitat; none observed

BOTANICAL SPECIES	STATUS ¹	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Abrams's Spurge <i>Chamaesyce abramisiana</i>	CNPS list: 2	Annual herbaceous blooms Sept/Nov. Common spurge in area has large purple spot and is prostrate; Abram's is not as colorful.	Sonoran Desert Shrub	No habitat; no Abrams's spurge found.
ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS ¹	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Birds				
(Yuma) ridgeway's rail <i>Rallus longirostris yumanensis</i> now Rallus obsoletus	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 or in adjacent drains.
Mountain plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i>	CDFW: SC Species of Concern	a medium-sized ground bird in the plover family	it lives on level land. Unlike most plovers, it is usually not found near bodies of water or even on wet soil; it prefers dry habitat with short grass (usually due to grazing) and bare ground.	None observed; could possibly be found in alfalfa/Bermuda fields in area if sheep grazing or crop burned

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS ¹	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Burrowing Owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	CDFW: 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	No Owls/burrow found on site.
Summer tanager <i>Piranga rubra</i>	CDFW: SC Species of Concern	Adults have stout pointed bills and measure 17 cm (6.7 in) in length and 29 g (1.0 oz) in weight. 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-brown wings and tail.	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 vagrant to western Europe.	None observed; not expected

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS ¹	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
<p>Vermillion flycatcher</p> <p><i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i></p>	<p>CDFW: SC Species of Concern</p>	<p>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 has 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.</p>	<p>Frequents streams and ponds in arid areas; agricultural areas</p>	<p>None observed could possibly be found in Agricultural areas</p>

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS ¹	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
<p>Yellow Warbler <i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i></p>	<p>CNDDDB Rank: G5T3, S2; CDFW: SC</p>	<p>A Family of seed-eating, small to moderately large passerine birds that have strong, stubby beaks , which in some species can be quite large. They have a bouncing flight, alternating flapping with gliding on closed wings. Most sing well.</p>	<p>Yellow warblers in southern California breed in lowland and foothill riparian woodlands dominated by cottonwoods, alders, or willows and other small trees and shrubs typical of low, open-canopy riparian woodland(Garrett and Dunn 1981). During migration, they occur in lowland and foothill woodland habitats such as desert oases, riparian woodlands, oak woodlands, mixed deciduous-coniferous woodlands, suburban and urban gardens and parks, groves of exotic trees, farmyard windbreaks, and orchards (Small 1994).</p>	<p>No habitat on site; none observed</p>
<p>Loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i></p>	<p>CDFW: SC Species of Concern</p>	<p>It measures approximately 9 inches from bill to tail. The wing and tail length is about 3.82 and 3.87 inches long, respectively. It weighs on average 50 grams, with a range of 45-60 grams for a healthy adult shrike.</p>	<p>The bird requires an open habitat with an area to forage, elevated perches and nesting sites.</p>	<p>Low on site</p>

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS ¹	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
<p>Crissal Thrasher <i>Toxostoma crissale</i></p>	<p>CDFW Species of Concern</p>	<p>A large thrasher found in the Southwestern United States to central Mexico. The bird grows to 32 cm (12.5 inches), and has a deeply curved bill. It can be found near water in dense underbrush, and in the low desert near canyon chaparral; seldom flies in the open.</p>	<p>Dense vegetation along streams/washes in mesquite/willows/arrowweed</p>	<p>L None observed; scarce habitat</p>
<p>Gila Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes uropygialis</i></p>	<p>Fed: - CDFW Endangered</p>	<p>Bill black to grayish black with dark red to reddish hazel eyes. About 9.3 inches long with brownish green or bluish legs and feet. Black and white barring on back male has red cap on head. Buff-brown face, neck and breast with barred rump and central tail feathers.</p>	<p>Uncommon to resident in southern California along the Colorado River, and locally near Brawley. Occurs mostly in desert riparian and desert wash habitats. Cottonwoods and other desert riparian trees, shade trees, and date palms supply cover.</p>	<p>L No suitable habitat; few palm trees or other trees on site; may fly through site.</p>

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS ¹	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
<p>California Black Rail</p> <p><i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i></p>	<p>CDFW: Threatened</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 daily fluctuations in water levels. Nests are concealed in dense vegetation, often pickleweed, near upper limits of tidal flooding</p>	<p>L</p> <p>None observed; no habitat on site</p>
<p>Northern harrier</p> <p><i>Circus cyaneus hudsonius</i></p>	<p>CDFW Species of Concern</p>	<p>The northern harrier is 41–52 cm (16–20 in) long with a 97–122 cm (38–48 in) wingspan.</p>	<p>It breeds throughout the northern parts of the northern hemisphere in Canada and the northernmost USA. While many taxonomic authorities split the northern harrier and the hen harrier into distinct species, others consider them conspecific.</p>	<p>L</p> <p>No prey observed; could possibly fly through area</p>

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS ¹	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
<p>Leopard frog</p> <p><i>Lithobates yavapaiensis</i></p>	<p>Species of concern</p>	<p>Tan, gray-brown or light gray-green to green above; yellow below. Vague upper lip stripe, tuberculate skin. Dark network on rear of thighs; yellow groin color often extends onto rear of belly and underside of legs. Male will exhibit a swollen and darkened thumb base.</p>	<p>Find in desert grassland and in woodlands. Uses permanent water sources, stays near water. Breed Feb-April. Bullfrogs are predators</p>	<p>L</p> <p>No water sources on site; not expected on site.</p>
<p>Sonoran desert toad</p> <p><i>Incillius alvarius</i></p>	<p>CDFW: SC</p>	<p>Large: 7.5 inches or more in length. Smooth, typically olive-green/brown skin, cranial crests, and prominent, elongated glands on both sides of the back of the head (parotoid glands) and on the hind legs. Young toads have small dark, orange-tipped spots on the back. Larger tadpoles are gray or brown with a rounded tail tip, and grow to about 2.25 inches.</p>	<p>Sonoran Desert scrub, semi-desert grasslands. Can be tied to permanent water, such as major rivers or the edges of agriculture. May be found many miles from water, particularly during the summer monsoons. Most Sonoran Desert toads are found at night during the monsoon season, but they may emerge a month or more before the summer rains begin, particularly in areas of permanent water. Can be found in rodent burrows or underground retreats.</p>	<p>L</p> <p>None observed. No habitat present on site.</p>

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS ¹	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Northern leopard frog <i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	CDFW: SC	2-3½ inches long and has randomly distributed black spots on its back, sides, and legs. Each spot is surrounded by a light halo. The background colors of the frog can range from gold to green. Gold or brown dorsolateral ridges often stand out in contrast. White belly with no other markings	NLF needs permanent water for overwintering, floodplains and marshes for breeding, and wet meadows and fields for foraging	L No habitat on site or nearby
Flat-tailed horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma mcallii</i>	CNDDDB Rank: G3; S2 CDFW: SC	A small (up to 87 mm or 3.4" from snout to vent), exceptionally flat and wide lizard with a long (for a horned lizard) broad, flat tail and a dark stripe running down the middle of the back.	occupy a small range in the Sonoran Desert of southwestern California, southwestern Arizona, and extreme northern Mexico.	L No sandy habitat
Colorado Desert fringe-toed lizard <i>Uma notata</i>	CNDDDB Rank: G3, S2; CDFW: SC	2 3/4 to 4 4/5 inches long from snout to vent (7 - 12.2 cm). (Stebbins 2003) The tail is about the same length as the body.	Sparsely-vegetated arid areas with fine wind-blown sand, including dunes, flats with sandy hummocks formed around the bases of vegetation, washes, and the banks of rivers. Needs fine, loose sand for burrowing.	L No sandy habitat

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS ¹	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
<p>American Badger</p> <p><i>Taxidea taxus</i></p>	<p>CDFW: Species of Concern</p>	<p>Burrowing animals that feed on ground squirrels, rabbits, gophers and other small animals. Prefer grasslands, agricultural areas.</p>	<p>Found in drier open areas with friable soils</p>	<p>L</p> <p>None seen; no burrows observed with badger characteristics observed. Not expected because of low prey opportunity</p>
<p>California leaf-nosed bat</p> <p><i>Macrotus californicus</i></p>	<p>CDFW: Species of Concern</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>L</p> <p>No habitat present</p>
<p>Pocketed free-tailed bat</p> <p><i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i></p>	<p>CNDDDB Rank: G4, S2S3; CDFW: SC</p>	<p>A small fold, or "pocket" in the wing membrane of the free-tailed bat, near its knee, gives this bat its common name. Pocketed free-tailed bats have large ears and long wings, and fly rapidly, generally pursuing insects on the wing. They eat many kinds of insects, but seem to prefer small moths.</p>	<p>It occurs in the arid lowlands of the desert Southwest, and primarily roosts in crevices in rugged cliffs, slopes, and tall rocky outcrops.</p>	<p>L</p> <p>No nesting habitat</p>

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS ¹	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Western Mastiff Bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	CNDDDB Rank: G5T4, S3; CDFW: SC	Eumops perotis can be distinguished from all other North American molossid (free-tail) species based on size. With a forearm of 73-83 mm, it is North America's largest species.	In California, the E. perotis is most frequently encountered in broad open areas. Generally, this bat is found in a variety of habitats, from dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, montane meadows, and agricultural areas.	L Low prey opportunity
Western Yellow bat <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	CDFW SC:	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	L Not expected; no palms or cottonwood trees found on site.
Big free tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	CDFW: SC	Body length of 5 1/8 to 5 3/4", with a 17" wingspan, which makes it bigger than other free tailed bats. Fur is reddish brown to dark brown, with hairs white at base. Tail extends past membrane at least an inch. Big ears are joined at base and extend out over face like a hat. Eats mostly moths, some crickets, grasshoppers, ants, various other insects.	Lives in rocky areas of desert scrub or coniferous forests. During day roosts in crevices on cliff faces.	L None seen. Not expected; no roosting habitat.

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS ¹	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Yuma hispid cotton rat <i>Sigmodon hispidus eremicus</i>	CDFW: SC	Hispid cotton rats are small to medium sized rodents, with adults weighing 100 to 225 g (average 159 g). Total length ranges from 80 to 320 mm, with males slightly longer than females.	They are known to occur only in the extreme southern section of the Lower Colorado River (LCR) within the United States and, presumably, in the adjacent areas of Mexico.	L No habitat on site
Palm Springs pocket mouse <i>Perognathus longimembris bangsi</i>	CDFW: SC	Small heteromyid rodent with length of about 110 to 151 mm and weight from 8 to 11 g. There are usually two small patches of lighter hairs at the base of the ear. There is no a tail-crest, and an unlobed antitragus in the outer ear.	Creosote scrub, desert scrub, and grasslands, with loosely packed or sandy soils with sparse to moderately dense vegetative cover. <i>P. l. bangsi</i> occurs only in the Coachella Valley, where substantial agricultural and urban/suburban conversion of habitat, especially in the valley floor, has occurred over the last century. The species occurs only in native habitats.	L No habitat

Special Status Species that Occur in Imperial County (USFWS)

Common Name Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/CDFW /CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area	
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Nests on tall trees or on cliffs in forested areas near large bodies of water. Winters in coastal areas, along large rivers, and large unfrozen lakes.	Low	X	X
			Not expected. No tall trees; not observed in area		
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	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		X
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Inhabits open wetlands near cliffs for nesting. Also uses large cities and nests on buildings.	Low No open wetlands or nesting area on site.	X	X
Black Rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	Nests in high portions of salt marshes, shallow freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation.	Low No salt or freshwater marshes; no vegetation	X	X
Snowy Plover	<i>Chardrius alexandrinus</i>	Barren to sparsely vegetated sand beaches, dry salt flats in lagoons, dredge spoils deposited on beach or dune habitat, levees and flats	Low	X	X
			No habitat; not observed		

Common Name Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/CDFW /CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area	Common Name Scientific Name
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	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 None observed; could possibly be found in alfalfa/Bermuda fields in area if sheep grazing or crop burned	X	X
Black Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>	Rocky seacoasts and islands, less commonly sandy beaches.	Low No habitat; not observed	X	X
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	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		X
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Breeds in open boreal forest with scattered shallow wetlands. Winters in wide variety of shallow fresh and saltwater habitats.	Low No habitat; not observed		X

Common Name Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/CDFW /CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area	Common Name Scientific Name
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Native prairie and other dry grasslands, including airports and some croplands.	Low No habitat; not observed		X
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	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 Could possibly be found in alfalfa/Bermuda fields	X	X
Long-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Nests in wet and dry uplands. In migration and winter found on wetlands, grain fields, lake and river shores, marshes, and beaches.	Low No habitat; not observed Could possibly be found in alfalfa/Bermuda fields	X	X
Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	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 Could possibly be found in alfalfa/Bermuda fields	X	X

Common Name Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/CDFW /CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area	Common Name Scientific Name
Aleutian Tern	<i>Sterna aleutica</i>	Nest on flat vegetated islands on or near the coast. Vegetation includes dwarf-shrub tundra, grass and sedge meadows, and coastal marsh. Migration and winter habitat not known, probably pelagic.	Low No habitat; not observed		X
Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Seacoasts, beaches, bays, estuaries, lagoons, lakes and rivers, breeding on sandy or gravelly beaches and banks of rivers or lakes, rarely on flat rooftops of buildings.	Low		X
			No habitat; not observed		
Gull-billed Turn	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	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		X
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Breeds in large colonies on sandbars and beaches. Forages in shallow bays, inlets, and estuaries.	Low No habitat; not observed	X	X

Common Name Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/CDFW /CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area	Common Name Scientific Name
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Open woodlands with clearings, orchards, dense scrubby vegetation, mainly cottonwood, willow, and adler, often along water.	Low No habitat; not observed	X	X
Black Swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Nests on steep ledges on cliffs or canyons. Migrates and winters over coastal lowlands.	Low No habitat; no swifts observed in area	X	X
Costa's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte costae</i>	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/small insect sources on site	X	X

Common Name Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/CDFW /CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area	Common Name Scientific Name
Calliope Hummingbird	<i>Stellula calliope</i>	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	X	X
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	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/small insects on site.		X

Common Name Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/CDFW /CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area	Common Name Scientific Name
Allen's Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	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 plentiful.	Low No habitat; not observed. No feeders or nectar/small insects on site	X	X
Lewis's Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	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	X	X
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Montane and northern coniferous forests, at forest edges and openings such as meadows, and at ponds and bogs. Winters at forest edges and clearings where tall trees or snags are present.	Low No habitat; not observed	X	X

Common Name Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/CDFW /CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area	Common Name Scientific Name
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax trailii</i>	Breeds in moist, shrubby areas, often with standing or running water. Winters in shrubby clearings and early successional growth.	Low No habitat	X	X
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Open or brushy areas.	Low No habitat	X	X
Bell's Vireo	<i>Vireo bellii</i>	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	X	X
Gray Vireo	<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	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	X	X

Common Name Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/CDFW /CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area	Common Name Scientific Name
LeConte's Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	Desert scrub, mesquite, tall riparian brush and, locally, chaparral.	Low No habitat; not observed	X	X
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Breeds in wet, deciduous 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	X	
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Thick vegetation from wetlands to prairies to pine forests. Frequently near water.	Low No habitat; not observed	X	
Rufous-winged Sparrow	<i>Aimophila carpalis</i>	Found in flat areas of tall desert grass mixed with brush and cactus, and thorn scrub.	Low No habitat; not observed		X
Brewer's Sparrow	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	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	X	X
Black-chinned Sparrow	<i>Spizella atrogularis</i>	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	X	X

Common Name Scientific Name	Status ¹ Federal/CDFW /CNPS	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area	Common Name Scientific Name
Tricolored Blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Breeds in marsh vegetation, particularly cattails, near grain fields, riparian scrubland, and forests, but always near water. Dairies and feedlots also commonly used for foraging. Urban and suburban areas occasionally 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	X	X
Lawrence's Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis lawrencei</i>	Prefers dry interior foothills, mountain valleys, open woodlands, chaparral, and weedy fields. Often found near isolated water sources such as springs and cattle troughs.	Low No habitat; not observed	X	X

CNPS Species or Community Level

G1 = Less than 6 viable element occurrences (EOs) OR less than 1,000 individuals OR less than 2,000 acres.

G2 = 6-20 EOs OR 1,000-3,000 individuals OR 2,000-10,000 acres.

G3 = 21-80 EOs OR 3,000-10,000 individuals OR 10,000-50,000 acres.

G4 = Apparently secure; this rank is clearly lower than G3 but factors exist to cause some concern; i.e., there is some threat, or somewhat narrow habitat.

G5 = Population or stand demonstrably secure to ineradicable due to being commonly found in the world.

State Ranking

The state rank (S-rank) is assigned much the same way as the global rank, except state ranks in California often also contain a threat designation attached to the S-rank.

The R-E-D Code contains information on Rarity, Endangerment, and Distribution, ranked as a 1, 2, or 3 for each value (as below). This code was originally known as the R-E-V-D Code (through the 3rd edition 1980), and the V (Vigor) was removed in the 4th edition (1984).

S1 = Less than 6 EOs OR less than 1,000 individuals OR less than 2,000 acres

R - Rarity

S1.1 = very threatened

1 – Rare, but found in sufficient numbers and distributed widely enough that the potential for extinction is low at this time

S1.2 = threatened

2 – Distributed in a limited number of occurrences, occasionally more if each occurrence is small

S1.3 = no current threats known

3 – Distributed in one to several highly restricted occurrences, or present in such small numbers that it is seldom reported

S2 = 6-20 EOs OR 1,000-3,000 individuals OR 2,000-10,000 acres

E - Endangerment

S2.1 = very threatened

1 – Not very endangered in California

S2.2 = threatened

2 – Fairly endangered in California

S2.3 = no current threats known

3 – Seriously endangered in California

S3 = 21-80 EOs or 3,000-10,000 individuals OR 10,000-50,000 acres

D - Distribution

S3.1 = very threatened

1 – More or less widespread outside California

S3.2 = threatened

2 – Rare outside California

S3.3 = no current threats known

3 – Endemic to California

S4 = Apparently secure within California; this rank is clearly lower than S3 but factors exist to cause some concern; i.e. there is some threat, or somewhat narrow habitat. NO THREAT RANK.

S5 = Demonstrably secure to ineradicable in California. NO THREAT RANK.

Sources: CDFW/CNDDDB 2017, California Wildlife 2010; CNPS 2017; USFWS, 2014

State/CDFW:	¹Status: Federal:
E = Listed as an endangered species; or previously known as “rare, fully protected”	E = Listed as an endangered species
T = Listed as a threatened species	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))	C = Candidate for listing
CNPS (California Native Plant Society):	D = Delisted
1B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California or elsewhere	PD = Proposed for delisting/PT = Proposed for threatened status
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	

APPENDIX B PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPHS



1. Site looking south from northern boundary adjacent to McCabe Road; county offices in background



2. West boundary of property looking west; McCabe road to right; agricultural field in background



3. Farming operation to north; McCabe Road in foreground



4. Imperial Irrigation Canal at west boundary looking south; site to left



5. Hay stack yard at west boundary of property; looking south. Mesquite tree in background

APPENDIX B

SPECIES OBSERVED IN VICINITY

APPENDIX D QUALIFICATIONS

APPENDIX C
ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES OBSERVED ON AND VICINITY OF SITE

Common name	Scientific name
Doves	<i>Zenaidap macroura/Columbia passerine/Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Crickets (heard)	<i>Gryllodes sigulatus</i>
Gopher mounds	<i>Thomomys sp.</i>
Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
Ants	<i>various</i>
Bees	<i>Apis mellifera</i>
Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexiacanus</i>
Dog, cat, human tracks	<i>various</i>

BOTANICAL SPECIES OBSERVED ON AND VICINITY OF SITE

Common name	Scientific name
Bermuda grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix sp.</i>
Quail bush	<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i>
Spiny aster	<i>Chloracantha spinosa</i>
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis sp.</i>
Alkali mallow	<i>Malvella leprosa</i>
Alkali heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>

APPENDIX D QUALIFICATIONS

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

Principal Business 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 (FTHL) in California and Arizona. Certified to survey for Burrowing Owls (BUOW) and the Desert Tortoise.

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, MBTA, 401/404, 1600/1601 permit compliance, 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.

FIELD EXPERIENCE

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

- Sol Orchard - El Centro, CA: Successfully completed BUOW relocation and artificial burrow installation for six burrows.
- Burrtec - Salton City, CA: Team leader for eight people to complete a FTHL pre-construction site sweep for 320 acres in Imperial County.
- Applied Biological Consulting: Monitored for Desert Tortoise and nesting birds for the 500kV transmission line traverses approximately 153 mi from Blythe, 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]. (November 2011 to May 31, 2013)

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Received **Bachelor of Science in Business** 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, trapped and/or relocated:

Mohave desert tortoise, Coachella valley milk-vetch, American Badger, 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-tailed horned lizard, Orange-throated whiptail, Burrowing Owl.

CERTIFICATIONS/ WORKSHOPS

- FTHL Workshop, 2008 El Centro BLM office. CDFG Certificate;
- 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.
- Certified to handle/ move venomous snakes on DPV2.
- Bat monitoring with Ms. Pat Brown BLM El Centro, CA Office.
- Salton Sea International Bird Festival 2007 Coordinator
- Mountain Plover/ Long-billed Curlew surveys, L.A. Museum of Natural History.

MARIE S. BARRETT

2035 Forrester Road, El Centro, CA 92243 (760) 352 4159 mariebarrett@roadrunner.com

LICENSES/CERTIFICATES

Flat Tailed Horn Lizard Surveyor CDFG/BLM

Burrowing Owl Surveyor (CDFG/USFWS)

USFW Desert Tortoise Egg Handling Desert Tortoise Council Survey Techniques Workshop Certificate

BCI Bat Conservation and Management Workshop (Acoustic) Certificate

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Workshop Kernville, CA 2010

California Pest Control Advisor #70373 California Pest Control Operator #103123

CA Scientific Collection Permit 126/USFWS Salvage Permit MB52633B-1

CAREER HISTORY

Barrett's Biological Surveys, El Centro, California BIOLOGIST 3/95 -present

Helped established protocol and perform Vegetative Baseline Studies and Biological Surveys for

Mining Reclamation Plans in Imperial County. Have performed numerous (over 20,000 acres) surveys involving varied wildlife including burrowing owl, nesting birds and plant species and writing reports and biological assessments. Certified to perform Flat Tailed Horned Lizard Surveys; completed Desert Tortoise workshops; approved to handle desert tortoise (American Girl Mine/BLM project, 1/2013). Work closely with governmental agencies such as Bureau of Land Management, State Office of Mining Reclamation, California Department of Fish and Game. Written over ten Environmental Assessments for BLM, El Centro office. Over 150 days spent in field monitoring/surveying for FTHL; 98 days in field monitoring/surveying for desert tortoise and 32,000 acres surveyed for burrowing owl and nesting birds; 2 IID Burrowing owl surveys with AECOM (2011/12- 226 hrs). Wrote Imperial Irrigation District Artificial Burrow Installation Manual (2009). Over 25 active burrowing owl burrows passively relocated and 50 artificial burrows installed. Volunteered for desert tortoise work (20 hrs) with Dr. Jeff Lovich. Coachella Valley Projects: Torres-Martinez (Desert Cahuilla Composting Facility Biological Resource Technical Report/Surveys 60 acres, SR 86/Ave 84, 2013; Augustine Tribe (Solar Farm Biological Resource Technical Report/Surveys 10 acres, La Quinta, CA, 2010); Benitez Family Trust Therapeutic Community, Dillon and Cabazon Roads, 10 acres, 2008); Chandri Group (Dairy Queen Chill/Grill Project, 1.5 acres, Date Palm Drive/I-10, La Quinta, CA, 2014). Blythe 8Minutenergy Mt. Signal Solar 5000 acres Preconstruction surveys/construction monitoring and BUOW Post construction monitoring; Biological report. 2010-2017

Black Mt. MetTower Installation: desert tortoise survey and monitoring approved by BLM, El Centro office Salton City Burretec Landfill FTHL monitoring/clearance 2010-2014 (42.5 hrs); Superior Redi Mix: FTHL surveys, Oat Pit Environmental Assessment for BLM, El Centro, 2009-14. (20 hours) SDG&E La Rosite Pole Replacement FTHL Monitoring 2012-2013(410 hrs); Imperial County Department of Public Works, FTHL surveys for Coyote Mine Environmental Assessment, BLM, El Centro, 2008. (10 hours) All American Aggregates, FTHL surveys, Boyd Road Mine Environmental Assessment, BLM El Centro, 2007. (9.5 hours) All American Aggregates, FTHL surveys, Wheeler Road Mine Environmental Assessment, BLM, El Centro, 2006. (8.5 hours); ValRock, FTHL surveys, Ocotillo ByPass Road Environmental Assessment, County of Imperial/BLM, El Centro, 2004. (7 hours). USFWS Authorized desert tortoise biologist: American Girl Mine and Mesquite Mine.

Citizens' Congressional Task Force on the New River, Brawley, Ca PROGRAM COORDINATOR 1/98 - present

Assisted with design, construction, planting and monitoring of four constructed wetlands in Imperial County. Responsible for coordinating activities relating to student and public outreach education to promote the water quality opportunities of wetlands ponding systems on the New River.

Imperial Valley College, Imperial, California ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT COORDINATOR 9/95-12/99

Responsible for establishing an Environmental Technology curriculum, presenting public forums, short courses and certificate courses in hazardous materials and safety areas. In conjunction with Division Chairman, established a budget for 96-98 program and obtained funding of \$131,000 based on 95-96 program performance. Established short courses that trained over 700 people in hazardous materials safety programs. Compiled a survey of employers, which provided direction for the program.

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY: Imperial Valley Coordinator, 2006-2016.

SALTON SEA INTERNATIONAL BIRD FESTIVAL: Coordinator: 2001-2010. Organize bird festival in the Imperial Valley that attracts over 300 birders.

COLORADO RIVER WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD: Board member Dec 05-Sept 06.

FRIENDS OF SONNY BONO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE: Board Chairman, May 2015- 16

EDUCATION

University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona

Masters of Science Degree – AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

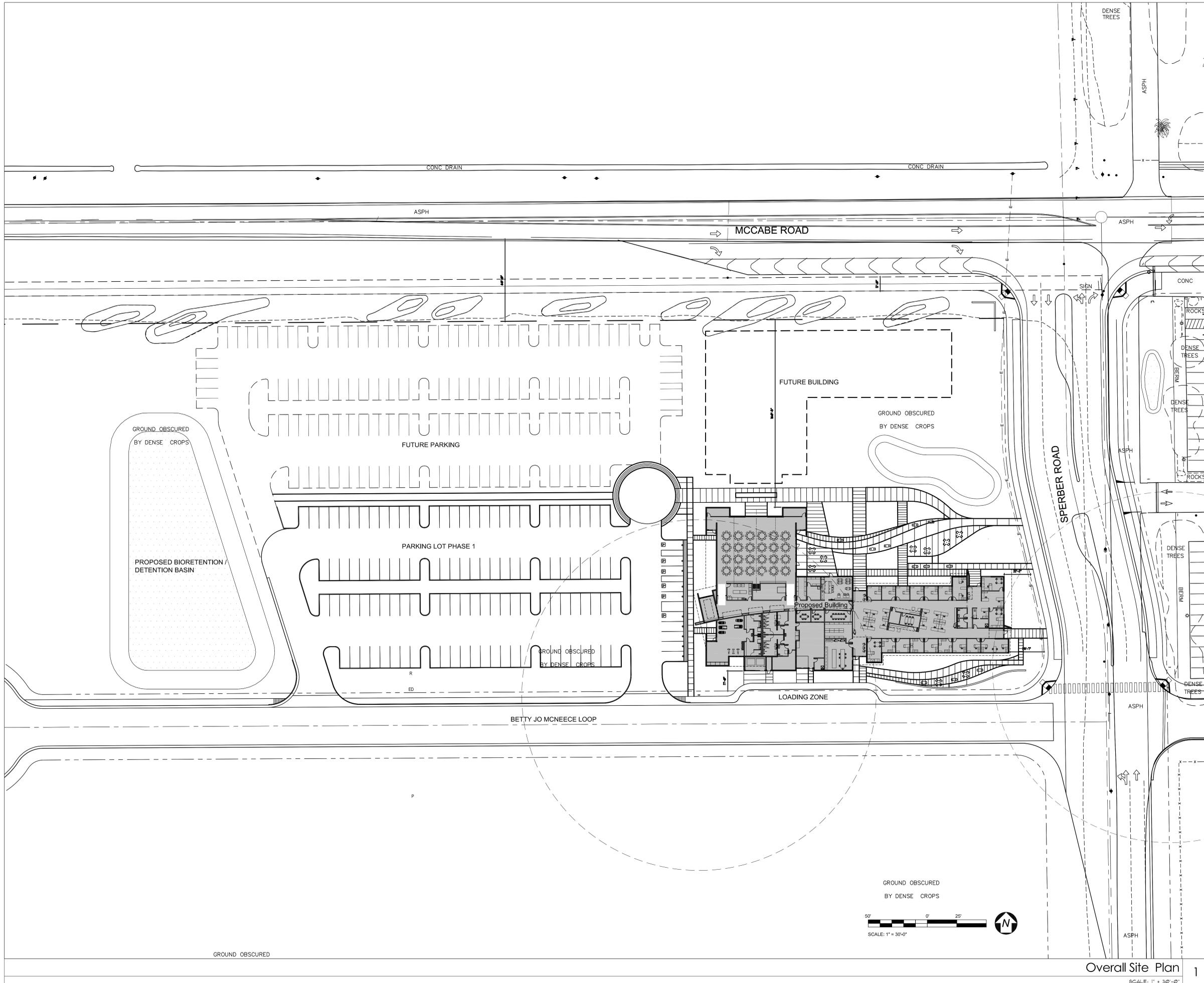
Thesis: Survey and training protocol for documenting burrowing owls and habitat in Imperial County, California

California State Polytechnic College, Kellogg-Voorhis Campus, Pomona, California

Bachelor of Science Degree.- AGRICULTURAL BIOLOGY

Imperial Valley College, Imperial, California *Associate of Science Degree. AGRICULTURE*

**FIGURE 1
PROJECT VICINITY
MAP/SITE PLAN**



LEGEND

- INDICATES PROPERTY AND LOT LINES
- INDICATES 12' WIDE RIGHT OF WAY GRANTED TO THE COUNTY OF IMPERIAL FOR TILE DRAIN. REFER TO CIVIL C2 UTILITY PLAN
- INDICATES 66' WIDE ULTIMATE RIGHT OF WAY (HALF) WIDTH FOR ROADS DESIGNATED AS PRIME ARTERIALS. REFER TO CIVIL C2 UTILITY PLAN
- INDICATES PROPOSED LOCATION OF NEW FIRE HYDRANT
- INDICATES EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT LOCATION AT EAST ICOE PROPERTY

PROJECT DATA

SITE
 PROJECT ADDRESS: 84C OF SPERBER AND MCCABE ROADS
 PARCEL NO: 054-510-001
 SITE AREA: 6.84 ACRES
 EXISTING ZONE: A1
 PROPOSED ZONE CHANGE: LU LIMITED USE

BUILDING
 PROPOSED BUILDING AREA: 26,856 SF
 NUMBER OF FLOORS OF CONSTRUCTION: 1
 BUILDING HEIGHT: 27'-0"

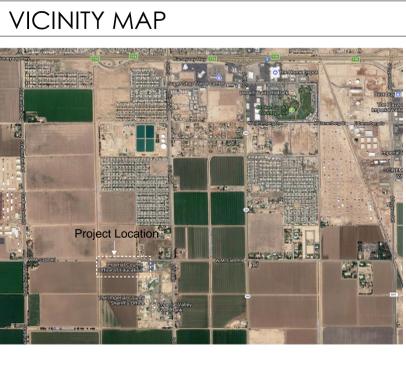
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: CONSTRUCTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE ANNEX TO ADJACENT CAMPUS WITH OFFICE SPACES, STAFF LOUNGE, CONFERENCE ROOMS, RESTROOMS, EXERCISE ROOM, STORAGE SPACES AND ELECTRICAL ROOM.

BUILDING TYPE: TYPE V-B
BUILDING OCCUPANCY: A3 CONFERENCE AND EXERCISE ROOM
 B3 OFFICE SPACE AND SERVICE AREAS
 S-1 M10 STORAGE

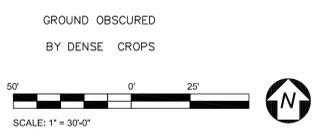
ON SITE PARKING
 STANDARD STALLS 102
 ACCESSIBLE STALLS 6
 TOTAL PARKING STALLS 108

LANDSCAPE AREA: REFER TO LANDSCAPE PLAN L11 FOR PLANTING AREAS AND HARDSCAPE LEGEND

FOR CONCEPTUAL GRADING PLAN REFER TO CIVIL SHEET C1
FOR CONCEPTUAL UTILITY PLAN REFER TO C2
FOR CONCEPTUAL STORMWATER / DRAINAGE PLAN REFER TO SHEET C3



NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
ICOE WEST BUILDING E
 1398 Sperber Road, El Centro, CA



Overall Site Plan 1
 SCALE: 1" = 30'-0"

Project #: ICOE_AD_BE_2017
 Date: 2017.09.08

A1
 1 - 20

**FIGURE 2
PARCEL MAP**

TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP

BEING A SUBDIVISION OF A PORTION OF TRACT 55-1/2 AND THE WEST 1/2 OF TRACT 57
IN TOWNSHIP 16 SOUTH, RANGE 14 EAST, SAN BERNARDINO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN THE CITY OF EL CENTRO,
COUNTY OF IMPERIAL, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

TRACT 55-1/2, AND THE WEST HALF OF TRACT 57, TOWNSHIP 16 SOUTH, RANGE 14 EAST, S.B.M., ACCORDING TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PLAT OF RE-SURVEY APPROVED AND ON FILE IN THE DISTRICT LAND OFFICE.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM THOSE PORTION OCCUPIED BY THE DAHLIA LATERAL NO. 1, AS CONVEYED TO IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT BY DEED RECORDED IN BOOK 470, PAGE 549 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

OWNER'S STATEMENT:

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY STATE: THEY ARE ALL OF THE PARTIES HAVING ANY RECORD TITLE INTEREST IN THE LAND INCLUDED WITHIN THE SUBDIVISION SHOWN ON THE ATTACHED MAP CONSISTING OF TWO (2) SHEETS; THAT THEY CONSENT TO THE PREPARATION AND RECORDATION OF THIS MAP; AND, THAT THEY HEREBY OFFER FOR DEDICATION FOR PUBLIC USE ANY STREETS, HIGHWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WAYS AND EASEMENTS SHOWN UPON THIS MAP AS BEING WITHIN SAID SUBDIVISION.

IMPERIAL COUNTY OFFICE OF EDUCATION

SIGNED: _____

NAME: _____ TITLE: _____

NOTARY ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

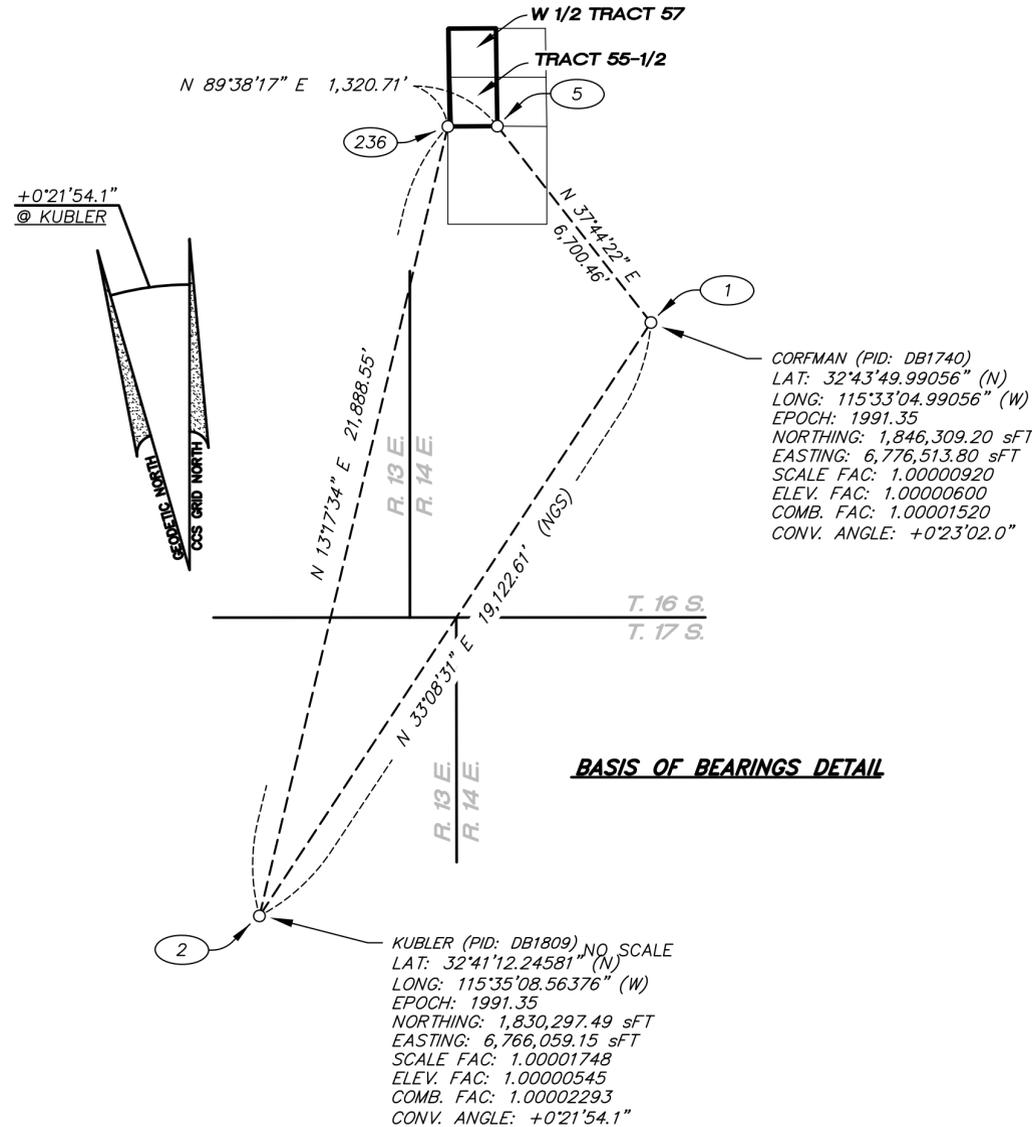
A NOTARY PUBLIC OR OTHER OFFICER COMPLETING THIS CERTIFICATE VERIFIES ONLY THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO SIGNED THE DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE IS ATTACHED, AND NOT THE TRUTHFULNESS, ACCURACY, OR VALIDITY OF THAT DOCUMENT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF _____)
ON _____, BEFORE ME, _____,
PERSONALLY APPEARED _____ PERSONALLY APPEARED
WHO PROVED TO ME ON THE BASIS OF SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE TO BE
THE PERSON(S) WHOSE NAME(S) IS/ARE SUBSCRIBED TO THE WITHIN
INSTRUMENT AND ACKNOWLEDGED TO ME THAT HE/SHE EXECUTED THE
SAME IN HIS/HER AUTHORIZED CAPACITY(IES), AND THAT BY HIS/HER SIGNATURE(S)
ON THE INSTRUMENT, THE PERSON(S), OR THE ENTITY UPON BEHALF OF
WHICH THE PERSON(S) ACTED, EXECUTED THE INSTRUMENT.
I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE
OF CALIFORNIA THAT THE FOREGOING PARAGRAPH IS TRUE AND CORRECT.
WITNESS MY HAND AND OFFICIAL SEAL.
SIGNATURE _____
PRINT NOTARY NAME _____
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES ON _____, 20 ____.
MY PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IS IN _____ COUNTY.

CERTIFICATE RECORDED:

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS WERE RECORDED CONCURRENTLY AS OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE COUNTY OF IMPERIAL IN SUPPORT OF THIS PARCEL MAP:

- TITLE: _____ DOCUMENT NO. _____ OFFICIAL RECORDS,
COUNTY OF IMPERIAL, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
- TITLE: _____ DOCUMENT NO. _____ OFFICIAL RECORDS,
COUNTY OF IMPERIAL, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
- TITLE: _____ DOCUMENT NO. _____ OFFICIAL RECORDS,
COUNTY OF IMPERIAL, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
- TITLE: _____ DOCUMENT NO. _____ OFFICIAL RECORDS,
COUNTY OF IMPERIAL, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
- TITLE: _____ DOCUMENT NO. _____ OFFICIAL RECORDS,
COUNTY OF IMPERIAL, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
- TITLE: _____ DOCUMENT NO. _____ OFFICIAL RECORDS,
COUNTY OF IMPERIAL, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.



SURVEYOR'S STATEMENT:

THIS MAP WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND IS BASED UPON A FIELD SURVEY IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SUBDIVISION MAP ACT AND LOCAL ORDINANCE AT THE REQUEST OF THE IMPERIAL COUNTY OFFICE OF EDUCATION ON 26 JUNE 2017. I HEREBY STATE THAT THIS PARCEL MAP SUBSTANTIALLY CONFORMS TO THE APPROVED OR CONDITIONALLY APPROVED TENTATIVE MAP, IF ANY. I HEREBY STATE THAT ALL MONUMENTS ARE OF THE CHARACTER AND OCCUPY THE POSITIONS INDICATED, AND THAT THE MONUMENTS ARE SUFFICIENT TO ENABLE THE MAP TO BE RETRACED.

PRELIMINARY
TIMOTHY J. REILLY, PLS NO. 8759 DATE 14 SEPT 2017
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
TIMOTHY J. REILLY
NO. 8759
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CITY ENGINEER'S STATEMENT:

I STATE THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THE MAP, AND THAT THE SUBDIVISION IS SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME AS IT APPEARED ON THE TENTATIVE MAP, IF REQUIRED AND ANY APPROVED ALTERATIONS THEREOF; AND THAT ALL REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 2, DIVISION 2, TITLE 7 OF THE GOVERNMENT CODE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND XXXXXXXXXXXX OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF IMPERIAL APPLICABLE AT THE TIME OF APPROVAL OF THE TENTATIVE MAP, IF REQUIRED, HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH; AND THAT I AM SATISFIED THAT THE MAP IS TECHNICALLY CORRECT.

CITY ENGINEER
TERRY LEE HAGEN, RCE 24740

COUNTY RECORDER'S STATEMENT:

FILED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20____,
AT _____ M. IN BOOK _____ OF PARCEL MAPS, AT
PAGE _____, AT THE REQUEST OF THE IMPERIAL COUNTY
OFFICE OF EDUCATION.

DOCUMENT NO. _____ CHUCK STOREY
FEE: _____ COUNTY RECORDER

CITY CLERK'S CERTIFICATE:

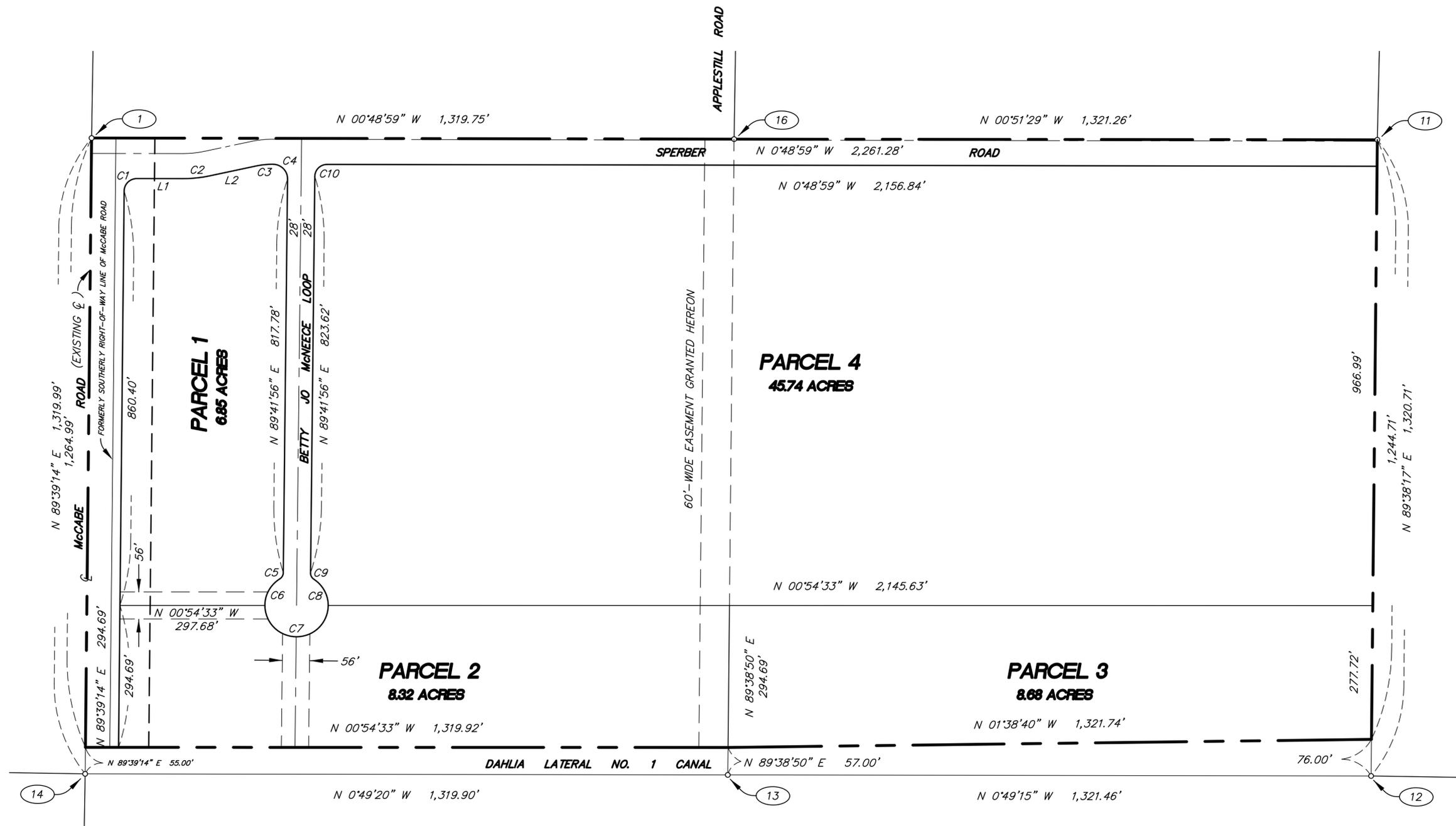
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PARCEL MAP NO. ++++++ HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE CITY ENGINEER FOR RECORDATION "PURSUANT TO EL CENTRO CITY CODE SECTION 24-74" AS BEING IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP THEREFORE WHICH WAS APPROVED BY THE CITY PLANNING COMMISSION, RESOLUTION NO. _____ ADOPTED _____, THIS MAP INCLUDING ALL LAND OFFERED FOR DEDICATION AS SHOWN HEREWITH IS HEREBY ACCEPTED SUBJECT TO IMPROVEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE PUBLIC.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, CITY CLERK DATE

HALE ENGINEERING
7910 CONVOY CT. SAN DIEGO, CA 92111 242 N. 8TH ST. EL CENTRO, CA 92243
PH: 858-715-1420 PH: 760-352-2716
PROJECT NO. 17308

TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP

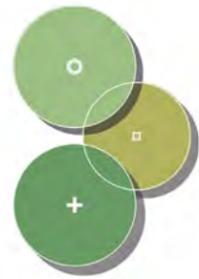
BEING A SUBDIVISION OF A PORTION OF TRACT 55-1/2 AND THE WEST 1/2 OF TRACT 57
 IN TOWNSHIP 16 SOUTH, RANGE 14 EAST, SAN BERNARDINO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN THE CITY OF EL CENTRO,
 COUNTY OF IMPERIAL, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.



HALE
 ENGINEERING

7910 CONVOY CT. SAN DIEGO, CA 92111 242 N. 8TH ST. EL CENTRO, CA 92243
 PH: 858-715-1420 PH: 760-352-2716
 PROJECT NO. 17308

**FIGURE 3
DESIGN MAP**



Arizona Sycamore
Arizona Ash
Indian Rosewood



Evergreen Elm
African Sumac
Fruitless Olive
Palo Verde



Texas mountain laurel
Date Palm

- ① Plaza/Hangout Space
- ② Water Feature
- ③ Bioswale Planting
- ④ Dining Area
- ⑤ New Sidewalk
- ⑥ Planted Landscape Berms
- ⑦ Date Palm Grove
- ⑧ DG Path

- ⑨ Signage Wall
- ⑩ Parking Lot
- ⑪ Future Parking Lot
- ⑫ Future Building



N
Scale: 1"=60'