



Non-Potable Water Connections Project

Biological Resources Assessment

prepared for

Coachella Valley Water District

75-515 Hovley Lane East

Palm Desert, California 92211

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Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Project Location	1
1.2	Project Description.....	1
2	Methodology	5
2.1	Regulatory Setting.....	5
2.1.1	Environmental Statutes	5
2.1.2	Guidelines for Determining CEQA Significance.....	6
2.2	Database and Literature Review	6
2.3	Focused Biological Field Survey	7
3	Existing Conditions.....	8
3.1	Topography and Soils.....	8
3.2	Land Cover and Vegetation.....	8
3.3	General Wildlife	9
4	Sensitive Biological Resources	16
4.1	Special Status Plant Species	17
4.2	Special Status Wildlife Species	17
4.3	Designated Critical Habitat	18
4.4	Sensitive Plant Communities	18
4.5	Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands	18
4.6	Wildlife Movement	18
4.7	Local Policies and Tree Protection	19
4.8	Conservation Plans.....	19
5	Impact Analysis and Mitigation Measures.....	22
5.1	Special Status Plant Species	22
5.2	Special Status Wildlife Species	22
5.3	Nesting Birds	22
5.4	Sensitive Vegetation Communities	23
5.5	Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands	23
5.6	Wildlife Movement	23
5.7	Local Policies and Tree Protection	23
5.8	Adopted or Approved Plans	24
6	Limitations, Assumptions, and User Reliance.....	25

7 References 26
 Bibliography26
 List of Preparers27

Figures

Figure 1 Regional Project Location3
Figure 2 Project Location- Overview4
Figure 3a Project Alignment 10
Figure 3b Project Alignment 11
Figure 3c Project Alignment 12
Figure 3d Project Alignment 13
Figure 3e Project Alignment 14
Figure 3f Project Alignment 15
Figure 4 Coachella Valley MSHCP 21

Appendices

Appendix A Regionally Occurring Special Status Species
Appendix B Representative Site Photographs
Appendix C Plant and Wildlife Species Observed Onsite

1 Introduction

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) prepared this Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) report to document the current existing conditions within the project site and to evaluate the potential for project-related impacts to biological resources during implementation of the Non-Potable Water (NPW) Connections Project (project). Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) is the project's responsible lead agency. The project is located in the City of Palm Desert in Riverside County, California.

1.1 Project Location

The project is located less than 2 miles south of Interstate 10 in the City of Palm Desert, California, in the center of Riverside County (Figure 1). The City is surrounded by the cities of Rancho Mirage to the west, Indian Wells to the south, and Bermuda Dunes to the east. The project site is depicted in Figure 2. The proposed project would be located mostly within existing paved roads and embankments in residential and commercial areas. It is depicted on Township 5S, Range 6E, Sections 10-15 of the U.S. Geological Survey *La Quinta and Myoma, CA* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

1.2 Project Description

The proposed project involves the construction and operation of approximately 9.4 miles of non-potable water (NPW) pipeline segments and connections to provide irrigation water for seven local golf courses, one RV resort, one planned future development, and replacement of an existing pump station for a total pumping capacity of approximately 12,000 gpm for the low pressure system and 12,000 gpm for the high pressure system. The proposed NPW end users currently use groundwater or CVWD-supplied potable water for irrigation. The proposed project would deliver a blend of NPW from CVWD's existing WRP10 facility and Colorado River water from the MVP terminus at WRP10. CVWD's WRP10 facility is located at 43000 Cook Street in Palm Desert.

The proposed project would install approximately 50,000 linear feet (LF) of non-potable pipeline within public right-of-way and private lands in Palm Desert and unincorporated Bermuda Dunes. The majority of the pipeline alignment (approximately 40,000 LF) would be placed in Palm Desert, with approximately 10,000 LF of pipeline extending east into unincorporated Bermuda Dunes. In locations where new NPW distribution pipes would be installed parallel to existing NPW pipelines, those new pipelines would serve to increase capacity of the NPW distribution system. The new pipelines would increase the NPW distribution network from approximately 26.6 miles to 36 miles.

The proposed new NPW users to be served under the proposed project are listed below:

1. Marriott Shadow Ridge
2. Marriott Desert Springs Resort (North)
3. Emerald Desert RV Resort
4. Oasis Country Club

5. Palm Desert Resort Country Club
6. Woodhaven Country Club
7. Bermuda Dunes Country Club

Additionally, an eighth terminal will be located near the intersection of El Dorado Drive and Tomahawk Drive. This terminal will increase capacity for NPW deliveries to an existing NPW user: Indian Ridge Country Club.

The proposed NPW pipelines would extend adjacent to Rancho Portola, a planned future development in Palm Desert. Additional NPW pipeline may be constructed at a later date to connect the planned NPW distribution system to a lake on the property of this future user.

The proposed NPW pipeline would supply NPW to existing and future customers through CVWD's low and high pressure NPW delivery systems. Two pump stations within WRP10 would provide pressure to move NPW through the proposed NPW system expansions. The existing T-1 pump station would be replaced and expanded for a total pumping capacity of approximately 12,000 gpm for the low pressure system and 12,000 gpm for the high pressure system. The existing T-2 pump station, which will not be upgraded as part of the proposed project but will provide pressure to move NPW through the NPW system expansions, has a total capacity of 15,000 gpm for the low pressure system and 15,000 gpm for the high pressure system.

Construction would commence in September 2018 and end in October 2021. Each of the proposed connections would entail removal of existing ground cover (landscaping, asphalt, or concrete), open trenching along the NPW pipeline alignment, placement of bedding within the trench, placement of NPW pipeline, backfilling of trenches and soil compaction, and installation of meters and motor actuated valves. The pipeline would be constructed via open trench measuring five feet in width and up to eight feet in depth. The total disturbed area is therefore assumed to be 250,000 square feet.

Operation and maintenance of the proposed project would include conveyance of NPW from CVWD's existing WRP10 facility to each of the proposed connections to provide irrigation water. The proposed pipeline would provide NPW into water impoundments (surface lakes) located onsite at each golf course and the Emerald Desert RV Resort facility. Each delivery would be equipped with one motor actuated valve located in a belowground vault, adjacent to the lake discharge. The motor actuated valve will allow each terminal user to control delivery of NPW to the on-site water impoundment. Deliveries will be measured via CVWD-owned meters, located immediately outside of right-of-way within an easement obtained from the respective customer. Each meter vault will be equipped with an antenna and telemetry panel. The delivery of NPW would require pump station operation and motor-actuated valve operation.

Figure 1 Regional Project Location



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-  Project Alignment
 -  Project Location
- N

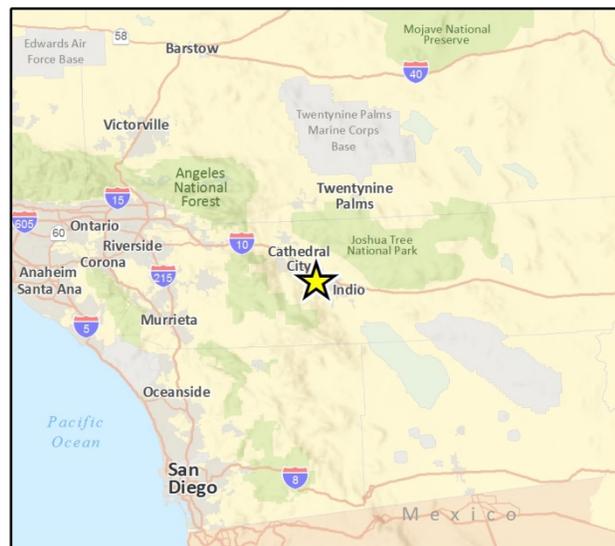
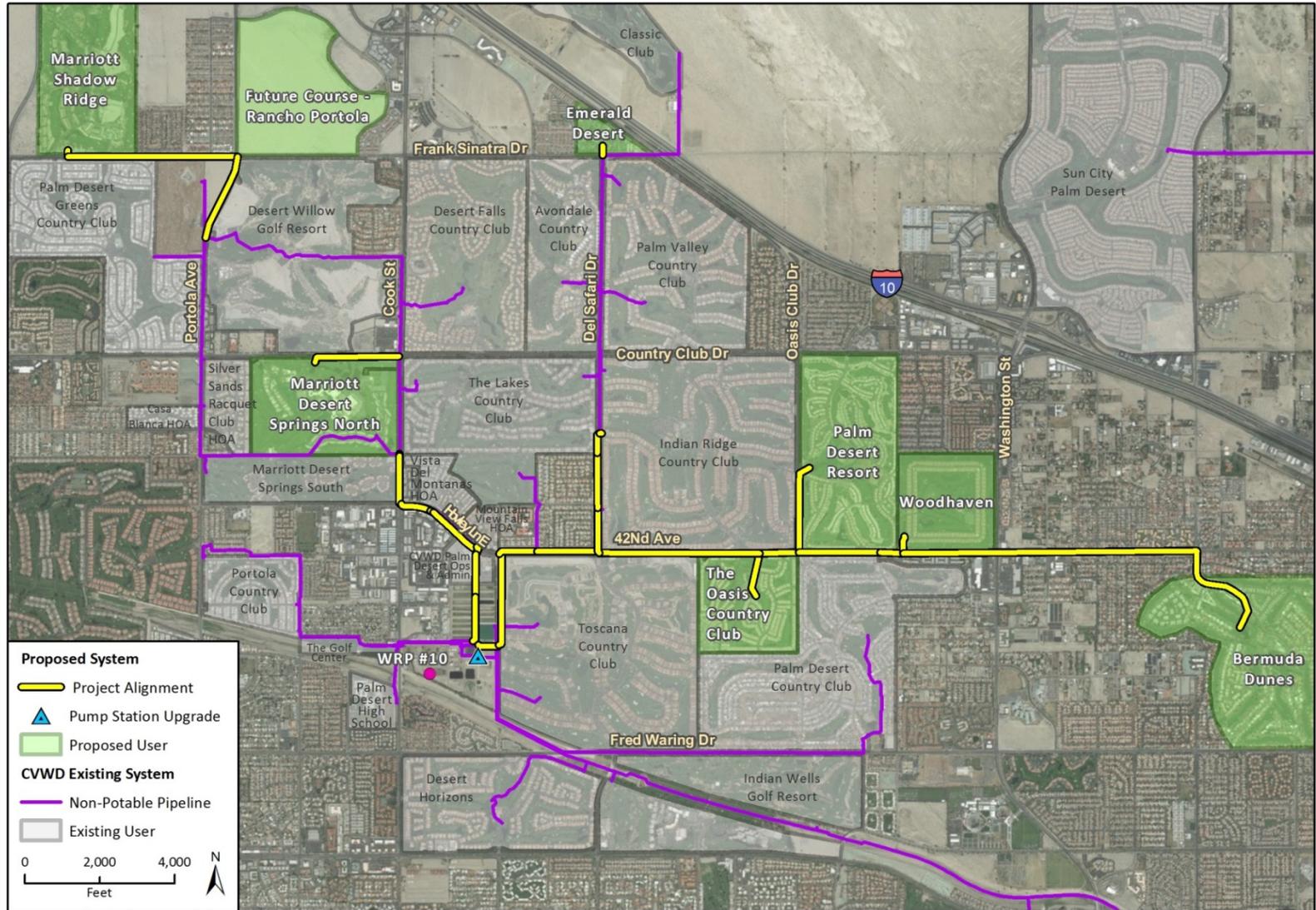


Fig 1 Regional Project Location 20180308

Figure 2 Project Location- Overview



2 Methodology

2.1 Regulatory Setting

This section provides a general summary of the applicable federal and state regulations related to biological resources that could occur within the project site and immediate vicinity. Regulated or sensitive biological resources considered and evaluated in this BRA include special status plant and wildlife species, other nesting birds and raptors, sensitive plant communities, potentially jurisdictional waters and wetlands, wildlife movement corridors, and locally protected resources, such as protected trees.

Coachella Valley Water District is the responsible lead agency for this project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This project may also involve the use of funds provided by the federal government and would need to meet CEQA-Plus regulatory standards. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) would have the responsibility for CEQA-Plus review which applies federal standards to the CEQA process.

2.1.1 Environmental Statutes

For the purposes of this BRA, potential project-related impacts to biological resources were analyzed on the basis of the following regulatory statutes and guiding documents:

- **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** Requires environmental review prior to approval of discretionary projects, and requires significant impacts to be mitigated if feasible.
- **Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and California Endangered Species Act (CESA).** These laws prohibit the unauthorized take of federally and state-listed threatened and endangered species.
- **Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.** These laws prohibit unauthorized discharges of pollutants, including fill material for construction, into jurisdictional waters of the United States and waters of the State.
- **California Fish and Game Code (CFG) Sections 1600 et seq.** These sections of the CFG set forth the Lake/ Streambed Alteration Agreement program, through which the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) regulates activities that would divert, obstruct, or alter streambeds.
- **Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and CFG Section 3503.** These laws prohibit the destruction of birds, including their eggs, nests, and nestlings.
- **Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP).** The project site lies within the boundary of CVMSHCP, which is an adopted, regional plan with the overall goal to enhance and maintain biological diversity and ecosystem processes while allowing future economic growth.
- **City of Palm Desert General Plan.** The City of Palm Desert General Plan (City of Palm Desert, 2016) guides the City's land use development.

2.1.2 Guidelines for Determining CEQA Significance

The following threshold criteria, as defined within the CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G – Initial Study Checklist, are used as the basis to evaluate potential environmental effects. Centered on these criteria, a proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

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

2.2 Database and Literature Review

Prior to conducting the biological field survey for this BRA, Rincon reviewed a variety of literature to obtain baseline information about the biological resources with potential to occur at the project site and in the surrounding areas. The literature review included information from standard biological reference materials and regionally applicable regulatory guiding documents including (but not limited to) the following: Baldwin et al., 2012; and Sawyer et al., 2009. Rincon also conducted queries of several relevant scientific databases that provide information about occurrences of sensitive biological resources: the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW; formerly the California Department of Fish and Game) California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2017) and Biogeographic Information and Observation System (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2017); the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Critical Habitat Portal (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2017a) and Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) System Query (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2017b); National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) (United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service 2017); the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2017); and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (California Native Plant Society, 2017). The queries included the Myoma and La Quinta, California USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles and the other ten USGS quadrangles that surround them (Seven Palms Valley, East Deception Canyon, Keys View, West Berdoo Canyon, Indio, Valerie, Martinez Mountain, Toro Peak, Rancho Mirage, and Cathedral City).

Rincon compiled a complete list of special status species previously documented within a five-mile radius of the project site from the CNDDDB query and those species reported from the USFWS-IPaC query (Appendix A). Then an analysis to determine which of these special status species have the potential to occur within the project site was conducted. The habitat requirements for each regionally occurring special status species were assessed and compared to the type and quality of habitats observed onsite during the biological field survey. Conclusions regarding which special status species have the potential to occur onsite were based not only on background research and literature review previously mentioned; but also on the data collected in the field during the site survey. Several regionally occurring special status species were eliminated due to lack of suitable habitat within the project site, range in elevation, and/or geographic distribution. Special status species determined to have the potential to occur within the project site; as well as the results of the field survey efforts are discussed in Section 4. Special status species that were determined not to have potential to occur within the project site are not discussed further in this BRA.

2.3 Focused Biological Field Survey

Rincon Senior Botanist/Biologist, Robin Murray conducted the biological field survey for this BRA on November 28, 2017. The survey was conducted from 8:30 am to 11:00 am. The temperature ranged from 62°F to 76°F. The wind was calm and the cloud cover was minimal. A follow-up survey was also completed by Ms. Murray on March 14, 2018 to survey additional project area subsequently added to the original survey area. The survey was conducted between 10:00 am to 1:30 pm. The temperature ranged from 68°F to 75°F. Wind gusts averaged 10 mph from the north, and cloud cover was minimal.

During the field survey an inventory of all plant species observed was compiled, the existing vegetation communities were further classified, and the general site conditions were documented. Plant species nomenclature and taxonomy followed *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California*, second edition (Baldwin et al., 2012). The vegetation classification used for this analysis is based on Sawyer et al. (2009) but it has been modified as needed to most accurately describe the existing vegetation communities onsite.

The field survey consisted of a biologist walking and driving the extent of the project area, documenting the condition of the habitats onsite, and recording the plants and animals observed within and adjacent to the action area within a 100-foot buffer (study area). Evidence of human disturbance was noted and photographs of notable features were taken. Avian species were identified using the *Sibley Guide to Birds* (Sibley 2000).

3 Existing Conditions

This section summarizes the results of the focused biological field survey effort and provides further analysis of the data collected in the field. Discussions regarding the general environmental setting, vegetation communities present, plant and wildlife species observed, special status species issues, and other biological resource constraints onsite are presented below. Representative photographs of the project site are provided in Appendix B and a complete list of all the plant and wildlife species observed onsite during the biological field survey is presented as Appendix C.

3.1 Topography and Soils

The project site is located in central Riverside County, within the Coachella Valley (Figure 1). The Coachella Valley is a desert valley that extends approximately 45 miles, and is bounded by the Little San Bernardino Mountains and Joshua Tree National Park in the east, San Jacinto Mountains and Santa Rosa Mountains to the west and southwest, the Salton Sea to the southeast, and San Gorgonio Mountain to the north. The site elevation ranges from 50 to 70 meters (164 to 230 feet) above mean sea level.

Based on the most recent soil survey for Riverside County (NRCS Web Soil Survey) the study area contains two mapped soil types listed below:

- Myoma fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- Myoma fine sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes

The Myoma series consists of fine, well drained alkaline soils formed from sand blown from recent alluvium. These soils are used primarily for growing citrus fruits, grapes, alfalfa, dates and truck crops under irrigation. Natural vegetation typically includes ephemeral grasses and forbs, and a sparse cover of creosote bush, bush sunflower and mesquite.

These soil units are from the USDA NRCS Soil Survey of Riverside County, California, which was conducted on a broader scale than this study and did not necessarily include onsite observations. The physical characteristics of the soil unit, as described above, are general and not necessarily indicative of characteristics actually present on the property.

3.2 Land Cover and Vegetation

The project site is within the Sonoran Desert Region (DSon) geographic subdivision of California. The DSon subdivision is a component of the larger Desert Province (D) geographic region, which occurs within the even larger California Floristic Province (Baldwin et al., 2012). The majority of the proposed alignment is within developed urban areas. The project alignment is shown overlain on aerial imagery in Figure 3a through Figure 3f below.

The northwestern segment of the alignment primarily traverses along paved roads adjacent to residential communities and accompanying golf courses. However, where the alignment enters the Marriott Shadow Ridge Golf Club, disturbed native vegetation is present. The open shrub layer consists of arrowweed (*Pluchea sericea*), Acton encelia (*Encelia actoni*), and burrobush (*Ambrosia*

dumosa), while the herbaceous layer is dominated by Arabian schismus (*Schismus arabicus*), Asian mustard (*Brassica tournefortii*), and cryptantha (*Cryptantha* sp.). The eastern portion of this segment is adjacent to an undisturbed parcel of land consisting of open sand and native desert vegetation. Multiple individuals of Coachella Valley milkvetch (*Astragalus lentiginosus* var. *coachellae*, federally endangered, CNPS 1B.2) were observed in this parcel within the 100-foot buffer of the survey area.

The central segment of the project alignment is located in an industrial area, and is devoid of vegetation aside from ornamental trees that border portions of the access road and a sparse amount of disturbed vegetation that exists within a small unpaved corridor, which is approximately 30 feet wide by 2,300 feet long. Within the unpaved corridor, several common species were observed, including four-wing saltbrush (*Atriplex canescens*), Asian mustard, cryptantha, Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and tiqulia (*Tiquilia* sp.). The southern segment of the alignment intersects the Oasis Country Club, which contains some ornamental grass, shrub and tree species. The eastern end of the alignment extends into the Bermuda Dunes Country Club (Figure 3f) along a paved road, and is devoid of vegetation aside from ornamental grass, shrubs, and trees that border the road. The majority (or central) portion of the alignment is located on Hovley Lane East, a 2-lane paved road that contains ornamental shrub and tree species in planters in the medians and along the edges of the road, including acacias (*Acacia* spp.) and oleander (*Nerium oleander*).

3.3 General Wildlife

The study area and surrounding areas provide habitat suitable for wildlife species that commonly occur in southern California suburban areas. Wildlife observed on or adjacent to the site included bird species commonly encountered in urban areas. Coyote (*Canis latrans*) scat as well as some lizard and small animal burrows were observed within the previously mentioned unpaved corridor. Wildlife not observed but likely to occur include western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*).

Figure 3a Project Alignment

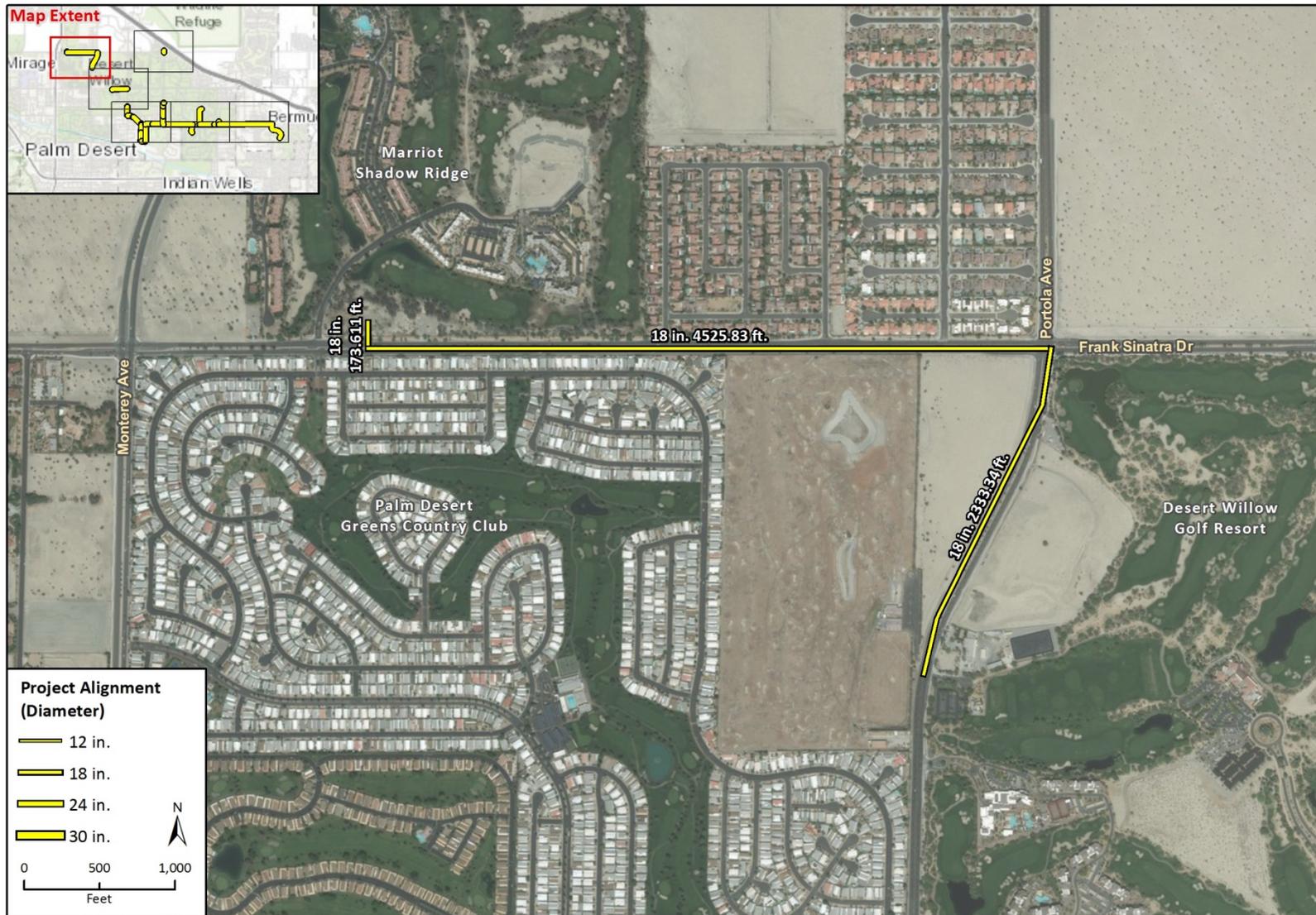
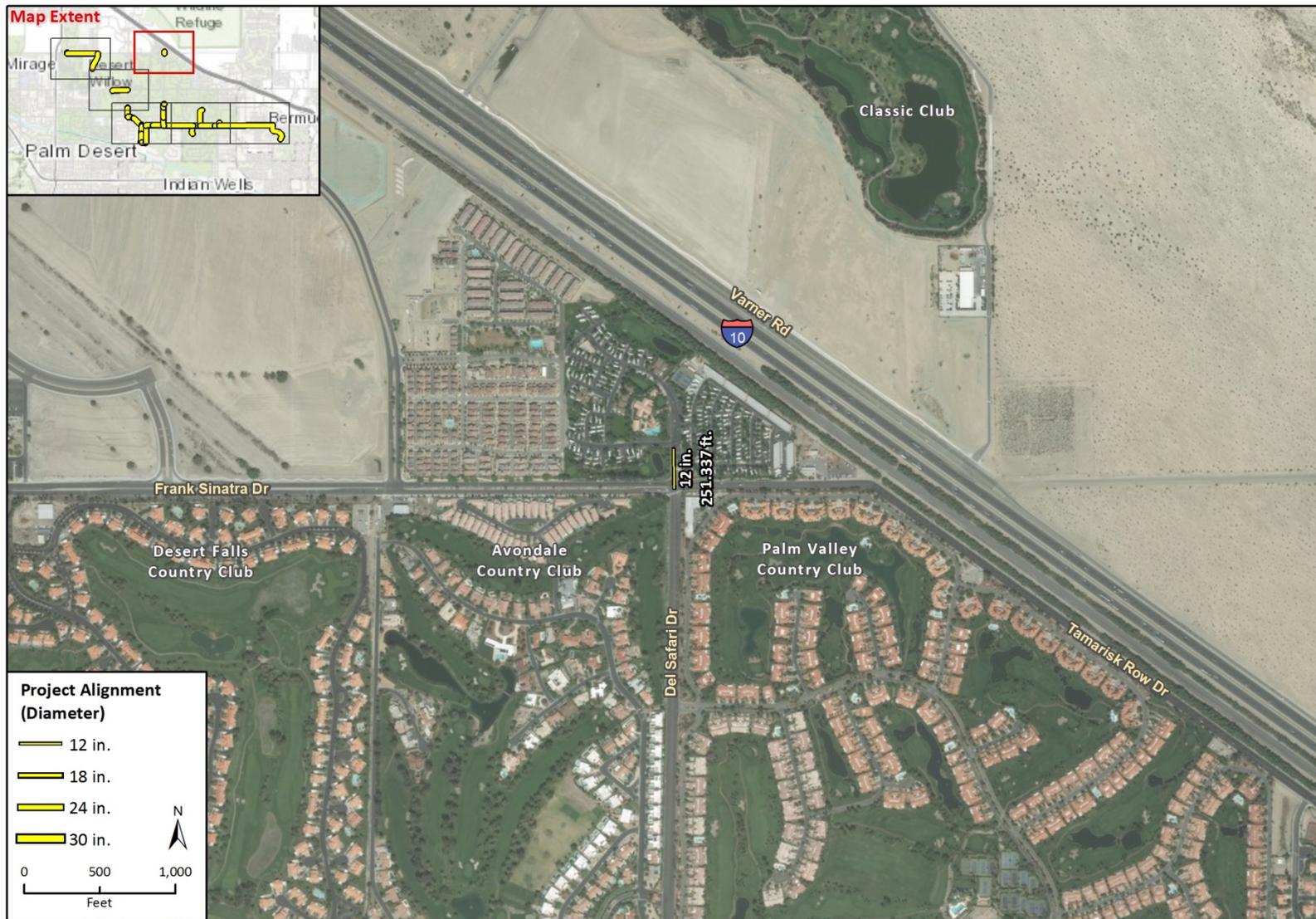


Figure 3b Project Alignment



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Figure 3c Project Alignment

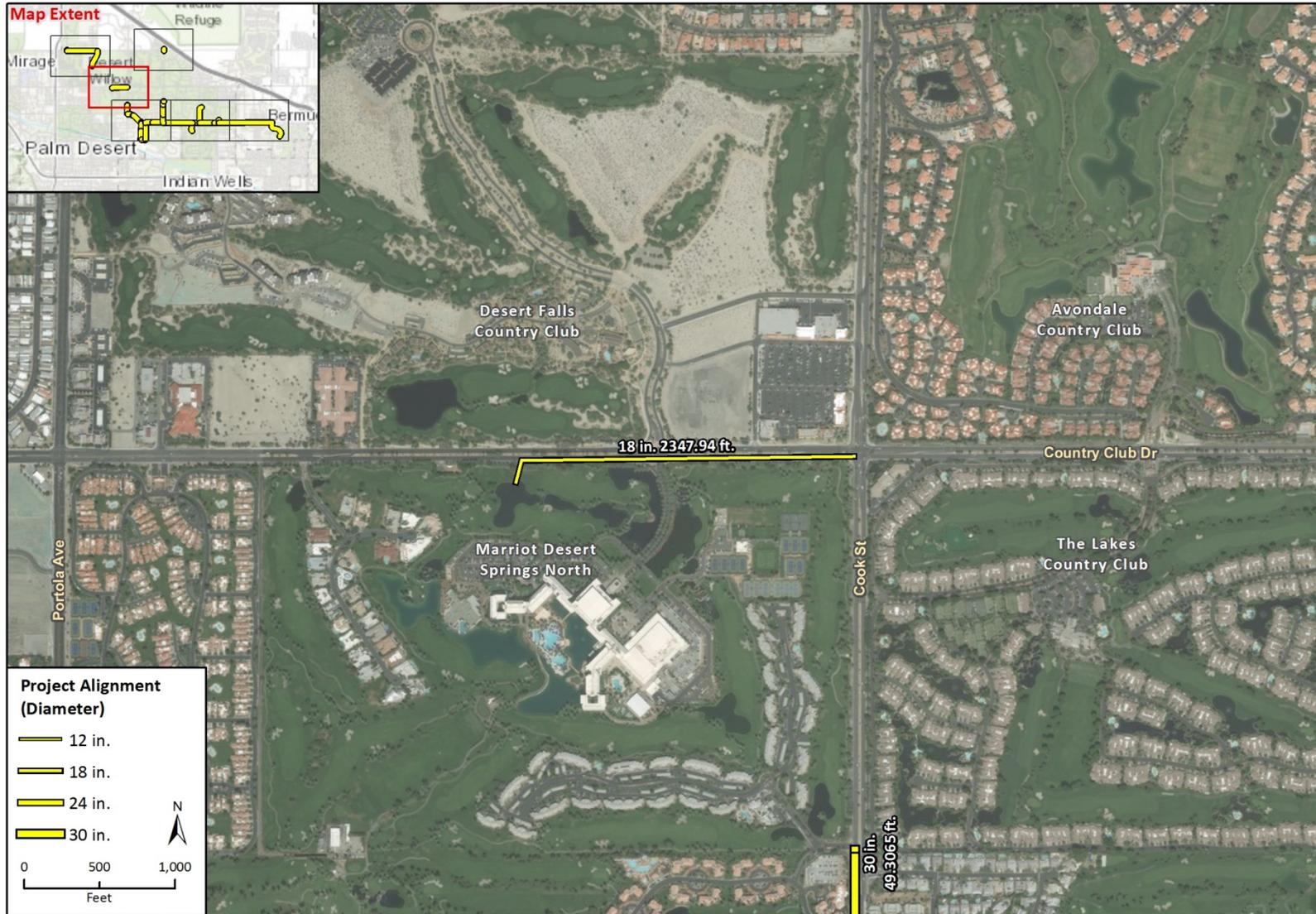


Figure 3d Project Alignment

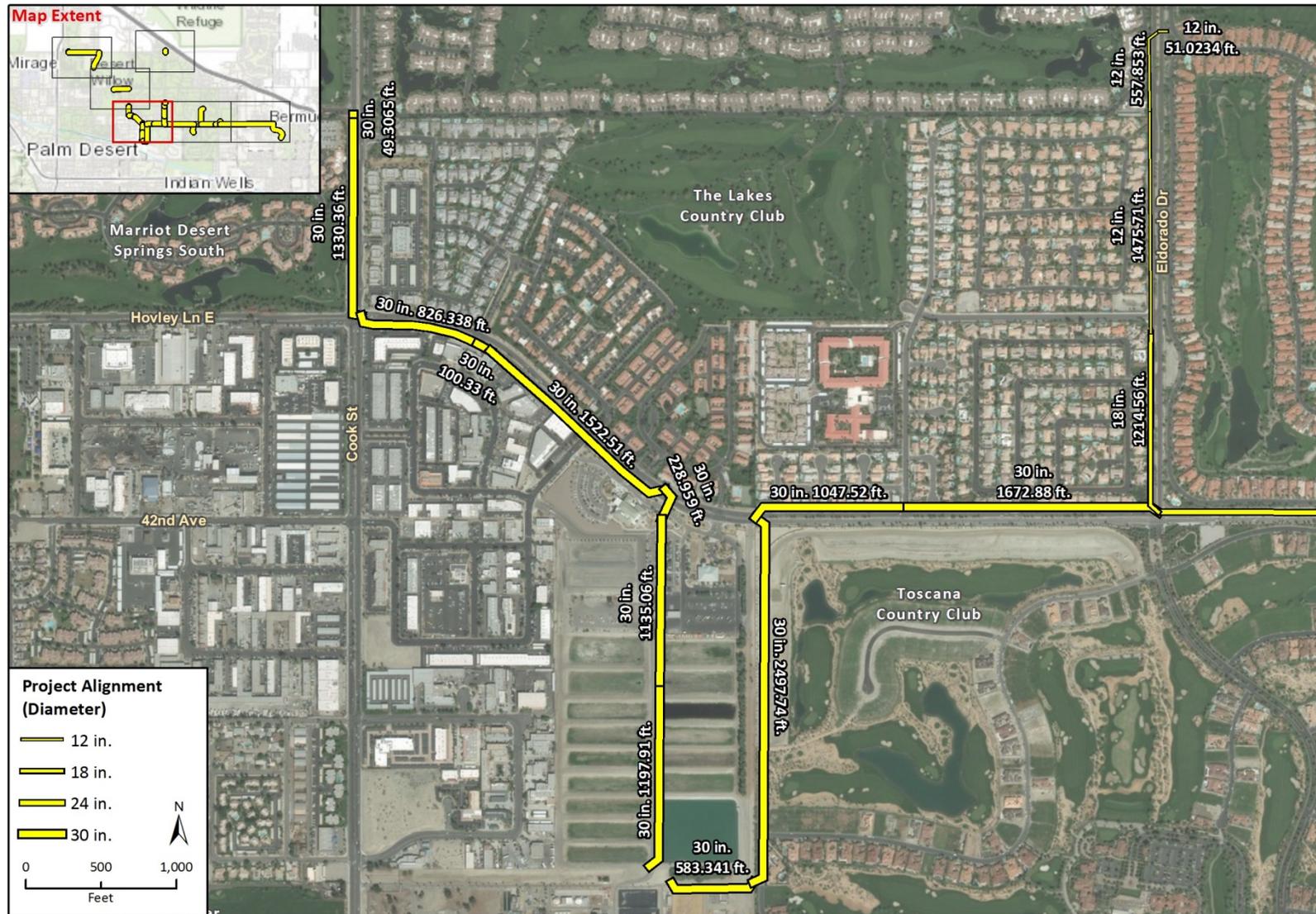


Figure 3e Project Alignment

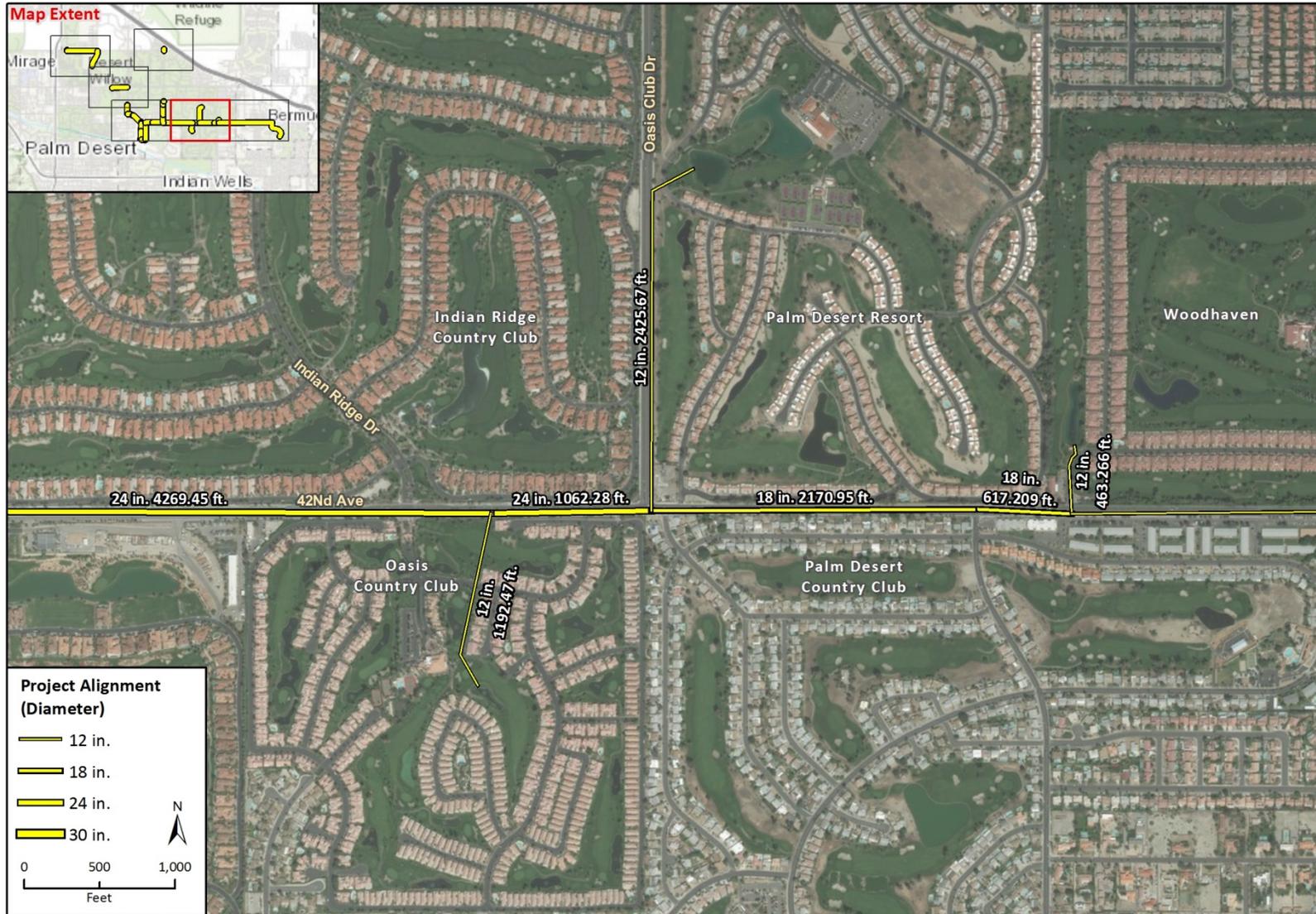


Figure 3f Project Alignment



4 Sensitive Biological Resources

This section discusses the general presence or potential for special status biological resources to occur within the project site. 'Potential to occur' is based on the presence or absence of suitable habitat for each special status species reported in the scientific database queries that were conducted for the proposed project. Several scientific databases were queried, multiple sources of pertinent scientific literature were reviewed, and the technical expertise of Rincon's staff was utilized to determine the habitat requirements, ecology, and distribution of the special status plant species potentially affected by the proposed project. All occurrences of special status species, sensitive vegetation communities, and USFWS designated critical habitats that have been reported by the resource agencies within a five-mile radius of the project site were plotted on a map using geographic information system (GIS) software. As discussed in Section 2.2, an analysis was conducted to determine which of the regionally occurring special status species have potential to occur within the project site (Appendix A). The potential for each special status species to occur in the study area was evaluated according to the following criteria:

- **Not Expected.** Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime).
- **Low Potential.** Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.
- **Moderate Potential.** Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
- **High Potential.** All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.
- **Present.** Species is observed on the site or has been recorded (e.g., CNDDDB, other reports) on the site recently (within the last 5 years).

Plant or animal taxa may be considered "sensitive" or as having "special-status" due to declining populations, vulnerability to habitat change, or because they have restricted ranges. Some are listed as threatened or endangered by the USFWS or by the CDFW and are protected by the federal and state ESAs. Others have been identified as sensitive or as special status species by the USFWS, the CDFW, or by private conservation organizations, including the CNPS. Unlisted special-status species do not have formal state or federal status.

For the purpose of this report, special-status species are those plants and animals listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered by the USFWS and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under the ESA; those listed or candidates for listing as Rare, Threatened, or Endangered by the CDFW under the CESA or Native Plant Protection Act; those recognized as Species of Special Concern (SSC) by the CDFW; and plants occurring on lists 1 and 2 of the CNPS California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) system, per the following definitions:

- **Rank 1A** = Plants presumed extinct in California;
- **Rank 1B.1** = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat);
- **Rank 1B.2** = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened);
- **Rank 1B.3** = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere, not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known);
- **Rank 2** = Rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

In addition, special-status species are ranked globally (G) and subnationally (S) 1 through 3 based on NatureServe's (2010) methodologies:

- **G1 or S1** - Critically Imperiled Globally or State-wide
- **G2 or S2** - Imperiled Globally or State-wide
- **G3 or S3** - Vulnerable to extirpation or extinction Globally or State-wide

Plant communities are also considered special-status biological resources if they have limited distributions, have high value for sensitive wildlife, contain special-status species, or are particularly susceptible to disturbance. The CDFW ranks special-status communities as “threatened” or “very threatened” and keeps records of their occurrences in CNDDB.

4.1 Special Status Plant Species

Rincon biologists determined that the majority of the study area does not contain suitable habitat for any special status plant species (Appendix A). While 13 special status plant species have been previously documented within a five-mile radius by the CNDDB, the project site does not contain suitable habitat for 12 of these species based on a variety of factors, including: the disturbance history of the site, lack of suitable soils, inappropriate hydrologic conditions, absence of appropriate vegetation communities, or being outside the elevation range of the species. However, Coachella Valley milk-vetch was observed within the study area southwest of the intersection of Frank Sinatra Drive and Portola Avenue. The species was identified through the use of taxonomic keys in the Jepson Manual, Second Edition (Baldwin et al, 2012).

4.2 Special Status Wildlife Species

Rincon evaluated 13 wildlife species for their potential to occur within the project site (Appendix A). The assessment of the potential for these species to occur is based upon the presence of suitable habitat as identified during surveys and existing knowledge of species occurrences and distributions in the region. The site was determined not to provide suitable habitat for any of the 13 special status wildlife species previously documented within a five-mile radius by the CNDDB. Accordingly, these species do not have the potential to occur within the project site. No special status wildlife species were observed within the project area during the survey effort.

The project site provides general nesting bird habitat. Nesting birds are protected by the MBTA and the CFGC. The project area provides suitable nesting habitat for numerous species of birds, including common raptors such as red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*). Nesting birds are likely to be present within the project limits during the nesting season.

4.3 Designated Critical Habitat

The project site is not within any federally designated critical habitat areas.

4.4 Sensitive Plant Communities

Plant communities are considered sensitive biological resources if they have limited distributions, have high wildlife value, include sensitive species, or are particularly susceptible to disturbance. CDFW ranks sensitive communities as "threatened" or "very threatened" and keeps records of their occurrences in CNDDDB. Similar to special-status plant and wildlife species, vegetation alliances are ranked 1 through 5 based on NatureServe's (2010) methodology, with those alliances ranked globally (G) or statewide (S) as 1 through 3 considered sensitive.

According to the CNDDDB, the sensitive plant community desert fan palm oasis has been previously documented within a five-mile radius the project site. However, the community has not been previously documented within the project site, and the project site does not contain the elements of the community.

4.5 Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

Areas potentially subject to United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and CDFW jurisdiction were assessed during the literature review and field visit. Results of the research and field visit determined that no potentially jurisdictional waterways are present within the project site. As described in the Topography and Soils section above, the two soil types found on the project site are not classified as hydric, and are considered well drained. The project area's topography is flat. No evidence of ponding was observed along the alignment, with the exception of constructed golf course ponds. In addition, no obligate (OBL) or facultative wetland (FACW) plant species were observed within the project area. Therefore, the project site does not contain drainages or other features potentially subject to the jurisdiction of USACE, RWQCB, or CDFW.

4.6 Wildlife Movement

Wildlife movement and habitat fragmentation are important issues in assessing impacts to wildlife. Habitat fragmentation occurs when a proposed action results in a single, unified habitat area being divided into two or more areas in such a way that the division isolates the two new areas from each other. Isolation of habitat occurs when wildlife cannot move freely from one portion of the habitat to another or from one habitat type to another, as in the fragmentation of habitats within and around "checkerboard" residential development. Habitat fragmentation also can occur when a portion of one or more habitats is converted into another habitat, as when annual burning converts scrub habitats to grassland habitats.

The project site occurs within the planning boundary of the CVMSHCP area but is not a part of any specific CVMSHCP Conservation Area. The project site lies adjacent to a CVMSHCP Conservation Area (Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains Conservation Area). This Conservation Area provides biological corridor and linkage between the San Jacinto/Santa Rosa Mountains, the San Bernardino Mountains, and Joshua Tree National Park. The proposed project would not affect any Conservation Areas. The proposed project would occur within a previously developed and routinely managed area

and is not anticipated to have an incremental effect on localized and urban adapted wildlife movement or create habitat fragmentation in the region, nor is it anticipated to have significant impact on regional wildlife movement.

4.7 Local Policies and Tree Protection

Riverside County Ordinance 559 protects oak (*Quercus*) woodlands and requires a permit for removal of any native trees on parcels greater than one-half acre in size and above 5,000 feet in elevation. No trees within the study area meet these criteria.

4.8 Conservation Plans

The project site is within the CVMSHCP area (Figure 4). The CVMSHCP is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional habitat conservation plan focusing on the conservation of species and their associated habitats in the Coachella Valley region of Riverside County. The overall goal of the CVMSHCP is to maintain and enhance biological diversity and ecosystem processes within the region while allowing for future economic growth (CVAG 2007).

The CVMSHCP covers 27 sensitive plant and wildlife species (CVMSHCP covered species) as well as 27 natural communities. Covered species include both listed and non-listed species that are adequately conserved by the CVMSHCP. The overall provisions for the plan are subdivided according to specific resource conservation goals that have been organized according to geographic areas defined as Conservation Areas. These areas are identified as Core, Essential, or Other Conserved Habitat for sensitive plant, invertebrate, amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal species, Essential Ecological Process Areas, and Biological Corridors and Linkages.

Each Conservation Area has specific Conservation Objectives that must be satisfied. The CVMSHCP received final approval on October 1, 2008. The approval of the CVMSHCP and execution of the Implementing Agreement (IA) allows signatories of the IA to issue take authorizations for all species covered by the CVMSHCP, including State and federally listed species as well as other identified covered species and/or their habitats.

The CVWD is a signatory to the IA. Each participating city or local jurisdiction within the Coachella Valley will impose a development mitigation fee for new development projects within its jurisdiction. With payment of the mitigation fee and compliance with the requirements of the CVMSHCP, full mitigation in compliance with CEQA, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), CESA, and FESA will be granted.

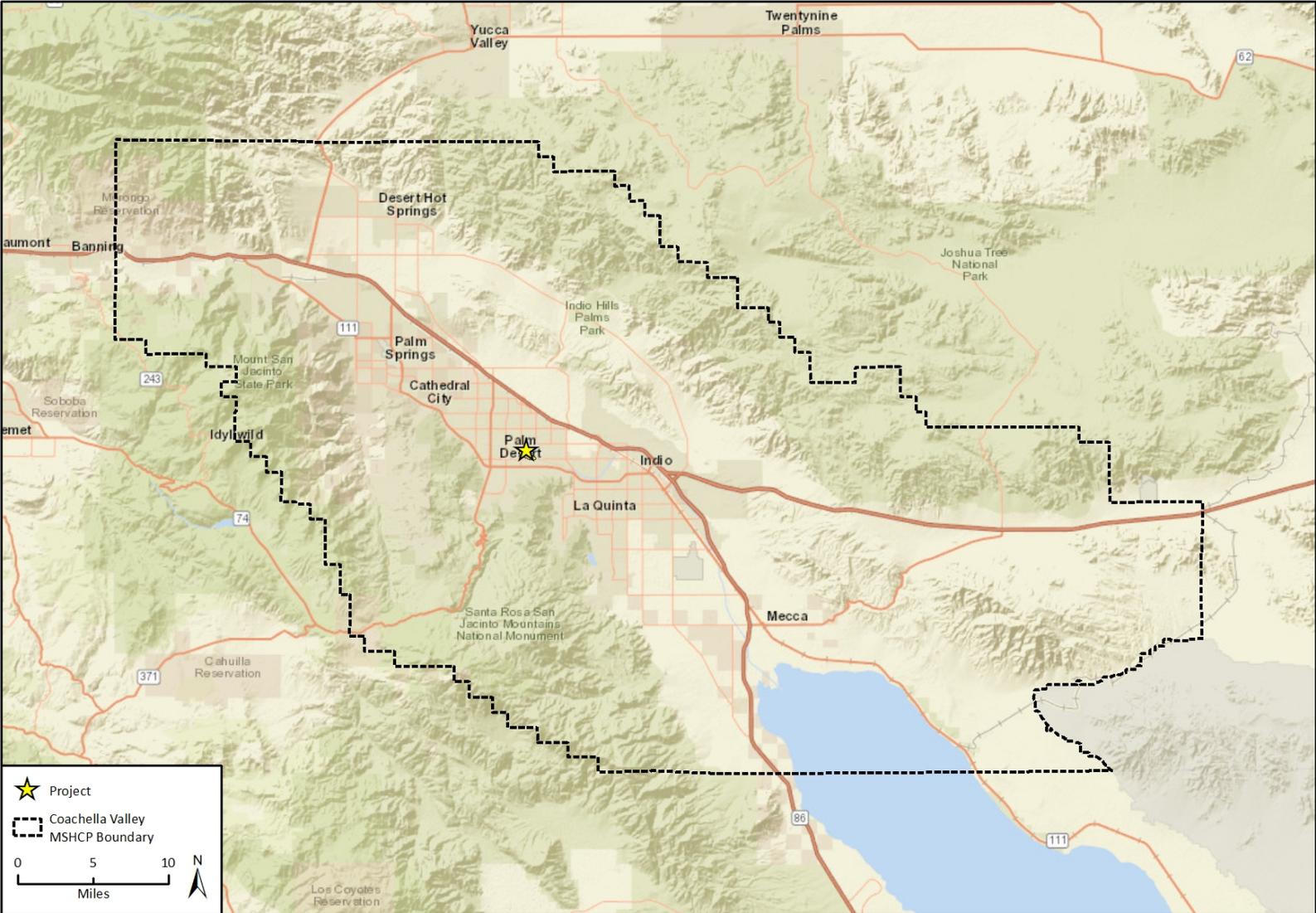
The project site occurs within the planning boundary of the CVMSHCP, but is not a part of any specific CVMSHCP Conservation Area. However, the project site is near the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains CVMSHCP Conservation Area, which occurs approximately 2 miles to the south (CVAG 2007).

The purpose of CVMSHCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines is to avoid or minimize indirect effects from development adjacent to or within the Conservation Areas. In this context, “adjacent” means to share a common boundary with any parcel in a designated Conservation Area. Indirect effects include noise, lighting, drainage, intrusion of people, and the introduction of nonnative plants and nonnative predators such as dogs and cats.

The proposed project is within the CVMSHCP plan area, but not within any specific CVMSHCP Conservation Area. It does, however, lie in close proximity to a CVMSHP Conservation Area. The

proposed project would avoid direct and indirect impacts to this CVMSHCP Conservation Areas and will not conflict with the CVMSHCP Conservation Objectives. The project would comply with CVMSHCP Section 4.5 Land Use Adjacency Guidelines to avoid and minimize indirect effects to adjacent CVMSHCP conserved habitats (CVAG 2007). Standards developed in Section 4.5 of the CVMSHCP are for the avoidance or minimization of indirect effects or impacts of development that is proposed for land uses adjacent to (or within) the Conservation Areas. These indirect 'edge effects' may include noise, lighting, drainage, human intrusion, introduction of invasive non-native plants, and non-native predators (e.g., dogs and cats).

Figure 4 Coachella Valley MSHCP



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Additional data provided by Coachella Valley Association of Governments, 2017.

BRAFig 4 Coachella Valley MSHCP

5 Impact Analysis and Mitigation Measures

This section discusses the possible adverse impacts to biological resources that may occur from implementation of the proposed project and suggests appropriate mitigation measures that would reduce those impacts to less than significant levels. The criteria used to evaluate potential project-related impacts to biological resources are presented in Section 2.1.2.

5.1 Special Status Plant Species

While Coachella Valley milk-vetch was observed within the study area, it is located outside the disturbance footprint of the project, within sandy undisturbed land. All trenching near this population will occur within paved areas. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to result in direct or indirect impacts to special-status plant species. Due to the absence of potential impacts, no measures are recommended.

5.2 Special Status Wildlife Species

The proposed project does not have the potential to result in direct or indirect impacts to special-status wildlife species. Due to the absence of potential impacts, no measures are recommended.

5.3 Nesting Birds

Nesting bird habitat is present within and adjacent to the project area, particularly within landscape trees. Nesting bird species are protected by the MBTA and the CFGC. If initial ground disturbance and vegetation/tree trimming or removal is required during the nesting bird season, the project may impact nesting birds through increased injury or mortality or disruption of normal adult behaviors resulting in the abandonment or harm to eggs and nestlings. Construction occurring within the vicinity of nesting birds may also indirectly impact individuals with construction noise and dust. Measures necessary to reduce these potential impacts to less than significant levels are recommended below.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Nesting Birds

Project-related activities should occur outside of the bird breeding season (typically February 1 to August 31) to the extent practicable. If construction must occur within the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 31), then no more than one week prior to initiation of ground disturbance and/or vegetation removal, a nesting bird and raptor pre-construction survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within the disturbance footprint plus a 300-foot buffer (500-foot for raptors), where feasible. If the proposed project is phased, a subsequent pre-construction nesting bird and raptor survey may be required prior to each phase of construction within the project site.

Pre-construction nesting bird and raptor surveys shall be conducted during the time of day when birds are active and should be of sufficient duration to reliably conclude presence/absence of nesting birds and raptors onsite and within the designated vicinity. A report of the nesting bird and

raptor survey results, if applicable, shall be submitted to the lead agency for review and approval prior to ground and/or vegetation disturbance activities.

If nests are found, their locations shall be flagged. An appropriate avoidance buffer ranging in size from 25 to 50 feet for song birds, and up to 250 feet for raptors depending upon the species and the proposed work activity, shall be determined and demarcated by a qualified biologist with bright orange construction fencing or other suitable flagging. Active nests shall be monitored at a minimum of once per week until it has been determined that the nest is no longer being used by either the young or adults. No ground disturbance shall occur within this buffer until the qualified biologist confirms that the breeding/nesting is completed and all the young have fledged. If project activities must occur within the buffer, they shall be conducted at the discretion of the qualified biologist. If no nesting birds are observed during pre-construction surveys, no further actions would be necessary.

Implementation of this recommended measure would reduce potential impacts to nesting birds and raptors to less than significant levels.

5.4 Sensitive Vegetation Communities

The proposed project does not have the potential to result in direct or indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities. Due to the absence of potential impacts, no measures are recommended.

5.5 Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

The proposed alignment terminates at various artificial ponds within golf courses. These ponds are classified by the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory as excavated, unconsolidated bottom, permanently-flooded palustrine features. The pipelines will be installed below grade within the golf courses, and water will be discharged by an aboveground lake discharge, which will not result in impacts to the ponds. The proposed project does not have the potential to result in direct impacts to jurisdictional areas, wetlands, other waters, or riparian habitats. Due to the absence of potential impacts, no measures are recommended.

5.6 Wildlife Movement

Direct impacts to wildlife movement as a result of project implementation would be less than significant. The completed project will not impede the movement of wildlife through the region. No additional lighting is proposed, and no nocturnal noise generating activities are proposed. Therefore, indirect wildlife movement impacts would be less than significant. Due to the absence of potential impacts, no measures are recommended.

5.7 Local Policies and Tree Protection

The proposed project will not conflict with any local policies or ordinances, due to the CVWD's participation in the CVMSHCP. In addition, no protected trees are proposed for removal.

5.8 Adopted or Approved Plans

As discussed in Section 4.8, the proposed project will not conflict with any local policies or ordinances, due to participation with the CVMSHCP. The proposed project is within the CVMSHCP plan area, but not within any specific CVMSHCP Conservation Area. It does, however, lie in close proximity to a CVMSHP Conservation Area. The proposed project would avoid direct impacts to this CVMSHCP Conservation Areas and will not conflict with the CVMSHCP Conservation Objectives. The project will comply with CVMSHCP Section 4.5 Land Use Adjacency Guidelines to avoid and minimize indirect effects (CVAG 2007).

6 Limitations, Assumptions, and User Reliance

This BRA has been performed in accordance with professionally accepted biological investigation practices conducted at this time and in this geographic area. Botanical field surveys for the presence or absence of certain taxa have been conducted as part of this assessment but were limited by the environmental conditions present at the time of the surveys. In addition, general biological (or protocol) surveys do not guarantee that the organisms are not present and will not be discovered in the future within the site. Our botanical and biological field studies were based on current industry practices, which change over time and may not be applicable in the future. No other guarantees or warranties, expressed or implied, are provided. The findings and opinions conveyed in this report are based on findings derived from review of specified database and literature sources and one site visit. Standard data sources relied upon during the completion of this report, such as the CNDDDB, may vary with regard to accuracy and completeness. In particular, the CNDDDB is compiled from research and observations reported to CDFW that may or may not have been the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Although Rincon considers the data sources reasonably reliable, Rincon cannot and does not guarantee the authenticity or reliability of the data sources it has used. Furthermore, pursuant to our contract, the data sources reviewed included only those that are practically reviewable without the need for extraordinary research and analysis.

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Appendix A

Regionally Occurring Special Status Species

Regionally Occurring Special Status Species

<i>Scientific Name</i>	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR,CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/Basis for Determination
Common Name	G-Rank/S-Rank		
Plants			
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i> chaparral sand- verbena	None/None G5T2T3/S2 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes. Sandy areas. -60-1570 m.	Not Expected. Site is outside the of the species' known elevation range. Disturbance history of site limits the possibility of occurrence.
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>coachellae</i> Coachella Valley milk-vetch	Endangered/None G5T1/S1 1B.2	Sonoran desert scrub, desert dunes. Sandy flats, washes, outwash fans, sometimes on dunes. 35-695 m.	Observed. Observed within dune habitat near intersection of Frank Sinatra Drive and Portola Avenue. Marginally suitable habitat is present within portion of alignment that extends into the Marriott Shadow Ridge Golf Club, but was not observed.
<i>Astragalus sabulorum</i> gravel milk-vetch	None/None G4G5/S2 2B.2	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy or gravelly flats, washes, and roadsides. -60-885 m.	Not Expected. Limited potential habitat is present within sandy, unpaved portion of project area. However, nearest known population is approximately 4.5 miles east of the project area, and was most recently documented in 1906. Disturbance history of site limits the possibility of occurrence.
<i>Astragalus tricarinatus</i> triple-ribbed milk-vetch	Endangered/None G2/S2 1B.2	Joshua tree woodland, Sonoran desert scrub. Hot, rocky slopes in canyons and along edge of boulder-strewn desert washes, with <i>Larrea</i> and <i>Encelia</i> . 455-1525 m.	Not Expected. Site is outside preferred elevation range. Suitable habitat is not present. Disturbance history of site limits the possibility of occurrence.
<i>Ditaxis claryana</i> glandular ditaxis	None/None G3G4/S2 2B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. In dry washes and on rocky hillsides. Sandy soils. 0-465 m.	Not Expected. Limited potential habitat is present within sandy, unpaved portion of project area. However, the nearest confirmed population is approximately 5 miles west of the project area, within the Santa Rosa Mountains. Disturbance history of site limits the possibility of occurrence.
<i>Ditaxis serrata</i> var. <i>californica</i> California ditaxis	None/None G5T3T4/S2? 3.2	Sonoran desert scrub. On sandy washes and alluvial fans of the foothills and lower desert slopes. 30-1000 m.	Not Expected. Suitable habitat elements such as washes or alluvial fans are not present. Disturbance history of site limits the possibility of occurrence.
<i>Euphorbia abramsiana</i> Abrams' spurge	None/None G4/S2 2B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy sites. -45-1445 m.	Not Expected. Limited potential habitat is present within sandy, unpaved portion of project area. However, only known occurrence within five miles of the project area has been extirpated by development. Disturbance history of site limits the possibility of occurrence.
<i>Euphorbia platysperma</i> flat-seeded spurge	None/None G3/S1 1B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, desert dunes. Sandy places or shifting dunes. Possibly a waif in California; more common in Arizona and Mexico. 60-960 m.	Not Expected. Site is outside preferred elevation range. Suitable habitat is not present. Disturbance history of site limits the possibility of occurrence.

Coachella Valley Water District
Non-Potable Water Connections Project

<i>Scientific Name</i> Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR,CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/Basis for Determination
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> slender cottonheads	None/None G3G4T3?/S2 2B.2	Coastal dunes, desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub. In dunes or sand. -50-400 m.	Not Expected. Limited potential habitat is present within sandy, unpaved portion of project area. However, only known occurrences within five miles of the project area have been extirpated by development. Disturbance history of site limits the possibility of occurrence.
<i>Petalonyx linearis</i> narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	None/None G4/S2S3 2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy or rocky canyons. -25-1115 m.	Not Expected. Limited potential habitat is present within sandy, unpaved portion of project area. However, nearest known population was documented in 1961 and is approximately five miles southwest of the project site, in the Santa Rosa Mountains. Disturbance history of site limits the possibility of occurrence.
<i>Selaginella eremophila</i> desert spike-moss	None/None G4/S2S3 2B.2	Sonoran desert scrub, chaparral. Shaded sites, gravelly soils; crevices or among rocks. 200-900 m.	Not Expected. Site is outside preferred elevation range. Suitable habitat is not present. Disturbance history of site limits the possibility of occurrence.
<i>Stemodia durantifolia</i> purple stemodia	None/None G5/S2 2B.1	Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy soils; mesic sites. 35-385 m.	Not Expected. Suitable habitat elements mesic sites are not present. Disturbance history of site limits the possibility of occurrence.
<i>Xylorhiza cognata</i> Mecca-aster	None/None G2/S2 1B.2	Sonoran desert scrub. Steep canyon slopes, in sandstone and clay. 20-305 m.	Not Expected. Suitable habitat elements such as steep canyon slopes are not present. Disturbance history of site limits the possibility of occurrence.
Plant Communities			
Desert fan palm oasis	G3/S3.2	Tree community associated with fault lines where hard rock forces water from underground to the surface. Dominant tree species is California fan palm (<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>).	Not Expected. Diagnostic species are not present onsite.
Insects			
<i>Dinacoma caseyi</i> Casey's June beetle	Endangered/ None G1/S1	Found only in two populations in a small area of southern Palm Springs. Found in sandy soils; the females live underground and only come to the ground surface to mate.	Not Expected. Nearby occurrence recorded in CNDDDB is historical, and the species is not considered extant in this area. Disturbance history of the site limits the possibility of occurrence.
Fish			
<i>Cyprinodon macularius</i> desert pupfish	Endangered/ Endangered G1/S1	Desert ponds, springs, marshes and streams in Southern California. Can live in salinities from freshwater to 68 ppt; can withstand temps from 9 - 45 C and dissolved oxygen levels down to 0.1 ppm.	Not Expected. Required aquatic habitat is not present onsite.

<i>Scientific Name</i> Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR,CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/Basis for Determination
Reptiles			
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i> desert tortoise	Threatened/ Threatened G3/S2S3	Most common in desert scrub, desert wash, and Joshua tree habitats; occurs in almost every desert habitat. Require friable soil for burrow and nest construction. Creosote bush habitat with large annual wildflower blooms preferred.	Not Expected. Required desert habitat is not present onsite.
<i>Phrynosoma mcallii</i> flat-tailed horned lizard	None/None G3/S2 SSC	Restricted to desert washes and desert flats in central Riverside, eastern San Diego, and Imperial counties. Critical habitat element is fine sand, into which lizards burrow to avoid temperature extremes; requires vegetative cover and ants.	Not Expected. Species is highly dependent on fine sand, which is absent from project site. The site's disturbance history limits the potential for occurrence.
<i>Uma inornata</i> Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	Threatened/ Endangered G1Q/S1	Limited to sandy areas in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County. Requires fine, loose, windblown sand (for burrowing), interspersed with hardpan and widely-spaced desert shrubs.	Not Expected. Species is highly dependent on fine sand, which is absent from project site. The site's disturbance history limits the potential for occurrence.
Birds			
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	Not Expected. Elements of suitable habitat required for nesting are not present.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	Endangered/ Endangered G5T2/S1	Riparian woodlands in Southern California.	Not Expected. Elements of suitable habitat required for nesting are not present.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> prairie falcon	None/None G5/S4 WL	Inhabits dry, open terrain, either level or hilly. Breeding sites located on cliffs. Forages far afield, even to marshlands and ocean shores.	Not Expected. Elements of suitable habitat required for nesting are not present.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike	None/None G4/S4 SSC	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub & washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	Not Expected. Elements of suitable habitat required for nesting are not present.
<i>Polioptila melanura</i> black-tailed gnatcatcher	None/None G5/S3S4 WL	Primarily inhabits wooded desert wash habitats; also occurs in desert scrub habitat, especially in winter. Nests in desert washes containing mesquite, palo verde, ironwood, acacia; absent from areas where salt cedar introduced.	Not Expected. Elements of suitable habitat required for nesting are not present.
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> vermillion flycatcher	None/None G5/S2S3 SSC	During nesting, inhabits desert riparian adjacent to irrigated fields, irrigation ditches, pastures, and other open, mesic areas. Nest in cottonwood, willow, mesquite, and other large desert riparian trees.	Not Expected. Elements of suitable habitat required for nesting are not present.

Coachella Valley Water District
Non-Potable Water Connections Project

<i>Scientific Name</i> Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR, CDFW G-Rank/S-Rank	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence/Basis for Determination
<i>Toxostoma crissale</i> Crissal thrasher	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Resident of southeastern deserts in desert riparian and desert wash habitats. Nests in dense vegetation along streams/washes; mesquite, screwbean mesquite, ironwood, catclaw, acacia, arrowweed, willow.	Not Expected. Elements of suitable habitat required for nesting are not present.
<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i> Le Conte's thrasher	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Desert resident; primarily of open desert wash, desert scrub, alkali desert scrub, and desert succulent scrub habitats. Commonly nests in a dense, spiny shrub or densely branched cactus in desert wash habitat, usually 2-8 feet above ground.	Not Expected. Elements of suitable habitat required for nesting are not present.

Regional Vicinity refers to within a 5 mile radius of site.

BCC = USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern

FC = Federal Candidate Species

FE = Federally Endangered

FP = CDFW Fully Protected

FT = Federally Threatened

SE = State Endangered

ST = State Threatened

SR = State Rare

SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern

CRPR (CNPS California Rare Plant Rank):

1A=Presumed Extinct in California

1B=Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere

2=Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

3=Need more information (a Review List)

4=Plants of Limited Distribution (a Watch List)

CRPR Threat Code Extension

.1=Seriously endangered in California (> 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)

.2=Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)

.3=Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened)

G-Rank/S-Rank = Global Rank and State Rank as per NatureServe and CDFW's CNDDDB RareFind 5

Appendix B

Representative Site Photographs



Photograph 1. At south-central extent of proposed alignment within CVWD treatment plant, facing south



Photograph 2. At south-central extent of proposed alignment within CVWD treatment plant, facing north



Photograph 3. At southwest most corner of alignment, facing east



Photograph 4. Along dirt path at proposed alignment node, facing north



Photograph 5. At proposed alignment terminal at Oasis Country Club, facing southwest



Photograph 6. At proposed alignment terminal at Oasis Country Club, facing northwest



Photograph 7. At entrance to Oasis Country Club along proposed alignment, facing southwest



Photograph 8. At proposed alignment terminal at Palm Desert Resort, facing northeast



Photograph 9. At proposed alignment terminal at Palm Desert Resort, facing south along Oasis Club Drive



Photograph 10. At proposed alignment terminal at Woodhaven Country Club, facing north



Photograph 11. At proposed alignment terminal at Woodhaven Country Club, facing southwest



Photograph 12. At proposed alignment terminal at Woodhaven Country Club, facing south



Photograph 13. Proposed alignment along Hovley Lane, facing east



Photograph 14. Proposed alignment along Hovley Lane at El Dorado Drive, facing west



Photograph 15. Proposed alignment along El Dorado Drive at Hovley Lane, facing north



Photograph 16. Proposed alignment along Hovley Lane at El Dorado Drive, facing east



Photograph 17. Proposed alignment along El Dorado Drive at northern alignment terminal, facing south



Photograph 18. Proposed alignment along Hovley Lane, facing east



Photograph 19. Proposed alignment along Hovley Lane at Oasis Club Drive, facing west



Photograph 20. Proposed alignment along Hovley Lane at Oasis Club Drive, facing north



Photograph 21. Proposed alignment along Hovley Lane at Oasis Club Drive, facing east



Photograph 22. Proposed alignment at northwestern extent within Marriott Shadow Ridge Golf Club, facing north



Photograph 23. Proposed alignment at corner of Frank Sinatra Drive and Portola Avenue, facing south



Photograph 24. Coachella Valley milk-vetch (*Astragalus lentiginosus* var. *coachellae*)

Appendix C

Plant and Wildlife Species Observed Onsite

Plant and Wildlife Species Observed Onsite

Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin
Plants		
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>villosa</i>	hairy sand verbena	Native
<i>Acacia</i> spp.	acacia	Non-native
<i>Agave</i> spp.	agave	Non-native
<i>Ambrosia dumosa</i>	burrobush	Native
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>coachellae</i>	Coachella Valley milkvetch	Native
<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	fourwing saltbush	Native
<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	Asian mustard	Non-native
<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	desert willow	Native
<i>Cryptantha</i> sp.	cryptantha	Native
<i>Encelia actoni</i>	Acton encelia	Native
<i>Eremothera boothii</i>	Booth's sun cup	Native
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	red ironbark	Non-native
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	short podded mustard	Non-native
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed	Non-native
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	bur clover	Non-native
<i>Mentzelia</i> sp.	blazing star	Native
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	oleander	Non-native
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	fountain grass	Non-native
<i>Pluchea sericea</i>	arrowweed	Native
<i>Polygonum lalathifolium</i>	knotweed	Non-native
<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle	Non-native
<i>Schinus molle</i>	pepper tree	Non-native
<i>Schismus arabicus</i>	Arabian schismus	Non-native
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London rocket	Non-native
Tamarix sp.	tamarisk	Non-native
<i>Tiquilia</i> sp.	tiquilia	Native
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	Non-native
<i>Yucca</i> spp.	yucca	Non-native
Wildlife		
Birds		
<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret	Native
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	Native
<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	greater roadrunner	Native
<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	western gull	Native
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	western meadowlark	Native
Mammals		
<i>Canis latrans</i>	coyote	Native

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