# Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan and Development Code

# **Draft IS/MND**

City of La Quinta 19 May 2025



# Draft IS/MND Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan

EA2024-0002 CIP #2019-05 SP2022-0002



#### This document has been prepared by:

City of La Quinta 78-495 Calle Tampico La Quinta, CA 92247-1504

#### In collaboration with:



320 Goddard, #200
Irvine, CA 92618, United States

T 949-648-5200 | E info-northamerica@ghd.com | ghd.com

May 19, 2025

# **Table of Contents**

1	Proje	ct Information	1-1
	1.1	CEQA Requirements	1-1
	1.2	Project Background	1-2
	1.3	Project Location and Existing Setting	1-3
	1.4	Project Description	1-3
	1.5	Required Agency Approvals	1-7
	1.6	Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program	1-8
	1.7	Tribal Consultation	1-8
	1.8	Project Figures	1-9
2	Envir	onmental Factors Potentially Affected	2-1
3	Envir	onmental Analysis	3-1
	3.1	Aesthetics	
	3.2	Agriculture and Forest Resources	3-5
	3.3	Air Quality	3-7
	3.4	Biological Resources	3-12
	3.5	Cultural Resources	3-51
	3.6	Energy Resources	3-57
	3.7	Geology and Soils	3-59
	3.8	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	3-65
	3.9	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	3-68
	3.10	Hydrology and Water Quality	3-74
	3.11	Land Use and Planning	3-80
	3.12	Mineral Resources	3-83
	3.13	Noise	3-84
	3.14	Population and Housing	3-88
	3.15	Public Services	3-90
	3.16	Recreation	3-94
	3.17	Transportation	3-96
	3.18	Tribal Cultural Resources	3-101
	3.19	Utilities and Service Systems	3-106
	3.20	Wildfire	3-112
	3.21	Mandatory Findings of Significance	3-115
4	Refer	ences	4-1
5	Repoi	rt Preparers	5-1
	5.1	City of La Quinta	
	5.2	GHD	5-1

### Table index

Table 1.1. Development Areas	1-4
Table 1.2. Draft Development Scenarios: Development Yield	1-5
Table 1.3. Draft Development Scenarios: Land Use	
Table 1.4. Draft Development Scenarios: Development Intensity	1-6
Table 1.5. Draft Development Scenarios: Housing Details	1-6
Table 3.1. Potential for Special Status Plants to Occur in the Project Area	3-22
Table 3.2. Potential for Special Status Animals to Occur in the Project Area	3-29
Table 3.3. Consistency analysis between Specific Plan and City GHG Plan	3-66
Table 3.4. Loudness Impact on Subjective Perception	3-85
Table 3.5. Current and Future City Projects	3-116
Figure index	
Figure 1-1. Project Vicinity	1-9
Figure 1-2. Current and Potential Development Areas	
Figure 1-3. Development Moderate Scenario	1-11
Figure 1-4. Development Max Scenario	1-12

# **Appendices**

Appendix A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)

Appendix B Biological Resources
Appendix C Cultural Resources

#### **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

Term Definition

AAQS Ambient Air Quality Standards

AB 32 Assembly Bill 32 AB 52 Assembly Bill 52

ADN Adams & Dune Palms North
ADS Adams & Dune Palms South
AQMP Air Quality Management Plan

ARD Archaeological Resources Directory
BERD Built Environment Resource Directory

BMP best management practice

Burrtec Waste and Recycling Services, LLC

CAC California Energy Commission

Cal/OSHA California Division of Occupational Safety and Health

Caltrans California Department of Transportation

CARB California Air Resources Board

CC Community Commercial

CDFW California Department of Fish and Wildlife

CDFW FP CDFW Fully Protected (Animal)
CDFW SSC CDFW Species of Special Concern

CDFW WL CDFW Watch List

CEQA California Environmental Quality Act

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CERT Community Emergency Response Team

CGP General Construction Permit

CHRIS California Historical Resources Inventory System

CIP Capital Improvement Plan

City of La Quinta

CN Neighborhood Commercial

CNDDB California Natural Diversity Database

Corridor Highway 111 Corridor
CP Commercial Park
CR Regional Commercial

CRHR California Register of Historic Resources

CUPA Certified Unified Program Agency

CV Coachella Valley

CVCC Coachella Valley Conservation Commission

Term Definition

CVMSHCP Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

CVSC Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel

CVWD Coachella Valley Water District

dB decibels

dBA A-weighted decibels

DGS (California) Department of General Services

DIF Development Impact Fee

DJN Dune Palms & Jefferson North
DJS Dune Palms & Jefferson South

DOC (California) Department of Conservation

DPS Distinct population segment
DSA Development Strategy Area

DTSC (California) Department of Toxic Substances Control

DU Dwelling Unit

EIC Eastern Information Center
EIR Environmental Impact Report

EOP (City of La Quinta) Emergency Operations Plan

FAR floor area ratio

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Act
FGC (California) Fish and Game Code
FHWA Federal Highway Administration

GC General Commercial

General Plan City of La Quinta 2035 General Plan
GHG Plan Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan

GSF gross square feet

HCP Habitat Conservation Plan

HMBEP Hazardous Materials Business Emergency Plan

HMU Highway 111 Mixed Use

HWMP Hazardous Waste Management Plan

IID Imperial Irrigation District

IS Initial Study

IS/MND Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

LDMF Local Development Mitigation Fee

LHMP Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

LUST Localized Significance Threshold

LUST Leaking Underground Storage Tank

MBTA Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Term Definition

mgd million gallons per day

MMRP Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program

MND Mitigated Negative Declaration

MU mixed use

NAC noise abatement criterion

NAHC Native American Heritage Commission

NCCP Natural Community Conservation Plan

ND Negative Declaration

NFHL National Flood Hazard Layer

NFPA National Fire Protection Association

NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NPS National Park Service

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

NWI National Wetlands Inventory

OHP (California) Office of Historic Preservation
OPR (Governor's) Office of Planning & Research

OS Open Space

PMP Pavement Management Plan

PRC Public Resources Code

PRMMP Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan
Project Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan (see also, Specific Plan)
RCFC Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

RCFD Riverside County Fire Department

RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCSD Riverside County Sheriff's Department

RM Medium Density Residential

RWQCB Regional Water Quality Control Board

SB 100 Senate Bill 100
SB 18 Senate Bill 18
SB 375 Senate Bill 375

SCAG Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCTCA Southern California Tribal Chairman Association

sf square feet

SLF Sacred Lands File

SNC Sensitive Natural Community

SoCalGas Southern California Gas Company

Term Definition

SPCC Spill Prevention Countermeasure Contingency

Specific Plan Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan (see also, Project)

SRA Sensitive Receptor Area

SSAB Salton Sea Air Basin

SWPPP Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan SWRCB State Water Resources Control Board

TAZ Traffic Analysis Zone

USACE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS U.S. Geological Survey

UWMP Urban Water Management Plan

VMT vehicle miles travelled

WAN Washington & Adams North
WAS Washington & Adams South
WDID Waste Discharge ID Number

WEAP Workers Environmental Awareness Program

WG West Gateway

WQMP Water Quality Management Plan

WUI Wildland-Urban Interface

# 1 Project Information

Project Title	Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan and Development Code EA2024-0002 CIP 2019-05
Lead Agency Name & Address	City of La Quinta 78-495 Calle Tampico La Quinta, CA 92247-1504
Contact Person & Phone Number	Danny Castro Design and Development Director City of La Quinta (760) 777-7000
Project Location	Located along the Highway 111 Corridor within the City of La Quinta, Riverside County
General Plan Land Use Designation	General Commercial
Zoning	CR (Regional Commercial), CC (Community Commercial), CP (Commercial Park), RM (Medium Density Residential)

#### 1.1 CEQA Requirements

This project is subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The lead agency is City of La Quinta (City). The purpose of this Initial Study (IS) is to provide a basis for deciding whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), or a Negative Declaration (ND). This IS is intended to satisfy the requirements of the CEQA (Public Resources Code, Div 13, Sec 21000-21177) and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Sec 15000-15387). CEQA encourages lead agencies and applicants to modify their projects to avoid significant adverse impacts.

Section 15063(d) of the State CEQA Guidelines states the content requirements of an IS as follows:

- 1. A description of the project including the location of the project;
- 2. An identification of the environmental setting;
- 3. An identification of environmental effects by use of a checklist, matrix, or other method, provided that entries on a checklist or other form are briefly explained to indicate that there is some evidence to support the entries;
- 4. A discussion of the ways to mitigate the significant effects identified, if any;
- 5. An examination of whether the project would be consistent with existing zoning, plans, and other applicable land use controls; and
- The name of the person or persons who prepared or participated in the IS.

#### **Environmental Analysis Methodology**

The State CEQA Guidelines present several "Special Situations" that include unique requirements for environmental evaluation. Section 15183 discusses "Projects Consistent with a Community Plan, General Plan, or Zoning." Subsection (a) states, "CEQA mandates that projects which are consistent with the development density established by existing zoning, community plan, or general plan policies for which an EIR was certified shall not require additional environmental review, except as might be necessary to examine whether there are project-specific significant effects which are peculiar to the project or its site.

This streamlines the review of such projects and reduces the need to prepare repetitive environmental studies." This project is consistent with the City's current 2035 General Plan, which is included in Section 4, References.

The proposed Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan would enable proposed future projects to consider this impact analysis when evaluating their potential environmental impacts. Where sufficiently addressed herein, future development may be considered "within the scope" of this environmental analysis. As a programmatic-level document, however, this CEQA analysis is not anticipated to provide sufficient detail to fully address the project-specific impacts of all future development. Indeed, it is anticipated that additional environmental technical studies or CEQA documentation may be needed for future projects once sufficient details are known. In such cases, the necessary environmental studies and documentation may be conducted at the time of proposal. It is anticipated that CEQA compliance for future projects would be tiered from this document.

#### 1.2 Project Background

The City is preparing a Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan (hereinafter "Specific Plan" or "Project") and Highway 111 Development Code to facilitate the establishment of Highway 111 as a vibrant mixed-use corridor. The Highway 111 Corridor (Corridor) consists of a roughly two-mile stretch of businesses, mostly retail, located along the La Quinta portion of Highway 111, between Washington and Jefferson Streets. Approximately 75% of the City's sales tax is generated in the Corridor. The Specific Plan is intended to guide the orderly development and redevelopment of local infrastructure, businesses, and housing within the Corridor. The City intends that these improvements would provide a unifying blueprint for one interconnected space to shop, live, work, and play, accessible via Highway 111, the Coachella Valley (CV) Link, and other multi-use paths. The Highway 111 Development Code is a land use policy that establishes development standards for the Corridor's expansion, incorporating location-specific guidelines like active frontage, and offering detailed information on qualifying uses, as well as additional requirements and permissions for future growth. The CV Link is a 40-mile pathway providing access to pedestrians, bicyclists, and low-speed electric vehicles on a dual pathway that runs mostly parallel to Highway 111 along the Whitewater Wash just north of the Project area. This regional pathway connects Palm Springs to Thermal and is expected to draw 13,500-16,000 users annually (City of La Quinta, 2019).

Population growth anticipated by the Specific Plan is assumed to be captured within the City's current General Plan; however, the new Specific Plan would supersede and effectively replace existing Specific Plans that were previously adopted within the Project vicinity. Previously adopted Specific Plans are as follows:

- SP 1987-011 Washington Park
- SP 1989-014 111 La Quinta Center
- SP 1996-027 Jefferson Plaza
- SP 1996-028 Dune Palms Center
- SP 1997-029 Centre at La Quinta
- SP 1999-036 La Quinta Corporate Center
- SP 2000-043 Point Happy
- SP 2000-047 La Quinta Court
- SP 2003-066 The Pavilion
- SP 2005-075 Komar Desert Center
- SP 2008-085 Coral Mountain Apartments

Additional details regarding population growth are provided in Section 1.4 below.

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared in accordance with CEQA to provide a programmatic-level review of potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan.

#### 1.3 Project Location and Existing Setting

The Specific Plan project area is located along Highway 111 within the City of La Quinta, which is in the County of Riverside. The City is located in the foothills of the Santa Rosa Mountains in the Coachella Valley. The Valley extends about 45 miles southeast from the San Gorgonio Pass to the northern shore of the Salton Sea and the neighboring Imperial Valley. Cities in the vicinity of La Quinta include the cities of Palm Springs, Palm Desert, Rancho Mirage, and Indio, among others.

The Project area encompasses just over approximately 410 acres (~0.64 square miles) of the Highway 111 Corridor spanning from approximately Washington Street on the west end to Jefferson Street on the east; and from the Whitewater flood control channel on the north to Avenue 47, and Vista Coralina Lane on the south.

Development along Highway 111 in the Project area comprises a mix of uses, principally commercial (e.g., big box retail, strip center, grocery, restaurants, auto dealers) and large surface parking lots. Some residential uses are located to the south. There are a few vacant parcels scattered throughout the Project area. Landscaping consists of street trees and other ornamental xeriscape. Transportation facilities are largely improved with a full street network, curbs and sidewalks, and crosswalks at major intersections.

Figure 1-1, Project Vicinity, presents the Project area within the context of the City. Figure 1-2, Current and Potential Development Areas, presents the Highway 111 Corridor within the City and outlines the seven development areas along the corridor.

#### 1.4 Project Description

#### **Purpose**

The proposed Specific Plan provides guidance for implementing development within the Project area. The draft Specific Plan is available for public review by contacting the City of La Quinta Design and Development Department.

As noted above, the Specific Plan is consistent with the City's current 2035 General Plan (hereinafter "General Plan") and furthers the objectives of the General Plan by providing a more detailed planning document for development of specific sites and streetscape improvements. This Specific Plan is intended to provide a comprehensive development approach for Highway 111 focused on public connectivity, mixed-use development, and enhanced transportation options. Introduction of mixed-use development is essential for the future of the Highway 111 Corridor. By combining commercial, residential, and recreational spaces, the Highway 111 Corridor is intended to become a vibrant urban environment that encourages economic growth and enhances the quality of life. Integration of pedestrian-friendly pathways and dedicated bike lanes, for example, would ensure seamless connectivity between residential areas, commerce, and cultural hubs, fostering a more engaged and active community. The Highway 111 Corridor is currently heavily vehicle-centric, and this Specific Plan aims to promote public accessibility through residential and retail densification and introduction of more compatible land uses to improve the Corridor's urban landscape. This holistic development approach is anticipated to revitalize the region and serve as a catalyst for urban renewal and community well-being.

The City of La Quinta Municipal Code sets forth site-specific standards and regulations that govern the size, shape, and type of use that would occur in accordance with the proposed Project. The proposed Specific Plan is intended to be built out over the course of 20 to 25 years. Economically feasible buildout under the Specific Plan could result in the following additional square footages (sf):

Residential: 1,464,000 to 1,837,000 sf

• Retail: 107,000 to 194,000 sf

Office: 82,000 sf

• Hotel: 150,000 to 250,000 sf

#### **Population**

In 2020, La Quinta's permanent population was estimated to be 40,660 individuals. However, during the winter months, the seasonal population swells with an estimated additional 10,000 individuals, marking a 25% increase in the City's total population during that period (City of La Quinta, 2022). Population growth is expected to rise along the Highway 111 Corridor over the next two decades and beyond. This Specific Plan aligns with the objectives of the City's General Plan, which prioritizes mixed-use development while promoting seamless public connectivity and optimal land use to accommodate future generations. Embracing this growth is advantageous as it enables a more efficient and sustainable utilization of space, enhancing the accessibility of amenities and services for residents while promoting economic vitality and community engagement.

Furthermore, this Specific Plan aligns with the City's General Plan Housing Element *Goal H1: Provide opportunities that meet the diverse needs of the City's existing and projected population* (City of La Quinta, 2022). The proposed densification along the Highway 111 Corridor aims to offer enhanced and abundant housing options, including urban housing options, to accommodate an expanding population. This Specific Plan would repurpose areas that were formerly underutilized, such as parking lots and large-scale retail establishments, transforming them into vibrant residential spaces with pedestrian-friendly uses. By maximizing the potential of these previously inefficiently utilized areas, the Project not only addresses the pressing need for housing but also revitalizes the urban landscape, fostering a more dynamic and sustainable community environment.

#### **Development Strategy Areas**

The proposed Specific Plan establishes seven Development Strategy Areas (DSAs), which provide a vision for future land uses, development standards, and design guidelines as envisioned by the City. The seven DSAs, and their development focus, are provided in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1. Development Areas

Development Strategy Area	Development Focus
West Gateway	No changes proposed
Washington & Adams North (WAN)	Lifestyle Center + Retail Retrofit Live, Work, Play Walkable Neighborhood
Washington & Adams South (WAS)	Market Rate Urban Housing Urban Housing
Adams & Dune Palms North (ADN)	Urban Housing + Community Use

Development Strategy Area	Development Focus
Adams & Dune Palms South (ADS)	Centre at La Quinta Business Hotel Cluster
	Urban Housing
Dune Palms & Jefferson North (DJN)	Urban Housing + Auto-Oriented Retail
Dune Palms & Jefferson South (DJS)	Creative Retail + Senior Living Project

#### **Development Scenarios**

Two development scenarios are proposed within each of the seven DSAs:

- Moderate "Residential" Scenario
- Max "Mixed Use" Scenario

Table 1.2, Draft Development Scenarios: Development Yield, presents the Moderate and Max scenarios as a side-by-side comparison of development yield, land use, development intensity, and housing details that could occur within each DSA with implementation of the proposed Specific Plan. Numbers represent additional uses compared to existing conditions.

A detailed breakdown of Moderate and Max development scenarios in each of the seven DSAs is shown in Figures 1-3 and 1-4.

Table 1.2. Draft Development Scenarios: Development Yield

Building Gross Square Feet	Moderate Scenario	Max Scenario	Current Demand
Residential (Total)	1,464,000	1,837,000	999,600
Single Use Residential	1,464,000	540,000	
Mixed Use Residential		1,297,000	
Retail (Total)	107,000	194,000	190,262
Single Use Retail	107,000	68,000	
Mixed Use Retail		126,000	
Mixed Use (Total)		1,423,000	
Office	82,000	82,000	81,025
Hotel	150,000	250,000	180,000
Total Development	1,803,000	2,363,000	

Note: Residential and Hotel GSF Demand is estimated here using 1,200 GSF/DU and 400 GSF/Key

Table 1.3. Draft Development Scenarios: Land Use

Acres	Moderate Scenario	Max Scenario	Land F	Portion
Residential (Single Use)	67.75	26.13	61.0%	23.5%
Retail (Single Use)	22.31	18.70	20.1%	16.8%
Mixed Use		45.23	0.0%	40.7%
Office	7.99	7.99	7.2%	7.2%
Hotel	9.49	9.49	8.5%	8.5%
New Public Right-of-Way	3.55	3.55	3.2%	3.2%
Total Land	111.08	111.08	100.0%	100.0%

Table 1.4. Draft Development Scenarios: Development Intensity

Average FAR by Land Use	Moderate Scenario	Max Scenario	Highest FAR
Residential (Single Use)	0.50	0.47	0.88
Retail (Single Use)	0.11	0.08	0.29
Mixed Use		0.72	0.96
Office	0.24	0.24	0.40
Hotel	0.36	0.60	1.11
Total Land	0.38	0.50	

Table 1.5. Draft Development Scenarios: Housing Details

Dwelling Units / Keys	Moderate Scenario	Max Scenario		Highest FAR
Housing Units (Total)	1,000	1,600		833
Single Use Units	1,000	383		
Mixed Use Units		1,217		
Affordable Units (Total)	703	783		-
Low Income / Very Low Inc	520	520		515
Moderate Income	183	263	14	
Hotel Keys	300	550		450
Average DU/Ac	Moderate Scenario	Max Scenario		
Housing Intensity (District Ave)	14.76	22.42		
Single Use Units	14.76	14.66		
Mixed Use Units	None	26.91		
Housing Max Intensity	34.00	34.00		
Housing Min Intensity	7.53	7.53		
Housing Min Intensity (New)	9.00	11.08	.08	
Average Unit Size (GSF/DU)	Moderate Scenario	Max Scenario	75%	<i>Efficiency</i>
Housing Units (Total)	1,464	1,148	1,098	861
Single Use Units	1,464	1,410	1,098	1,057
Mixed Use Units		1,066		799

#### **Highway 111 Development Code**

The Highway 111 Development Code will govern land development along the Corridor and is designed to achieve consistent and aesthetically pleasing urban environments by prioritizing physical structure over the strict exclusion of land uses. Unlike traditional zoning codes, which focus mainly on dictating permitted land uses and activity levels, the Highway 111 Development Code concentrates on ensuring that buildings harmonize with their surroundings, allowing for a more diverse mix of activities within them. The Highway 111 Development Code seeks to integrate key land use and urban form objectives into adaptive development policies under the Highway 111 Mixed Use (HMU) Zone.

These policies promote active frontages, where building facades engage with the street to create a vibrant pedestrian environment with visible goods, services, and activities. At the same time, the code emphasizes designing future development – whether new, infill, or replacement – to coexist harmoniously with existing auto-oriented uses along the Corridor, ensuring the continued presence of commercial activities like drive-thru establishments. Additionally, the code proposes a pedestrian-friendly block street network that supports mixed-use, townhomes, and retail developments, encouraging off-street paths and using roadways from signalized or roundabout intersections as access points and anchors for the block network. This approach ensures that new developments align with the desired character and vision of a neighborhood or community.

Implementing the Highway 111 Development Code in the Highway 111 HMU Zone would enhance the community by offering clear guidelines that govern the visual aspects of development, ensuring a cohesive aesthetic and harmonious atmosphere while simplifying and expediting the development process. By focusing on the physical form and design of development, rather than simply regulating land use, the Highway 111 Development Code will support the creation of walkable, diverse neighborhoods that reflect the unique character and identity of each community.

#### 1.5 Required Agency Approvals

The City's approval of the proposed Specific Plan would not require any permits or approvals by other public agencies. Actions subsequent to the Specific Plan that support implementation of the General Plan may require permits or approvals by other public agencies. The following permits and/or approvals will be conducted concurrently with the proposed Specific Plan:

City of La Quinta –Zone Change and Development Code Update (Zoning Ordinance Amendment).

Future implementation of development proposed by the Specific Plan may require the following approvals:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (applicable to fill within jurisdictional waterways and wetlands).
- State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Construction General Permit and Storm Water Pollution and Prevention Plan (SWPPP, applicable to certain construction activities greater than one acre in disturbance).
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Biological Opinion or Letter of Concurrence, for Endangered Species Act consultation (applicable to activities that adversely affect federally listed species).
- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Encroachment Permit (applicable to activities that encroach within state highway facilities).
- Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Development Services permits and approvals for domestic water connections and Encroachment Permits for work within CVWD Right-of-Way.

#### 1.6 Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program

The Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program (MMRP) for this IS/MND is included in Appendix A. The MMRP includes a summary of all mitigation measures and description(s) of how each mitigation measure would be implemented to ensure all potential impacts associated with the Project or future development projects would result in a less than significant environmental impact.

#### 1.7 Tribal Consultation

CEQA requires that lead agencies determine whether a proposed Project would have a significant effect on tribal cultural resources. The CEQA Guidelines define tribal cultural resources as: (1) a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe that is listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or on a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k); or (2) a resource determined by the Lead Agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant according to the historical register criteria in PRC Section 5024.1(c), and considering the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.

Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 (SB 18), prior to the adoption or any amendment of a city or county's general plan, proposed on or after March 1, 2005, the city or county shall conduct consultations with California Native American Tribes that are on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to places, features, and objects described in Sections 5097.9 and 5097.995 of the Public Resources Code (PRC) that are located within the city or county's jurisdiction.

Similarly, pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), the CEQA Lead Agency for any project for which a Notice of Preparation, Notice of Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Notice of Negative Declaration is filed on or after July 1, 2015, must provide notification to tribes that may be traditionally and culturally affiliated to the geographic area where the project is located. The City conducted concurrent SB 18 and AB 52 consultation. Seventeen Native American Tribes were contacted, pursuant to the list acquired from the NAHC, and PRC § 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532 Statutes of 2014 (i.e., AB 52), as part of preparing this environmental review document. Refer to Section 3.18, Tribal Cultural Resources, for additional information.

#### **Project Figures** 1.8

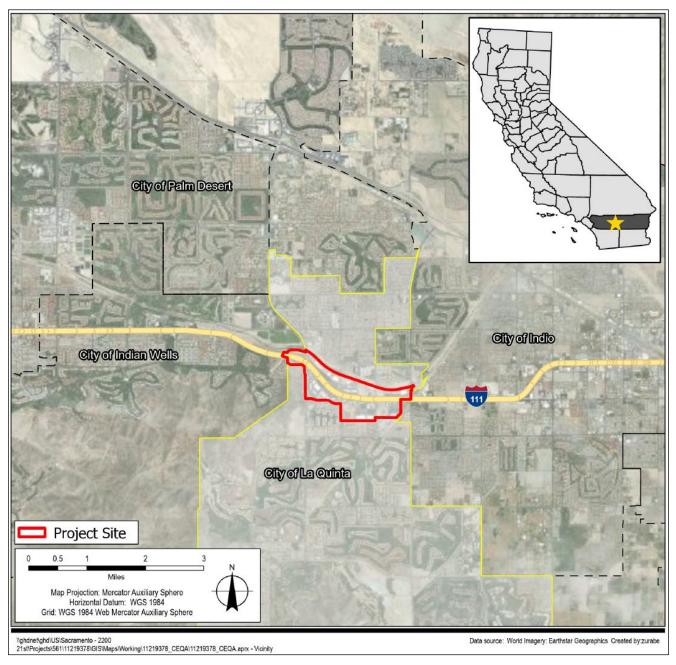


Figure 1-1. Project Vicinity



Figure 1-2. Current and Potential Development Areas

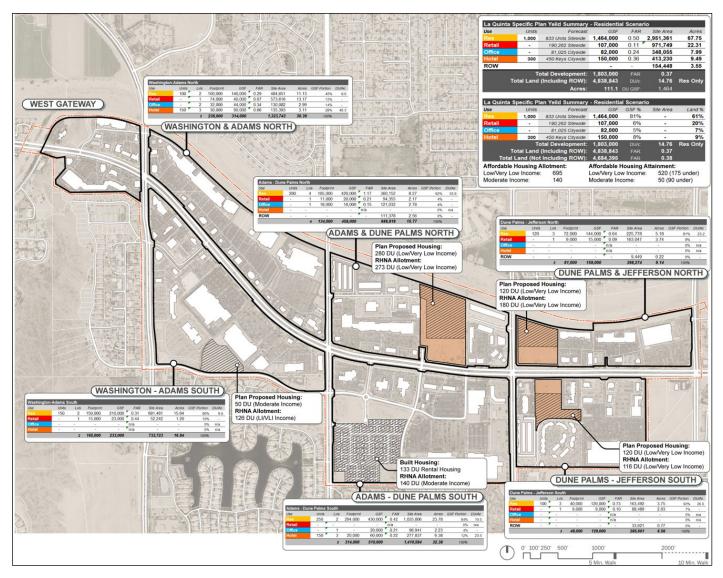


Figure 1-3. Development Moderate Scenario

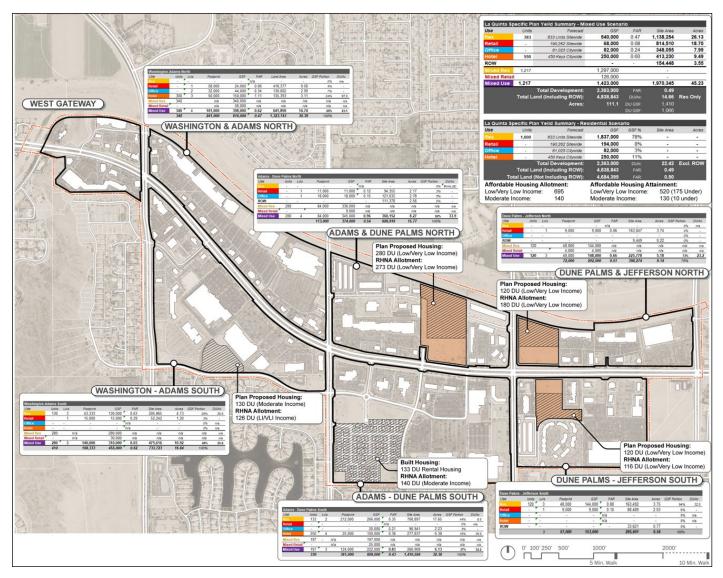


Figure 1-4. Development Max Scenario

# 2 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least

□ Aesthetics       □ Greenhouse Gas Emissions       □ Public Services         □ Agricultural & Forestry Resources       □ Hazards & Hazardous Materials       □ Recreation         □ Air Quality       □ Transportation       □ Tribal Cultural Resources         □ Cultural Resources       □ Mineral Resources       □ Utilities & Service Systems         □ Energy       □ Noise       □ Wildfire         □ Geology & Soils       □ Population & Housing       □ Mandatory Findings of Significations	
□ Air Quality       □ Hydrology & Water Quality       □ Transportation         □ Biological Resources       □ Land Use & Planning       □ Tribal Cultural Resources         □ Cultural Resources       □ Utilities & Service Systems         □ Energy       □ Noise       □ Wildfire	
□ Biological Resources       □ Land Use & Planning       □ Tribal Cultural Resources         □ Cultural Resources       □ Utilities & Service Systems         □ Energy       □ Noise       □ Wildfire	
☐ Cultural Resources       ☐ Mineral Resources       ☐ Utilities & Service Systems         ☐ Energy       ☐ Noise       ☐ Wildfire	
☐ Energy ☐ Noise ☐ Wildfire	
☐ Geology & Soils ☐ Population & Housing ☐ Mandatory Findings of Signifi	
	canc
DETERMINATION (To be completed by the Lead Agency)	
On the basis of this initial evaluation:	
☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION would be prepared.	l
I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there would not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agr to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION would be prepared.	
☐ I find that the proposed MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.	
I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect: (1) has been adequately analyzed an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPAREPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.	l in
I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect: (1) has been adequately analyzed an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) has been avoided or mitigated purs to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.	in
Cheri Flores, City of La Quinta	

# 3 Environmental Analysis

#### 3.1 Aesthetics

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Exc	cept as provided in Public Resources Code Sectio	n 21099, would th	ne project:		
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			✓	
b)	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				<b>✓</b>
c)	In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public view of the site and its surroundings? (Public Views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?				<b>✓</b>
d)	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			<b>✓</b>	

#### **Existing Aesthetic**

There are no adopted scenic vistas within the Project area. La Quinta is a desert resort city situated in Riverside County, California. Positioned between Indian Wells and Indio, California, it is one of the nine cities comprising the scenic Coachella Valley (CV), with vistas of the Little San Bernardino, Santa Rosa, and San Jacinto Mountains. Views of the Indio Hills and other scenic hilly regions are present from various locations within the City. The La Quinta General Plan land use designation for the Highway 111 Corridor is General Commercial (GC), and consists of a mix of retail stores, office spaces, restaurants, and service-oriented establishments (City of La Quinta, 2022). The Highway 111 Corridor contains a mix of zoning including Regional Commercial (CR), Community Commercial (CC), Commercial Park (CP) and Medium Density Residential (RM).

While the construction of new buildings and structures within the City may potentially obstruct views of the surrounding natural landscape, the policies outlined in the Community Development, Land Use, Circulation, and Natural Resources sections of the City of La Quinta 2035 General Plan are designed to mitigate such impacts (City of La Quinta, 2022). These policies mandate that any future development carefully consider the preservation of scenic vistas and resources. By integrating these considerations, the City ensures that both growth and environmental stewardship are balanced, maintaining the aesthetic appeal and natural beauty of the area for future generations. This approach not only supports sustainable urban planning but also enhances the quality of life for all residents by preserving the visual access to nature amidst urban expansion.

Furthermore, the implementation of the Highway 111 Development Code along the Highway 111 Corridor would prioritize the physical form of buildings and public spaces over strict land use categories. As previously described in Section 1.4, the Highway 111 Development Code is an aesthetic-focused approach to development and land use planning. By emphasizing the design, scale, and appearance of buildings within a specific area, the Highway 111 Development Code seeks to create cohesive and visually appealing communities that reflect the character and identity of the region. This approach will ensure that new construction along the Highway 111 Corridor aligns with the area's vision for growth and preserves its unique character.

#### a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Less than Significant Impact: A scenic vista can be described as a picturesque scene of open space with little or no intrusions. The Project encompasses various enhancements to the public infrastructure in order to provide a more suitable environment for commercial enterprises to operate and serve the community, residential, and hotel space, as well as streetscape beautification and other improvements to public rights-of-way, sidewalks, and public open spaces. The Specific Plan outlines proposed urban design concepts that showcase the planned streetscape and community improvements within the Project area.

The Project aims to improve the accessibility, function, and aesthetic of the Highway 111 Corridor, providing a lasting community benefit. A guiding principle of the City of La Quinta's General Plan is that it remains a resort-oriented community, which ensures maintenance and improvements of opportunities for La Quinta to be recognized as a top resort and recreation destination (City of La Quinta, 2022). As a resort destination, aesthetics are key and would be ideally improved upon with this proposed Project. Should the Project utilize the Moderate scenario, impacts on public scenic views would be less than significant as the existing aesthetic and scenery along the Highway 111 Corridor contains solely mixed commercial use parcels. The corridor has limited land uses other than commercial (i.e., residential, office, and hotel) as well as improved pedestrian and bicycle accessibility. The Moderate Scenario would also utilize lower density development, thus reducing potential impacts on scenic resources. Should the Project utilize the Max Scenario, impacts on scenic vistas may be slightly more than the Moderate Scenario as it would consist of greater density development and increased pedestrian and bicycle traffic. Nonetheless, impacts to public views and the surrounding environment would be less than significant.

Depending on the parcel/region of the Project area, the views of the Little San Bernardino, Santa Rosa, and San Jacinto mountains may differ. Views of these mountain ranges may be partially blocked/impeded by the new development along the corridor. The Municipal Code of the City includes standards for development to protect the aesthetic quality of the City, while providing reasonable opportunities for businesses and commercial development (City of La Quinta, 2022). The Project would comply with the City of La Quinta General Plan and Municipal Code as it relates to the surrounding aesthetic and sense of community. The Specific Plan aims to improve the look and feel of the Highway 111 Corridor by redeveloping big-box retail stores with a more livable and walkable multi-use community, as appropriate. In doing so, future development along the Highway 111 Corridor would better align with the principles of the City's General Plan Open Space (OS) Goal OS-3: Preservation of scenic resources as vital contributors to the City's economic health and overall quality of life (City of La Quinta, 2022). Although the redevelopment of the Highway 111 Corridor may result in changes to the current aesthetic of the region (e.g., big-box retail, large asphalt parking lots), impacts are anticipated to improve the function of the corridor and overall community quality of life. Impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

**No Impact:** The proposed Project area is the Highway 111 Corridor, which spans from approximately the intersection of Highway 111 and Washington Street on the west end to Jefferson Street on the east. This section of Highway 111 is not designated or eligible as a scenic resource by the California State Scenic Highway System.

According to Caltrans, the nearest eligible State Scenic Highway is 7.4 miles west of the Project area, along Highway 111 at the intersection of Monterey Avenue, Route 74, and Highway 111. From this point up until Interstate 10, Highway 111 is designated "Eligible" as a State Scenic Highway. Route 74 is an Officially Designated Scenic Highway in California. However, the proposed Project would not affect these Highways, or enter a State Scenic Highway, nor would it interfere with or substantially damage scenic resources or historic buildings within a State Scenic Highway. As such, no impacts to scenic resources are anticipated.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public view of the site and its surroundings? (Public Views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

**No Impact:** The area surrounding Highway 111 relevant to the Specific Plan is already an urbanized environment. Proposed development scenarios do not conflict with the applicable zoning designation and regulations. In the Land Use Element of the General Plan, the Highway 111 Corridor is encouraged to become a mixed-use overlay district as defined in the City's Municipal Code (City of La Quinta, 2024a). The purpose of a mixed-use (MU) area is to provide opportunities for multifamily residential development in combination with commercial and/or office development in a cohesive and integrated manner (City of La Quinta, 2024a). The Specific Plan would encourage and implement this and there is no conflict with applicable zoning and regulations governing scenic quality, therefore no impact.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Less than Significant Impact: The proposed Specific Plan area development is intended to transform the current landscape, dominated by big-box retail and expansive asphalt parking lots, into a vibrant, well-connected urban space. This is designed to optimize land use by incorporating a diverse mix of upgraded retail options and dining, moving away from the one-dimensional shopping experience currently offered. The proposed Specific Plan area development, while introducing new sources of daytime glare and nighttime illumination, is carefully designed to enhance views, rather than expand the amount of light pollution. This development strategy focuses on utilizing lighting technologies that are energy-efficient and/or designed to minimize unnecessary glare. Future development facilitated by the Specific Plan may include low-impact lighting fixtures and reflective surfaces that are designed to reduce brightness, which would enhance visual comfort and safety without contributing to light pollution. This approach ensures that lighting serves both functional and decorative purposes, enriching the City's character at night and improving navigability and security for the community.

Furthermore, future development would adhere to the policies and regulations outlined in the General Plan as well as the City Municipal Code. Policy *LU-2.3* in the Land Use Element of the General Plan states that the City's outdoor lighting ordinance would be maintained. *Section 9.100.150, Outdoor Lighting* of the City's Municipal Code, states that its purpose is to set the standards for allowing adequate energy efficient lighting for public safety while minimizing adverse effects (City of La Quinta, 2022). Complying with the designated policies would require that new light sources introduced along the Highway 111 Corridor be appropriately shielded and directed away from open viewing spaces. This ensures that day and nighttime views are not negatively impacted by the presence of these lights. By complying with these guidelines, the potential impacts associated with light and glare can be minimized to a level that is deemed insignificant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

#### 3.2 Agriculture and Forest Resources

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	uld the project:				
a)	Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				✓
b)	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				✓
c)	Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				<b>✓</b>
d)	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				✓
e)	Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				<b>✓</b>

The project area is situated within a highly urbanized section of the City, devoid of agricultural or forest activities. Given its urban character, the area was not included in the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program's surveys (California DOC, 2022). This section of the City comprises several zoning districts, all of which exclude agricultural or forestry operations. The area is largely categorized as Urban and Built-Up Land. Agricultural activities are not proposed as part of the Specific Plan development.

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

**No Impact:** The area covered by the proposed Specific Plan is considered Urban and Built-up Land according to the California Department of Conservation (DOC), Important Farmland Finder (California DOC, 2024b). Urban and Built-Up land refers to areas that are covered by structures and buildings with a relatively high concentration. This is typically defined as having a building density of at least one (1) unit per one and a half (1.5) acres of land, or approximately six (6) structures for every ten (10) acre parcel (California DOC, 2024b). Prime Farmland is located adjacent to the Project area in two locations: northwest of the West Gateway area; and southeast of the Dune Palms and Jefferson South area (California DOC, 2022). Proposed development under this Specific Plan would not enter these Prime Farmland areas and both the West Gateway and the Dune Palms and Jefferson South areas are separated from Prime Farmland by Washington Street at the northwest portion of the Project area and by Jefferson Street at the

southeast, respectfully. Furthermore, designated land uses within the Project area do not include agricultural uses and the Project implementation would not result in conversion of existing farmland to non-agricultural uses. Therefore, the Project does not affect an agricultural resource area and thus does not impact designated Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

#### b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

**No Impact:** As per the City of La Quinta Municipal Zoning Code, the Project area outlined in this Specific Plan is not zoned for agricultural uses (City of La Quinta, 2024a). Therefore, the proposed Project would not conflict with any lands zoned for agriculture uses. Additionally, the Project area is not under a Williamson Act Contract; therefore, no impacts to Williamson Act contract lands are anticipated.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation measures required.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?

**No Impact:** There are no anticipated changes to zoning of forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production under the proposed Specific Plan. No Impact would occur.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation measures required.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

**No Impact:** The area covered under the Specific Plan does not contain forest land resources. Therefore, development under the proposed Specific Plan would not result in the loss of forest land. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

**No Impact:** The proposed developments outlined in the Specific Plan are designated to occur within the specified area along Highway 111, stretching from approximately Jefferson Street to Washington Street in La Quinta. These developments would not result in the conversion of any onsite or offsite farmland or forest land to non-agricultural or non-forest uses. As such, there would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

#### 3.3 Air Quality

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact		
	Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:						
a)	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?				✓		
b)	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?				<b>✓</b>		
c)	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?		✓				
d)	Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?				✓		

The Project area is located within the Coachella Valley planning area of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) and under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SSAB portion of Riverside County is currently designated as nonattainment for the federal and state ambient air quality standards for ozone and PM<sub>10</sub>. The Project area is designated as attainment or unclassified for all other federal and state ambient air quality standards.

As described in Section 1, Project Information, the Project is consistent with the City's current 2035 General Plan. Therefore, growth parameters, such as population and vehicle activity, are consistent with the General Plan and have been previously analyzed in the certified General Plan EIR. The following General Plan Air Quality policies and programs are applicable to and would be implemented by project:

- Policy AQ-1.3: Work to reduce emissions from mobile sources by encouraging a decrease in the number of vehicle trips and vehicle miles traveled.
  - Program AQ-1.3.b: Encourage public and private schools to establish alternative transportation programs for students.
  - Program AQ-1.3.c: Adopt and implement a Transportation Demand Management Ordinance for businesses with 50 or more employees.
  - Program AQ-1.3.d: Expand routes for golf carts and other neighborhood electric vehicles and plan for access and recharging facilities at retail, recreational, and community centers.
  - Program AQ-1.3.e: Expand pedestrian and bicycle routes and provide safe and convenient access to retail, recreational, and community centers.
  - Program AQ-1.3.f: Facilitate mixed use development concepts in specific identified areas of the community to allow the combination of residential and non---residential uses, such as live---work---shop designs, as described in the Land Use Element.
  - Program AQ-1.3.g: Where permitted by the Land Use plan, and where appropriate, encourage high density residential development within walking distance to commercial, educational and recreational opportunities.

- Policy AQ-1.4: Protect people and sites that are especially sensitive to airborne pollutants (sensitive receptors) from polluting point sources.
  - Program AQ-1.4.a: Uses such as manufacturing, auto body shops, and other point source polluters should be reasonably separated from sensitive receptors.
- Policy AQ-1.5: Ensure all construction activities minimize emissions of all air quality pollutants.
  - Program AQ-1.5.a: All grading and ground disturbance activities shall adhere to established fugitive dust criteria.
  - Program AQ-1.5.b: Fugitive Dust Control Plans shall be reviewed and approved for development projects.
- Policy AQ-1.6: Proposed development air quality emissions of criteria pollutants shall be analyzed under CEQA.

The impact analysis in this section is based on understanding that the population and jobs growth anticipated under the Project is consistent with, and would not be in excess of, that anticipated by the City's General Plan and as analyzed within the General Plan's certified EIR.

#### a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

**No Impact:** The SCAQMD has adopted multiple Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs) to address state and federal ambient air quality standards. Current AQMPs include:

- **2016 AQMP**. The 2016 AQMP addresses the multiple ozone and PM<sub>2.5</sub> standards.
- 2022 AQMP. The 2022 AQMP is focused on attaining the 2015 8-hour ozone standard.
- 2023 Coachella Valley PM<sub>10</sub> State Implementation Plan.

According to the SCAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook, the purpose of the consistency finding is to determine if a project is inconsistent with the assumptions and objectives of the regional air quality plans, and if it would interfere with the region's ability to comply with federal and state Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS). Growth assumptions within the AQMP are based on growth assumptions and land use designations included within local general plans. The SCAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook contains the following two key indicators of consistency with the AQMP:

- 1. Whether the project will not result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations or delay timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emission reductions specified in the AQMP.
- 2. If a project is consistent with the growth assumptions in the AQMP.

The first criterion is assessed in Impact c) below. As demonstrated in the analysis for Impact c), the Project's potential to expose sensitive receptors to substantial air pollutant concentrations (i.e., generate pollutant concentrations that would exceed an air quality standard) would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure **AIR-1**. Therefore, the project is consistent with the first criterion.

Under the second criterion, the SCAQMD recommends that lead agencies demonstrate that a project would not directly obstruct implementation of an applicable air quality plan and that a project be consistent with the assumptions (typically land-use related, such as resultant employment or residential units) upon which the air quality plan is based. The project is consistent with the City's adopted General Plan, which was adopted in 2013, prior to the development of all the applicable AQMPs. The growth supported by development of the Project would be consistent with the applicable General Plan, and the current General Plan was adopted

prior to the current AQMP. Therefore, growth supported by the Project is accounted for in the AQMP. The project is less than significant under this criterion.

As demonstrated above, the project would be consistent with both analysis criteria and, therefore, would not conflict with the applicable AQMPs. The project would result in no impact.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

**No Impact:** As described above, the SSAB portion of Riverside County is currently designated as nonattainment for the federal and state ambient air quality standards for ozone and PM<sub>10</sub>.

The SCAQMD had adopted recommended air quality significance thresholds for project construction and operation; however, these thresholds are applicable to the project level. Plan-level documents, such as the proposed La Quinta Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan, where no specific development is identified or proposed and for which a construction schedule is not proposed, are not directly applicable to a plan-level action. The Project is consistent with the General Plan and the General Plan's certified EIR. As described in Impact a) above, the growth assumptions in the General Plan are accounted for in the applicable AQMPs. The AQMPs demonstrate the path to attainment of the relevant air quality attainment standards. As the Project is consistent with the General Plan, and the General Plan growth assumptions are incorporated in and accounted for in the AQMPs, the growth that would occur within the Specific Plan area would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is nonattainment.

This Specific Plan would provide a comprehensive development approach for Highway 111 focused on public connectivity, mixed-use development, and enhanced transportation options. This Specific Plan includes introduction of mixed-use development, integration of pedestrian-friendly pathways and dedicated bike lanes, and other improvements to connectivity and accessibility. The project impact would be less than significant.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation measures required.

#### c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: Sensitive receptors are defined as facilities or land uses that include members of the population that are particularly sensitive to the effects of air pollutants, such as children, the elderly, and people with illnesses. Examples of these sensitive receptors are residences, schools, hospitals, and daycare centers. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) has identified the following groups of individuals as the most likely to be affected by air pollution: the elderly over 65, children under 14, athletes, and persons with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases such as asthma, emphysema, and bronchitis.

Sensitive receptors near the area include the residences north, east, south, and west of the Project. Amelia Earhart Elementary and John Glenn Middle School are adjacent to each other, about 1.5 miles north of the proposed Project area, while La Quinta High School is located north of the Project area along the Whitewater River. Additionally, James Madison Elementary School is located about 1.6 miles northeast of the Specific Plan area.

#### **Localized Significance Thresholds**

Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs) were developed in response to SCAQMD Governing Boards' Environmental Justice Enhancement Initiative (I-4). The SCAQMD provided the Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology (dated June 2003 [revised 2008]) for guidance (SCAQMD, 2008). The LST methodology assists lead agencies in analyzing localized air quality impacts. The SCAQMD provides the LST screening lookup tables for one, two, and 5-acre sites for the following pollutants: CO, NOX, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, and PM<sub>10</sub>. The LST methodology and associated mass rates are not designed to evaluate localized impacts from mobile sources traveling over the roadways. The SCAQMD recommends that any project over 5 acres should perform air quality dispersion modeling to assess impacts to nearby sensitive receptors. The Project is located within Sensitive Receptor Area (SRA) 30, CV.

The SCAQMD LST methodology provides two approaches for performing the LST analysis. For projects of 5 acres or less where emissions would occur, the SCAQMD has developed a series of look up tables that provide estimates of daily construction or operational emissions above which a project's emissions are determined to have a significant air quality impact. These emission LSTs are provided for each combination of pollutants (CO, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub>), SRA, size of the project emission area, and distance to the nearest sensitive receptor. For projects where emissions occur over an area larger than 5 acres, the localized significance impacts for construction and operation emissions can be derived by either applying the LSTs for a 5-acre area, or by performing air dispersion modeling. Thus, the primary determinants for the LST assessment, therefore, are the SRA where the project is located, the size of the emission area, and distance to the nearest sensitive receptor.

The Specific Plan is a guidance-level document and does not include site-specific development plans. Mitigation Measure **AIR-1** is proposed to reduce the potential impact of future development to less than significant. With implementation of Mitigation Measure **AIR-1**, future development supported by the Specific Plan would not generate a significant localized impact.

Mitigation Measures: AIR-1.

# d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

**No Impact:** The SCAQMD recommends that odor impacts be addressed in a qualitative manner. Such an analysis shall determine whether the project would result in excessive nuisance odors, as defined under the California Code of Regulations and Section 41700 of the California Health and Safety Code and thus would constitute a public nuisance related to air quality.

Land uses typically considered associated with odors include wastewater treatment facilities, wastedisposal facilities, or agricultural operations. The Specific Plan area would not contain land uses typically associated with emitting objectionable odors. Future development supported by the Project would involve the use of diesel construction equipment and diesel trucks during construction. However, the Project area has a predominance of commercial land uses and emissions from trucks are common throughout the project vicinity. In addition, project-generated emissions would rapidly disperse in the atmosphere and would not be noticeable to the nearby public. Therefore, the project would not generate a significant odor impact during construction or operation.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

#### **Air Quality Mitigation Measures**

#### Mitigation Measure AIR-1: Localized Significance Assessment

Prior to the issuance required discretionary permits, new development projects in the Specific Plan area, if subject to CEQA compliance, must demonstrate that the proposed development would either not exceed applicable the SCAQMD's LST lookup tables or not exceed the respective ambient air quality thresholds for CO,  $NO_X$ , and  $PM_{10}$  and  $PM_{2.5}$ .

#### 3.4 Biological Resources

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact			
Wo	Would the project:							
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the 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, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?		<b>✓</b>					
c)	Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				<b>✓</b>			
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?				<b>✓</b>			
e)	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			<b>√</b>				
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?		<b>✓</b>					

The potential for sensitive biological resources to occur (federally or state listed or state special status plants and wildlife, Sensitive Natural Communities (SNCs), and wetlands) were evaluated within the areas planned for development within the Project area, as well as a 100-foot buffer around the Project area for potential wildlife impacts. The Project area comprises seven DSAs, as outlined in Table 1.1 and Figure 1-2, which are planned to be developed with various focuses in mind and differ among each distinct area.

The following information is based on the Biological Reconnaissance Technical Memorandum (Appendix B) that was prepared in support of the proposed La Quinta Highway 111 Specific Plan. The technical memorandum documents the results of a site visit conducted on February 4, 2023 that covered the Project area and the 100-foot buffer. The following information is also based on the results of two protocol-level floristic surveys that were conducted separately on April 26 through April 27, 2023, and October 24, 2023 in one area of the Project, encompassing a 15-acre parcel embedded within the ADN DSA (Figure 1-2), and documented in a separate Botanical Technical Memorandum (Appendix B).

The Project area with 100-foot wildlife buffer is located entirely within the City of La Quinta. Land cover is primarily classified as developed, interspersed with shrub/scrub (USGS, 2016). The 100-foot wildlife buffer extends into the Whitewater River Watershed. The Project area is bordered by the Whitewater River to the north and is bisected by Highway 111. The landscape surrounding the Project area is highly urbanized and developed, with high amounts of vehicular traffic.

There are seven areas planned for development with various focuses (Table 1.1; Figure 1-2). Depending on the parcel/region proposed for development within the Project area, there are two scenarios that are being assessed: a Moderate Scenario, which would utilize lower density development, and a Max Scenario, which would utilize higher density development. In all cases of potential impact, the "high" scenario would consist of increased pedestrian and bicycle traffic, which may result in slightly higher impacts to potential sensitive resources in those areas. The areas planned for development are surrounded by commercial businesses, residential areas, and roadways. A few areas planned for development within ADN, DJN, and DJS contain variable extents of natural habitat (Figure 1-2 through Figure 1-4). The DJS area contains only marginally suitable habitat features due to the limited extent of land and closer proximity to commercial buildings and roads. The other areas planned for development within WAN, ADS, and WAS have been graded or altered from their natural state and generally have less potential to support sensitive biological resources.

Although the Project area is within a developed landscape, there are shrubs and dune habitat within select areas (WG, ADN, DJN, and DJS) that may support special status species and do support common species. Within the more natural areas, small mammal burrows were observed within the Project area, which can be used by other taxa such as birds and reptiles. The Project area and 100-foot wildlife buffer also supports common avian species protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (FGC). A brief summary of each area planned for development is included below, oriented from west to east, and north to south.

#### 3.4.1 West Gateway

The WG Development Area has minimal trees and shrubs, with limited vegetation overall. It includes Point Happy, an undeveloped elevated area (183 feet) bordered by Highway 111 to the south, Whitewater River to the north, and businesses and restaurants to the east and west. While special status species are not expected, nesting birds may be present.

#### 3.4.2 Washington and Adams North

The areas proposed for development within the WAN Development Area have no trees or shrubs present. They have limited vegetation within them and are surrounded by commercial businesses and concrete parking lots. Special status species are not expected to occur here.

#### 3.4.3 Washington and Adams South

The areas proposed for development within the WAS Development Area are clustered at the southern edge bordering Avenue 47. These areas consist of a movie theatre and paved parking lot bordered by a small margin of open space that has already been graded and has fences around it. There are trees along the edges of the areas proposed for development, and roads. Special status species are not expected to occur here, but nesting birds may occur.

#### 3.4.4 Adams and Dune Palms North

The area proposed for development within the ADN Development Area is a 15-acre parcel that contains natural habitat features that may support sensitive species and does support common species as well as

nesting birds. Trees and shrubs are present. A separate report for this area has been prepared by GHD (Appendix B). The parcel is bordered by commercial development and concrete parking lots.

#### 3.4.5 Adams and Dune Palms South

The areas proposed for development within the ADS Development Area are clustered at the southwest corner and bordered by two major roads, with a discrete and disjointed area at the east edge within an already paved parking lot and also bordered by a major road. The areas proposed for development are already graded, and there are trees and shrubs present along the edges and roads, some or all planted. Special status species are not expected to occur here, but nesting birds may occur.

#### 3.4.6 Dune Palms and Jefferson North

The area proposed for development within the DJN Development Area is at the westernmost edge, and contains natural habitat features that may support sensitive species and does support common species as well as nesting birds.

#### 3.4.7 Dune Palms and Jefferson South

The area proposed for development within the DJS Development Area is at the northern edge and bordered by Highway 111. This area is already paved on the east side. It contains marginal amounts of natural habitat features that may support sensitive species and does support common species as well as nesting birds.

Based on occurrence records, habitat availability, and the protocol-level site visit of the ADN Development Area (Figure 1-2), and the reconnaissance-level site visit of the entire Project area, special status plants do not have potential to occur in areas of the Project that are proposed for development. No special status plants or SNCs were observed during surveys of the ADN Development Area or within the greater Project area. Based on occurrence records, habitat availability, and the reconnaissance-level site visit of the entire Project area, special status wildlife species have a potential to occur. The Project area is bordered to the north by the channelized Whitewater River. No flowing water and minimal moisture within the riverbed was observed. In addition, there is the Deep Canyon Stormwater Channel that bisects a small portion of the northwest corner of the Project area. No impacts to jurisdictional wetlands or waters, or SNCs, are expected.

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

#### **Special-status Plant Species**

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated: The database scoping detailed in the botanical technical memorandum (Appendix B) produced a total of 66 plant species known to occur in the nine USGS quads within and surrounding the Project area. Based on species-specific habitat requirements and habitat availability within the Project area, three species were determined to have a low potential to occur, and seven to have a moderate potential to occur (Table 3.1) based on the results of database scoping.

The majority of areas planned for development in the Project area are already developed and do not have potential for any special status plant species to occur. Three parcels in the Project area are undeveloped, retain natural habitat, and have potential for special status plants to occur: ADN, DJN, and DJS; however,

no special status plant species were observed during protocol-level surveys of the ADN Development Area in May and October of 2023, or in the reconnaissance survey of the entire Project area.

Desert plant communities can be ephemeral in nature given the variable precipitation of any given year and species adaptations to this variability is resource availability. While the potential for sensitive plant species to be present in the undeveloped spaces of the Project area is generally low, the suitability of these sites to host sensitive species in subsequent years may change. With incorporation of Measure **BIO-1** and **BIO-2**, the Project would have a less than significant impact on special status plant species.

#### **Special-status Wildlife Species**

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: The database scoping detailed in the biological resources technical memorandum (Appendix B) returned a total of 87 species (Table 3.2). The potential for sensitive wildlife species to occur was determined based on existing data and the reconnaissance level site visit (Appendix B). Special status species are federally and/or state listed, a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Species of Special Concern, CDFW Fully Protected, on the CDFW Special Animals List, or any combination of these.

The majority of areas planned for development within the Project area (within WAN, WAS, and ADS Development Areas) are developed and do not have potential for any special status wildlife species to occur. However, common and urban adapted bird species protected by the FGC and MBTA may occur if structures are present, or nesting features (such as shrubs and trees) are present within or adjacent to the areas. Based on the reconnaissance-level site visit on February 4, 2023 and review of existing data, the ADN, DJN, and DJS areas within the Project area may provide suitable habitat for special status wildlife species and do support common species protected by the MBTA and FGC. However, habitat within DJS is less suitable than the other two areas. The areas within the WAN, WAS, and ADS may also support common and urban adapted bird species protected by the MBTA and FGC.

Three areas planned for development within the Project area contain discrete areas that are undeveloped, retain natural habitat, and have potential for special status wildlife to occur, in addition to common bird species protected by the FGC and MBTA: ADN, DJN, and DJS, for which the following species may occur:

- The Palm Springs Round-tailed Ground Squirrel (Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorusa; CDFW Species of Special Concern) has a moderate potential to occur at all three Development Areas (ADN, DJN, and DJS).
- The Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*; CDFW Species of Special Concern) has a moderate potential to occur within ADN.
- The Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard (*Uma inornata*; federally threatened and state endangered) is a reptile species with a moderate potential to occur within ADN Development Area.
- Flat-tailed Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma mcallii*; CDFW Species of Special Concern) is a reptile species with a moderate potential to occur within ADN and DJN.
- Coachella Giant Sand Treader Cricket (*Macrobaenetes valgum*; CDFW Special Animals List) is an
  insect with a moderate potential to occur at ADN and DJN.
- The Costa's Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*; CDFW Special Animals List), Abert's Towee (*Pipilo aberti*; CDFW Special Animals List), Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*; CDWF Watch List), and Vermillion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus obscurus*; CDFW Species of Special Concern) have a moderate potential to occur at all three Development Areas (ADN, DJN, and DJS).
- The Black-tailed Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila melanura*; CDFW Watch List) has a moderate potential to occur at ADN and DJN.

• The Palm Springs Round-tailed Ground Squirrel, Burrowing Owl, Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard, Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, and Coachella Giant Sand Treader Cricket are species covered by the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP). The Burrowing Owl is a covered species under the CVMSHCP but is afforded additional protections under FGC and the MBTA and would require additional minimization measures. According to the CVMSHCP, authorization of take for all species with a moderate potential to occur, except the six bird species, can be obtained through compliance with the CVMSHCP and the Local Development Mitigation Fee (LDMF) paid to the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission (CVCC, 2023).

All Conservation Measures that are applicable within Section 4.4 (Required Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures) and Section 9 (Species Accounts and Conservation Measures) of the CVMSHCP should be implemented by the Project to minimize impacts to plant and wildlife species within the Habitat Conservation Plan's (HCP's) jurisdiction (CVMSHCP, 2016). Assuming there would be compliance with the CVMSHCP and with incorporation of Mitigation Measure **BIO-1** through **BIO-5**, potential impact to the five species covered by the CVMSHCP would be less than significant.

Based on existing habitat and available data, certain areas (ADN, DJN, and DJS) may support special status species and do support common species. Though, the area in DJS contains less suitable habitat and extent than the other two areas. The entire Project area may support migratory and nesting birds.

With inclusion of Mitigation Measures **BIO-1**, **BIO-2**, **BIO-3**, **BIO-4**, and **BIO-5** impacts to special status wildlife species, including native, migratory, and nesting birds not covered by the CVMSHCP, would be less than significant.

The Project area does not overlap any federally designated critical habitat (USFWS, 2023a). No impact would result.

With implementation of Mitigation Measures **BIO-1**, **BIO-2**, **BIO-3**, **BIO-4**, and **BIO-5** impacts to protected wildlife species would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-4, and BIO-5.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated: A query of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFW, 2023a) returned multiple locations of Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland (Washingtonia filifera) SNC (G3, S3.2) in the nine quads surrounding the Project area; however, the nearest Desert Fan Palm Oasis to the Project area is over five miles to the northeast. No native fan palms are present in the Project area. The undeveloped portions of the Project area are vegetated by Creosote Bush Scrub (Larrea tridentata), a natural community that is not considered sensitive by CDFW (G5, S5). The Project would not impact any SNCs, as none are present.

A small portion of DPJ Development Area is mapped as "stabilized shielded desert sand fields" per the CVMSHCP's natural community characterization and mapping (CVCC, 2024); however, this area is not within a designated conservation area and, therefore, is not an identified priority area for conservation per Section 10.2.6 of the CVMSHCP (CVMSHCP, 2016). The Project would not impact natural communities identified for conservation as described in the CVMSHCP.

The Whitewater River borders the northern edge of the Project area; however, the river has been channelized, and the banks are cemented at the upslope edge. There was no riparian vegetation observed along the length of the corridor within the Project area. This Specific Plan is not expected to affect riparian

habitat or other sensitive natural communities, as it is a planning-level document. However, future development in the Highway 111 corridor could potentially impact the flow or banks of the nearby Whitewater River. Consequently, future projects should incorporate Mitigation Measure **BIO-6** to minimize potential impacts on the natural flow of streams or rivers.

Mitigation Measures: BIO-6.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

**No Impact**: No wetlands are documented in the Project area based on database searches (National Wetlands Inventory [NWI]) (USFWS, 2023b), and none were observed in the Project area at the time of surveys.

The Whitewater River is along northern border of the Project area. The section of river adjacent to a majority of the Project area is classified as either a riverine intermittent streambed that is intermittently flooded or a riverine unknown perennial with unconsolidated bottom that is semi-permanently flooded (USFWS, 2023b). There is a small section of the Whitewater River that is within the Project area within the DJN Development Area, but the river is also channelized in this section, with steep, bare slopes and intermittently ponded water (not flowing). The Project is not expected to have an impact on state or federally protected wetlands.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

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?

**No Impact**: Wildlife corridors refer to established migration routes commonly used by resident and migratory species for passage from one geographic location to another. Maintaining the continuity of established wildlife corridors is important to: a) sustain species with specific foraging requirements, b) preserve a species' distribution potential, and c) retain diversity among many wildlife populations.

The Project is approximately seven miles from the nearest "essential connectivity area" and one mile from a "natural landscape block" and "small natural landscape area" identified by the California Habitat Connectivity Project (CDFW, 2023c). The Project area is surrounded by existing development, Highway 111, and the highly modified Whitewater River. Habitat in the Project area is highly fragmented. No new barriers to terrestrial wildlife movement would result from the Project, and the Project would not substantially interfere with migratory birds, bats, or other species. Due to the level of development existing surrounding the Project area, there would be no impact to the habitat access, connectivity, or migratory corridors of wildlife species.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation measures required.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

**Less than Significant Impact**: The proposed Highway 111 Specific Plan does not include any site-specific designs or proposals, nor does it grant any entitlements for development that would have the potential to conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. The City of La Quinta 2035 General

Plan (City of La Quinta, 2022) addresses natural resources within the City limits through its Biological Resources Element. The goals, policies, and programs within this Element address the preservation of valuable habitat and species which occur in the City and align with federal, state, and regional efforts toward preservation. The City does not have an adopted tree ordinance.

Future development proposed to implement the Specific Plan would be required to comply with all applicable policies included in the General Plan. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

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?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated: Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) and Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCPs) are site-specific plans to address effects on sensitive species of plants and animals. The Project area is within the CVMSHCP (CVMSHCP, 2016), which is an HCP and NCCP implemented by the CVCC (CDFW, 2023b; CVCC, 2023). The City of La Quinta has been a participant in the CVMSHCP since 1996. If the project qualifies, the signatories to the CVMSHCP are able to obtain coverage for incidental take for the 21 wildlife and plant species that the CVMSHCP covers (CVCC, 2023).

The proposed Project area is urbanized and highly developed and is not located within any CVMSHCP identified Conservation Areas; however, the westernmost extent of the Project area is less than one mile east of a portion of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains Conservation Area boundary (CVCC, 2024).

The plant species covered by the CVMSHP include the Coachella Valley milkvetch (*Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae*), triple-ribbed milkvetch (*Astragalus tricarinatus*), Little San Bernardino Mountains linanthus (*Linanthus maculatus*), Mecca aster (*Xylorhiza cognata*), and Orocopia sage (*Salvia greatae*). None of these species have potential to occur in the Project area due to a lack of suitable habitat or a suitable elevational range.

Wildlife species covered by the CVMSHCP that have a moderate potential to occur include Palm Springs Round-tailed Ground Squirrel, Burrowing Owl, Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, Coachella Valley Fringe-tailed Lizard, and the Coachella Giant Sand Treader Cricket (CDFW, 2023b).

With implementation of Mitigation Measure **BIO-7**, the Project would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP/NCCP and, therefore, would have a less than significant impact.

Mitigation Measures: BIO-7.

### **Biological Resources Mitigation Measures**

## BIO-1: Worker Environmental Awareness Training

An environmental training program should be developed and presented by a qualified biologist to all crew members prior to the beginning of all Project construction in natural areas planned for development. The training should describe special-status plant and wildlife species and sensitive habitats that could occur within the Project area, protection afforded to these species and habitats, and avoidance and minimization measures required to avoid and/or minimize impacts from the project.

All new construction personnel should receive this training before beginning work on this Project. A copy of the training and training materials should be provided to construction crews for review and

approval at least 30 days prior to the start of construction. As needed, in-field training should be provided to new on-site construction personnel by the qualified biologist or a qualified individual who should be identified by the qualified biologist, or initial training should be recorded and replayed for new personnel.

### BIO-2: General Measures for Plants and Wildlife

When working in the natural habitat areas, the number of access routes, number and size of staging areas, and the total area of the activity should be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the project goal. Routes and boundaries outside of normal access roads should be clearly delineated through fencing or flagging.

Food, trash, and other solid wastes should be disposed of in Common Raven proof/wildlife proof, covered refuse containers and regularly removed from the various structures and facilities on a daily basis to avoid offsite dispersal of waste and to avoid attracting wildlife onto the Project site. Following covered activity work, all trash and debris should be removed from the work area.

Construction work should avoid direct destruction of burrows through chaining (dragging a heavy chain over an area to remove shrubs), disking, cultivation, and urban, industrial, or agricultural development.

Project-related excavations greater than 6 inches deep should be secured to prevent wildlife entry and entrapment. Holes and trenches should be back-filled, securely covered, or fenced. Excavations that cannot be fully secured should incorporate appropriate wildlife ramp(s) at a slope of no more than a 3:1 ratio (horizontal: vertical, equivalent to a 33.3 percent or 18.4-degree slope), or other means to allow trapped animals to escape.

Personnel on site should be required to check under their vehicles for sensitive species prior to moving them and should exercise caution while driving on the Project site.

Before moving, burying, or capping, inspect for wildlife in any construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures that are stored on the site for one or more nights. Alternatively, cap structures before storing on the work site.

# BIO-3: Special Status and Migratory Birds

Potential Project impacts to six special status birds and common birds protected by the MBTA and FGC during construction may include visual disturbance, habitat destruction, and noise disturbance. The following measures are proposed to avoid potential impacts.

- Construction should be conducted, if possible, during the fall and/or winter months and outside
  of the avian nesting season (generally February 1 August 31) to avoid any direct effects to
  protected birds.
- A qualified ornithologist should conduct pre-construction surveys within the vicinity of the Project area to check for nesting or burrowing activity of native birds and to evaluate the site for presence of raptors and special status bird species. The ornithologist should conduct at minimum a one-day pre-construction survey within the seven-day period prior to construction activities beginning. If construction work lapses for seven days or longer during the breeding season, a qualified ornithologist should conduct a supplemental avian pre-construction survey before Project work is reinitiated.
- If active nests or burrows are detected within the construction footprint or up to 500 feet from construction activities, the ornithologist should flag a buffer around each nest (assuming

property access). Construction activities should avoid nest or burrow sites until the ornithologist determines that the young have fledged or nesting activity has ceased. If nests or burrows are documented outside of the construction (disturbance) footprint, but within 500 feet of the construction area, buffers would be implemented as needed (buffer size dependent on species). Buffer sizes for common species would be determined on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the CDFW and, if applicable, with USFWS. Buffer sizes would consider factors such as:

- 1. Noise and human disturbance levels at the construction site at the time of the survey and the noise and disturbance expected during the construction activity;
- 2. Distance and amount of vegetation or other screening between the construction site and the nest; and
- 3. Sensitivity of individual nesting species and behaviors of the nesting birds.
- If active nests or burrows are detected during the survey, the qualified ornithologist should monitor all nests or burrows at least once per week to determine whether birds are being disturbed.

Activities that might, in the opinion of the qualified ornithologist, disturb nesting activities (e.g., excessive noise), should be prohibited within the buffer zone until such a determination is made. If signs of disturbance or distress are observed, the qualified ornithologist should immediately implement adaptive measures to reduce disturbance. These measures may include, but are not limited to, increasing buffer size, halting disruptive construction activities in the vicinity of the nest until fledging is confirmed or nesting activity has ceased, placement of visual screens or sound dampening structures between the nest and construction activity, reducing speed limits, replacing and updating noisy equipment, queuing trucks to distribute idling noise, locating vehicle access points and loading and shipping facilities away from noise-sensitive receptors, reducing the number of noisy construction activities occurring simultaneously, and/or reorienting and/or relocating construction equipment to minimize noise at noise-sensitive receptors.

If Burrowing Owls are detected, buffers following guidance from Section 4 of the CHMSHCP would be adopted. The buffer distance during the non-breeding season is 160 feet, and 250 feet during the breeding season. Buffers would be staked and flagged. No Project work would be permitted within the established buffered distances. No development or operation and maintenance activities would be permitted within the buffer until the young are no longer dependent on the burrow. If the burrow is unoccupied, the burrow could be made inaccessible to owls, and the Covered Activity may proceed.

## BIO-4: Burrowing Owl Surveys

Prior to the start of Project activities, focused burrowing owl surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist according to the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFG 2012 or most recent version). If burrowing owls are detected during the focused surveys, the qualified biologist and Project proponent shall prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan that shall be submitted to CDFW for review and approval prior to commencing Project activities. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall describe proposed avoidance, minimization, and monitoring actions. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall include the number and location of occupied burrow sites, acres of burrowing owl habitat that will be impacted, details of site monitoring, and details on proposed buffers and other avoidance measures if avoidance is proposed. If impacts to occupied burrowing owl habitat or burrow cannot be avoided, the Burrowing Owl Plan shall also describe relocation actions that will be implemented. Proposed implementation of burrow exclusion and closure should only be considered as a last resort, after all

other options have been evaluated as exclusion is not in itself an avoidance, minimization, or mitigation method and has the possibility to result in take. If impacts to occupied burrows cannot be avoided, information shall be provided regarding adjacent or nearby suitable habitat available to owls along with proposed relocation actions. The Permittee shall implement the Burrowing Owl Plan following CDFW review and approval.

Preconstruction burrowing owl surveys shall be conducted no less than 14 days prior to the start of Project-related activities and within 24 hours prior to ground disturbance, in accordance with the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFG 2012 or most recent version). Preconstruction surveys should be performed by a qualified biologist following the recommendations and guidance provided in the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*. If the preconstruction surveys confirm occupied burrowing owl habitat, Project activities shall be immediately halted. The qualified biologist shall coordinate with CDFW and prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan that shall be submitted to CDFW for review and approval prior to commencing Project activities.

# BIO-5: Artificial Light Impacts

During Project construction and operation, the City shall eliminate all nonessential lighting throughout the Project area and avoid or limit the use of artificial light during the hours of dawn and dusk when many wildlife species are most active. The City shall ensure that lighting for Project activities is shielded, cast downward, and does not spill over onto the properties or upward into the night sky following International Dark-Sky Association standards.

# BIO-6: CDFW Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) Program

Prior to construction and issuance of any grading permit, the Project Sponsor shall obtain written correspondence from CDFW stating that notification under Section 1602 of the Fish and Game Code is not required for the Project, or the Project Sponsor should obtain a CDFW-executed Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement, authorizing impacts to Fish and Game Code Section 1602 resources associated with the Project.

## BIO-7: Project Adherence to the CVMSHCP

All Conservation Measures that are applicable within Section 4.4 (Required Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures) and Section 9 (Species Accounts and Conservation Measures) of the CVMSHCP should be implemented by the Project to minimize impacts to plant and wildlife species within the HCP's jurisdiction (CVMSHCP, 2016).

The Project is outside of a designated Conservation Area, and a Joint Review Project is not required. However, the LDMF to the CVCC is required for development projects. Submission of the LDMF to the CVCC is recommended before building or grading permits are submitted.

Table 3.1. Potential for Special Status Plants to Occur in the Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur	
Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand- verbena	1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes, Sandy	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (245 - 5250 feet).	
Acmispon haydonii	pygmy lotus	1B.3	Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Rocky	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (1705 - 3935 feet).	
Astragalus bicristatus	crested milk-vetch	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Carbonate (usually), Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational rafor this species (5580 - 9005 feet).	
Astragalus hornii var. hornii	Horn's milk-vetch	1B.1	Meadows and seeps, Playas, Alkaline, Lake Margins	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (195 - 2790 feet).	
Astragalus lentiginosus var. borreganus	Borrego milk- vetch	4.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Sandy	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (100 - 2935 feet).	
Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	FE, 1B.2	Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub (sandy)	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (130 - 2150 feet).	
Astragalus leucolobus	Big Bear Valley woollypod	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Pebble (Pavement) plain, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest, Rocky	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (3610 - 9465 feet).	
Astragalus preussii var. laxiflorus	Lancaster milk- vetch	1B.1	Chenopod scrub	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (2295 - 2295 feet).	
Astragalus sabulonum	gravel milk-vetch	h 2B.2	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Flats, Gravelly (sometimes), Roadsides, Sandy (usually),	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Suitable habitat is present in the Project area in areas <b>ADN</b> , <b>DJN</b> , <b>and DJS</b> . Occurrence data is not available.	
			Washes	This species was not observed in the ADN Development Area during the May and October 2023 protocol level surveys, or the reconnaissance level surveys of the entire Project area.	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Astragalus tricarinatus	triple-ribbed milk- vetch	FE, 1B.2	Joshua tree "woodland", Sonoran desert scrub, Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (1475 - 3905 feet).
Ayenia compacta	California ayenia	2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Rocky	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (490 - 3595 feet).
Bursera microphylla	little-leaf elephant tree	2B.3	Sonoran desert scrub (rocky)	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (655 - 2295 feet).
Calochortus palmeri var. munzii	San Jacinto mariposa-lily	1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (2805 - 7220 feet).
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri	Palmer's mariposa-lily	1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Mesic	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (2330 - 7840 feet).
Caulanthus simulans	Payson's jewelflower	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Granitic, Sandy	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (295 - 7220 feet).
Chaenactis parishii	Parish's chaenactis	1B.3	Chaparral (rocky)	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (4265 - 8205 feet).
Chorizanthe leptotheca	Peninsular spineflower	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, alluvial fan, Granitic	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (985 - 6235 feet).
Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca	white-bracted spineflower	1B.2	Coastal scrub (alluvial fans), Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (985 - 3935 feet).
Cuscuta californica var. apiculata	pointed dodder	3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Sandy	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Suitable habitat is present in the Project area in areas <b>ADN</b> , <b>DJN</b> , <b>and DJS</b> . Occurrence data is not available.
				This species was not observed in the ADN Development Area during the May and October 2023 protocol level surveys, or the reconnaissance level surveys of the entire Project area.
Delphinium parishii ssp. subglobosum	Colorado Desert larkspur	4.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (1970 - 5905 feet).
Dieteria canescens var. ziegleri	Ziegler's aster	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (4500 - 8200 feet).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur	
Ditaxis claryana	glandular ditaxis	2B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Sandy	Moderate potential. Suitable habitat is present in the Project area in areas ADN, DJN, and DJS. A California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) occurrence from an unknown date is mapped to an uncertain location in the Project area.  This species was not observed in the ADN Development Area during the May and October 2023 protocol level surveys, or the	
Ditaxis serrata var.	California ditaxis	3.2	Sonoran desert scrub	reconnaissance level surveys of the entire Project area.  No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (100 - 3280 feet).	
Draba saxosa	Southern California rock draba	1B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Rocky	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (8005 - 11810 feet).	
Eremothera boothii ssp. boothii	Booth's evening- primrose	2B.3	Joshua tree "woodland", Pinyon and juniper woodland	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (2675 - 7875 feet).	
Eriastrum harwoodii	Harwood's eriastrum	1B.2	Desert dunes	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational rar for this species (410 - 3000 feet).	
Erythranthe diffusa	Palomar monkeyflower	4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (4005 - 6005 feet).	
Eschscholzia androuxii	Joshua Tree poppy	4.3	Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, Desert washes, Flats, Gravelly, Rocky, Sandy, Slopes, Washes	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (1920 - 5530 feet).	
Euphorbia abramsiana	Abrams' spurge	2B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Sandy	Low potential. Suitable habitat is present in the Project area in areas ADN, DJN, and DJS; however, this species was last seen in 1968 approximately 3.5 miles northwest of the Project area.	
				This species was not observed in the ADN Development Area during the May and October 2023 protocol level surveys, or the reconnaissance level surveys of the entire Project area.	
Euphorbia arizonica	Arizona spurge	2B.3	Sonoran desert scrub (sandy)	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (165 - 985 feet).	
Euphorbia platysperma	flat-seeded spurge	1B.2	Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub (sandy)	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (215 - 330 feet).	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur	
Euphorbia revoluta	revolute spurge	4.3	Mojavean desert scrub (rocky)	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (3595 - 10170 feet).	
Funastrum crispum	wavyleaf twinvine	2B.2	Chaparral, Pinyon and juniper woodland	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (3820 - 6035 feet).	
Galium angustifolium ssp. gracillimum	slender bedstraw	4.2	Joshua tree "woodland", Sonoran desert scrub, Granitic, Rocky	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (425 - 5085 feet).	
Galium angustifolium ssp. jacinticum	San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (4430 - 6890 feet).	
Heuchera hirsutissima	shaggy-haired alumroot	1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Granitic, Rocky	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (4985 - 11485 feet).	
Horsfordia alata	pink velvet-mallow	4.3	Sonoran desert scrub (rocky)	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (330 - 1640 feet).	
Horsfordia newberryi	Newberry's velvet- mallow	4.3	Sonoran desert scrub (rocky)	Moderate potential. Suitable habitat is present in the Project area in areas ADN, DJN, and DJS. Occurrence data is not available.  This species was not observed in the ADN Development Area during the May and October 2023 protocol level surveys, or the	
				reconnaissance level surveys of the entire Project area.	
Hulsea vestita ssp. callicarpha	beautiful hulsea	4.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Granitic, Gravelly (sometimes), Rocky (sometimes)	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (3000 - 10005 feet).	
Jaffueliobryum raui	Rau's jaffueliobryum moss	2B.3	Alpine dwarf scrub, Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Carbonate, Dry, Openings, Rock crevices	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (1610 - 6890 feet).	
Johnstonella costata	ribbed cryptantha	4.3	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Sandy	Moderate potential. Suitable habitat is present in the Project area in areas ADN, DJN, and DJS. Occurrence data is not available.	
				This species was not observed in the ADN Development Area during the May and October 2023 protocol level surveys, or the reconnaissance level surveys of the entire Project area.	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur		
Johnstonella holoptera	winged cryptantha	4.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational ran for this species (330 - 5545 feet).		
Juncus acutus ssp. Ieopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	4.2	Coastal dunes (mesic), Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Meadows and seeps (alkaline seeps)	No potential. No marshes, swamps or seeps are present in the Project area.		
Juncus cooperi	Cooper's rush	4.3	Meadows and seeps (mesic, alkaline or saline)	No potential. No marshes, swamps or seeps are present in the Project area.		
Leptosiphon floribundus ssp. hallii	Santa Rosa Mountains leptosiphon	1B.3	Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (3280 - 6560 feet).		
Lilium parryi	lemon lily	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Riparian forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Mesic	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (4005 - 9005 feet).		
Lycium torreyi	Torrey's box-thorn	4.2	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, desert valleys, Rocky, Sandy, Streambanks, Washes	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Suitable habitat is present in the Project area in areas <b>ADN</b> , <b>DJN</b> , <b>and DJS</b> . Occurrence data is not available.		
				This species was not observed in the ADN Development Area during the May and October 2023 protocol level surveys, or the reconnaissance level surveys of the entire Project area.		
Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii	California marina	1B.3	Chaparral, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Rocky	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (3445 - 3805 feet).		
Matelea parvifolia	spear-leaf matelea	2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Rocky	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (1445 - 3595 feet).		
Mirabilis tenuiloba	slender-lobed four o'clock	4.3	Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (755 - 3595 feet).		
Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis	slender cottonheads	2B.2	Coastal dunes, Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Suitable habitat is present in the Project area in areas <b>ADN</b> , <b>DJN</b> , <b>and DJS</b> . This species was observed approximately 0.5 mile west of the Project area in 1978.		
				This species was not observed in the ADN Development Area during the May and October 2023 protocol level surveys, or the reconnaissance level surveys of the entire Project area.		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur	
Penstemon californicus	California beardtongue	1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sandy	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (3840 - 7545 feet).	
Penstemon clevelandii var. connatus	San Jacinto beardtongue	4.3	Chaparral, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Rocky	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (1310 - 4920 feet).	
Petalonyx linearis	narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, canyons, Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	Low potential. Suitable habitat is present in the Project area in areas ADN, DJN, and DJS; however, the nearest occurrence is mapped to an uncertain location over five miles to the southwest.	
				This species was not observed in the ADN Development Area during the May and October 2023 protocol level surveys, or the reconnaissance level surveys of the entire Project area.	
Phaseolus filiformis	slender-stem bean	2B.1	Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (410 - 410 feet).	
Pseudorontium cyathiferum	Deep Canyon snapdragon	2B.3	Sonoran desert scrub (rocky)	Low potential. Suitable habitat is present in the Project area in areas ADN, DJN, and DJS; however, the nearest occurrences are over five miles to the southwest.	
				This species was not observed in the ADN Development Area during the May and October 2023 protocol level surveys, or the reconnaissance level surveys of the entire Project area.	
Saltugilia latimeri	Latimer's woodland-gilia	1B.2	Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Granitic (often), Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes), Washes (sometimes)	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (1310 - 6235 feet).	
Sedum niveum	Davidson's stonecrop	4.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Rocky	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (6810 - 9845 feet).	
Selaginella eremophila	desert spike-moss	2B.2	Chaparral, Sonoran desert scrub (gravelly, rocky)	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (655 - 4250 feet).	
Senna covesii	Cove's cassia	2B.2	Sonoran desert scrub, Dry, sandy desert washes and slopes, Dry, Sandy, Slopes, Washes	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational ran for this species (740 - 4250 feet).	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur	
Sidotheca emarginata	white-margined oxytheca	1B.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland  No potential. The Project area is outside of the electron for this species (3935 - 8205 feet).		
Stemodia durantifolia	purple stemodia	2B.1	Sonoran desert scrub (often mesic, sandy)	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (590 - 985 feet).	
Streptanthus campestris	southern jewelflower	1B.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Rocky	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational rafor this species (2955 - 7545 feet).	
Thysanocarpus rigidus	rigid fringepod	1B.2	Pinyon and juniper woodland, Dry, Rocky, Slopes	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (1970 - 7220 feet).	
Tragia ramosa	desert tragia	4.3	Chenopod scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Rocky	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (2955 - 6105 feet).	
Xylorhiza cognata	Mecca-aster	1B.2	Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The Project area is outside of the elevational range for this species (65 - 1310 feet).	

### Footnotes:

#### Status Abbreviations:

CRPR: CNPS rankings for rare plants (CNPS, 2023) - 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California; 1B = Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2 = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; 3 = Plants about which more information is needed (a review list); 4 = Plants of limited distribution (a watch list); n/a = not applicable; Threat Code extensions and their meanings: ".1 - Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat); .2 – Moderately threatened in California (20-80% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)" (CDFW, 2023a).

### Potential to Occur:

No potential: Habitat in and adjacent to the Project area is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (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 in the Project area.

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 in the Project area.

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 in the Project area.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Rankings from CNDDB (January 2023).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> General habitat, and microhabitat column information, reprinted from CNDDB (January 2023).

Table 3.2. Potential for Special Status Animals to Occur in the Project Area

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Mammals						
Antrozous pallidus	Pallid Bat	None	None	SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Low potential. There are no suitable rocky areas for roosting. Additionally, the Project area is highly disturbed.
Bassariscus astutus octavus	Southern California Ringtail	None	None	FP	Exploit a variety of habitats such as dry, rocky, brush-covered hillsides or riparian areas, typically not far from an open water source. Dens most often in rock crevices, boulder piles, or talus, but also tree hollows, root cavities, and rural buildings. Rarely use same den for more than a few days.	Low potential. There is not suitable habitat available for this species in the Project area.
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura Pocket Mouse	None	None	SSC	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley & foothill grassland. Variety of habitats including coastal scrub, chaparral, and grassland in San Diego County. Attracted to grass-chaparral edges.	Low potential. The preferred habitat types are not present within the Project area. Also, the Project area is not within San Diego County.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	Northwestern San Diego Pocket Mouse	None	None	SSC	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego County. Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	Low potential. There is no suitable habitat within the Project area for this species. Also, the Project area is not within San Diego County.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Chaetodipus fallax pallidus	Pallid San Diego Pocket Mouse	None	None	SSC	Desert wash, pinon & juniper woodlands, Sonoran desert scrub. Desert border areas in eastern San Diego County in desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, pinyon-juniper, etc. Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	Low potential. There is not suitable habitat within the Project area for this species. Also, the Project area is not within San Diego County.
Dipodomys merriami collinus	Earthquake Merriams Kangaroo Rat	None	None	-	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Known only from San Diego and Riverside counties. Associated with riversidean sage scrub, chaparral, and nonnative grassland. Need sandy loam substrates for digging of burrows.	Low potential. No chaparral or coastal scrub habitat available for this species.
Eumops perotis californicus	Western Mastiff Bat	None	None	SSC	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley & foothill grassland. Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	Low potential. The Project area does not contain suitable roosting habitat.
Lasiurus xanthinus	Western Yellow Bat	None	None	SSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Low potential. Although the Project area is in proximity to limited riparian habitat within the Whitewater River, there are no palm trees available for roosting.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Neotoma albigula venusta	Colorado Valley Woodrat	None	None	-	Sonoran desert scrub. Low-lying desert areas in southeastern California. Closely associated with beaver-tail cactus and mesquite. Intolerant of cold temps. Eats mainly succulent plants. Distribution influenced by abundance of nest building material.	Low potential. The Project area does not contain succulent plants or beaver-tail cactus for foraging.
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego Desert Woodrat	None	None	SSC	Coastal scrub of southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	Low potential. No moderate to dense canopy, or coastal scrub present in the Project area.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	Pocketed Free- tailed Bat	None	None	SSC	Joshua tree woodland, pinon & juniper woodlands, riparian scrub, and Sonoran desert scrub. Variety of arid areas in southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, desert riparian, etc. Rocky areas with high cliffs.	Low potential. There is no woodland, scrub, or rocky areas with high cliffs habitat types available in the Project area for this species.
Ovis canadensis nelsoni	Desert Bighorn Sheep	None	None	FP	Alpine, alpine dwarf scrub, chaparral, chenopod scrub, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Montane dwarf scrub, pinon & juniper woodlands, riparian woodland, and Sonoran desert scrub. Widely distributed from the White Mountains in Mono County to the Chocolate Mountains in Imperial County. Open, rocky, steep areas with available water and herbaceous forage.	No potential. There is no suitable habitat available within the Project area. The proximity to roads and human development is not suitable.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2	Peninsular Bighorn Sheep DPS	FE	ST	FP	Eastern slopes of the Peninsular Ranges below 4,600-foot elevation. This distinct population segment (DPS) of the subspecies inhabits the Peninsular Ranges in southern California from the San Jacinto Mountains south to the U.SMexico International Border. Optimal habitat includes steep walled canyons and ridges bisected by rocky or sandy washes, with available water.	No potential. There is no suitable habitat available within the Project area. The proximity to roads and human development is not suitable.
Perognathus longimembris bangsi	Palm Springs Pocket Mouse	None	None	SSC	Desert wash, Sonoran desert scrub. Desert riparian, desert scrub, desert wash, and sagebrush habitats. Most common in creosote-dominated desert scrub. Rarely found on rocky sites. Occurs in all canopy coverage classes.	Low potential. There is suitable creosote habitat for this species; however, no observations nearby (CDFW, 2023a; iNaturalist, 2023).
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles Pocket Mouse	None	None	SSC	Coastal scrub. Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Open ground with fine, sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	Low potential. Coastal scrub is not present within the Project area. The Project area is outside of the Los Angeles Basin.
Taxidea taxus	American Badger	None	None	SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	Low potential. The Project area does not contain suitable habitat for this species, and the fragmentation is not suitable.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus	Palm Springs Round-tailed Ground Squirrel	None	None	SSC	Chenopod scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Restricted to the CV. Prefers desert succulent scrub, desert wash, desert scrub, alkali scrub, and levees. Prefers open, flat, grassy areas in fine-textured, sandy soil. Density correlated with winter rainfall.	Moderate potential. The areas ADN, DJN, and DJS contain suitable habitat for this species. There is an observation on the CNDDB within the Project area from 2002 (CDFW, 2023a). The Project area is within areas predicted to have occupancy from a habitat suitability model (CVCC, 2023).
Birds		1	1	1		
Accipiter cooperii	Coopers Hawk	None	None	WL	Cismontane woodland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains, also live oaks.	Moderate potential. There are observations from three separate locations within the Project area (eBird, 2023). However, there is no nesting habitat available within any areas in the Project area for this species. The species may occur in riparian habitat areas in and around the Whitewater River.
Accipiter striatus	Sharp-shinned Hawk	None	None	WL	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland. Ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer, and Jeffrey pine habitats. Prefers riparian areas. North-facing slopes with plucking perches are critical requirements. Nests usually within 275 feet of water.	Low potential. There is no suitable forested or riparian habitat available within the Project area.
Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle	None	None	FP WL	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliffwalled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range, also large trees in open areas.	Low potential. No canyons or large trees available for nesting within the Project area.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Ardea alba	Great Egret	None	None	-	Brackish marsh, estuary, freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, riparian forest, and wetland. Colonial nester in large trees. Rookery sites located near marshes, tide-flats, irrigated pastures, and margins of rivers and lakes.	Low potential. There is not suitable habitat within the Project area for this species.
Ardea herodias	Great Blue Heron	None	None	-	Brackish marsh, estuary, freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, riparian forest, and wetland. Colonial nester in tall trees, cliffsides, and sequestered spots on marshes. Rookery sites in close proximity to foraging areas: marshes, lake margins, tide-flats, rivers and streams, and wet meadows.	Low potential. There is not suitable habitat within the Project area for this species.
Asio otus	Long-eared Owl	None	None	SSC	Cismontane woodland, Great Basin scrub, riparian forest, riparian woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods, also belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Require adjacent open land, productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.	Low potential. There is not suitable habitat within the Project area for this species.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Athene cunicularia	Burrowing Owl	None	None	SSC	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, and valley & foothill grassland. Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by lowgrowing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	Moderate potential. This species has a moderate potential to occur within ADN. There are recorded observations from two separate locations within the Project area (eBird, 2023). A majority of the Project area is considered to have highly suitable habitat (CDFW, 2016).
Botaurus lentiginosus	American Bittern	None	None	-	Brackish marsh, freshwater marsh, and salt marsh. Freshwater and slightly brackish marshes. Also in coastal salt marshes. Dense reed beds.	No potential. No suitable marsh habitat available.
Buteo regalis	Ferruginous Hawk	None	None	WL	Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Pinon & juniper woodlands, and valley & foothill grassland. Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills, and fringes of pinyon & juniper habitats. Eats mostly lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and mice. Population trends may follow lagomorph population cycles.	Low potential. Marginally suitable habitat available for this species within the Project area. Observations are approximately 5 miles away (eBird, 2023).
Calypte costae	Costas Hummingbird	None	None	-	Desert riparian, desert and arid scrub foothill habitats.	Moderate potential. There are multiple recent observations within the Project area (eBird, 2023).  The species may occur throughout the Project area, but the ADN, DJN, and DJS areas contain natural elements more suitable for nesting and foraging.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Chaetura vauxi	Vauxs Swift	None	None	SSC	Redwood, Douglas-fir, and other coniferous forests. Nests in large hollow trees and snags. Often nests in flocks. Forages over most terrains and habitats but shows a preference for foraging over rivers and lakes.	Low potential. There is no suitable forested habitat within the Project area for this species.
Charadrius montanus	Mountain Plover	None	None	SSC	Chenopod scrub, Valley & foothill grassland, Short grasslands, freshly plowed fields, newly sprouting grain fields, and sometimes sod farms. Short vegetation, bare ground, and flat topography. Prefers grazed areas and areas with burrowing rodents.	Low potential. There are no grazed areas within the Project area. No observations nearby (eBird, 2023).
Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	None	None	SSC	Freshwater marsh, Great Basin standing waters, wetland. Freshwater lakes, ponds, marshes, and flooded ag fields. At coastal lagoons and estuaries during migration. Breeding range reduced. Breeds primarily in Modoc Plateau region, with some breeding in Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys.	Low potential. There is no suitable aquatic habitat present within the Project area.
Circus hudsonius	Northern Harrier	None	None	SSC	Coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, marsh & swamp, riparian scrub, valley & foothill grassland, and wetland. Coastal salt and freshwater marsh. Nest and forage in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain cienagas. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.	Low potential. There is not suitable foraging or nesting habitat within the Project area for this species.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Contopus cooperi	Olive-sided Flycatcher	None	None	SSC	Lower montane coniferous forest, redwood, upper montane coniferous forest. Nesting habitats are mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas-fir, redwood, red fir and lodgepole pine. Most numerous in montane conifer forests where tall trees overlook canyons, meadows, lakes or other open terrain.	Low potential. There is no suitable nesting habitat within the Project area.
Egretta thula	Snowy Egret	None	None	-	Marsh & swamp, meadow & seep, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and wetland. Colonial nester, with nest sites situated in protected beds of dense tules. Rookery sites situated close to foraging areas: marshes, tidal-flats, streams, wet meadows, and borders of lakes.	Low potential. There is not highly suitable habitat available within the Project area for this species.
Empidonax traillii brewsteri	Little Wouldow Flycatcher	None	SE	-	Meadow & seep, riparian woodland. Mountain meadows and riparian habitats in the Sierra Nevada and Cascades. Nests near the edges of vegetation clumps and near streams.	Low potential. There is not highly suitable habitat available within the Project area for this species.
Empidonax traillii extimus	Southwestern Wouldow Flycatcher	FE	SE	-	Riparian woodlands in Southern California.	Low potential. No suitable habitat available within the Project area for this species. No observations nearby (eBird, 2023).
Eremophila alpestris actia	California Horned Lark	None	None	WL	Marine intertidal & splash zone communities, and meadow & seep. Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills. Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	Low potential. The Project area does not contain suitable habitat for this species.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Falco mexicanus	Prairie Falcon	None	None	WL	Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, and valley & foothill grassland. Inhabits dry, open terrain, either level or hilly. Breeding sites located on cliffs. Forages far afield, even to marshlands and ocean shores.	Low potential. There is no cliff habitat for breeding, or preferred foraging habitats within the Project area.
Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon	Delisted	Delisted	FP	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, and mounds, also human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	Low potential. No suitable aquatic habitat within or nearby the Project area.
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	None	None	-	Nests on sandy or gravelly beaches and shell banks in small colonies inland and along the coast. Inland freshwater lakes and marshes, also brackish or salt waters of estuaries and bays.	Low potential. No suitable aquatic habitat within or nearby the Project area.
Icteria virens	Yellow-breasted Chat	None	None	SSC	Riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 feet of ground.	Low potential. The Project area does not contain suitable riparian habitat for this species.
Lanius Iudovicianus	Loggerhead Shrike	None	None	SSC	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub, and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	Low potential. The Project area does not provide highly suitable habitat for this species. Recent observations nearby are sparse (eBird, 2023).

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Larus californicus	California Gull	None	None	WL	Littoral waters, sandy beaches, waters and shorelines of bays, tidal mud-flats, marshes, lakes, etc. Colonial nester on islets in large interior lakes, either fresh or strongly alkaline.	Low potential. No suitable aquatic habitat within or nearby the Project area.
Leiothlypis luciae	Lucys Warbler	None	None	SSC	Riparian woodland. Primarily along lower Colorado River Valley and the washes and arroyos emptying into it, with occasional occurrences throughout the Sonoran and Mojave Deserts. Partial to thickets of mesquite, riparian scrub, and even stands of tamarisk.	Low potential. The Project area does not contain suitable riparian habitat for this species.
Melozone aberti	Aberts Towhee	None	None	-	Desert wash, riparian woodland. Desert riparian and desert wash habitats in the lower Colorado River Valley, also the Imperial and Coachella valleys. Frequents dense vegetation, thickets of willow, cottonwood, mesquite, and salt cedar.	Moderate potential. There are recorded public observations within the Project area (eBird, 2023). The species may occur throughout the Project area, but the ADN, DJN, and DJS areas contain natural elements more suitable for nesting and foraging.
Numenius americanus	Long-billed Curlew	None	None	WL	Great Basin grassland, meadow & seep. Breeds in upland shortgrass prairies and wet meadows in northeastern California. Habitats on gravelly soils and gently rolling terrain are favored over others.	Low potential. The Project area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	None	None	WL	Riparian forest, Ocean shore, bays, freshwater lakes, and larger streams. Large nests built in tree-tops within 15 miles of a good fish-producing body of water.	No potential. There is no suitable aquatic habitat needed for foraging within or nearby the Project area.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus	Bryants Savannah Sparrow	None	None	SSC	Open fields, meadows, salt marshes, prairies, dunes, and shores. Over most of range, found in open meadows, pastures, edges of marshes, alfalfa fields, pastures; also tundra in summer, shores and weedy vacant lots in winter.	Low potential. No suitable habitat types are present.
Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus	Large-billed Savannah Sparrow	None	None	SSC	Wetland. Breeds along the Colorado River delta in Mexico; winters at the Salton Sea. Saline emergent wetlands at the Salton Sea and southern coast.	Low potential. No wetland habitat available for this species within the Project area.
Piranga rubra	Summer Tanager	None	None	SSC	Riparian forest. Summer resident of desert riparian along lower Colorado River, and locally elsewhere in California deserts. Requires cottonwood-willow riparian for nesting and foraging; prefers older, dense stands along streams.	Low potential. The Project area does not contain cottonwood-willow riparian habitat.
Polioptila californica californica	Coastal California Gnatcatcher	FT	None	SSC	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 feet in southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	Low potential. There is no coastal habitat available within the Project area for this species.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Polioptila melanura	Black-tailed Gnatcatcher	None	None	WL	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. 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.	Moderate potential. The Project area contains desert scrub habitat in the natural areas. There are public observations recorded within 0.75 miles of the Project area (eBird 2023). The species may occur throughout the Project area, but the ADN and DJN areas contain natural elements more suitable for nesting and foraging.
Pyrocephalus rubinus	Vermilion Flycatcher	None	None	SSC	Marsh & swamp, riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, wetland. 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.	Moderate potential. There are recorded observations within the Project area, with the most recent being in January 2023 (eBird 2023). The species may occur throughout the Project area, but the ADN, DJN, and DJS areas contain natural elements more suitable for nesting and foraging.
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgways Rail	FE	ST	FP	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Wetland. Nests in freshwater marshes along the Colorado River and along the south and east ends of the Salton Sea. Prefers stands of cattails and tules dissected by narrow channels of flowing water; principal food is crayfish.	No potential. No marsh habitat available within the Project area.
Selasphorus rufus	Rufous Hummingbird	None	None	-	North coast coniferous forest, old growth. Breeds in Transition life zone of northwest coastal area from Oregon border to southern Sonoma County. Nests in berry tangles, shrubs, and conifers. Favors habitats rich in nectar-producing flowers.	Low potential. There is not suitable habitat for this species within the Project area.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Setophaga petechia	Yellow Warbler	None	None	SSC	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	Low potential. There is not suitable riparian habitat available for this species within the Project area.
Spinus lawrencei	Lawrences Goldfinch	None	None	-	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, pinon & juniper woodlands, riparian woodland. Nests in open oak or other arid woodland and chaparral, near water. Nearby herbaceous habitats used for feeding. Closely associated with oaks.	Low potential. The preferred habitat types are not available for this species within the Project area.
Spizella breweri	Brewers Sparrow	None	None	-	East of Cascade-Sierra Nevada crest, mountains, and high valleys of Mojave Desert, and mountains at southern end of San Joaquin Valley. For nesting they prefer high sagebrush plains, slopes and valley with Great Basin sagebrush and antelope brush.	Low potential. The Project area does not contain suitable mountainous or valley habitat for this species.
Toxostoma crissale	Crissal Thrasher	None	None	SSC	Riparian woodland. 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, and willow.	Low potential. The Project area does not contain suitable riparian habitat for this species.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Toxostoma lecontei	Le Contes Thrasher	None	None	SSC	Desert wash, Mojavean desert scrub, and Sonoran desert scrub. 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.	Low potential. The Project area may contain suitable shrub habitat for this species. There are no recent or nearby recorded observations (eBird, 2023).
Vireo bellii pusillus	Least Bells Vireo	FE	SE	-	Riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 feet. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	Low potential. There are observations from 2022 over 3 miles west of the Project area (eBird, 2022). The Project area does not contain riparian habitat.
Vireo vicinior	Gray Vireo	None	None	SSC	Dry chaparral; west of desert, in chamise-dominated habitat; mountains of Mojave Desert, associated with juniper and Artemisia. Forage, nest, and sing in areas formed by a continuous growth of twigs, 1-5 feet above ground.	Low potential. The Project area does not contain suitable habitat or features for this species.
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	Yellow-headed Blackbird	None	None	SSC	Marsh & swamp, wetland. Nests in freshwater emergent wetlands with dense vegetation and deep water. Often along borders of lakes or ponds. Nests only where large insects such as Odonata are abundant, nesting timed with maximum emergence of aquatic insects.	No potential. The Project area does not contain wetland habitat for this species.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Reptiles						
Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California Legless Lizard	None	None	SSC	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub. Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	Low potential. The Project area does not contain the suitable habitat types for this species.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	Coastal Whiptail	None	None	SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	Low potential. This subspecies' range is closer to the coast, which is outside of the Project area (California Herps, 2023).
Coleonyx variegatus abbotti	San Diego Banded Gecko	None	None	SSC	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Coastal and cismontane southern California. Found in granite or rocky outcrops in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats.	Low potential. No rocky outcrops in coastal scrub or chaparral habitats available within the Project area.
Crotalus ruber	Red-diamond Rattlesnake	None	None	SSC	Chaparral, woodland, grassland, and desert areas from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains. Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects.	Low potential. The Project area contains only marginally suitable habitat for this species. There are no rocky areas present.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Gopherus agassizii	Desert Tortoise	FT	ST		Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, and Sonoran desert scrub. 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.	Low potential. There was a juvenile shell found in 2017 within the Project area (iNaturalist, 2023). There are many other recent observations surrounding the vicinity of the Project area (iNaturalist, 2023). Records on the CNDDB are generally more northwest to southeast, though the nearest are seven to 11 miles in either direction (CDFW, 2023a). Creosote brush habitat with friable soil is present for this species. No sign of Desert Tortoise was observed during the site visit. The level of human disturbance and Common Raven presence is not suitable for this species, and it is unlikely for them to occur.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	Coast Horned Lizard	None	None	SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Low potential. The Project area does not contain highly suitable habitat. No observations nearby (iNaturalist, 2023).
Phrynosoma mcallii	Flat-tailed Horned Lizard	None	None	SSC	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, and Sonoran desert scrub. 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.	Moderate potential. There are many observations within the vicinity of the Project, the nearest one is approximately 0.5 miles from the Project area (iNaturalist, 2023). Suitable habitat is present within the ADN and DJN areas within the Project area for this species.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	Coast Patch- nosed Snake	None	None	SSC	Coastal scrub. Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal southern California. Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.	Low potential. There is no coastal scrub habitat within the Project area.
Uma inornata	Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard	FT	SE	-	Desert dunes, desert wash. Limited to sandy areas in the CV Riverside County. Requires fine, loose, windblown sand (for burrowing), interspersed with hardpan and widely-spaced desert shrubs. The species' habitat is characterized by active dunes, surrounded by stabilized dunes and desert scrub (Vandergast et al., 2016).	Moderate potential. Suitable habitat is present within the ADN area within the Project area for this species. ADN contains loose, windblown sand, with widely spaced desert shrubs. The Project area is outside of critical habitat, and population centers are known to be more north of the Project area and closer to the I-10 (Vandergast et al., 2016). However, there are many recent observations surrounding the Project area within urban developed areas (iNaturalist, 2023). The most recent observation is from February 2023 (iNaturalist, 2023). Additionally, there are records on the CNDDB from the late 1960s to 1970s (CDFW, 2023a).

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur	
Amphibians							
Batrachoseps major aridus	Desert Slender Salamander	FE	SE	-	Desert wash, limestone, and talus slope. Known only from Hidden Palm Canyon and Guadalupe Creek, Riverside County, in barren, palm oasis, desert wash, and desert scrub. Occurs under limestone sheets, rocks, and talus, usually at the base of damp, shaded, north and west-facing walls.	Low potential. The Project area does not provide suitable dampened habitat for this species.	
Lithobates yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	None	None	SSC	Were found along the Colorado River and in streams near the Salton Sea.	No potential. No suitable aquatic habitat available for this species.	
Fish							
Cyprinodon macularius	Desert Pupfish	FE	SE	-	Aquatic, artificial flowing waters, artificial standing waters, Colorado River basin flowing waters, and Colorado River basin standing waters. 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.	No potential. No aquatic habitat within the Project area.	
Insects							
Bombus crotchii	Crotch Bumble Bee	None	CE	-	Coastal California east to the Sierra- Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	Low potential. The Project area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.	

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Danaus plexippus	Monarch Butterfly – California Overwintering, Pop. 1	FC	None		Fields, roadside areas, open areas, wet areas, or urban gardens. This species only lays eggs on milkweed. Overwintering tree habitat includes eucalyptus, Monterey pine, Monterey cypress, western sycamore, coast redwood, and coast live oak trees.	No potential. There are no suitable overwintering trees within the Project area.
Dinacoma caseyi	Caseys June Beetle	FE	None	-	Desert wash, Mojavean desert scrub. 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.  Low potential. There is a observation approximatel miles north of the Project (iNaturalist, 2023). The Programment of the project (iNaturalist, 2023).	
Euparagia unidentata	Algodones Euparagia Wasp	None	None	-	Desert dunes. Endemic to the Algodones Dunes in Imperial County.	Low potential. Only marginally suitable dune habitat present.
Euphydryas editha quino	Quino Checkerspot Butterfly	FE	None	-	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Sunny openings within chaparral and coastal sage shrublands in parts of Riverside and San Diego counties. Hills and mesas near the coast. Need high densities of food plants <i>Plantago</i> erecta, <i>P. insularis</i> , and <i>Orthocarpus</i> purpurescens.	
Habropoda pallida	White Faced Bee	None	None	-	Desert dunes. Endemic to the Algodones Dunes in Imperial County.	Low potential. The Project area is not within Imperial County.
Hesperopsis gracielae	Macneills Sootywing	None	None	-	Found in well-watered lowland areas along the Colorado River and extending west into the CV. Atriplex lentiformis is the only known host plant.	Low potential. There are Atriplex lentiformis observations on the edges of the Project area from 2019 (iNaturalist, 2023). However, the Project area is not well-watered.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Juniperella mirabilis	Juniper Metallic Wood-boring Beetle	None	None	-	Larvae develop in juniper in Santa Rosa Mountains in southern California.	No potential. The Project area is not within the Santa Rosa Mountains, and there's no juniper in the Project area.
Macrobaenetes valgum	Coachella Giant Sand Treader Cricket	None	None	-	Desert dunes. Known from the sand dune ridges in the vicinity of CV. Population size regulated by amount of annual rainfall; some spots favor permanent habitation where springs dampen sand.	Moderate potential. There is an observation within the Project area (iNaturalist, 2023). Suitable habitat is present within the ADN and DJN areas within the Project area for this species.
Oliarces clara	Cheeseweed Owlfly (Cheeseweed Moth Lacewing)	None	None	-	Sonoran desert scrub. Inhabits the lower Colorado River drainage. Found under rocks or in flight over streams. Larrea tridentata is the suspected larval host.	Low potential. The larval host species (Larrea tridentata) is documented within the Project area (iNaturalist, 2023). There is an observation approximately 6 miles from the Project area (iNaturalist, 2023). Habitat within the Project area is marginally suitable.
Stenopelmatus cahuilaensis	Coachella Valley Jerusalem Cricket	None	None	-	Desert dunes. Inhabits a small segment of the sand and dune areas of the CV, in the vicinity of Palm Springs. Found in the large, undulating dunes piled up at the north base of Mt San Jacinto.	Low potential. The Project area contains marginally suitable habitat but is not in close proximity to Mt San Jacinto.
Mollusks			•			
Anodonta californiensis	California Floater	None	None	-	Aquatic. Freshwater lakes and slow-moving streams and rivers. Taxonomy under review by specialists. Generally in shallow water.	No potential. No aquatic habitat within the Project footprint.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Eremarionta millepalmarum	Thousand Palms Desertsnail	None	None	-	Information on this species is very limited. Desert snails typically exist in areas with habitat to escape temperatures higher than 93 degrees Fahrenheit, such as under rocks or in the mountains.	Low potential. No suitable temperature refugia available for this species.

### Footnotes:

#### Status Abbreviations:

Other Statuses (other federal or state listings may include):

CDFW FP (CDFW Fully Protected Animal): "This classification was the State of California's initial effort to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds and mammals. Most of the species on these lists have subsequently been listed under the state and/or federal endangered species acts." (CDFW, 2023a);

CDFW SSC (CDFW Species of Special Concern): "It is the goal and responsibility of the Department of Fish and Wildlife to maintain viable populations of all native species. To this end, the Department has designated certain vertebrate species as 'Species of Special Concern' because declining population levels, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats have made them vulnerable to extinction. The goal of designating species as 'Species of Special Concern' is to halt or reverse their decline by calling attention to their plight and addressing the issues of concern early enough to secure their long-term viability" (CDFW, 2023a);

CDFW WL (CDFW Watch List): "The CDFW maintains a list consisting of taxa that were previously designated as "Species of Special Concern" but no longer merit that status, or which do not yet meet SSC criteria, but for which there is concern and a need for additional information to clarify status" (CDFW, 2023a).

#### Potential to Occur:

No potential: Habitat in and adjacent to the Project area is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (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 in the Project area.

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 in the Project area.

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 in the Project area.

Present: Detected or documented on-site.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Rankings from CNDDB (January 2023).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> General habitat, and microhabitat column information, reprinted from CNDDB (January 2023).

# 3.5 Cultural Resources

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	ould the project:				
a)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?		✓		
b)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?		✓		
c)	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		✓		

### **Historic Overview**

La Quinta is nestled amidst the Santa Rosa Mountains and is situated on the base of the CV. Achieving City status on May 1, 1982, La Quinta has witnessed continuous development, particularly along the Highway 111 Corridor, fueled by a steadily increasing population that peaks during the winter season (City of La Quinta, 2024b). La Quinta is also home to the original settlers of the area, the Desert Cahuilla Indians. The Cahuilla people have inhabited the Martinez Canyon area of the CV since the early 1800s and lived near an area known today as Point Happy. The Desert Cahuilla Indians were hunter and gatherers and one of the few Native American Tribes to dig wells. Point Happy held significant importance for the Cahuilla people due to its role as a vital access point to water sources. Notably, within a distance of less than 300 yards from Point Happy, a well was excavated, serving as a pivotal resource for the community. This well later lent its name to the present-day City of Indian Wells (City of La Quinta, 2024b; SCTCA, 2024).

For centuries, the Cahuilla people were the sole inhabitants of the CV, maintaining a permanent presence. It wasn't until the early 19th century that Europeans started journeying through the valley. Spanish, and later Mexican explorers, soldiers, and missionaries arrived with the sole aim of swiftly crossing the challenging desert terrain (La Quinta Historical Society, 2017).

## **Record Search**

This analysis is based on a cultural records investigation conducted at the California Historical Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California, Riverside. The examination of records took place on January 22, 2024, encompassing a review of maps, records, and reports from the EIC pertaining to the Project area. The assessment involved a review of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1959 La Quinta 7.5 minute series quadrangle map, 1941 Toro Peak 15 minutes series, and 1959 Palm Desert 15 minute series topographic map to assess the Project site. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest, California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historic Places, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California State Historic Resources Inventory, and historic topographic maps were reviewed.

The findings revealed that there have been 92 studies on cultural resources conducted within the approximately 410 acres of the proposed Project area. A total of 56 cultural resource properties are documented within the Project area boundaries. According to the NRHP, there are no listed properties located within the bounds of the Project area. Per results from the California Office of Historic

Preservation's (OHP's) Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD), there is one property that is listed as considered eligible for listing on the NRHP (P-33-001178 [CA-RIV-001178] La Quinta Evac. CH. AD).

According to the CHRIS records search, California OHP Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) indicates that two properties are listed as historically significant by local government (P-33-007263, PT. Happy Ranch and P-33-023955, PT. Happy Ranch) located at the intersection of Highway 111 and Washington Street. The term "Happy Ranch" is in reference to Point Happy, which is described above. The West Gateway area includes Point Happy, which is an undeveloped elevated area (183 feet in elevation) bordered by Highway 111 to the south, Whitewater River to the north, and restaurants and businesses to the east and west. Point Happy is linked to nearby culturally and historically significant resources. Any forthcoming development within the West Gateway area should consider Point Happy. It is advisable to consult a cultural resources expert before engaging in any ground-disturbing activities near this site.

A previous study identified two prehistoric resources (P-33-008692/CA-RIV-006190, P-33-002936/CA-RIV-002936) within the Project area, near the intersection of Dune Palms Road and Highway 111. P-33-008692/CA-RIV-006190 consists of a 230 meter (east/west) by 170 meter (north/south) prehistoric-era resource with the three large and three small loci comprised of ceramics, burned bone, lithic debitage, burned clay, and fire-affected rock. P-33-002936/CA-RIV-002936 consists of a 150 meter (north/south) by 60 meter (east/west) prehistoric-era resource comprised of ceramics, fire-affected rock, semi-fired clay, animal bone, and shell fragments (Hallock et al., 2023).

Given the extensive amount of documented cultural resources within the Project area, it is conceivable that yet-to-be-discovered cultural resources exist. However, it is important to note that the densely developed environment and established infrastructure of the Project area may mitigate the probability of encountering such unrecorded cultural resources. Since this Specific Plan serves as a guide for future development along the corridor, forthcoming development endeavors within the Project area should undergo thorough assessment by a cultural resource expert to evaluate any historical, archaeological, or cultural heritage resources that have not been recorded and to offer suggestions regarding their importance and appropriate management before any ground-disturbing activities commence. Individuals engaged in future development along the Highway 111 Corridor are urged to recognize and respect the significance and irreplaceable value of cultural resources. For assistance, a comprehensive list of cultural resource consultants statewide can be accessed online at http://chrisinfo.org. Refer to Appendix C: Cultural Resources for the non-confidential cultural records search report.

### Sacred Lands File Search

The following analysis is based on a Sacred Lands File (SLF) record search by the NAHC received on March 8, 2024. The results of the search were negative, meaning that no specific site information was found in the SLF search. However, it is important to note that the absence of such information in the SLF does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources within the Project area. The letter from NAHC along with a list of Native American Tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area is provided in Appendix C: Cultural Resources.

# a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?

**Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated:** A non-confidential CHRIS records request was conducted by EIC to determine the presence of culturally and historically significant resources within and near the Project area. According to the report (Appendix C: Cultural Resources), there have been 92 studies on cultural resources and there are 56 cultural resource properties documented in the Highway 111

Corridor. Two historically significant properties were identified in the CHRIS records search, both being Point Happy Ranch, which is located at the intersection of Highway 111 and Washington Street. Although this is within the Project limits, potential impacts to historic resources would be mitigated through the implementation of Cultural Resource mitigation measures **CR-1** through **CR-9**.

The designated Project site was not identified as Sacred Land based on the examination conducted by NAHC. However, as acknowledged previously, the absence of specific information about cultural resources in the SLF does not necessarily imply the absence of such resources in the Project area. Before development activities commence, it is necessary for a cultural resource expert to conduct a survey to ascertain the existence or non-existence of culturally significant resources. Additionally, it is important to coordinate with local Native American Tribes in the vicinity. Employing cultural resource mitigation measures (**CR-1** through **CR-9**) would aid in minimizing potential impacts on significant cultural and historical resources that might be found within or close to the Project boundaries.

Furthermore, the Highway 111 Corridor is not designated on the NRHP, and it is advisable to conduct a cultural resource study before initiating any development activities within the Project area. In the event that archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, the construction contractor would implement mitigation measures **CR-1** through **CR-9**. The use of appropriate mitigation efforts would help reduce potential impacts on historic and cultural resources to a less then significant level.

Mitigation Measures: CR-1 through CR-9.

# b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

**Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated:** Results from the non-confidential CHRIS records request demonstrate that there are no recorded archaeological resources within the Project area.

This Specific Plan is a regulatory and policy document with the intention to guide development along the Highway 111 Corridor. No development is proposed as part of this Specific Plan and, therefore, the Project would not impact any unknown archaeological resources. This Specific Plan enables future projects to use this impact analysis for environmental assessments. Although this programmatic CEQA analysis offers a general overview, it may not cover all specific project impacts. Future developments may require site-specific archaeological surveys and reports to assess and mitigate impacts on significant archaeological resources, as outlined in mitigation measures **CR-1** through **CR-9**.

Mitigation Measures: CR-1 through CR-9.

## c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: The Project area consists of previously developed land; thus it is unlikely for human remains to be exposed during any future construction activities. Nonetheless, future development and ground excavations would be closely monitored to ensure the identification of any previously undiscovered remains. Given that the proposed Specific Plan serves as a regulatory and policy document with no current development plans, there is no immediate impact on any unidentified human remains within the Project area. However, if such remains are encountered during future development, implementation of mitigation measures CR-1 through CR-9 would provide appropriate instruction on the treatment of any human remains discovered during construction to reduce potential impacts to cultural and historic resources.

Mitigation Measures: CR-1 through CR-9.

## **Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures**

Implementation of mitigation measures **CR-1** through **CR-9** would reduce potential impacts to a less-thansignificant level during future construction activities. Appropriate pre-construction training and a data recovery plan (if needed) would be implemented to address potential discovery of unanticipated archaeological resources and to preserve and/or record those resources consistent with appropriate laws and requirements. Proposed mitigation measures for future development are outlined below.

## • CR-1: Workers Environmental Awareness Program

A qualified archaeologist who meets or exceeds the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (NPS, 1983) shall conduct Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training on archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities. Archaeological sensitivity training shall include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, the regulatory environment, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find. The WEAP training document shall include materials that convey the information noted above, which shall be maintained in an area accessible to all construction personnel so that it may be reviewed regularly by construction staff.

## CR-2: Pre-Excavation Agreement

Prior to the issuance of Grading Permits, the Applicant/Owner shall enter into a pre-excavation agreement, otherwise known as a Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment and Tribal Monitoring Agreement with consulting Native American Monitor associated with local tribes. A copy of the agreement shall be included in building and development plans and permit applications with the City. The purpose of this agreement shall be to formalize protocols and procedures between the Applicant/Owner and the consulting Native American Monitor associated with local tribes for the protection and treatment of, including but not limited to, Native American human remains, funerary objects, cultural and religious landscapes, ceremonial items, and traditional gathering areas and tribal cultural resources located and/or discovered through a monitoring program in conjunction with the construction of the proposed project, including additional archaeological surveys and/or studies, excavations, geotechnical investigations, grading, and all other ground disturbing activities. At the discretion of the consulting Native American Monitor, artifacts may be made available for 3D scanning/printing, with scanned/printed materials to be curated at a local repository meeting the federal standards of 36CFR79.

### • CR-3: Retention of Qualified Archaeologist and Native American Monitor

Prior to the issuance of a Grading Permits, the Applicant/Owner or Grading Contractor shall provide executed contracts or agreements with a Qualified Archaeologist and consulting Native American Monitor, at the Applicant/Owner or Grading Contractor's expense, to implement the monitoring program, as described in the pre-excavation agreement.

## CR-4: Tribal Cultural Monitor Coordination During Ground Disturbing Activities

The Qualified Archaeologist and consulting Native American Monitor shall attend all applicable preconstruction meetings with the General Contractor and/or associated subcontractors to present the archaeological monitoring program. The Qualified Archaeologist and consulting Native American Monitor shall be present on-site full-time during grubbing, grading, and/or other ground altering activities, including the placement of imported fill materials or fill used from other areas of the Project site, to identify any evidence of potential archaeological or tribal cultural resources. All fill materials shall be absent of any and all tribal cultural resources.

#### CR-5: Controlled Grade Procedure

To detect important archaeological artifacts and cultural resources during monitoring, a "Controlled Grade Procedure" must be created by a Qualified Archaeologist. This will be done in consultation with the consulting Native American Monitor, relevant consulting Tribes, and the Applicant/Owner, and needs approval from City representatives. The procedure will set guidelines for machinery work in sensitive areas identified during cultural resource monitoring. It will cover aspects like operating speed, removal increments, weight, and equipment features. A copy of this procedure must be included in the Grading Plan submissions for Grading Permits.

## CR-6: Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources

The Qualified Archaeologist or consulting Native American Monitor can stop ground-disturbing activities if unknown tribal cultural resources or artifacts are found. All work must cease in the vicinity of any archaeological discovery until the archaeologist can assess its significance and potential eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). If buried cultural deposits are encountered, the monitor may request that construction halt nearby and must notify a qualified archaeologist within 24 hours for investigation.

Work will be redirected away from these areas for assessment. Minor finds will be documented and secured for later repatriation; if items cannot be securely stored on-site, they may be stored off-site. If the discovered resources are deemed potentially significant, the involved Tribes will be notified for consultation on their respectful treatment. Avoidance of significant resources is preferred, but if not feasible, a data recovery plan may be required. The consulting Tribes will be consulted on this plan as well.

For resources under a data recovery plan, a proper sample will be collected using professional methods, reflecting tribal values. The Native American Monitor must be present during any resource collection or cataloging. If the Qualified Archaeologist does not collect the resources, the Monitor may do so and ensure they are treated respectfully according to tribal traditions. Ground-disturbing work will not resume until the resources are documented and/or protected.

### CR-7: Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources

The landowner shall relinquish ownership of all tribal cultural resources unearthed during the cultural resource mitigation monitoring conducted during all ground disturbing activities, and from any previous archaeological studies or excavations on the Project site to the affiliated consulting Tribe, as determined through the appropriate process, for respectful and dignified treatment and disposition, including reburial at a protected location on-site, in accordance with the Tribe's cultural and spiritual traditions. All cultural materials that are associated with burial and/or funerary goods would be repatriated to the Most Likely Descendant as determined by the NAHC per California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. No tribal cultural resources shall be subject to curation.

### CR-8: Tribal Cultural Monitoring Report

A monitoring report and/or evaluation report, if appropriate, which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of the archaeological monitoring program (e.g., data recovery plan) shall be submitted by the Qualified Archaeologist, along with the consulting Native American Monitor's notes and comments, to the City of La Quinta Planning Division for approval.

## CR-9: Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

As specified by California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are found on the Project site during construction or during archaeological work, the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, shall immediately notify the Riverside County Coroner's Office by telephone. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the Coroner Medical Examiner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code 5097.98. If such a discovery occurs, a temporary construction exclusion zone shall be established surrounding the area of the discovery so that the area would be protected, and consultation and treatment could occur as prescribed by law. If suspected Native American remains are discovered, the remains shall be kept *in-situ*, or in a secure location in close proximity to where they were found, and the analysis of the remains shall only occur on-site in the presence of a Native American Monitor. By law, the Coroner Medical Examiner shall determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner Medical Examiner identifies the remains to be of Native American ancestry, he or she shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC shall make a determination as to the Most Likely Descendent.

## 3.6 Energy Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:		I		
<ul> <li>Result in potentially significant environment impacts due to wasteful, inefficient, or unne consumption of energy resources, during preconstruction or operation?</li> </ul>	cessary		<b>✓</b>	
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plar renewable energy or energy efficiency?	ı for			✓

Electricity in the City is provided by the Imperial Irrigation District (IID), which provides power to eastern CV and Imperial County. IID derives over 60% of its power from various facilities, notably the Coachella Gas Turbine facility in Coachella. Its transmission network encompasses the innovative Green Path system, transmitting geothermal energy harnessed in Imperial County. Diversifying its portfolio, IID is committed to achieving a minimum of 45% of its electricity from alternative sources like geothermal, solar, and wind energy by 2027 (City of La Quinta, 2022; IID, 2024).

# a) Result in potentially significant environmental impacts due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Less Than Significant: Future enhancements along the Highway 111 Corridor would prioritize efficient energy use and resource consumption. The proposed improvements under the Specific Plan would necessitate collaboration with IID to assess their capacity to support and sustain future developments in the corridor. Potential future developments along Highway 111 have the potential to increase the electrical demands on IID's systems. Developers planning future projects would need to apply for electrical service with IID, which would conduct evaluations of project design engineering and estimate costs associated with potential increases in energy demand. Information required by IID includes detailed loading and panel size specifications to assist in determining the requirements for supplying permanent power to improvements within the Specific Plan area. Additionally, all development activities within the Specific Plan area must undergo review and approval by the City, adhering to applicable local, state, and federal laws as well as aligning with the City's General Plan and this Specific Plan. Given that this Specific Plan serves as a highlevel guide for the redevelopment of the Highway 111 Corridor, no site-specific electrical development plans or proposals are included or granted within it. Consequently, impacts on critical energy resources are expected to be less than significant.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation measures required.

## b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

**No Impact:** Senate Bill 100 (SB 100), passed in September 2018, aims to speed up the State's Renewable Portfolio Standards Program. This involves directing electricity providers to increase their sourcing from eligible renewable energy sources to 100 percent of their total retail sales by 2045. The proposed project intends to use the current IID electricity grid. All construction facilitated by the proposed Project must adhere to Title 24 standards and current building codes. Importantly, the Project aligns with the state plan for renewable energy and does not pose any new impacts beyond what was anticipated and evaluated

under the Specific Plan. The Energy Element and Mineral Resource Element of the General Plan highlight two policies along with their corresponding programs related to sustainable energy use, as detailed below (City of La Quinta, 2022):

- Policy EM 1.1: Strongly encourages conservation of energy resources.
  - Program EM 1.1a: Review and amend, as appropriate, Zoning Ordinance procedures and standards to include site orientation, solar control and use of passive heating and cooling techniques.
- Policy EM 1.2: Supports the use of alternative energy and the conversion of traditional energy sources to alternative energy.
  - Program EM1.2a: Encourage installation of alternative energy devices on new and existing development. Programs may include City-funded incentive programs; matching fund programs with IID, The Gas Company and alternative energy providers, as well as other programs as they become available.
  - Program EM1.2b: As funding and applicability allows, incorporate Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), hybrid or electric vehicles into the City fleet as vehicles are replaced, with a target to complete the conversion by 2035.
  - Program EM1.2c: Continue participation in the Sunline Transit Agency, and promote the use of alternative fuel technologies for its buses.
  - Program EM1.2d: As appropriate, incorporate LED or other energy-efficient lighting in signals and lights throughout the City.
  - Program EM1.2e: Explore opportunities to provide a CNG and other alternate fueling station in the City.
  - Program EM1.2f: Implement, as appropriate, energy efficient improvements in City buildings and facilities using Energy Efficiency Conservation Block Grant or similar funds.

The proposed Specific Plan would align with the energy policies outlined in the City's General Plan by promoting sustainable and energy-efficient development along the Highway 111 Corridor. This approach would facilitate better planning and adaptability for the corridor as development advances and the population expands. As such, no impacts are anticipated.

## 3.7 Geology and Soils

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	ould the project:				
a)	Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
	i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42?				✓
	ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?			✓	
	iii. Seismic related ground failure, including liquefaction?			✓	
	iv. Landslides?			✓	
b)	Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			✓	
c)	Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on, or off, site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			<b>√</b>	
d)	Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?			<b>√</b>	
e)	Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?			<b>√</b>	
f)	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?		✓		

## **Geologic Setting**

The natural landscape of the City exhibits significant variation, with elevations ranging from 130 feet below sea level to over 1,700 feet above sea level in the foothills of the Santa Rosa Mountains. Predominantly situated in a valley, the City experiences hot, arid summers and relatively mild winters. This climate influences the composition of soils. La Quinta contains predominantly sandy, well-drained soils, with rocky terrain prevalent in the Santa Rosa foothills. Soil composition in the Project area is mainly characterized by fine sandy loam with alluvial sand and gravel of the Whitewater River at the northeastern portions of the project area and a mix of alluvial sand and clay and wind-laid dune sand throughout the rest of the Project area (City of La Quinta, 2022; USDA, 2024).

The Project site is not within any of the State of California designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Rupture Zones (California DOC, 2024a). Nevertheless, the region is susceptible to seismic activity due to the presence of active faults nearby. Notably, the historically active San Andreas Fault lies approximately 5 miles northwest of the City, while the San Jacinto Fault is situated about 17 miles southwest (City of La Quinta, 2002). In 1972, California implemented the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act to reduce the risk of fault rupture. This law prohibits building structures intended for human use over the trace of an active fault.

The Project area is subject to strong seismic activities and is situated within Zone 4, the most intense seismic shaking zone (Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations). Strong ground shaking has the potential to cause hazards including landslides, liquefaction, and structural damage, although liquefaction is not considered a hazard to development at the Project site, mainly due to the significant depth of groundwater. Zone 4 jurisdictions are responsible for diligently identifying any structures that could potentially pose hazards or fall below standard safety requirements. Subsequently, they are obligated to develop and execute thorough mitigation programs aimed at reducing the risks associated with such structures, and ensuring the safety and well-being of residents and infrastructure within their jurisdiction (City of La Quinta, 2002; 2022).

The following policies outlined in the City's General Plan would ensure that the impacts of seismic hazards are carefully considered and mitigated alongside future development efforts:

- Policy GEO-1.1: The City shall maintain and periodically update an information database and maps that identify local and regional geologic and seismic conditions.
  - Program GEO-1.1a: The City shall periodically confer with the California Division of Mines and Geology, Riverside County, neighboring communities, and other appropriate agencies to improve and routinely update the database.
- Policy GEO-1.2: The City shall continue to require that development in areas subject to rockfall, landslide, liquefaction and/or other geotechnical hazards described in this Element, prepare detailed geotechnical analyses that include mitigation measures intended to reduce potential hazards to less than significant levels.
- Policy GEO-1.3: The City shall require that development in areas subject to collapsible or expansive soils conduct soil sampling and laboratory testing and implement mitigation measures that minimize such hazards.
  - Program GEO-1.3a: The Building and Safety Department shall review and determine the adequacy of soils and/or other geotechnical studies conducted for proposed projects and enforce the implementation of mitigation measures.
- Policy GEO-1.4: The City shall require that all new structures be built in accordance with the latest adopted version of the Building Code.
- Policy GEO-1.5: The City shall continue to require that structures that pose a safety threat due to inadequate seismic design are retrofitted or removed from use, according to law.
- Policy GEO-1.6: The City shall coordinate and cooperate with public and quasi-public agencies to ensure that major utilities continue to be functional in the event of a major earthquake.
  - Program GEO-1.6.a: The City shall maintain working relationships and strategies between the Public Works Department, utility providers, and other appropriate agencies to strengthen or relocate utility facilities and take other appropriate measures to safeguard major utility distribution systems.

a.i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

**No Impact:** There are no Alquist-Priolo zoned faults in the City (City of La Quinta, 2022). The prospect of future development in the proposed Project area carries a seismic risk given its proximity to the San Andreas Fault, a well-known and active fault line, as outlined in the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map (State of California, 2022). The San Andreas Fault, positioned approximately 5 miles north of the City, represents a significant geological feature considered the "master fault" in southern California. Additionally, the region is influenced by the San Jacinto Fault Zone approximately 17 miles to the southwest of the Project area, the Burnt Mountain Fault roughly 15 miles north of the City, and the Indio Hills Fault situated approximately 2 miles east of the San Andreas Fault. These faults collectively shape the seismic characteristics of the area. As seismic events can lead to ground shaking, displacement, and other hazards, thorough consideration of these geological factors is crucial for informed decision-making in landuse planning and construction practices. Adherence to the City's General Plan and seismic building codes are imperative to enhance the resilience and safety of any future infrastructure projects. As such, rupture of known earthquake faults in the area are not expected to generate substantial adverse effects to future development along the Highway 111 Corridor. No impacts are anticipated.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

a.ii) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking?

Less Than Significant Impact: The Project is situated within a seismically active area close to several seismic sources capable of generating moderate to strong ground shaking. Given the proximity of the San Andreas Fault and other significant active faults (San Jacinto Fault Zone, Burnt Mountain Fault, and Indio Hills fault), as well as other active faults within California, the Project area could experience strong ground shaking during future development along the Highway 111 Corridor. Shaking intensity could range from moderate to strong and would be expected to result in moderate to extensive damage, especially to buildings that are older or poorly constructed. The Project area is anticipated to encounter moderate to intense earthquakes throughout its design lifespan. Nevertheless, the Project would be engineered to meet the highest mandated standards, ensuring resilience against potential seismic activity as per the most recent specifications from the State of California Building Code and Department of Transportation.

Furthermore, the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) outlines the specific risks linked to earthquakes and outlines measures for mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery in case of seismic activity within the City. By addressing both natural and man-made hazards, the LHMP aims to reduce La Quinta's susceptibility and underscores the City's dedication to safeguarding residents, property, and critical infrastructure (City of La Quinta, 2023). Moreover, the City's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) details the coordinated responses to various emergencies, encompassing natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security threats that could impact the City. The EOP establishes protocols aligned with the California Standardized Emergency Management System and designates evacuation routes for different scenarios (City of La Quinta, 2010). Following and executing these plans would safeguard and direct development along the Highway 111 Corridor, averting negative consequences for the community and City infrastructure in future development initiatives. Project-related impacts associated with seismic ground shaking would be less than significant.

# a.iii) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less Than Significant Impact: Liquefaction occurs when ground shaking of relatively long duration and intensity over 0.2 g occurs in areas of loose, unconsolidated soils with relatively shallow groundwater depths (50 feet or less). The sudden increase in water pressure in pores between soil grains may substantially decrease soil shear strength. This creates a condition where soil takes on the qualities of a liquid or a semi-viscous substance. Liquefaction can result in ground settlement, ground undulation, lateral spreading or displacement, and flow failures. Structures may sink or tilt as bearing capacity decreases, causing substantial damage (City of La Quinta, 2022). The City's General Seismic Hazard Map shows that the Project area is not considered to be in a moderate or high Liquefaction Susceptibility area. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation measures required.

# a.iv) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides?

Less Than Significant Impact: Landslides and rockfall can occur when unstable slope conditions are worsened by strong ground motion caused by seismic events. Conditions that lead to landslide vulnerability include high seismic potential; rapid uplift and erosion that creates steep slopes and deeply incised canyons; folded and highly fractured rock; and rock with silt or clay layers that are inherently weak. Rockfall and rockslides are also common on very steep slopes. Landslides have been recorded after periods of heavy rainfall, and rockfall has been associated with slope failure during drier periods (City of La Quinta, 2022). The City's General Seismic Hazard Map shows that the Project Area is not an Earthquake Induced Instability Area of Concern. Although the Project area is primarily flat, northwest of the Project area is susceptible to rock falls. Nonetheless, by adhering to the City's General Plan and standards of the LHMP, impacts involving the risk of landslides are anticipated to be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

### b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less Than Significant Impact: The Specific Plan does not encompass existing development proposals, nor does it provide entitlements for development. While the Specific Plan itself would not cause soil erosion, activities such as land clearing, grading or excavations, and future development could potentially lead to soil erosion. Future construction activities, including cut, fill, removal of vegetation, and operation of heavy machinery would disturb soil and, therefore, have the potential to cause erosion.

State law mandates that new development projects must comply with the statewide General Construction Permit (CGP) under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). This program oversees discharges from construction activities and monitors stormwater quality in municipal systems. Projects must submit a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as part of their permit application.

Additionally, according to the City's General Plan, the Project area has a very high wind erodibility rating caused by strong winds in the CV. As such, any future development activities within the Highway 111 Corridor should be performed in compliance with the BMPs prescribed in the City's Municipal Code and General Plan, including *Policies GEO-1.1* through *GEO-1.6a*, as referenced above (City of La Quinta, 2021; 2022). Therefore, impacts are expected to be less than significant.

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on, or off, site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

Less Than Significant Impact: According to the City's General Plan, the proposed Project Area consists of three different geological units. Directly to the north of Highway 111 in the Project area, the soil consists of alluvial sand and clay and just north that is alluvial sand and gravel of Whitewater River. The southern section of the Project area south of Highway 111 consists of a combination of alluvial sand and gravel as well as wind-laid dune sand (City of La Quinta, 2022). Future development along the Highway 111 Corridor should be consistent with the City's General Plan and must adhere to established state and local regulations to mitigate risks related to unstable and expansive soils. As such, impacts are expected to be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

**Less Than Significant Impact:** Expansive soils are soils containing fine-grained materials such as silts and clays in varying amounts. With changes in moisture content, clay minerals can shrink or swell, creating pressure that may affect structures or other surface improvements. Prior to any future ground-disturbing activities within the Highway 111 Corridor, it is recommended that soil properties and type be identified to ensure compliance with the Uniform Building Code. Furthermore, by adhering to the City's General Plan Policy *GEO-1.3*, potential impacts to property development due to expansive soils would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

Less Than Significant: Development under the proposed Specific Plan would continue to be connected to the CVWD's wastewater treatment system. Future wastewater treatment proposed for development must comply with Regional Water Control Board regulations to prevent any potential discharge into local water sources. The installation, use, sizing, and location of wastewater treatment systems to support future development would undergo review and approval by both the Riverside County Environmental Health Department and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Additionally, it is likely that geotechnical engineering analysis may be required to secure future building permits to ensure the safe and proper installation of wastewater treatment systems.

Subsequent development may necessitate additional CEQA assessment of project-specific impacts before proceeding, alongside adherence to local laws and regulations. The potential wastewater impacts stemming from the adoption of the Specific Plan are expected to be less than significant.

# f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated: Paleontological resources encompass not only fossil remains but also fossil sites and geological formations that have yielded fossil material. The proposed Specific Plan does not entail specific development projects or confer entitlements for development. Moreover, the proposed land use blueprint would align with the current land use designations outlined in the City's General Plan. As the Specific Plan functions as a policy and regulatory framework, it would not directly cause the disturbance of paleontological resources. However, potential future enhancements to execute the Specific Plan could potentially impact these resources. Though there are no known unique paleontological resources, site, or unique geologic feature present within the Project area, that does not mean undiscovered paleontological resources do not exist. To address this, mitigation measure GEO-1 has been proposed to mitigate potential impacts on undiscovered paleontological resources. As such, impacts are expected to be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: GEO-1.

## **Geology and Soils Mitigation Measures**

### GEO-1: Protect Paleontological Resources during Construction Activities

Prior to ground disturbing activities, all field personnel will receive training on paleontological resources, including potential fossils that may be discovered and response steps, while a qualified paleontologist will prepare a Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (PRMMP).

If fossils (like bones, teeth, or well-preserved plants) are found during construction, the City will stop work within 50 feet and notify a paleontologist to document and assess the find. The paleontologist may allow work to continue or recommend salvaging the fossils if necessary and will suggest appropriate treatment methods. Collected fossils will be sent to an accredited institution for curation and preservation.

All earth-moving operations deeper than two feet must have a qualified paleontological monitor. Continuous monitoring is needed if fossil-rich lakebed sediments are found. The monitor can stop work to identify and salvage fossils and may halt equipment for large specimens. A monitoring plan must be submitted to the City before any permits are issued or soil is disturbed. Grading and excavation must comply with La Quinta Code and regulations.

After ground disturbing activities and any necessary fossil curation, the project paleontologist will prepare a final report detailing the results of the PRMMP.

## 3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Wo	ould the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			<b>✓</b>	
b)	Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			<b>✓</b>	

As described in Section 1, Project Information, the Project is consistent with the City's current 2035 General Plan. Therefore, growth parameters such as population and vehicle activity are consistent with the General Plan and have been previously analyzed in the certified General Plan EIR. The following General Plan policies and programs are applicable to and would be implemented by project:

 Policy AQ-1.7: Greenhouse gas emissions associated with a development project shall demonstrate adherence to the City's GHG Reduction Plan.

The City adopted the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan (GHG Plan) in 2013. The City's GHG Plan includes emission reduction targets for year 2020 and year 2035 that are consistent with the State's Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32) reduction targets. Specifically, the City's reduction targets are:

- 10 percent below 2005 levels by 2020, and
- 28 percent below 2005 levels by 2035
- a,b) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Less Than Significant Impact: The applicable greenhouse gas reduction plan is the City's GHG Plan, which demonstrates a community-wide emissions reduction strategy consistent with the AB 32 reduction goals. Therefore, if a project is consistent with the City's GHG Plan, the project would not generate greenhouse gas emissions that may have a significant impact on the environment. The Specific Plan's consistency with the City's GHG Plan is assessed in Table 3.3, below. As demonstrated in the table, the Specific Plan is consistent with the City's GHG Plan. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with an applicable GHG plan; the Specific Plan's greenhouse gas emissions generation impact would be less than significant.

## Table 3.3. Consistency analysis between Specific Plan and City GHG Plan

## City of La Quinta GHG Plan Measure ND-1. Encourage and promote that all new commercial and residential development achieve energy efficiency and incorporate sustainable design principles that exceed Green Building Code requirements. a. Require projects that implement green building principles to report GHG reductions achieved.

- - i. Record number of building permit applications constructed that exceed Title 24. Include tabulation on estimated energy saved and associated GHG reduction achieved.
- b. Encourage the use of energy efficient appliances and fixtures that are Energy Star rated or equivalent for all new buildings.
- c. Require high efficiency water fixtures (toilets, water heaters and faucets) in all new buildings and remodels.
- d. Limit turf to 10% of all landscaped areas, exception for active use areas.

ND-2. Work towards carbon neutrality for all new buildings. Carbon neutral buildings achieve a net zero emission of GHGs through design measures, onsite renewable, and offsets.

- a. Strive to achieve carbon neutrality for a minimum of 525,000 square feet of new commercial development by 2020, and an additional 230,000 square feet for new development between 2020 and 2035.
- b. Strive to achieve carbon neutrality for a minimum of 1,000 residential homes by 2020 and an additional 1,000 homes by 2035.

ND-3. Encourage all new development to meet 50% of energy demand through onsite solar or other non-polluting source.

- a. Dedicate accessible rooftop space for solar and wire for photovoltaic energy.
  - i. Rooftop solar or above parking solar shall be preferred to the development of solar offsite.
- b. Require solar water heaters.

ND-4. Encourage all new development to minimize vehicle trips.

- a. Implement the Transportation Demand Management Ordinance.
- b. Encourage business with >50 employees to offer bus passes or establish carpool programs for employees.
- c. Consider proximity to services when permitting new residential development.
  - i. When considering mandated affordable housing projects, consider partnering with commercial developer to create a Mixed Use project.

## Consistency/Applicability Determination

Consistent. The State's Title 24 Energy Code and Green Building Code have been updated since the adoption of the City's GHG Plan. Future development would be subject to the Title 24 Energy Code and Green Building Codes in effect at the time of development. Additionally, future development would be subject to City review and implementation of the standards and conditions of approval that implement this measure.

**Consistent.** This is a City-wide measure that cannot be implemented by the Specific Plan or future development individually. However, the future development would be subject to City review and implementation of the standards and conditions of approval that implement this measure.

**Consistent.** The State's Title 24 Energy Code and Green Building Code have been updated since the adoption of the City's GHG Plan. Future development is subject to the 2022 Energy Codes, or the codes in effect at the time of development. The State's Energy Codes have solar photovoltaic (PV) system and solar ready requirements that apply to newly constructed low-rise residential buildings. The solar-ready requirements are mandatory measures and applicable to buildings which do not have a solar PV system installed.

Consistent. The Specific Plan would minimize vehicle trips through guiding growth towards higher density mixed-use development supported by enhanced active transportation infrastructure.

City of La Quinta GHG Plan Measure	Consistency/Applicability Determination
ND-5. Require that new commercial development include provisions for bus stops and scheduled transit services from SunLine transit where available.	Consistent. See analysis in Section 3.17, Transportation, Impact a).
<ul><li>ND-6. Require that new development accommodate pedestrians and bicyclists.</li><li>a. Include facilities for safe and convenient bicycle parking for non-residential and multi-family development.</li><li>b. Consider access routes for pedestrians and bicycles.</li></ul>	Consistent. See analysis in Section 3.17, Transportation, Impact a).
ND-7. Encourage all new development to utilize materials that consist of recycled materials and are recyclable.	<b>Consistent.</b> The Project would reduce waste with implementation of state mandated recycling and reuse mandates.
ND-8. Consider the provision for the requirement of onsite composting facilities.	<b>Consistent.</b> The Project would reduce waste with implementation of state mandated recycling and reuse mandates.
ND-9. Encourage new commercial development to prepare an operational plan to minimize waste.	<b>Consistent.</b> The Project would reduce waste with implementation of state mandated recycling and reuse mandates.
ND-10. Work with the County in developing a fee program for methane capture to fund the development of methane capture facilities at landfills utilized by the City.	Not Applicable. This measure pertains to coordination between the City and County.
<ul> <li>ND-11. Encourage convenient, accessible, and easy disposal opportunities.</li> <li>a. Require the proper labeling of bins to enhance participation.</li> <li>b. Increase sorting before and after collection to minimize the waste stream.</li> <li>c. Work with Burrtec to expand accepted recycled products.</li> </ul>	Not Applicable. This measure pertains to coordination between the City and waste stream companies, as well as waste stream sorting.

## 3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	ould the project:				
a)	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?		✓		
b)	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?		<b>✓</b>		
c)	Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?		~		
d)	Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?		<b>✓</b>		
e)	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?				✓
f)	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			<b>√</b>	
g)	Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?				✓

<sup>\*</sup> A material is considered hazardous by the state of California Health and Safety Code as any material that, because of quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment (CA HSC, 2022.). California categorizes hazardous materials into four categories. These include if the material or waste is poisonous (toxicity), can be ignited by open flame (ignitability), can corrode other materials (corrosivity), or can react violently, explode, or generate vapors when mixed with water (reactivity) (CCR, 2023b).

Future development along the Highway 111 Corridor would facilitate expansion of commercial activities that may manufacture, transport, store, use, or dispose of hazardous materials and waste. Prior to any related ground disturbing activities, developers may need to conduct site-specific research and technical studies to assess the presence of hazardous materials and potential hazards within the Specific Plan area. This information would ensure that future developers are well-informed about the necessary protocols for safely handling, storing, and disposing of hazardous substances, as well as understanding any environmental risks that could impact development projects in the area.

The following policies within the City's General Plan aim to address and mitigate health hazards associated with hazardous materials in future development:

- Policy HAZ-1.1: The storage, transport, use and disposal of hazardous materials shall comply with all City, County, State, and federal standards.
  - Program HAZ-1.1.a: Continue to coordinate with all appropriate agencies to assure that local,
     State and federal regulations are enforced.
  - Program HAZ-1.1.b: Development plans for projects which may store, use or transport
    hazardous materials shall continue to be routed to the Fire Department and the Department of
    Environmental Health for review.
  - Program HAZ-1.1.c: The City's Emergency Services Division shall maintain a comprehensive inventory of all hazardous waste sites within the City, including underground fuel storage tanks.
- Policy HAZ-1.2: To the extent empowered, the City shall regulate the generation, delivery, use and storage of hazardous materials.
  - Program HAZ-1.2.a: All facilities which produce, utilize, store or transport hazardous materials shall be constructed in strict conformance with all applicable Building and Fire Codes.
- Policy HAZ-1.3: Support Household Hazardous Waste
  - Program HAZ-1.3.a: Continue to work with the County to assure regular household hazardous waste disposal events are held in and around the City.
  - Program HAZ-1.3.b: Educate the City's residents on the proper disposal of household hazardous waste through the City's newsletter and by providing educational materials at City Hall.

The analysis described in this section includes data on hazardous sites sourced from the San Diego RWQCB GeoTracker Database and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control EnviroStor Database, accessed as of June 2024.

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated: Construction activities associated with the Specific Plan may involve the handling of incidental amounts of hazardous materials such as fuels, hydraulic liquids, oils, and solvents. Handling, storage, and transportation of hazardous materials would be conducted in accordance with applicable federal and state laws and any hazardous waste materials would be disposed of offsite. Given the proposed densification of the corridor and new commercial activities, there would be greater potential for the transport of hazardous materials in Specific Plan area streets, increasing the likelihood of potential spills or leaks from mobile sources. Changes in land use, such as modification, increased activity, and reorganization, can potentially expose the public to environmental hazards associated with the transportation, disposal, or use of hazardous materials. Furthermore, future development or construction activities may also present risks to public health and the environment by disturbing contaminated groundwater, soils, or hazardous building materials already present.

Future development within the Highway 111 Corridor would be required to adhere to the Specific Plan's policies, the City's General Plan, and applicable federal and state laws and local regulations. As such, environmental impacts associated with the handling and disposal of hazardous material would be mitigated through the implementation of **HAZ-1** and impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: HAZ-1.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated:** The Specific Plan would adhere to the County's Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP), which addresses the proper disposal, processing, handling, storage, and treatment of hazardous materials. The City also has adopted this HWMP and implements it at a local level.

In future redevelopment projects involving demolition of structures built more than 30 years ago, there is a possibility of encountering asbestos materials. Therefore, an Asbestos Survey shall be conducted prior to the commencement of any demolition activities, in compliance with Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations. Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, overseen by the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA), encompasses safety standards in the workplace, including regulations related to hazardous materials such as asbestos. Title 8 addresses the handling, removal, and disposal of asbestos during demolition activities. (CCR, 2023a).

Furthermore, future development within the Highway 111 Corridor shall comply with the City's General Plan policies *HAZ-1.1* through *HAZ-1.3* to ensure impacts related to health hazards from hazardous materials are taken into consideration and reduced or minimized in conjunction with future development.

All future development under the proposed Specific Plan would be required to comply with applicable federal and state laws and local regulations pertaining to the transport, use, disposal, and accidental release of hazardous materials, including but not limited to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), California Hazardous Waste Control Law, California Health and Safety Code, California Fire Code, California Department of Public Health, South Coast AQMD, RCRA regulations, the City's Municipal Code along with the General Plan policies listed above. Compliance with these laws, regulations, and policies aims to mitigate potential environmental impacts associated with hazardous materials and hazards. Through the inclusion of mitigation measure **HAZ-1**, future improvements within the Highway 111 Corridor would be minimized to levels deemed insignificant.

Mitigation Measures: HAZ-1.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated: La Quinta High School is about 0.18 miles north of the Specific Plan area, while James Madison Elementary School is roughly 1.6 miles northeast. Additionally, Amelia Earhart Elementary School and John Glenn Middle School are situated adjacent to each other, approximately 1.5 miles north of the proposed Project development area. The Specific Plan is a guidance-level document and does not include site-specific development plans, however, future developments within the Specific Plan area may involve the release or handling of hazardous materials, substances, or waste within a quarter-mile radius of any existing or proposed school. Therefore, future development in the Highway 111 Corridor should adopt mitigation measure **HAZ-1** to reduce potential impacts from hazardous materials, substances, or waste on nearby schools.

Mitigation Measures: HAZ-1.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated:** The provisions in Government Code Section 65962.5 are commonly referred to as the "Cortese List." A search of the Cortese List was completed for the Project to determine if any known hazardous waste sites have been recorded on or adjacent to the Specific Plan area. These include:

- Department of Toxic Substances Control EnviroStor database;
- List of Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites from the Water Board GeoTracker database;
- List of solid waste disposal sites identified by the Water Board with waste constituents above hazardous waste levels;
- List of "active" Cease and Desist Orders and Cleanup and Abatement Orders from the Water Board; and
- List of hazardous waste facilities subject to corrective action pursuant to Section 25187.5 of the Health and Safety Code.

Database searches conducted within a one-mile radius of the Specific Plan area returned two LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) Cleanup Sites within the Specific Plan area (Regional Water Board Cases # 7T2253006; and 7T2253014 [DTSC, 2024; SWRCB, 2024]). LUST site 7T2253006 is located at 78611 Highway 111, La Quinta, CA 92253 and LUST site 7T2253014 is located at 46150 Washington Street, La Quinta, CA 92253. The LUST sites, 7T2253006 and 7T2253014, are located where future development may occur within the Highway 111 Corridor; however, the cases were closed in 2001 and 2003, respectively. The known contaminant for both LUST sites was gasoline, which was found in soil at both LUST sites. Excavation cleanup activities were conducted shortly after the leaks were detected and the cases were closed with no further regulatory action required. As such, it is likely that the closed sites have little to no potential to present a lasting impact or adverse consequences that would impede the feasibility of the proposed Specific Plan development.

As there are no other known hazardous sites or ongoing clean-up activities within the Project area that would pose a hazardous risk, the implementation of the Specific Plan would not create significant hazards to the public or environment. To prevent potential hazards to the public or environment from future development under the Specific Plan, any construction or site disturbance in areas with recorded Cortese List sites would require additional environmental assessment, such as Phase I or Phase II Environmental Site Assessments, before excavation or major construction begins, as outlined in Mitigation Measure **HAZ-2**.

Mitigation Measures: HAZ-2.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

**No Impact:** The development area outlined in the Specific Plan is situated outside of an airport land use plan and beyond a two-mile radius from any public use airport. The closest airport, Bermuda Dunes Airport, is approximately four miles north of the Specific Plan area and is a public airport that is privately owned. Additionally, the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport is a public county-owned airport located approximately eight miles southeast of the Specific Plan area. Despite this proximity, it is expected that the proposed development would not negatively affect airport operations or safety. Since the Highway 111

Corridor is located outside any Airport Influence Area, it is not subject to an Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan requirements (Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission, 2004). Therefore, no impacts related to airport land use plans or safety hazards are expected to occur.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

## f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less Than Significant: Highway 111 serves as an arterial route through the City and can be utilized as an evacuation path. Implementation of the proposed Specific Plan would not hinder access along Highway 111 and to nearby neighborhoods. The City's Emergency Management Division has established an EOP detailing mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts in emergencies (City of La Quinta, 2010). Additionally, the City operates a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program, educating residents on disaster preparedness and basic response skills such as fire safety and rescue operations. The City's LHMP further reduces risks from natural and man-made hazards, emphasizing protection for residents, property, and critical infrastructure (City of La Quinta, 2023).

The proposed Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan includes transportation and street enhancements aimed at improving multi-modal connectivity and pedestrian-friendliness without disrupting traffic flow or emergency access. All future development would undergo review and approval by the City of La Quinta Fire Department to ensure compliance with fire safety standards and non-interference with emergency access.

Adherence to the General Plan policies ensures that local emergency plans are regularly updated with the latest disaster preparedness information and evacuation procedures. By aligning with the goals of the EOP, CERT Program, LHMP, and General Plan, development along Highway 111 would proceed responsibly, minimizing impacts on emergency response and evacuation protocols and promoting community safety. Therefore, the Project is expected to have a less than significant impact on established emergency plans and evacuation procedures.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation measures required.

# g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

**No Impact:** The Project area is situated outside of wildland fire hazard zones and is not prone to wildfires (CAL FIRE, 2023). Development along the Highway 111 Corridor would adhere to the City's LHMP and comply with Building and Fire codes established to ensure adequate fire safety standards. These standards consider factors such as building type, design, intended occupancy, and usage. Additionally, the City has partnered with the Riverside County Fire Department to enhance fire safety measures under a comprehensive fire services agreement. By following the guidelines set forth in the City of La Quinta's LHMP, the Project is expected to have no impact on fire safety, ensuring compliance and safety standards are met.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

#### **Hazards and Hazardous Materials Mitigation Measures**

### HAZ-1: Hazardous Materials Handling and Planning

New development projects in the Specific Plan area must comply with local, state, and federal regulations by submitting development plans and permits to the City for review. Projects intending to

use or store hazardous materials must prepare a Spill Prevention Countermeasure Contingency (SPCC) Plan outlining spill containment protocols, along with maintaining an onsite SPCC spill kit. Additionally, developments proposing storage and use of hazardous materials above reporting thresholds must create a Hazardous Materials Business Emergency Plan (HMBEP) as per Chapter 6.95 of the California Health & Safety Code and Title 19, Division 2 of the California Code of Regulations. The HMBEP requires approval from the County of Riverside Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) and the Department of Environmental Health prior to business operation commencement.

### • HAZ-2: Phase I and/or Phase II Site Assessment

Projects within the Specific Plan area that involve excavation at locations with recorded Cortese List sites must undergo a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, and where necessary, Phase II sampling. If the Phase I assessment identifies the need for remediation, the project sponsor must adhere to all remediation and abatement directives specified by the DTSC, RWQCB, or relevant regulatory agencies.

## 3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	ould the project:				
a)	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?		✓		
b)	Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			✓	
c)	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
	Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?			✓	
	ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?		✓		
	iii. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?		<b>✓</b>		
	iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?			✓	
d)	In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?			✓	
e)	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?		✓		

### Hydrology of the Region

The City is situated in the CV and exhibits a distinct hydrological profile shaped by its desert environment and unique geological characteristics. The City experiences a hot desert climate, characterized by low annual precipitation and high temperatures, which significantly influence its hydrology.

La Quinta receives minimal precipitation, averaging 3-5 inches annually, mostly during winter months (City of La Quinta, 2022). High evaporation rates from intense solar radiation limit surface water resources and, as such, the City heavily depends on groundwater from CV aquifers. The City's hydrology is shaped by the San Andreas Fault system and nearby mountain ranges, influencing groundwater recharge and aquifer sustainability. Given its arid climate and groundwater reliance, the City prioritizes sustainable water management through conservation, monitoring groundwater levels, and exploring alternative water sources to address potential challenges from droughts and growing water demands (City of La Quinta, 2022). Sustainable water management practices are essential to support the City's growth and development while safeguarding its water resources.

## **Water Management and Flood Controls**

The Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFC) oversees the design of flood control structures across the region. These structures manage runoff from areas beyond the City, such as the surrounding mountains. The CVWD holds extensive responsibilities for flood control management, encompassing planning, maintenance, and construction of enhancements for regional facilities. This includes managing facilities such as the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC, Whitewater River), the La Quinta Evacuation Channel, the Bear Creek System, the East La Quinta Channel, and Lake Cahuilla. CVWD is an independent special district that is responsible for protecting and conserving local water resources in the CV. CVWD provides water to its customers via groundwater, recycled water, and imported water from either the Colorado River (via Coachella Canal) or through the State Water Project (CVWD, 2024). As groundwater is an important resource in the region, the CVWD has adopted several strategies, including groundwater recharge, imported water utilization, and water conservation initiatives, aimed at reducing groundwater extraction.

The Whitewater River/CVSC, which is managed by CVWD, serves as the primary drainage route within the City and while usually dry, it can flood during storms. Spanning approximately 50 miles, the CVSC averages 260 feet in width and is channelized in some portions and contains levees (City of La Quinta, 2022). The channel mostly aligns with its historical natural course, except for a deviation within the City's boundaries.

The City maintains and manages stormwater-related facilities that gather and transport runoff from streets and properties to regional channels and basins. The City's Master Drainage Plan serves as a tool for managing and documenting the status and locations of existing stormwater management facilities (City of La Quinta, 2009). The Project area includes regions identified by the Federal Emergency Management Act's (FEMA's) National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) as Zone X and Zone A. Zone X denotes areas with a reduced flood risk due to the presence of levees, while Zone A represents areas situated within the 100-year floodplain (FEMA, 2024).

Compliance with the following policies outlined in the City's General Plan would promote efficient use and conservation of the City's valuable water resources:

- Policy WR-1.1: Support the Coachella Valley Water District in its efforts to supply adequate domestic water to residents and businesses.
  - Program WR-1.1.a: The City shall continue to implement its Water Efficient Landscaping
    Ordinance and Building Codes, and update them as needed to meet or exceed State standards
    for water efficiency and conservation.
  - Program WR-1.1.b: Continue to work with CVWD to implement independent and joint programs, rebates, and discounts that promote water conservation, subject to available funding.
- Policy WR-1.2: Support the Coachella Valley Water District in its efforts to recharge the aquifer.
  - Program WR-1.2.a: Support CVWD's efforts to increase recharge at its La Quinta facility and elsewhere in its district.
  - Program WR-1.2.b: Work with CVWD to implement new or improved recharging techniques in golf course and lake design, turf and agricultural irrigation methods, and the use of tertiary treated water for irrigation and other uses.
- Policy WR-1.3: Support the Coachella Valley Water District in its efforts to expand tertiary treated (i.e. reclaimed) water distribution.

- Program WR-1.3.a: Work with CVWD to provide tertiary treated water for future recreational facilities and landscaping irrigation to the greatest extent possible.
- Policy WR-1.4: Protect stormwater from pollution and encourage its use to recharge the aquifer.
  - Program WR-1.4.a: Implement federal, regional and local standards pertaining to the discharge and treatment of pollutants in surface water for all development projects.
  - Program WR-1.4.b: Coordinate with CVWD in its review of projects which impact drainage channels.
  - Program WR-1.4.c: Require on-site retention for new development projects to the greatest extent possible, to provide added recharge of the aquifer.
- Policy WR-1.5: Development within drainage areas and stormwater facilities shall be limited to recreational uses such as golf courses, lakes, sports or play fields and similar uses.
- Policy WR-1.6: Encourage the use of permeable pavements in residential and commercial development projects.

# a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: Future development along the Highway 111 Corridor would lead to the construction of new structures. This expansion of mixed-use development and densification of the Highway 111 Corridor would introduce more impermeable surfaces, as well as an increase in population and vehicles. Consequently, there would be a rise in urban pollutants like oils, heavy metals, pesticides, and fertilizers entering the storm drain systems.

The SWRCB regulates water quality through the NPDES program, established under the Clean Water Act. This program aims to control and reduce pollutants entering water bodies from both point and non-point sources, covering long-term and construction-related activities. NPDES permits for discharges to water bodies are issued and enforced by the Colorado River RWQCB.

Projects that disturb more than one acre of land during construction must submit a notice of intent to be covered under the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. Project applicants must propose control measures consistent with this permit, as well as with local agency recommendations and RWQCB standards. Development that exceeds one acre in disturbance requires a notice of intent submission to the RWQCB. The State NPDES General Construction Permit mandates the development and execution of a SWPPP. This plan utilizes BMPs for controlling runoff, erosion, and sedimentation from project sites, both during and after construction.

Adhering to the NPDES General Permit requirements would significantly mitigate potential impacts on water quality to below a significant level. Additionally, any future development of wastewater treatment systems could affect groundwater quality, however, treatment of wastewater must be in accordance with RWQCB as well as state regulations. As such, impacts to surface waters or ground water quality can be reduced to a less than significant level through the implementation of mitigation measure **HWQ-1**.

Mitigation Measures: HWQ-1.

b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Less Than Significant: CVWD manages and protects groundwater resources in the CV and implements groundwater recharge to conserve water for the region. However, despite CVWD's consistent increase in groundwater basin recharge (from 1,813 acre-feet in 2000 to 21,735 acre-feet in 2009), persistent drought conditions and rising demand have prevented CVWD from sustaining positive recharge levels. CVWD intends to intensify recharge endeavors as the City expands (City of La Quinta, 2022; CVWD, 2024). Future development across the CV and the Highway 111 Corridor would necessitate domestic water for indoor use and landscaping irrigation, which would likely result in an increased demand on constrained water resources. The City has initiated water conservation measures and must sustain and broaden those efforts to safeguard its water reserves in the future. The City is also working with property owners along the corridor to remove non-functional turf and replace with desertscape to conserve water resources.

The proposed Specific Plan will enable future projects to use this impact analysis for environmental assessments, providing a programmatic overview that will likely be tiered from this document. Future growth and development along Highway 111 should align with the goals, policies, and programs outlined in the City's General Plan, particularly water resource policies *WR-1.1* through *WR-1.6*. Projects in the area will need to adhere to water efficiency standards, including Building Code mandates, and should incorporate drought-tolerant landscaping with minimal irrigation. These measures, along with other applicable requirements, are expected to effectively mitigate water-related impacts to less than significant levels.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

c.i) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

Less Than Significant: Development facilitated by this Specific Plan would likely involve grading and construction in areas already developed, and undeveloped areas, potentially altering drainage patterns and increasing impervious surfaces. This could lead to increased stormwater runoff, potentially causing erosion, siltation, or exceeding the capacity of storm drain systems, thereby posing flood hazards to surrounding lands. However, these impacts related to altered drainage patterns and stormwater runoff would remain insignificant if future development adheres to the policies of the City's General Plan and complies with existing federal, state, and local regulations. As such, impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation measures required.

c.ii, c.iii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site? Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: The Specific Plan does not include specific site designs, nor does it include development plans that may increase surface runoff rates and flooding. The document is intended to guide future land use and propose development scenarios and aesthetic improvements (Highway 111 Development Code) to the Highway 111 Corridor. However, potential future improvements in the area covered by the Specific Plan may alter runoff rates, possibly causing flooding or

exceeding the capacity of the drainage system. The Highway 111 Corridor is largely developed, and any new buildings or facilities must be designed to manage stormwater by directing it into the City's drainage system or retaining it onsite. Adhering to City's development standards would help mitigate impacts related to surface runoff and drainage system overload. Furthermore, future improvements that disturb over one acre of land would be required to develop and implement a SWPPP under NPDES (as mentioned above), which would mitigate impacts associated with stormwater runoff on the environment. Moreover, developments that generate more than 5,000 square feet of new impervious surface are generally required to adhere to Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) regulations, which call for post-construction controls to manage stormwater runoff and safeguard water quality (RCFCWCD, 2015b). Finally, integrating General Plan policy WR-1.6 into future construction and design along the Highway 111 Corridor would promote the adoption of permeable pavements, thereby reducing stormwater impacts caused by runoff. Therefore, impacts are expected to be less than significant with incorporation of Mitigation Measure HWQ-1.

Mitigation Measures: HWQ-1.

### c.iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?

Less Than Significant: The Project area includes regions identified by FEMA's NFHL as Zone X and Zone A. Zone X denotes areas with a reduced flood risk due to the presence of levees, while Zone A represents areas situated within the 100-year floodplain. There are no FEMA-regulated floodways in the Project area (FEMA, 2024). Future improvements in flood hazard areas would undergo City Engineer review to ensure compliance with all development requirements. Future improvements would be required to prepare project-specific hydrology studies and water quality management plans. Thus, adherence to City development standards would mitigate impacts related to impeding or redirecting flood flows, and as such, impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation measures required.

# d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

Less Than Significant: According to FEMA, the Whitewater River, located along the northern boundary of the Project area, is classified as Zone A. Only a relatively small and select portion of the Project area (approximately one acre area) is located within a flood hazard area (Zone A). This Zone A area is situated along the Whitewater River channelized wash, which lies in the northwest portion of the Project area, where Highway 111 crosses over the wash. However, the Project area outlined in this Specific Plan is an inland area that is not near a large body of water that could release or carry pollutants from a tsunami or seiche. As described above, any future development improvements along the Highway 111 Corridor would be reviewed by City staff for compliance with flood hazard development standards. Additionally, future development may be required to prepare project-specific hydrology and water quality management plans, as needed, to align with City development standards. As such, impacts related to the potential release of pollutants due to project inundation would be reduced and impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation measures required.

# e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated:** As mentioned above, the City's Master Drainage Plan documents the status and locations of all stormwater management facilities (City of La Quinta, 2009). The Whitewater River Region Stormwater Management Plan outlines the activities and programs

undertaken by permittees to effectively manage urban runoff in accordance with the NPDES municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) permit, specifically tailored for the Whitewater River Region (RCFCWCD, 2015a). Additionally, the Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan Guidance Document was created to aid projects in meeting the obligations for addressing post-construction urban runoff from new development and redevelopment projects within the region (RCFCWCD, 2015b).

Development planned within the Specific Plan area shall adhere to mitigation measure **HWQ-2**, which includes water efficiency standards, compliance with development codes, and the use of drought-tolerant landscaping and restricted irrigation methods. Compliance with these requirements would ensure that future enhancements along the Highway 111 Corridor do not hinder the implementation of water quality control or sustainable groundwater management plans. Therefore, impacts are anticipated to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measures: HWQ-2.

## **Hydrology and Water Quality Mitigation Measures**

## • HWQ-1: Stormwater Management Practices

Prior to the issuance of City building permits, all projects within the Specific Plan area that disturb one acre or more of land must prepare a SWPPP. This plan shall outline suitable BMPs for managing and treating runoff from future development site(s). The applicant is accountable for both preparing and executing the SWPPP in accordance with NPDES requirements. Additionally, the applicant must submit a Notice of Intent to the SWRCB, obtain a Waste Discharge ID Number (WDID), and ensure a copy of the SWPPP is present at the development site throughout the construction phase.

#### HWQ-2: Water Conservation Measures

Future development in the Highway 111 Corridor must integrate water-saving appliances and fixtures, such as low-flush toilets, low-flow showerheads, and faucets, in compliance with Section 17921.3 of the Health and Safety Code, Title 20 of the California Administrative Code Section 1601(b), and relevant sections of Title 24 of the California State Code. Additionally, the City would enforce its Water Efficient Landscape ordinance, requiring development projects within the Specific Plan area to adopt water-efficient landscaping plans that meet or exceed current criteria. These measures are aimed at conserving water resources while addressing the needs of residents and businesses.

## 3.11 Land Use and Planning

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?				✓
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				<b>✓</b>

Highway 111, traversing the Project area, is recognized as a primary arterial route, featuring a width of six lanes. The City's General Plan Land Use Designation for the Project area is GC. The Specific Plan would continue to implement the mixed-use overlay district, as outlined in the General Plan. The overlay strategically considers the area's ideal location, in close proximity to public facilities, commerce, and major roads. By integrating mixed use development, the Specific Plan aims to create a dynamic blend of commercial, residential, and recreational spaces that can serve the diverse needs of the community.

The Project encompasses enhancements to transportation infrastructure, featuring the integration of dedicated bike lanes, enhancements to pedestrian pathways and potentially roundabouts at strategic points of the corridor area. These upgrades aim to facilitate seamless connectivity along the corridor, fostering smoother traffic flow and ensuring safer and more accessible travel options for all users. The proximity to key transportation routes and essential services makes the Project area an ideal location for such development, enhancing accessibility and convenience for residents and visitors alike. The implementation of the Specific Plan is designed to create a more dynamic, interconnected, and sustainable urban setting, aligning with the vision of a vibrant, pedestrian-friendly downtown center.

## a) Physically divide an established community?

**No Impact:** The Specific Plan outlines seven DSAs that serve as a blueprint for future land use, development standards, and design guidelines in accordance with the City's vision. Development would occur within the existing boundaries of the City without physically dividing any existing neighborhoods in La Quinta. The Specific Plan aims to transform the downtown area into a vibrant and pedestrian-friendly center that serves as the focal point for the community. It envisions a walkable environment that encourages foot traffic and creates a lively atmosphere. The proposed mix of land uses within the Specific Plan is designed to be compatible with the existing uses in the surrounding downtown area and its main thoroughfares. This compatibility ensures a harmonious integration of new developments with the established character and activities of the immediate vicinity. The proposed Project would not physically divide any established community and would result in a negligible impact on the surrounding area.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation measures required.

b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

**No Impact:** The proposed Project would be consistent with the land use plans, policy and regulations set forth by the City including the Land Use Element of the General Plan as well as the City's Municipal Code.

**Consistency with the General Plan Goals and Policies:** 

The City's General Plan largely consists of a set of guidelines and policies that are in support of improved land use. As per the General Plan, Highway 111 presents the City with a prime opportunity for targeted diverse-purpose development, emphasizing increased housing choices and the creation of pedestrian-friendly spaces that prioritize public accessibility. Highway 111's convenient access to transit options and its proximity to employment centers, schools, and various services make it an ideal location for mixed-use projects. This combination of factors creates a favorable environment for the integration of residential, commercial, and possibly other uses, fostering a vibrant and interconnected community along Highway 111. Within this framework, the vision of the Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan aligns with the policies established for La Quinta, particularly those related to land use. Therefore, any future project would need to adhere to the goals, policies, and actions outlined in the General Plan to ensure consistency and compliance with the established framework.

The Specific Plan would be consistent with the following relevant goals and implementation policies from the General Plan Land Use Element:

- Goal Land Use (LU)-5: A broad range of housing types and choices for all residents of the City.
  - Implementation Policy LU-5.2 Consider changes in market demand in residential product type to meet the needs of current and future residents.
    - Program LU-5.2a: Periodically review and update, as needed, the standards of the Zoning Ordinance to allow for changes in residential product types without the need for a Specific Plan.
    - Program LU-5.2b: Include detailed residential development standards in the Mixed Use Overlay zoning district.
- Goal LU-7: Innovative land uses in the Village and on Highway 111.
  - Implementation Policy LU-7.1: Encourage the use of mixed use development in appropriate locations.
    - Program LU-7.1a: Establish a Mixed Use Overlay for all the commercial zoning designations.
  - Implementation Policy LU-7.2: Mixed Use developments within 300 feet of Highway 111 must include retail commercial development for at least 75% of the ground floor leasable area.
  - Implementation Policy LU-7.3: Encourage the use of vacant pads in existing commercial development on Highway 111 for residential use.
    - Program LU-7.3a: Amend the Zoning Ordinance to include standards for high density residential development within commercial zones.
  - Implementation Policy LU-7.4: Develop incentives for Mixed Use projects.
    - Program LU-7.4a: Consider density bonuses, modified parking requirements, expedited entitlement and building permit processing and fee waivers for Mixed Use projects.
  - Implementation Policy LU-7.8: Encourage the expansion of transit service to meet commuter needs.
    - Program LU-7.8a: Expand transit opportunities on Highway 111 and to the Village to allow a broad range of services (including special event shuttle services).

#### **Consistency with the Municipal Code:**

Title 9 of the City's Municipal Code addresses the zoning regulations. These regulations are established with the aim of advancing public health, safety, and overall well-being in accordance with Section 5 of Article XI of the California Constitution, the State Planning and Zoning Law (Government Code Section

65000 et seq.), the CEQA (Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.), and relevant state statutes. The Highway 111 Specific Plan would adhere to its policies including:

## Mixed Use Overlay District (9.110.120)

- Purpose and intent:
  - To provide opportunities for multifamily residential development in combination with commercial and/or office development in a cohesive and integrated manner.
  - To facilitate mixed use nodes that minimize vehicle trips and enhance proximity to services and mass transit, consistent with implementation measures CI-13 and ND-4 of the City's GHG Plan, as well as Transportation Demand Management principles.

## 3.12 Mineral Resources

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	ould the project:				
a)	Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				✓
b)	Result in the loss of availability of a locally- important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				<b>✓</b>

# a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

**No Impact:** According to the City's General Plan, the only mineral resources in the region are composed of primarily sand and gravel for construction. However, these resources have not been mined in the City for many years. The California DOC, Division of Mines and Geology, has conducted mapping of the City's resources and recognized the presence of three mineral resource zones within the region:

- MRZ-1 consists of land where no significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that little likelihood for their presence exists.
- MRZ-2 consists of land where significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that a high likelihood for their presence exists.
- MRZ-3 consists of land containing mineral deposits, but the significance cannot be evaluated from available data.

The designated region outlined in the Specific Plan is labeled as MRZ-1, suggesting a low probability of substantial mineral resources being present (City of La Quinta, 2022). Therefore, the loss of known mineral resources is not expected and as such, impacts to mineral resources are not anticipated.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

# b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

**No Impact:** No locally important mineral resource recovery site is located in the designated Project area covered by the Specific Plan (City of La Quinta, 2022). Therefore, no impacts related to mineral resources are anticipated.

## 3.13 Noise

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	ould the project:				
a)	Result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?		<b>✓</b>		
b)	Result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or noise levels?			✓	
c)	For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				<b>√</b>

Noise, considered an unwanted sound, can have severe physiological and psychological effects, including sleep disturbances and hearing loss. Sound is typically measured in decibels (dB), which quantify changes in air pressure. Traffic noise, however, is usually measured in A-weighted decibels (dBA) since this scale aligns closely with human hearing. It emphasizes mid-range frequencies while giving less importance to very low and very high frequencies, reflecting our natural experience of sounds like traffic. As most noise is measured in dB, people notice a 3 dB increase in noisy areas, a 5 dB rise is clearly noticeable, and a 10 dB increase feels like doubling the loudness. Traffic noise impacts are deemed significant if predicted levels exceed existing noise by 12 dBA or approach within 1 dBA of the noise abatement criterion (NAC) for sensitive areas, with evaluations considering the setting, receptor sensitivity, noise increase magnitude, number of affected residences, and absolute noise level. In California, under Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) protocol, the NAC is 67 dBA for residences, places of worship, and schools. Construction activities and associated equipment can register up to 110 dBA (FHWA, 2024; City of La Quinta, 2022).

Table 3.4 below illustrates the impact of loudness on people's subjective perception.

Table 3.4. Loudness Impact on Subjective Perception

Common Outdoor Activities	Common Indoor Activities	A-Weighted Sound Level	Subjective Loudness	Effects of Noise	
Threshold of pain		140			
Near jet engine		130	Intolerable		
		120	or Deafening	Hearing	
Jet fly-over at 300m (1,000 feet)	Rock band	110		Loss	
Loud auto horn		100			
Gas lawn mower at 1m (3 feet)		90	Very Noisy		
Diesel truck at 15m (50 feet), at 80 km/hr (50 mph)	Food blender at 1m (3 feet)	80			
Noisy urban area, daytime	Vacuum cleaner at 3m (10 feet)	70		Speech Interference	
Heavy traffic at 90m (300 feet)	Normal speech at 1 m (3 feet)	60	Loud	interierence	
Quiet urban daytime	Large business office	50			
Quiet urban nighttime	Theater, large conference room (background)	40	Moderate	Sleep Disturbance	
Quiet suburban nighttime	Library	30			
Quiet rural nighttime	Bedroom at night, concert hall (background)	20	Faint	No Effect	
	Broadcast/recording studio	10		NO LIIECT	
Lowest threshold of human hearing	Lowest threshold of human hearing	0	Very Faint		

The ambient noise level in a community is the total background sound at any given time, including noise from sources such as traffic, birdsong, conversations, and other environmental sounds. A linear source of noise, such as a roadway, affects a broader area along its length, while a point source, like a factory exhaust, impacts a more localized area around its specific location (USEPA, 1978). In the City, traffic noise is the primary noise source, with levels rising when heavy trucks are more prevalent compared to passenger cars. Other contributors include commercial activities such as air compressors, compactors, landscaping equipment, and daily business operations. Additionally, aircraft noise from Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport, though infrequent, can impact nearby residential areas.

The City's General Plan includes the following policies to manage and reduce noise impacts from future development:

- Policy N-1.1: Noise standards in the City shall be consistent with the Community Noise and Land Use Compatibility scale described in this Element.
- Policy N-1.2: New residential development located adjacent to any roadway identified in Table IV-4
  as having a build out noise level in excess of 65 dBA shall continue to be required to submit a
  noise impact analysis in conjunction with the first Planning Department application, which
  demonstrates compliance with the City's noise standards.
- Policy N-1.3: New non-residential development located adjacent to existing residential development, sensitive receptors or residentially designated land, shall be required to submit a noise impact analysis in conjunction with the first Planning Department application, which

demonstrates that it will not significantly impact the adjacent residential development or residential land.

- Policy N-1.4: All Mixed Use projects shall be required to submit a noise impact analysis in conjunction with the first Planning Department application, which demonstrates compliance with the City's noise standards.
- Policy N-1.5: All noise impact analysis will include, at a minimum, short-term construction noise and noise generated by the daily operation of the project at build out.
- Policy N-1.6: The City may require remedial noise control plans and/or improvements for areas experiencing noise in excess of adopted City standards.
- Policy N-1.7: Noise impact analysis shall be included in all City Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)
  and developer-required roadway widening projects to demonstrate compliance with City noise
  standards.
- Policy N-1.8: Maintain a truck route plan restricting truck travel to arterial roadways.
- a) Result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated: In the City, traffic noise - especially from heavy trucks - is the most prevalent source of noise, with additional noise coming from commercial activities and daily operations. Section 9.100.210 of the La Quinta Municipal Code sets noise standards, allowing 60 dBA from 7 AM to 10 PM and 50 dBA from 10 PM to 7 AM for sensitive uses, and 75 dBA and 65 dBA, respectively, for nonresidential areas. Construction projects often use heavy equipment that generates noise between 68 dBA and over 100 dBA at 50 feet, with levels decreasing by about 6 dBA for each doubling of distance. However, heavy equipment near sensitive areas can still cause brief periods of excessive noise. To address this, the City's noise ordinance limits construction activities during evenings, weekends, and holidays. To mitigate construction-related noise impacts associated with the Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan, projects within the Specific Plan area shall implement NOI-1. Additionally, developments near sensitive receptors would include a construction noise analysis.

The addition of mixed use and residential areas along Highway 111 is intended to create a vibrant, interconnected, and pedestrian-friendly downtown. Future development, as outlined by the Specific Plan may temporarily generate construction noise as well as increase longer-term operational noise along the corridor Noise levels are anticipated to be compatible with the urban environment. For future developments along the Highway 111 Corridor, the City may require a noise impact study. Based on this study, projects may need to include noise mitigation measures as per General Plan policies *NS-1.1* through *NS-1.8*, ensuring that noise levels remain acceptable and impacts are minimal. Future development would follow the City's Municipal Code and General Plan policies to ensure traffic noise remains within acceptable levels, preventing exposure beyond these standards. As such, impacts are expected to be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: NOI-1.

### b) Result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or noise levels?

**Less Than Significant Impact:** None of the permitted uses in the proposed Specific Plan area involve excessive vibration or groundborne noise. However, construction of future developments in the area may temporarily cause short-term noise or vibration impacts. The City's General Plan notes that groundborne vibration primarily comes from construction equipment, train activity, and heavy truck traffic. However,

unlike noise, there is no standardized method for measuring vibration. In the City, most vibration is caused by construction and heavy trucks, as there are no train tracks within the City or its surrounding areas. Over time, the introduction of new vibration sources is not anticipated. While construction equipment and heavy trucks may cause brief, localized vibrations, these are not expected to have a significant impact on the City. The implementation of the Specific Plan would not directly increase groundborne vibration or noise levels. Future development under the Plan would require additional CEQA review and noise/vibration analysis. As such, impacts related to excessive groundborne vibration or noise levels are anticipated to be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

**No Impact**: The Bermuda Dunes Airport is approximately 2.7 miles north of the study area and the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport is situated in the community of Thermal approximately 8 miles southeast of the Project area. The Bermuda Dunes Airport is a public use airport that is privately owned. The Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport is also a public use airport and primarily handle business and private air traffic. As airport activity is expected to grow in the future, noise impacts would vary depending on the runway used. One runway, aligned north-south, primarily generates noise to the north and south. The other runway, oriented northwest-southeast, produces noise mainly around the immediate area. Consequently, noise from the airport is not expected to impact areas west of Harrison Street, about 7 miles southeast of the Specific Plan limits. Any future development along the Highway 111 Corridor would not be affected by this airport as the Specific Plan area is northwest of this airport. Due to the distance from the airport, the Specific Plan area is unlikely to experience excessive noise from airport operations. No impacts would occur.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation measures required.

## **Noise Mitigation Measures**

#### NOI-1: Noise Reduction

All construction activities shall adhere to the City Construction Hours/Quality Assurance Program for designated construction hours, and equipment with internal combustion engines must be equipped with manufacturer-recommended mufflers. Future development projects shall use noise-reducing paving materials during temporary construction activities, such as open-grade asphalt, for all road surfacing, as feasible.

## 3.14 Population and Housing

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	ould the project:				
a)	Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?			<b>✓</b>	
b)	Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?			<b>✓</b>	

Currently, the City of La Quinta has a vibrant population (estimated at 40,000 residents), with expectations of growth in the years ahead. As the City continues to attract new residents and businesses, there is a pressing need to develop its areas thoughtfully, particularly focusing on sustainable practices. The Highway 111 Corridor, a central hub for commercial activities, is slated for development that integrates mixed-use spaces and fosters walkability and connectivity. This approach aims to streamline City functions, ensuring that as the City expands, it does so in a sustainable and community-oriented manner that enhances the overall quality of life for its residents.

Through the implementation of the Specific Plan, the Highway 111 Corridor would integrate residential development and mixed-uses alongside its current commercial development, promoting a community design that prioritizes pedestrians and cyclists to enhance overall quality of life and mobility throughout the City.

The City must participate in regional efforts mandated by Senate Bill 375 (SB 375), a California state law focused on curbing urban sprawl, promoting sustainable community planning, and cutting down on vehicle trips and air emissions to reduce greenhouse gases. This law mandates "Sustainable Community Strategies" crafted by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), aiming to promote concentrated development, mixed-use areas near job centers, bus routes, and commercial services (City of La Quinta, 2022).

The proposed Project's Development Moderate Scenario is projected to introduce around 1,000 residential units (equivalent to 1,464,000 GSF) and approximately 339,000 GSF of additional retail, commercial, hotel, restaurant, and civic spaces within the Specific Plan area. In contrast, the Specific Plan's Development Max Scenario aims to incorporate roughly 1,600 residential units (totaling 1,837,000 GSF) and about 526,000 GSF of new retail, commercial, hotel, restaurant, and civic spaces into the area. The Development Moderate Scenario estimates a total development of approximately 1,803,000 GSF, while the Development Max Scenario estimates approximately 2,363,000 GSF – a 31.08% increase in developed area along the Highway 111 Corridor. See Figure 1-3 and Figure 1-4 for more information on development area scenarios and land use build out.

a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

Less than Significant Impact: The Specific Plan is intended to provide guidance for the organized development and redevelopment of local infrastructure, businesses, and housing along the Highway 111 Corridor. The City aims to create a cohesive blueprint that integrates shopping, living, working, and recreational spaces in one interconnected area. This space would be accessible through Highway 111, the CV Link, and other multi-use paths. The implementation of the Specific Plan is expected to take place gradually over a period of 20 to 25 years. If economically feasible, the completion of Specific Plan build out could result in an additional residential area from 1,464,000 GSF (Development Moderate Scenario) to 1,837,000 GSF (Development Max Scenario) for the Highway 111 Corridor. Moreover, including residential units along the Highway 111 Corridor would create housing opportunities in an area traditionally focused on commercial activities, thereby introducing a more diverse and beneficial mix of uses in the region in a sustainable manner.

As a guidance document, the proposed Specific Plan does not contain detailed designs or specific proposals for particular sites, nor does it provide authorization for any development activities. Nevertheless, potential enhancements within the Specific Plan area could involve the construction of new residential or commercial properties, which may result in a direct or indirect population increase within the designated area. Even if all the residential, commercial, and hotel developments envisioned by the Specific Plan were built, the population growth associated with these developments would occur gradually over an extended period. Furthermore, any future improvements would likely reference and tier off of this CEQA document to evaluate potential impacts related to population growth and development. Therefore, the overall impact on population growth would be deemed less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

Less than Significant Impact: The proposed Project area along the Highway 111 Corridor is currently zoned primarily for commercial purposes, featuring shopping centers, restaurants, and office spaces. This area has traditionally focused on big box retail with limited residential options. However, the proposed Project aims to increase residential opportunities in alignment with the La Quinta General Plan and Municipal Code. This approach ensures that the Specific Plan would not displace individuals or housing but rather diversify land use to accommodate additional residential development. Given its inefficient use of space and sprawling commercial developments, the Highway 111 Corridor presents an opportunity to improve its walkability and accessibility. The proposed development outlined in the Specific Plan seeks to revitalize the area by drawing more people and optimizing land use in the region, thereby encouraging a more dynamic and accessible environment. By promoting land use types that support residential growth, the Specific Plan mitigates potential significant impacts on population resulting from the proposed development scenarios and improvements along the Highway 111 Corridor. As such, impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

## 3.15 Public Services

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the p	project:				
associa altered ( physical construct environi accepta	n substantial adverse physical impacts ted with the provision of new or physically governmental facilities, need for new or lly altered governmental facilities, the ction of which could cause significant mental impacts, in order to maintain albe service ratios, response times or other ance objectives for any of the public s:				
Fire Pro	etection?			✓	
Police p	protection?			✓	
Schools	5?			✓	
Parks?				✓	
Other po	ublic facilities?			✓	

Highway 111 serves as a crucial arterial corridor in the City of La Quinta, facilitating essential routes for emergency services and access to public facilities. It not only connects the northern residential neighborhoods with the bustling southern commercial core but also links other residences, schools, and public facilities along its path. Highway 111 intersects with Washington Street, a prominent north-south thoroughfare within the City that links Highway 111 to the Civic Center Campus located to the south. Public facilities encompass City-owned buildings such as City Hall, the Library, and the Senior Center, which collectively form the Civic Center Campus. Additionally, facilities include schools operated by either the Desert Sands Unified School District or the Coachella Valley Unified School District. The City is supported by the Riverside County Fire Department (RCFD), offering fire protection and emergency medical services not only to the City itself but also to neighboring areas within Riverside County. Law enforcement services and the protection of public safety are overseen by the Riverside County Sheriff's Department (RCSD).

The City features 12 parks that offer a variety of recreational activities and amenities, ensuring both residents and visitors have numerous opportunities for outdoor enjoyment and community gatherings (City of La Quinta, 2022). However, there are no parks located within the Specific Plan area. Most of the City's parks and greenspaces are located outside the Highway 111 Corridor; this route acts as a vital connection, allowing residents to seamlessly access these recreational areas beyond the urban commercial core. Residents of the City currently enjoy access to 72 acres of parks, 146.75 acres of nature preserves with recreational parkland, and 845 acres of regional parks. The City also has joint use agreements with Desert Sands, neighboring cities, and the Desert Recreation District for the use of additional recreation facilities (City of La Quinta, 2022).

The proposed development under this Specific Plan seeks to enhance connectivity throughout the City, transforming Highway 111 from a principally vehicular thoroughfare into a unified, integrated corridor for active transportation. The emphasis would be on fostering mixed-use developments that cater to pedestrian and multimodal transportation needs, thereby creating a cohesive urban environment. This approach aims

to blend residential, commercial, and recreational spaces seamlessly, promoting a more vibrant and accessible cityscape.

As development progresses along the Highway 111 Corridor, there may be heightened demand for fire protection, emergency services, and public facilities, including parks. This growth could necessitate the hiring of additional staff and the construction of new facilities to adequately support the expanding corridor. The General Plan's Emergency Services Element, Public Facilities Element, and Parks and Recreation Element specifically address future requirements for fire, emergency response, and public amenities.

a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for public services?

**Less Than Significant Impact:** Possible improvements within the designated Specific Plan area might entail the development of new or expanded residential or commercial properties, potentially leading to a population increase, either directly or indirectly. This may increase the demand for the following public services:

- 1. Fire Protection and Emergency Services: The proposed Project is aimed at promoting development, which could lead to a rise in demand for fire protection services. As a result, there would likely be a need for both additional personnel and new facilities to accommodate the anticipated growth in the Specific Plan area. The City's General Plan acknowledges the need for expanded fire protection services to meet demands associated with future population growth. Although strategic placement of fire stations is present, additional fire stations would likely be needed in areas where growth occurs (City of La Quinta, 2022). Future development under the Specific Plan could increase the need for additional fire protection and emergency services. Impacts are anticipated to be less than significant as future development would be required to pay Development Impact Fees (DIF) to help offset impacts to fire and emergency services and would be required to be consistent with the following policies from the City's General Plan:
  - Policy ES-1.1: The City shall continue to work with the Riverside County Fire Department to accurately forecast future needs and provide adequate and timely expansion of services and facilities based on service capabilities and response times.
    - Program ES-1.1a: Maintain the Fire Facilities component of the City's Development Impact Fee to assure that new development pays its fair share of future fire stations.
  - Policy ES-1.2: New Development proposals shall continue to be routed to the Fire Department to assure that project access and design provide for maximum fire and life safety.
  - Program ES-1.8a: Periodically review and update the Emergency Operations Plan to address the City's growth in population and built environment, as well as new emergency response techniques.
- 2. Police Protection: The development proposed in the Specific Plan could act as a catalyst for growth, potentially increasing the demand for police protection services. Therefore, there may be a necessity for additional personnel and the construction of new police facilities to adequately accommodate the growth along the Highway 111 Corridor. The City's General Plan acknowledges the potential need for increased police protection services to accommodate population growth. The City follows the standard of one police officer per 1,000 residents (City of La Quinta, 2022). Should

future development prompted by this Specific Plan result in a rise in residential units and population, additional officers may be necessary. Impacts on police protection services are expected to be less than significant as future development would be required to pay DIF fees to help offset impacts to police services and development would be required to be consistent with the following policies from the City's General Plan:

- Policy ES-1.5: The City shall continue to work with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department to accurately forecast future needs and provide adequate and timely expansion of services and facilities.
- Policy ES-1.6: New development proposals shall continue to be routed to the Police
   Department to assure that project access and design provide for defensible space and
   maximum crime prevention while maintaining City design standards and codes.
- 3. Schools: Local schools are managed by two public school districts that offer education from kindergarten through Grade 12: the Desert Sands Unified School District and the Coachella Valley Unified School District (City of La Quinta, 2022). The Desert Sands Unified School District currently serves the corridor area. Although there are no public schools from these districts in the Specific Plan area, population growth, including an increase in school age children, is possible with development facilitated by the Specific Plan. The anticipated population growth could increase the demand for school services and potentially create the need for new or physically altered school facilities. Schools could be built on properties near the Highway 111 Corridor or on sites within the corridor that are served by existing infrastructure. Future development within the corridor area would be required to pay school fees, in the amount set at the time of building permit issuance, to offset any impacts created by additional residential units. As such, impacts on schools are anticipated to be less than significant.

The Specific Plan would be consistent with the following policies from the City's General Plan:

- Policy PF-1.6: The City shall coordinate with the Desert Sands and Coachella Valley Unified School Districts and encourage the Districts to plan for and construct new schools to meet demand.
- 4. Parks: No parks are located within the Specific Plan area; however, the CV Link is a multi-modal trail system that runs along the Whitewater River at the north boundary of the corridor area and would be available for new residents and patrons in the corridor. It is assumed that population growth would result in an increase in demand for neighborhood and regional parks and other recreational facilities. This Specific Plan supports the creation of additional recreational spaces and pocket parks along the Highway 111 Corridor and a trail connector along the northern side of Highway 111 to connect with the CV Link. The proposed development outlined by this Specific Plan would enhance and potentially expand recreational facilities within the City without causing impacts beyond those anticipated by the City's General Plan. The City's General Plan includes goals and policies to maintain current parks and facilities and to acquire additional parkland for future population growth, as listed below. Section 3.16, Recreation, provides a more detailed overview of the City's recreational assets.

The Specific Plan would be consistent with the following policies from the City's General Plan:

- Goal PR-1: A comprehensive system of parks and recreation facilities and services that meet the active and passive needs of all residents and visitors.
- Policy PR-1.1 Expand or modify community services to meet the health, well-being, and recreational needs of the community.

- Policy PR-1.2: Continue to provide a minimum standard of 5 acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents.
- Policy PR-1.3: Identify all viable financing mechanisms for the funding of construction, maintenance, and operation of parks and recreational facilities.
- Policy PR-1.4: The design and construction of parks and recreational facilities shall comply with all the development standards that apply to privately constructed facilities.
- Policy PR-1.5: Coordinate with partner agencies and neighboring communities to expand recreational opportunities and access to recreational facilities.
- Policy PR-1.6: Encourage patterns of development that promote safe pedestrian and bicycle access to schools, public parks, and recreational areas.
- Policy PR-1.7: Identify opportunities to integrate public health concerns into parks and trails planning.
- Policy PR-1.8: Promote a healthy and active lifestyle for all residents.
- 5. Other Public Facilities: Public facilities include City-owned buildings, such as City Hall, the Wellness Center, and the Library, also known as the Civic Center Campus. The General Plan acknowledges that an increase in population would likely require the expansion of public facilities to serve the City's anticipated future growth. The City's CIP is updated annually and would play a key role in the planning and construction of future facilities (City of La Quinta, 2022). Future development would be subject to DIF fees which would offset impacts to public facilities

Additionally the Specific Plan would be consistent with the following policies from the City's General Plan:

- Policy PF-1.1: The City shall expand or modify municipal services to meet the needs of the community.
- Policy PF-1.2: Periodically evaluate the demand for municipal services and facilities, and include construction and expansion of these facilities to assure timely completion.
- Policy PF-1.3: The City shall identify all viable financing mechanisms for the funding of construction, maintenance and operation of municipal facilities.
- Policy PF-1.4: The design and construction of municipal facilities shall comply with all the processes and development standards that apply to privately constructed facilities.
- Policy PF-1.5: The City shall coordinate with the County of Riverside to assure that library facilities and services are expanded as demand warrants.
- Policy PF-1.6: The City shall coordinate with the Desert Sands and Coachella Valley Unified School Districts and encourage the Districts to plan for and construct new schools to meet demand.
- Policy PF-1.7: The City shall continue to explore the potential for the joint purchase or use of recreational facilities with the Desert Sands and Coachella Valley Unified School Districts, as well as the Coachella Valley Recreation and Park District.

## 3.16 Recreation

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	ould the project:				
a)	Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?			<b>✓</b>	
b)	Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?			<b>✓</b>	

The City currently operates 12 City parks, the Civic Center Campus, and three nature preserve areas. La Quinta Park is the closest park to the Project area outlined in this Specific Plan. Most City parks have children's playground facilities, and the nature preserves offer hiking and bicycling trails for public recreation. The CV Link is currently under construction which would provide a multi-modal trail for La Quinta and CV residents. In addition, many existing subdivisions include public pocket parks. Two regional parks – La Quinta Community Park (6.5 acres) and Lake Cahuilla Regional Park (845 acres) – are managed by the Desert Recreation District and Riverside County Parks Department, respectively. Lake Cahuilla Regional Park charges user fees for day visitors, fishing, and camping. The City collaborates with the Desert Sands Unified School District to share recreational facilities on school grounds, such as the Sports Complex at La Quinta Middle School and soccer fields at Colonel Mitchell Paige Middle School. The City is also home to one public and 22 privately owned and operated golf courses, with seven courses available for public use. In total, La Quinta has approximately 5,259 acres designated as recreational open space (City of La Quinta, 2022).

a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

Less Than Significant Impact: The objective of the proposed Specific Plan is to offer a clear direction for the systematic development and redevelopment of local infrastructure, businesses, and housing. This may lead to a population increase, which may increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks and other recreational facilities. However, by adhering to the City's General Plan, which recognizes that a population increase would necessitate the expansion of public facilities to accommodate growth, no substantial physical deterioration of such facilities would occur (City of La Quinta, 2022). The Parks and Recreation Element of the General Plan identifies current and projected demand for parks as the City grows. Adherence to the City's General Plan would ensure that existing park and recreational facilities are expanded in parallel with population increases. Therefore, impacts on neighborhood and recreational facilities are anticipated to be less than significant.

Relevant Policies from the General Plan:

• Policy PR-1.1 through PR-1.8

# b) Include or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact: Population growth resulting directly or indirectly from the implementation of development scenarios in the Specific Plan may necessitate the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. The Quimby Act, also known as the Quimby Act of 1975 (California Government Code Sections 66477-66484), mandates that local governments require developers to either dedicate land or pay fees for park and recreational purposes when subdividing land or securing a residential development permit. The Act's aim is to guarantee sufficient park and recreational facilities and accompany new residential developments, thereby balancing urban expansion with the demand for public open spaces. The Quimby Act empowers local governments to manage the impact of new residential projects on community parks and recreational amenities.

The Quimby Act sets a minimum threshold of 3.0 acres of parklands per 1,000 residents; however, the City has a policy of providing a minimum of 5.0 acres of open space per 1,000 residents. The General Plan acknowledges that expansion of recreational facilities would be needed as the City grows and would be regularly updating the City's Community Service Master Plan to consider a growing demand for services well in advance of need. By adhering to the Land Use, Natural Resources and Parks and Recreational Elements of the City's General Plan, as well as the Community Service Master Plan, impacts to recreational facilities are expected to be less than significant.

Relevant Policies from the General Plan:

Policy PR-1.1 through PR-1.8

## 3.17 Transportation

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	ould the project:				
a)	Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?				✓
b)	Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?				✓
c)	Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				<b>√</b>
d)	Result in inadequate emergency access?				✓

## Roadways

#### Highway 111

The Highway 111 Corridor is a six-lane roadway that accommodates upwards of 28,700 vehicles daily (Replica: Hwy 111 WB W/O Washington St, 2023). Within the study area, Highway 111 has a six-lane divided cross-section with 50-mph posted speed limits. There are eight signalized intersections, located at Highway 111 and Washington Street, Simon Drive, La Quinta Center Drive, Adams Street, La Quinta Drive, Dune Palms Road, Costco Drive, and Jefferson Street. Dedicated left turn lanes are provided at all signalized intersections, with nearly all providing dedicated right turn lanes as well.

Highway 111 serves as a primary east-west connection through the CV between the City of La Quinta and communities to the northwest, including Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert, and Indian Wells, and communities to the southeast, including Indio, Coachella, and communities surrounding the Salton Sea and the Imperial Valley.

#### Washington Street

Within the study area, Washington Street is a divided six-lane major arterial with a landscaped median, with three left turn lanes and right turn pockets in both directions respectively at the intersection with Highway 111. This portion of Washington Street has a 50-mph posted speed limit and accommodates upwards of 17,900 vehicles daily (Replica: Washington St NB S/O Hwy 111, 2023). Washington Street does not accommodate on-street parking, as the surrounding land use is inward-facing residential and surface lot-facing retail. Signage instructs bicyclists to share the sidewalk on the east side of Washington Street with pedestrians.

#### Adams Street

Within the study area, Adams Street is a divided four-lane secondary arterial with a landscaped median between Highway 111 and Avenue 48, with two left turn lanes and right turn pockets in both directions respectively at the intersection with Highway 111. This portion of Adams Street has a 45-mph posted speed limit and accommodates upwards of 3,540 vehicles daily (Replica: Adams St NB N/O Hwy 111, 2023). Adams Street does not accommodate on-street parking due to lane configuration and widths north of

Highway 111 and the presence of Class II bike lanes, both buffered and non-buffered, south of Highway 111.

## **Dune Palms Road**

Within the study area north of Highway 111, Dune Palms Road is an undivided four-lane secondary arterial with two left turn lanes and a right turn pocket at the intersection with Highway 111. South of Highway 111, Dune Palms Road is a divided four-lane arterial with two left turn lanes and a right turn pocket at the intersection with Highway 111. This portion of Dune Palms Road has a 45-mph posted speed limit and accommodates upwards of 2,890 vehicles daily (Replica: Dune Palms Rd NB N/O Hwy 111, 2023). Dune Palms Road does not accommodate on-street parking between Highway 111 and Avenue 48 as there are Class II bike lanes on either side. Partial Class II bike lanes and adjacent land use preclude on-street parking north of Highway 111.

## Jefferson Street

Within the study area, Jefferson Street is a divided six-lane major arterial with a landscaped median, with three left turn lanes and right turn pockets in both directions respectively at the intersection with Highway 111. This portion of Jefferson Street has a 55-mph posted speed limit and accommodates upwards of 18,300 vehicles daily (Replica: Jefferson St SB N/O Hwy 111, 2023). Jefferson Street does not accommodate on-street parking due to the presence of Class II bike lanes.

#### **Bicycle & Pedestrian Facilities**

With the suburban nature of the City of La Quinta, multimodal infrastructure is available, including sidewalk and bicycle lanes along and adjoining Highway 111, however, it is often disconnected and distances between destinations are spread out due to the auto-oriented land use patterns along the corridor. Within the study area, pedestrian infrastructure is located along both sides of Highway 111, apart from segments with sidewalk gaps along undeveloped parcels, including east of La Quinta Drive (north side) and east of Dune Palms Road (north side). Sidewalks are most often 8 feet wide, exhibit serpentine alignment, and are separated from motor vehicle traffic by landscape buffers. Crosswalks are provided at signalized intersections of Highway 111/Washington Street (east side only), Highway 111/Simon Drive, Highway 111/La Quinta Center Drive, Highway 111/Adams Street, Highway 111/La Quinta Drive, Highway 111/Dune Palms Road, Highway 111/Costco Drive (east side crossing only), and Highway 111/Jefferson Street.

Existing bicycle facilities are sporadic and disconnected, with most portions of Highway 111 containing some form of bicycle facilities in at least one direction, but few, if any, connected to form a complete segment. Class II bicycle lanes are provided along portions of Highway 111 west and east of Washington Street (eastbound only), east of Simon Drive (eastbound only), east of La Quinta Center Drive (eastbound only), west of Adams Street (westbound only), between Adams Street and Dune Palms Road (both directions), and between Dune Palms Road and Jefferson Street (westbound only). Due to the number of vehicle lanes, high speeds, and bike infrastructure lacking physical separation between active modes and motor vehicles, the segment level of traffic stress on nearly all study area roadways is LTS 4 or LTS 3. Segment LTS 1 is found on Simon Drive and La Quinta Center Drive due to fewer lanes and slower speeds.

Construction is ongoing for the planned CV Link project, an alternative transportation project connecting eight cities and two tribes in the CV, providing a regional multi-use path for bicycles and pedestrians that parallels the Highway 111 Corridor to the north throughout the Specific Plan area. The CV Link would provide an alternative to automobile travel for residents and visitors, reducing vehicle trips and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and providing alternative mobility options for people of all ages and abilities.

#### **Public Transit**

Existing regional transit routes in the study area include Route 1EV, Route 7, Route 700, and Route 701, all operated by SunLine Transit Agency. Route 1EV runs on Highway 111, connecting Town Center Way in Palm Desert (and connecting transit routes, like Route 1WV) with the City of Coachella. Route 7 provides transit service between the communities of Bermuda Dunes and La Quinta, connecting with the Highway 111 Corridor along Adams Street. Routes 700 and 701 are school "tripper buses" providing supplemental transit service to and from La Quinta High School on school days.

### **Airports**

The Bermuda Dunes Airport is a public use airport located along Avenue 42 adjacent to the Jefferson Street/I-10 interchange approximately 2.7 miles north of the study area. Additionally, the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport is approximately 8 miles southeast of the study area in Thermal, California.

a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

**No Impact:** The Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan includes urban design concepts that outline the proposed streetscape enhancements envisioned for the Highway 111 Corridor area. The Specific Plan would potentially increase traffic in the area along Highway 111. The CV Link's proximity to Highway 111 brings several advantages. First and foremost, it allows for enhanced accessibility, with multiple access points and entryways along the route, making it convenient for users to connect to various neighborhoods, businesses, parks, and other points of interest throughout the region. Additionally, being closely aligned with the highway can increase visibility and awareness, promoting the usage of the pathway among the public.

The Project proposes several complete street improvements in the study area to create a multimodal corridor that is safe and comfortable for all users. Transportation improvements include reduced vehicular travel lane widths, signs, and pavement markings, enhanced bicycle and pedestrian facilities like Class II bike lanes, green conflict striping, widened sidewalks, curb extensions (bulb-outs), high visibility crossing treatments, and reduced vehicular conflict zones. Additionally, the Specific Plan would be consistent with the City's General Plan Circulation Goal, *CIR-1*, as outlined below:

CIR-1: A transportation and circulation network that efficiently, safely and economically moves
people, vehicles, and goods using facilities that meet the current demands and projected needs of
the City.

**Mitigation Measures**: No mitigation measures required.

## b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

**No Impact:** The Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan is not anticipated to conflict with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 criteria for analyzing transportation impacts effective July 1, 2020 concerning VMT.

The VMT screening described below meets the requirements stipulated by CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 (b) and incorporates relevant advice contained in the Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA published by the Governor's Office of Planning & Research (OPR) in December 2018. Section 15064.3 of the State CEQA Guidelines describes the requirements for assessing transportation impacts based on VMT that applied statewide beginning July 1, 2020. As described in Section 15064.3:

- "Vehicle miles traveled" refers to the amount and distance of automobile travel "attributable to a project." Other relevant considerations may include the effects of the project on transit or nonmotorized travel. As described separately in the Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA (OPR, December 2018), VMT re-routed from other origins or destinations as the result of a project would not be attributable to a project except to the extent that the re-routing results in a net increase in VMT. For example, OPR guidelines note that retail projects typically re-route travel from other retail destinations, and therefore a retail project may lead to increases or decreases in VMT, depending on previously existing travel patterns. Similarly, a large share of retail trips are "pass-by trips" that would not be considered attributable to a retail project.
- Lead agencies have discretion to choose the most appropriate methodology to evaluate a project's vehicle miles traveled, including whether to express the change in absolute terms, per capita, per household, or any other measure.
- If existing models or methods are not available to estimate the vehicle miles traveled for the
  particular project being considered, a lead agency may evaluate the project's vehicle miles
  traveled qualitatively.
- A lead agency may use models to estimate a project's vehicle miles traveled and may revise those estimates to reflect professional judgment based on substantial evidence.

## **VMT Screening**

The City's Vehicle Miles Traveled Analysis Policy indicates that residential and office projects located within a low VMT-generating area may be presumed to have a less than significant impact absent substantial evidence to the contrary. In addition, other employment-related and mixed-use land use projects may qualify for the use of screening if the project can reasonably be expected to generate VMT per resident, per worker, or per service population that is similar to the existing land uses in the low VMT area.

The Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan covers multiple Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs) of the Riverside County Transportation Model (RIVTAM/RIVCOM), including TAZ 913, 920, 926, 929, 930, and 937. Based on the model, the citywide VMT per Capita is 14.98 while the VMT for the Specific Plan area TAZs are as follows:

• TAZ 913: 12.92

TAZ 920: 12.50

TAZ 926: 12.74

TAZ 929: 0.00

TAZ 930: 11.45

TAZ 937: 0.00

The VMT for each TAZ is lower than the City threshold for the base year (2018). Based on these findings, the Specific Plan does not require a VMT analysis as there is no impact.

# c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

**No Impact:** The Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan is not anticipated to substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment).

The Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan recommends the implementation of protected intersections, curb extensions, lane width reductions, turn lane reductions, Class II bike lanes with green conflict markings, high-visibility crosswalks, and Class I shared-use paths along the Highway 111 Corridor. Transportation improvements along other key corridors in the study area include roundabouts, curb extensions, reduced lane widths, Class II bike lanes with green conflict markings, and high-visibility crosswalks. With these recommended infrastructure improvements, the Specific Plan aims to reduce hazards by reducing pedestrian crossing distances, providing high visibility crossing treatments, and reducing vehicular conflict zones.

The General Plan includes policies that would ensure efficient circulation and adequate access are provided in the City. Future development under the Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan, as part of the City's project approval process, would be required to comply with existing regulations, including General Plan policies and zoning regulations that have been prepared to minimize impacts related to design features. Adherence to state and City requirements, combined with compliance with the City's General Plan and zoning regulations, would ensure that the adoption of the proposed Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan would result in no impact with respect to an increase in hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

#### d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

**No Impact:** The Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan is not anticipated to result in inadequate emergency access. The Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan proposes mixed-use development along the corridor, enhancing pedestrian and bicycle access, implementing parking solutions, and increasing the density of residential and commercial spaces. This aims to foster a more connected and community-centered downtown area. Roadway improvements proposed under the Specific Plan would enhance the connectivity and mobility of the downtown area and would not impede emergency vehicle access. As previously stated, transportation improvements along the Highway 111 Corridor focus on enhancing safety for pedestrians and vehicles through improved visibility at crosswalks and minimizing areas of vehicular conflict.

Furthermore, the City's General Plan includes policies that would ensure adequate emergency access. Future development within the Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan, as part of the City's project approval process, must adhere to current regulations. These include General Plan policies and zoning regulations specifically designed to mitigate impacts concerning emergency access. The City, throughout the multi-year buildout period of the Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan, would ensure relevant coordination with local emergency response providers. Adherence to state and City requirements, combined with compliance with the City's General Plan and zoning regulations, would ensure that the adoption of the proposed Specific Plan would result in no impact with respect to inadequate emergency access.

## 3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	ould the project:				
a)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources, or in a local register of historic resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?		<b>✓</b>		
b)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of the Public Resources Code section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of the Public Resources Code section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.		~		

The La Quinta area is home to the Desert Cahuilla Indians, who were the first ancestors of the La Quinta area, settling into the Martinez Canyon in the early 1800s (SCTCA, 2024).

The CEQA Guidelines define a tribal cultural resource as: (1) a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe that is listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, or on a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k); or (2) a resource determined by the Lead Agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant according to the historical register criteria in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c), and considering the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.

AB 52 established a formal consultation process for California tribes within the CEQA process. AB 52 must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. AB 52 specifies that any project may affect or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that would require a lead agency to "begin consultation with a California Native American Tribe that is traditional and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed Project." Section 21074 of AB 52 also defines a new category of resources under CEQA called "tribal cultural resources." Tribal cultural resources are defined as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe" and is either listed on or eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) or a local historic register, or if the lead agency chooses to treat the resource as a tribal cultural resource. California Native American Tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the Lead Agency.

#### **Native American Consultation**

On March 14, 2024, the City initiated the tribal consultation process for the purposes of AB 52, in conjunction with SB 18 consultation for the Specific Plan, for the proposed Project. Initial consultation letters were sent to all of the Native American tribal governments listed on the NAHC contact list, per the City's AB

52 protocol (Appendix C: Cultural Resources). The letters provided a summary of the Project and requested information regarding comments or concerns the tribal governments might have regarding the proposed Project. Letters were sent to the following tribal governments:

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- Cahuilla Band of Indians
- Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
- Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
- Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
- Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation

- Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
- Ramona Band of Cahuilla
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
- Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

The City received responses from two tribes: the Morongo Band of Mission Indians and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (Appendix C: Cultural Resources). The Morongo Band stated that the project site is not within their ancestral territory or traditional use area. The Agua Caliente Band indicated that, although the project area is outside their reservation boundaries, it lies within their Traditional Use Area, and a records search identified nearby surveys that confirmed the presence of cultural resources.

For a summary of the investigation and mitigation measures related to cultural and tribal resources, see Section 3.5 Cultural Resources and Appendix C: Cultural Resources.

a,b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources, or in a local register of historic resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)? Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of the Public Resources Code section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of the Public Resources Code section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: As discussed in Section 3.5, Cultural Resources, the analysis relies on a search of the SLF conducted by the NAHC on March 8, 2024. The search included a review of the CRHR as well as local registers yielding no specific site information, indicating a negative result. However, it is essential to understand that the absence of such information in the SLF search does not necessarily imply the absence of cultural resources within the Project area. Due to the negative result, the tribes (referenced above) were contacted to satisfy the AB 52 consultation requirement under CEQA.

This analysis is also based on a review of cultural records accessed through the CHRIS EIC at the University of California, Riverside. The examination of records occurred on January 22, 2024 involving a comprehensive review of maps, documents, and reports relevant to the Project area. The findings revealed that there have been 92 studies on cultural resources conducted within the approximately 410 acres of the proposed Project area, with 56 documented cultural resource properties identified within its boundaries.

Refer to Appendix C: Cultural Resources for the SLF search results and the Non-Confidential Cultural Records Search report.

Potential future development may be required to prepare cultural resources reports to assess site-specific impacts. As mentioned previously, a prior study identified two prehistoric resources (P-33-008692/CA-RIV-006190, P-33-002936/CA-RIV-002936) in the Project area near Dune Palms Road and Highway 111 (Hallock et al., 2023). As such, if tribal cultural resources are disturbed or discovered during future development, it could result in a significant impact. Therefore, implementing Mitigation Measures **CR-1** through **CR-9** during subsequent development phases would mandate further documentation of any tribal cultural resources within the Project area, thereby minimizing impacts to a level deemed less than significant.

## **Mitigation Measures**

## • CR-1: Workers Environmental Awareness Program

A qualified archaeologist who meets or exceeds the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (NPS, 1983) shall conduct Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training on archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities. Archaeological sensitivity training shall include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, the regulatory environment, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find. The WEAP training document shall include materials that convey the information noted above, which shall be maintained in an area accessible to all construction personnel so that it may be reviewed regularly by construction staff.

## • CR-2: Pre-Excavation Agreement

Prior to the issuance of Grading Permits, the Applicant/Owner shall enter into a pre-excavation agreement, otherwise known as a Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment and Tribal Monitoring Agreement with consulting Native American Monitor associated with local tribes. A copy of the agreement shall be included in building and development plans and permit applications with the City. The purpose of this agreement shall be to formalize protocols and procedures between the Applicant/Owner and the consulting Native American Monitor associated with local tribes for the protection and treatment of, including but not limited to, Native American human remains, funerary objects, cultural and religious landscapes, ceremonial items, and traditional gathering areas and tribal cultural resources located and/or discovered through a monitoring program in conjunction with the construction of the proposed project, including additional archaeological surveys and/or studies, excavations, geotechnical investigations, grading, and all other ground disturbing activities. At the discretion of the consulting Native American Monitor, artifacts may be made available for 3D scanning/printing, with scanned/printed materials to be curated at a local repository meeting the federal standards of 36CFR79.

## • CR-3: Retention of Qualified Archaeologist and Native American Monitor

Prior to the issuance of a Grading Permits, the Applicant/Owner or Grading Contractor shall provide executed contracts or agreements with a Qualified Archaeologist and consulting Native American Monitor, at the Applicant/Owner or Grading Contractor's expense, to implement the monitoring program, as described in the pre-excavation agreement.

## • CR-4: Tribal Cultural Monitor Coordination During Ground Disturbing Activities

The Qualified Archaeologist and consulting Native American Monitor shall attend all applicable preconstruction meetings with the General Contractor and/or associated subcontractors to present the archaeological monitoring program. The Qualified Archaeologist and consulting Native American Monitor shall be present on-site full-time during grubbing, grading, and/or other ground altering activities, including the placement of imported fill materials or fill used from other areas of the Project site, to identify any evidence of potential archaeological or tribal cultural resources. All fill materials shall be absent of any and all tribal cultural resources.

#### CR-5: Controlled Grade Procedure

The Qualified Archaeologist and consulting Native American Monitor shall attend all applicable preconstruction meetings with the General Contractor and/or associated subcontractors to present the archaeological monitoring program. The Qualified Archaeologist and consulting Native American Monitor shall be present on-site full-time during grubbing, grading, and/or other ground altering activities, including the placement of imported fill materials or fill used from other areas of the Project site, to identify any evidence of potential archaeological or tribal cultural resources. All fill materials shall be absent of any and all tribal cultural resources.

## • CR-6: Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources

The Qualified Archaeologist or consulting Native American Monitor can stop ground-disturbing activities if unknown tribal cultural resources or artifacts are found. All work must cease in the vicinity of any archaeological discovery until the archaeologist can assess its significance and potential eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). If buried cultural deposits are encountered, the monitor may request that construction halt nearby and must notify a qualified archaeologist within 24 hours for investigation.

Work will be redirected away from these areas for assessment. Minor finds will be documented and secured for later repatriation; if items cannot be securely stored on-site, they may be stored off-site. If the discovered resources are deemed potentially significant, the involved Tribes will be notified for consultation on their respectful treatment. Avoidance of significant resources is preferred, but if not feasible, a data recovery plan may be required. The consulting Tribes will be consulted on this plan as well.

For resources under a data recovery plan, a proper sample will be collected using professional methods, reflecting tribal values. The Native American Monitor must be present during any resource collection or cataloging. If the Qualified Archaeologist does not collect the resources, the Monitor may do so and ensure they are treated respectfully according to tribal traditions. Ground-disturbing work will not resume until the resources are documented and/or protected.

#### CR-7: Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources

The landowner shall relinquish ownership of all tribal cultural resources unearthed during the cultural resource mitigation monitoring conducted during all ground disturbing activities, and from any previous archaeological studies or excavations on the Project site to the affiliated consulting Tribe, as determined through the appropriate process, for respectful and dignified treatment and disposition, including reburial at a protected location on-site, in accordance with the Tribe's cultural and spiritual traditions. All cultural materials that are associated with burial and/or funerary goods

would be repatriated to the Most Likely Descendant as determined by the NAHC per California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. No tribal cultural resources shall be subject to curation.

## CR-8: Tribal Cultural Monitoring Report

A monitoring report and/or evaluation report, if appropriate, which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of the archaeological monitoring program (e.g., data recovery plan) shall be submitted by the Qualified Archaeologist, along with the consulting Native American Monitor's notes and comments, to the City of La Quinta Planning Division for approval.

## CR-9: Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

As specified by California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are found on the Project site during construction or during archaeological work, the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, shall immediately notify the Riverside County Coroner's Office by telephone. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the Coroner Medical Examiner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code 5097.98. If such a discovery occurs, a temporary construction exclusion zone shall be established surrounding the area of the discovery so that the area would be protected, and consultation and treatment could occur as prescribed by law. If suspected Native American remains are discovered, the remains shall be kept *in-situ*, or in a secure location in close proximity to where they were found, and the analysis of the remains shall only occur on-site in the presence of a Native American Monitor. By law, the Coroner Medical Examiner shall determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner Medical Examiner identifies the remains to be of Native American ancestry, he or she shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC shall make a determination as to the Most Likely Descendent.

## 3.19 Utilities and Service Systems

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	ould the project:				
a)	Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electrical power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?			<b>✓</b>	
b)	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?		<b>✓</b>		
c)	Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?			<b>✓</b>	
d)	Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?			<b>✓</b>	
e)	Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			<b>✓</b>	

As the City continues to grow, the provision of essential public and quasi-public services becomes increasingly critical. This is especially true for areas like the Highway 111 Corridor, where utilities play a pivotal role in supporting future development. Adequate utilities – such as water, sewer, electricity, natural gas, and telecommunications – are fundamental for implementing the Specific Plan. Without these services, the planned development and expansion could be significantly hindered or even unachievable. Ensuring robust and reliable utility infrastructure is, therefore, essential for accommodating growth and achieving the City's long-term vision for development.

The Specific Plan would create a mix of land uses guided by site-specific development standards (i.e., Highway 111 Development Code) to ensure alignment with the City's General Plan. It would also encourage water conservation features, such as low-flow plumbing fixtures, drought-tolerant native landscaping, and efficient irrigation systems. The City's General Plan recognizes the need for sufficient water, sewer, and other utilities to support planned growth and anticipated population increases in the coming years. The Water, Sewer and other Utilities Element as well as the Natural Resources: Water Resources Element of the General Plan establishes goals, policies, and programs to ensure these services are provided as the City grows (City of La Quinta, 2022). Relevant General Plan policies are outlined in detail below in response to question *b*).

#### **Domestic Water**

The City of La Quinta relies primarily on groundwater from the CV Groundwater Basin for its domestic water supply. This groundwater is extracted through a network of wells managed by the CVWD, which also oversees the City's irrigation and water distribution services.

In addition to groundwater, CVWD supplements the City's water needs with imported water, delivered via regional canals. This imported water is stored or recharged into the aquifer through basins located in the west end of the Valley, such as the Whitewater River northwest of Palm Springs, as well as through facilities in Martinez Canyon and a dike in the southeastern section of the City.

CVWD operates and maintains an extensive water distribution system, primarily located beneath existing streets in the public right-of-way. CVWD also manages water storage tanks throughout the area with capacities ranging from 250,000 to 10 million gallons (City of La Quinta, 2022).

Under the California Water Code, CVWD is responsible for assessing both current and future water supplies to ensure that adequate resources are available for the City's land uses. This includes the preparation of an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) to address and plan for the City's ongoing and future water needs.

#### **Sanitary Sewer**

CVWD also manages sanitary sewer collection and treatment for the City, with most areas served by sewer systems, though some parts of the City still use septic systems. The City is served by two wastewater treatment plants. Wastewater from the northern part of the City, north of Miles Avenue, is directed to Water Reclamation Plant 7 on Madison Street and Avenue 38, which has a capacity of 5 million gallons per day (mgd). Wastewater from areas south of Miles Avenue is treated at the Mid-Valley Water Reclamation Plant, located southeast of the City, with a capacity of 9.5 mgd.

Water Reclamation Plant 7 currently produces 2.5 mgd of tertiary treated water for irrigation, with the potential to expand to 7.5 mgd. The Mid-Valley plant does not yet provide tertiary treated water, but there are plans to extend this system to other areas (City of La Quinta, 2022).

#### **Electricity**

Power in the City is supplied by the IID, a public utility serving various parts of Southern California. IID delivers power through its own generation and contractual agreements, with electricity transmitted at 92 or 161 kilovolts to its substations and then reduced to 12 kilovolts for distribution (City of La Quinta, 2022).

#### **Natural Gas**

Natural gas is the main energy source in the City of La Quinta, supplied by Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas), the largest natural gas utility in the U.S. with extensive coverage across southern California. Major gas supply lines run along Washington Street and Highway 111. However, natural gas service is less extensive in the southern part of the City, especially south of Airport Boulevard and east of Monroe Street (City of La Quinta, 2022; City of La Quinta, 2024c).

#### **Solid Waste Management**

Burrtec Waste and Recycling Services, LLC (Burrtec) manages solid waste disposal in La Quinta. Burrtec collects waste and transport it to the Edom Hill Transfer Station in Cathedral City, where it is then sent to regional landfills with sufficient long-term capacity: Lamb Canyon, Badlands, or El Sobrante. Burrtec also oversees recycling for residential and commercial sectors, covering paper, plastic, glass, aluminum, and

green waste. The City meets its requirement to recycle at least 50% of its waste. Additionally, Burrtec handles special programs for household hazardous waste, construction and demolition materials, medical sharps, and commercial recycling (City of La Quinta, 2022; City of La Quinta, 2024c).

#### **Telecommunications**

In the City, Verizon serves as the primary landline telephone provider, while Time Warner is the main cable TV provider. The City has seen a range of communication options evolve due to advancements in technology and changes in regulations. Residents and businesses now have access to various services, including cellular, internet-based communication, fiber optic networks, and cable-based solutions. Several telecommunications companies such as Spectrum, which offers cable TV, internet, and phone services, AT&T, which provides internet, phone, and TV services, and Frontier Communications, which delivers internet and phone services with varying availability, cater to these needs (City of La Quinta, 2022). As the City continues to grow, it is anticipated that new technologies would further enhance communication and data transfer capabilities for both its residents and businesses.

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electrical power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less Than Significant Impact: Under the Specific Plan, if the proposed buildout is economically feasible, it is expected to lead to a substantial increase in the construction of new buildings and utilities as well as the expansion of existing ones. This growth would entail the addition of significant square footage dedicated to various purposes, including residential, retail, office spaces, and hotels. Consequently, there would be a heightened demand for essential utilities and infrastructure to support these developments effectively.

To accommodate the increased requirements of such development, various utility facilities would need to be constructed or expanded. These utilities may encompass water supply and distribution systems, wastewater treatment plants, stormwater drainage systems, electrical power infrastructure, natural gas distribution networks, and telecommunications facilities. Each of these systems plays a crucial role in providing the necessary resources for the functioning of residential and commercial properties, ensuring that businesses can thrive and residents have access to essential services.

To address the potential environmental impacts associated with this buildout, the Specific Plan emphasizes the importance of adhering to the Water, Sewer, and Other Utilities Element within the City's General Plan. This element outlines comprehensive guidelines and regulations regarding the development and management of utility facilities based on current and future projected population growth within the City. Additionally, the Natural Resources: Water Resources Element of the City's General Plan is another crucial aspect considered in this context, which focuses on water resource management and conservation to meet the needs of current and future development within the City. By adhering to these General Plan guidelines and the goals outlined by this Specific Plan, developers and authorities can ensure that future construction and expansion of utility facilities are conducted in sustainable manner. Additionally, future development in the Specific Plan area will utilize this impact analysis for environmental assessments, offering a programmatic overview that will likely be tiered from this document to evaluate impacts on new or expanded utilities within the area. As such, impacts on utility systems as a result of this Specific Plan implementation are anticipated to be less than significant.

# b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated:** As the new developments under the Specific Plan commence, they would require a reliable and adequate water supply to meet the needs of their occupants and operations. This includes not only the water required for residential purposes but also for commercial activities, hotel services, landscaping, and other essential functions within these structures.

To accommodate the heightened demand, proper planning and management of water resources become crucial. This may involve assessing the existing water infrastructure and identifying potential upgrades or expansions to ensure sufficient supply to meet the new demand. It might also require exploring sustainable water management practices, such as rainwater harvesting, water recycling, or implementing water-efficient technologies and fixtures, to minimize excessive water consumption.

CVWD is responsible under the California Water Code for evaluating current and future water supplies to meet district needs. The UWMP is regularly updated to ensure it remains current. Due to ongoing growth and increased demand, CVWD has overdrafted from the Lower Thermal subarea since the 1980s. To address this, CVWD is expanding recharge facilities and emphasizing water conservation, crucial for managing overdraft as the city continues to grow. Additionally, all new residential and nonresidential buildings in California must follow the CalGreen Codes. These codes mandate a 20% reduction in indoor water use through efficient fixtures and require irrigation systems that prevent waste by monitoring soil and weather conditions. Please refer to California Department of General Services for the most recent CalGreen Codes (DGS, 2024). Over the next 25 years, the codes would become progressively stricter to further conserve water (City of La Quinta, 2022).

All new development projects would necessitate domestic water for indoor use and landscaping irrigation, which would put additional strain on the already limited water resources. To address this, the City has already taken steps to implement water conservation initiatives and would need to persistently and further expand these efforts to safeguard its water resources (City of La Quinta, 2022). By adhering to the goals and objectives outlined in the City's General Plan as well as this Specific Plan, future development can reduce potential impacts on water resources to a less than significant level with the incorporation of proposed mitigation measure **HWQ-2**.

Relevant Policies from the General Plan:

- Policy WR-1.1: Support the Coachella Valley Water District in its efforts to supply adequate domestic water to residents and businesses.
- Policy WR-1.2: Support the Coachella Valley Water District in its efforts to recharge the aquifer.
- Policy UTL-1.1: The City should coordinate with the Coachella Valley Water District to assure that sufficient water supplies are available to sustain current and future development.
- Policy UTL-1.2: The City should encourage the conservation of water.
  - Program UTL-1.2a: Develop programs, both in conjunction with the Coachella Valley Water
    District and independently, to allow and encourage the retrofitting of existing water-intensive
    appliances and irrigation systems in existing development
  - Program UTL-1.2b: City and private sector development projects shall implement water efficient landscaping plans which meet or exceed current water efficiency standards.

- Policy UTL-1.3: New development shall reduce its projected water consumption rates over "business-as-usual" consumption rates.
- Policy UTL-1.4: Review and amend Development Standards to require that all new development demonstrate a reduction of domestic water consumption equivalent to, or exceeding, the CalGreen Tier One standards in effect at the time of development.

Mitigation Measures: HWQ-2.

c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Less Than Significant Impact: Future development scenarios outlined in the Specific Plan would likely increase the need and demand for wastewater treatment. Future development would need to adhere to Building Code requirements that mandate the incorporation of water-efficient fixtures in new homes or businesses and in those undergoing major remodeling. These regulations also apply to water features, and fountains, as they can be a significant source of water loss, especially considering the evaporation that occurs in the City's desert environment.

The City also mandates that all development projects must manage and regulate rainwater runoff that flows through a developed site, typically achieved by constructing retention basins. These basins are often landscaped and designed to enable stormwater to soak into the ground, promoting natural percolation (City of La Quinta, 2022). Therefore, future development under the Specific Plan would be required to adhere to these requirements.

The Specific Plan offers conceptual guidance for future development. Developers can reference this Specific Plan and if needed, create a tiered CEQA document to further assess the need for expanding existing wastewater treatment facilities or adding individual septic systems to accommodate growth in the area. As such, impacts are expected to be less than significant.

Relevant Policies from the General Plan:

- Policy WR-1.3: Support the Coachella Valley Water District in its efforts to expand tertiary treated (i.e. reclaimed) water distribution.
- Policy WR-1.4: Protect stormwater from pollution and encourage its use to recharge the aquifer.
- Policy WR-1.6: Encourage the use of permeable pavements in residential and commercial development projects.

**Mitigation Measures**: No mitigation measures required.

d, e) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals? Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

**Less than Significant Impact:** As development continues to grow under the Specific Plan, there would be a corresponding rise in the volume of solid waste generated. Burrtec provides waste disposal services under a franchise agreement with the City, collecting solid waste and transporting it to the Edom Hill Transfer Station in Cathedral City. From there, waste is taken to one of three regional landfills – Lamb

Canyon, Badlands, or El Sobrante – which have sufficient capacity for long-term needs (City of La Quinta, 2022). Thus, impacts are expected to be less than significant.

All future developments would be required to comply with the diversion requirements, Municipal Code requirements and the City's General Plan policies. These requirements would maximize waste stream diversions and help reduce solid waste disposal impacts related to compliance with federal, state, and local regulations related to the solid waste generated from future development in accordance with the Specific Plan.

The City is committed to recycling at least 50% of its solid waste, a target it currently meets. Burrtec manages specialized programs for household hazardous waste, construction materials, medical "sharps," and commercial recycling (City of La Quinta, 2022). Future site-specific development would be required to abide by relevant laws and regulations governing solid waste disposal treatment. As such, impacts associated with solid waste are expected to be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures required.

#### **Utilities and Service Systems Mitigation Measures**

#### HWQ-2: Water Conservation Measures

Future development in the Highway 111 Corridor must integrate water-saving appliances and fixtures, such as low-flush toilets, low-flow showerheads, and faucets, in compliance with Section 17921.3 of the Health and Safety Code, Title 20 of the California Administrative Code Section 1601(b), and relevant sections of Title 24 of the California State Code. Additionally, the City would enforce its Water Efficient Landscape ordinance, requiring development projects within the Specific Plan area to adopt water-efficient landscaping plans that meet or exceed current criteria. These measures are aimed at conserving water resources while addressing the needs of residents and businesses.

## 3.20 Wildfire

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Wo	ould the project:		-		
a)	Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			✓	
b)	Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?			✓	
c)	Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?			<b>✓</b>	
d)	Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides as a result of runoff, post-fire slop instability, or drainage changes?			<b>✓</b>	

The Project area is located in the City's urban core and is not in proximity to a Fire Hazard Severity Zone (CAL FIRE, 2023). The nearest moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone is approximately 5 miles southwest of the Project area.

## a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less Than Significant Impact: The LHMP for the City underscores a commitment to construction regulations that prioritize safety. This involves adopting and rigorously enforcing existing building codes, with provisions for promptly amending them when local deficiencies are identified, all aimed at ensuring the community's safety. All new construction projects are required to adhere to the City's Building or Fire Codes to ensure all future development meets the prescribed minimum standards for fire safety. These standards are determined by factors such as the building type, design, intended occupancy, and usage. To further enhance fire safety measures, the City has entered into an agreement with the RCFD for comprehensive fire services. These services encompass not only firefighting capabilities but also extend to community outreach initiatives aimed at promoting fire safety awareness and prevention strategies (City of La Quinta, 2022). Future developments would be required to implement the LHMP and General Plan policies regarding emergency response and evacuation; therefore, impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

Less Than Significant Impact: The proposed area under the Specific Plan is not considered a Fire Hazard Severity Zone (CAL FIRE, 2023). While the City itself may not be situated within a wilderness expanse, the potential for wildland fires within its vicinity remains substantial due to the juxtaposition of wildland and urban zones. The extensive development in the City and surrounding environment has resulted in what is known as the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), a terrain that presents a heightened susceptibility to wildland fires. This vulnerability is exacerbated by the prevalence of extended drought periods and the prevalent aridity in these locales, rendering them particularly prone to wildfires (City of La Quinta, 2022).

Furthermore, the influence of Santa Ana winds provides an additional fire safety concern. These winds possess the capability to swiftly propagate wildfires across the community. The threat of wildland fire occurrences extends far beyond isolated areas; it blankets approximately 90% of Riverside County, reaching into the City. This includes open spaces, parklands, and agricultural regions. Therefore, the issue of wildland fire hazards is a complex concern with wide-reaching implications for the entire region. This underscores the need for comprehensive attention and strategic actions to effectively manage and mitigate the associated risks. (City of La Quinta, 2022).

Development under the Specific Plan would include the development of Medium-Hazard Occupancies as defined by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), however, by adhering to and enforcing established mandates, such as the California Building Code, California Fire Code, La Quinta Municipal Codes, CEQA Statutes and Guidelines, and other pertinent fire safety regulations, the mitigation of fire-related risks can be effectively managed (La Quinta, 2022). Therefore, less than significant impacts are anticipated.

**Mitigation Measures**: No mitigation measures required.

c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact: The Specific Plan serves as a policy-level document designed to guide future development along the Highway 111 Corridor. Consequently, any future projects within the Specific Plan area will likely reference and tier off of this CEQA document to further assess infrastructure constraints related to fire risks. Additional discussion of water sources and utilities can be found in Section 3.19 of this IS/MND. Future projects may necessitate additional infrastructure to adequately support new development. Any future development would require further CEQA review to ensure that proposed improvements do not entail infrastructure that could worsen wildfire risks. The adoption and implementation of developments under the Specific Plan would not significantly exacerbate wildfire risks above existing conditions. As such, impacts are considered to be less than significant.

d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

Less than Significant Impact: As described previously, the Specific Plan does not include any site-specific designs for development and is only intended to serve as a guidance document for the City in implementing future development along the Highway 111 Corridor. The Specific Plan area occupies a predominantly flat terrain and is generally not susceptible to downslope flooding or landslides due to its topographic features. As such, future development along the Project area is not anticipated to expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. Portions of the Project area that are adjacent to the Whitewater River Wash are located within Special Flood Hazard Areas; however, these areas have between 0.2% and 1% annual chance of flooding with average depths of less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile. There are no FEMA-regulated floodways identified within the Project area (FEMA, 2024). Impacts are deemed less than significant.

# 3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than- Significant w/ Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than- Significant Impact	No Impact
Do	es the project:				
a)	Have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?		<b>✓</b>		
b)	Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?		<b>✓</b>		
c)	Have environmental effects which would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?		✓		

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated: As outlined in Section 3.4, Biological Resources, the proposed Specific Plan is expected to have no direct impact on biological resources. Future improvements under the Specific Plan would comply with relevant federal, state, and local regulations. The implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would ensure construction personnel receive environmental awareness training to mitigate potential impacts on special-status species and their habitats. Similarly, BIO-2 would establish best practices to minimize impacts on natural habitats and wildlife. Furthermore, implementation of BIO-3 would guide the protection of special-status and migratory birds during construction, and BIO-4 would provide specific guidance on focused burrowing owl surveys. Mitigation Measures BIO-5 and BIO-6 offer strategies for reducing nonessential lighting to safeguard wildlife at the Project site, as well as guidance on securing approval from CDFW under Section 1602 of the Fish and Game Code for any impacts to a stream or riverbed. Lastly, BIO-7 would emphasize adherence to conservation measures specified in the CVMSHCP. Together, these measures would effectively reduce impacts to species and their habitats to less than significant levels.

Similarly, as detailed in Section 3.5, Cultural Resources, the proposed Specific Plan is not expected to impact significant periods of California history or cultural and historic resources. Future developments

outlined in the Specific Plan would be subject to mitigation measures **CR-1** through **CR-9**, ensuring that any unearthed resources are properly managed. With the implementation of these cultural mitigation measures, impacts to cultural and historic resources are anticipated to be reduced to less than significant levels.

**Mitigation Measures:** BIO-1 through BIO-7, and CR-1 through CR-9.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated:** Cumulative impacts are defined as "two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15355). Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

This Specific Plan aligns with the City's General Plan policies and goals as well as City Codes. Evidence in this Finding of Consistency shows no new significant environmental effects beyond those identified in the City's General Plan. The General Plan envisions the Highway 111 Corridor evolving into a prime mixed-use area, reflecting its goals for innovative development. This Specific Plan would guide the transformation of Highway 111 to improve quality of life for residents, employees, and visitors, envisioning it as a standout destination offering a variety of memorable experiences.

Future development guided by this Specific Plan may have cumulative impacts on air quality, natural resources, hazards, cultural/tribal resources, public services, and population and housing. While future development along the Highway 111 Corridor would lead to some environmental changes, potential impacts associated with these environmental disciplines are expected to be minor or mitigated to a less significant level through recommended measures in the Specific Plan. This approach would also ensure that any contribution to cumulative impacts remains minimal.

Table 3.5 below provides a brief list of present and reasonably foreseeable future projects near or within the Project area, including a description of the projects and their anticipated construction schedules (if known). Identified projects are summarized below.

Table 3.5. Current and Future City Projects

Project	Project Type	Project Status	Summary
Washington Street Sidewalk Improvements	CIP	Underway (2024 – 2025)	The proposed improvements along Washington Street include construction of a 6-foot sidewalk from Avenue 50 to Calle Tampico.
Avenue 50 Widening Improvements (from Jefferson Street to Madison Street)	CIP	Underway (2024 – 2025)	The proposed improvements on Avenue 50 include widening Avenue 50 from Jefferson Street to Madison Street to the general plan roadway conditions, including construction of a multi-use trail along the north side.
Pavement Management Plan (PMP) Slurry Seal Improvements	CIP	Underway (2023)	As part of the 5-year PMP, slurry seal improvements would take place Citywide, specifically at the Cove, the village area, Washington Street, and Monroe Street.

Project	Project Type	Project Status	Summary
Highway 111 Pavement Rehabilitation	CIP	Awaiting federal funding (2024)	Planned Summer 2024 - Rehabilitation of Highway 111 between Washington Street and Jefferson Street.
Point Happy Homes	Project Developments	Under construction	New plan types to complete existing residential subdivision.
St. Francis Parish Hall Expansion	Project Developments	Approved	Expansion of existing church for new 27, 334 square foot parish hall with additional landscaping and parking.
Hampton Inn	Project Developments	Approved	New 125 room Hampton Inn Hotel with associated amenities.
SolTerra	Project Developments	Completed	133 condominium rental units.
Dune Palms Mixed Use Project	Project Developments	Under construction	Two new drive-through commercial buildings for future Chick-fil-A and Quick Quack Car Wash.
Longhorn Steakhouse	Project Developments	Completed	Modification to former Soup Plantation for a new Longhorn Steakhouse restaurant.
Jefferson St Apartments	Project Developments	Under construction	Two story, 42-unit apartment complex.

Source: City of La Quinta, 2024d; City of La Quinta, 2024e.

The impacts associated with the proposed Specific Plan would not add appreciably to any existing or foreseeable future significant cumulative environmental impact. Incremental impacts, if any, would be negligible. All potential direct and indirect impacts of the Project can be avoided or minimized to a level that is considered insignificant, as summarized in Appendix A: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). Consequently, the proposed Project's cumulative impacts are not considered significant, as any applicable impacts it may contribute to would be mitigated to a less than significant level.

**Mitigation Measures:** BIO-1 through BIO-7, CR-1 through CR-9, AIR-1, GEO-1, HAZ-1, HAZ-2, HWQ-1, HWQ-2, and NOI-1.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated: Future development contemplated by the proposed Specific Plan could potentially lead to environmental impacts related to air quality, geology and soils, hazardous materials, water quality, noise, and utilities. While the Specific Plan itself does not involve construction, it serves as a guide for future development. The IS/MND for the Specific Plan ensures compliance with regulations to mitigate these potential impacts. Mitigation Measures AIR-1, GEO-1, HAZ-1, HAZ-2, HWQ-1, HWQ-2, and NOI-1 would help lessen environmental impacts by minimizing pollutants and conserving natural resources, thereby reducing direct health risks and indirect effects on important ecosystems that support human well-being. With these measures in place, the Specific Plan is expected to avoid significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.

Mitigation Measures: AIR-1, GEO-1, HAZ-1, HAZ-2, HWQ-1, HWQ-2, and NOI-1.

## **Mandatory Findings of Significance Mitigation Measures:**

## • BIO-1: Worker Environmental Awareness Training

An environmental training program should be developed and presented by a qualified biologist to all crew members prior to the beginning of all Project construction in natural areas planned for development. The training should describe special-status plant and wildlife species and sensitive habitats that could occur within the Project area, protection afforded to these species and habitats, and avoidance and minimization measures required to avoid and/or minimize impacts from the project.

All new construction personnel should receive this training before beginning work on this Project. A copy of the training and training materials should be provided to construction crews for review and approval at least 30 days prior to the start of construction. As needed, in-field training should be provided to new on-site construction personnel by the qualified biologist or a qualified individual who should be identified by the qualified biologist, or initial training should be recorded and replayed for new personnel.

## • BIO-2: General Measures for Plants and Wildlife

When working in the natural habitat areas, the number of access routes, number and size of staging areas, and the total area of the activity should be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the project goal. Routes and boundaries outside of normal access roads should be clearly delineated through fencing or flagging.

Food, trash, and other solid wastes should be disposed of in Common Raven proof/wildlife proof, covered refuse containers and regularly removed from the various structures and facilities on a daily basis to avoid offsite dispersal of waste and to avoid attracting wildlife onto the Project site. Following covered activity work, all trash and debris should be removed from the work area.

Construction work should avoid direct destruction of burrows through chaining (dragging a heavy chain over an area to remove shrubs), disking, cultivation, and urban, industrial, or agricultural development.

Project-related excavations greater than 6 inches deep should be secured to prevent wildlife entry and entrapment. Holes and trenches should be back-filled, securely covered, or fenced. Excavations that cannot be fully secured should incorporate appropriate wildlife ramp(s) at a slope of no more than a 3:1 ratio (horizontal: vertical, equivalent to a 33.3 percent or 18.4-degree slope), or other means to allow trapped animals to escape.

Personnel on site should be required to check under their vehicles for sensitive species prior to moving them and should exercise caution while driving on the Project site.

Before moving, burying, or capping, inspect for wildlife in any construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures that are stored on the site for one or more nights. Alternatively, cap structures before storing on the work site.

#### BIO-3: Special Status and Migratory Birds

Potential Project impacts to six special status birds and common birds protected by the MBTA and FGC during construction may include visual disturbance, habitat destruction, and noise disturbance. The following measures are proposed to avoid potential impacts.

- Construction should be conducted, if possible, during the fall and/or winter months and outside
  of the avian nesting season (generally February 1 August 31) to avoid any direct effects to
  protected birds.
- A qualified ornithologist should conduct pre-construction surveys within the vicinity of the Project area to check for nesting or burrowing activity of native birds and to evaluate the site for presence of raptors and special status bird species. The ornithologist should conduct at minimum a one-day pre-construction survey within the seven-day period prior to construction activities beginning. If construction work lapses for seven days or longer during the breeding season, a qualified ornithologist should conduct a supplemental avian pre-construction survey before Project work is reinitiated.
- If active nests or burrows are detected within the construction footprint or up to 500 feet from construction activities, the ornithologist should flag a buffer around each nest (assuming property access). Construction activities should avoid nest or burrow sites until the ornithologist determines that the young have fledged or nesting activity has ceased. If nests or burrows are documented outside of the construction (disturbance) footprint, but within 500 feet of the construction area, buffers would be implemented as needed (buffer size dependent on species). Buffer sizes for common species would be determined on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the CDFW and, if applicable, with USFWS. Buffer sizes would consider factors such as:
  - 1. Noise and human disturbance levels at the construction site at the time of the survey and the noise and disturbance expected during the construction activity;
  - 2. Distance and amount of vegetation or other screening between the construction site and the nest; and
  - 3. Sensitivity of individual nesting species and behaviors of the nesting birds.
- If active nests or burrows are detected during the survey, the qualified ornithologist should monitor all nests or burrows at least once per week to determine whether birds are being disturbed.

Activities that might, in the opinion of the qualified ornithologist, disturb nesting activities (e.g., excessive noise), should be prohibited within the buffer zone until such a determination is made. If signs of disturbance or distress are observed, the qualified ornithologist should immediately implement adaptive measures to reduce disturbance. These measures may include, but are not limited to, increasing buffer size, halting disruptive construction activities in the vicinity of the nest until fledging is confirmed or nesting activity has ceased, placement of visual screens or sound dampening structures between the nest and construction activity, reducing speed limits, replacing and updating noisy equipment, queuing trucks to distribute idling noise, locating vehicle access points and loading and shipping facilities away from noise-sensitive receptors, reducing the number of noisy construction activities occurring simultaneously, and/or reorienting and/or relocating construction equipment to minimize noise at noise-sensitive receptors.

If Burrowing Owls are detected, buffers following guidance from Section 4 of the CHMSHCP would be adopted. The buffer distance during the non-breeding season is 160 feet, and 250 feet during the breeding season. Buffers would be staked and flagged. No Project work would be permitted within the established buffered distances. No development or operation and maintenance activities would be permitted within the buffer until the young are no longer

dependent on the burrow. If the burrow is unoccupied, the burrow could be made inaccessible to owls, and the Covered Activity may proceed.

## BIO-4: Burrowing Owl Surveys

Prior to the start of Project activities, focused burrowing owl surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist according to the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFG 2012 or most recent version). If burrowing owls are detected during the focused surveys, the qualified biologist and Project proponent shall prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan that shall be submitted to CDFW for review and approval prior to commencing Project activities. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall describe proposed avoidance, minimization, and monitoring actions. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall include the number and location of occupied burrow sites, acres of burrowing owl habitat that will be impacted, details of site monitoring, and details on proposed buffers and other avoidance measures if avoidance is proposed. If impacts to occupied burrowing owl habitat or burrow cannot be avoided, the Burrowing Owl Plan shall also describe relocation actions that will be implemented. Proposed implementation of burrow exclusion and closure should only be considered as a last resort, after all other options have been evaluated as exclusion is not in itself an avoidance, minimization, or mitigation method and has the possibility to result in take. If impacts to occupied burrows cannot be avoided, information shall be provided regarding adjacent or nearby suitable habitat available to owls along with proposed relocation actions. The Permittee shall implement the Burrowing Owl Plan following CDFW review and approval.

Preconstruction burrowing owl surveys shall be conducted no less than 14 days prior to the start of Project-related activities and within 24 hours prior to ground disturbance, in accordance with the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFG 2012 or most recent version). Preconstruction surveys should be performed by a qualified biologist following the recommendations and guidance provided in the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*. If the preconstruction surveys confirm occupied burrowing owl habitat, Project activities shall be immediately halted. The qualified biologist shall coordinate with CDFW and prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan that shall be submitted to CDFW for review and approval prior to commencing Project activities.

#### BIO-5: Artificial Light Impacts

During Project construction and operation, the City shall eliminate all nonessential lighting throughout the Project area and avoid or limit the use of artificial light during the hours of dawn and dusk when many wildlife species are most active. The City shall ensure that lighting for Project activities is shielded, cast downward, and does not spill over onto the properties or upward into the night sky following International Dark-Sky Association standards.

## BIO-6: CDFW Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) Program

Prior to construction and issuance of any grading permit, the Project Sponsor shall obtain written correspondence from CDFW stating that notification under Section 1602 of the Fish and Game Code is not required for the Project, or the Project Sponsor should obtain a CDFW-executed Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement, authorizing impacts to Fish and Game Code Section 1602 resources associated with the Project.

## BIO-7: Project Adherence to the CVMSHCP

All Conservation Measures that are applicable within Section 4.4 (Required Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures) and Section 9 (Species Accounts and Conservation

Measures) of the CVMSHCP should be implemented by the Project to minimize impacts to plant and wildlife species within the HCP's jurisdiction (CVMSHCP, 2016).

The Project is outside of a designated Conservation Area, and a Joint Review Project is not required. However, the LDMF to the CVCC is required for development projects. Submission of the LDMF to the CVCC is recommended before building or grading permits are submitted.

## CR-1: Workers Environmental Awareness Program

A qualified archaeologist who meets or exceeds the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (NPS, 1983) shall conduct Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training on archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities. Archaeological sensitivity training shall include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, the regulatory environment, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find. The WEAP training document shall include materials that convey the information noted above, which shall be maintained in an area accessible to all construction personnel so that it may be reviewed regularly by construction staff.

## • CR-2: Pre-Excavation Agreement

Prior to the issuance of Grading Permits, the Applicant/Owner shall enter into a pre-excavation agreement, otherwise known as a Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment and Tribal Monitoring Agreement with the consulting Native American Monitor associated with local tribes. A copy of the agreement shall be included in building and development plans and permit applications with the City. The purpose of this agreement shall be to formalize protocols and procedures between the Applicant/Owner and the consulting Native American Monitor associated with local tribes for the protection and treatment of, including but not limited to, Native American human remains, funerary objects, cultural and religious landscapes, ceremonial items, and traditional gathering areas and tribal cultural resources located and/or discovered through a monitoring program in conjunction with the construction of the proposed project, including additional archaeological surveys and/or studies, excavations, geotechnical investigations, grading, and all other ground disturbing activities. At the discretion of the consulting Native American Monitor, artifacts may be made available for 3D scanning/printing, with scanned/printed materials to be curated at a local repository meeting the federal standards of 36CFR79.

## • CR-3: Retention of Qualified Archaeologist and Native American Monitor

Prior to the issuance of a Grading Permits, the Applicant/Owner or Grading Contractor shall provide a written and signed letter to the City of La Quinta Planning Division stating that a Qualified Archaeologist and consulting Native American Monitor have been retained at the Applicant/Owner or Grading Contractor's expense to implement the monitoring program, as described in the pre-excavation agreement.

#### CR-4: Tribal Cultural Monitor Coordination During Ground Disturbing Activities

The Qualified Archaeologist and consulting Native American Monitor shall attend all applicable preconstruction meetings with the General Contractor and/or associated subcontractors to present the archaeological monitoring program. The Qualified Archaeologist and consulting Native American Monitor shall be present on-site full-time during grubbing, grading, and/or other ground altering activities, including the placement of imported fill materials or fill used from other areas of the Project site, to identify any evidence of potential archaeological or tribal cultural resources. All fill materials shall be absent of any and all tribal cultural resources.

#### CR-5: Controlled Grade Procedure

To detect important archaeological artifacts and cultural resources during monitoring, a "Controlled Grade Procedure" must be created by a Qualified Archaeologist. This will be done in consultation with the consulting Native American Monitor, relevant consulting Tribes, and the Applicant/Owner, and needs approval from City representatives. The procedure will set guidelines for machinery work in sensitive areas identified during cultural resource monitoring. It will cover aspects like operating speed, removal increments, weight, and equipment features. A copy of this procedure must be included in the Grading Plan submissions for Grading Permits.

## CR-6: Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources

The Qualified Archaeologist or consulting Native American Monitor can stop ground-disturbing activities if unknown tribal cultural resources or artifacts are found. All work must cease in the vicinity of any archaeological discovery until the archaeologist can assess its significance and potential eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). If buried cultural deposits are encountered, the monitor may request that construction halt nearby and must notify a qualified archaeologist within 24 hours for investigation.

Work will be redirected away from these areas for assessment. Minor finds will be documented and secured for later repatriation; if items cannot be securely stored on-site, they may be stored off-site. If the discovered resources are deemed potentially significant, the involved consulting Tribes will be notified for consultation on their respectful treatment. Avoidance of significant resources is preferred, but if not feasible, a data recovery plan may be required. The consulting Tribes will be consulted on this plan as well.

For resources under a data recovery plan, a proper sample will be collected using professional methods, reflecting tribal values. The Native American Monitor must be present during any resource collection or cataloging. If the Qualified Archaeologist does not collect the resources, the Monitor may do so and ensure they are treated respectfully according to tribal traditions. Ground-disturbing work will not resume until the resources are documented and/or protected.

### CR-7: Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources

The landowner shall relinquish ownership of all tribal cultural resources unearthed during the cultural resource mitigation monitoring conducted during all ground disturbing activities, and from any previous archaeological studies or excavations on the Project site to the affiliated consulting Tribe, as determined through the appropriate process, for respectful and dignified treatment and disposition, including reburial at a protected location on-site, in accordance with the Tribe's cultural and spiritual traditions. All cultural materials that are associated with burial and/or funerary goods would be repatriated to the Most Likely Descendant as determined by the NAHC per California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. No tribal cultural resources shall be subject to curation.

#### CR-8: Tribal Cultural Monitoring Report

A monitoring report and/or evaluation report, if appropriate, which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of the archaeological monitoring program (e.g., data recovery plan) shall be

submitted by the Qualified Archaeologist, along with the consulting Native American Monitor's notes and comments, to the City of La Quinta Planning Division for approval.

## • CR-9: Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

As specified by California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are found on the Project site during construction or during archaeological work, the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, shall immediately notify the Riverside County Coroner's Office by telephone. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the Coroner Medical Examiner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code 5097.98. If such a discovery occurs, a temporary construction exclusion zone shall be established surrounding the area of the discovery so that the area would be protected, and consultation and treatment could occur as prescribed by law. If suspected Native American remains are discovered, the remains shall be kept *in-situ*, or in a secure location in close proximity to where they were found, and the analysis of the remains shall only occur on-site in the presence of a consulting Native American Monitor. By law, the Coroner Medical Examiner shall determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner Medical Examiner identifies the remains to be of Native American ancestry, he or she shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC shall make a determination as to the Most Likely Descendent.

### AIR-1: Localized Significance Assessment

Prior to the issuance required discretionary permits, new development projects in the Specific Plan area, if subject to CEQA compliance, must demonstrate that the proposed development would either not exceed applicable the SCAQMD's LST lookup tables or not exceed the respective ambient air quality thresholds for CO, NO<sub>X</sub>, and PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

#### GEO-1: Protect Paleontological Resources during Construction Activities

Prior to ground disturbing activities, all field personnel will receive training on paleontological resources, including potential fossils that may be discovered and response steps, while a qualified paleontologist will prepare a Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (PRMMP).

If fossils (like bones, teeth, or well-preserved plants) are found during construction, the City will stop work within 50 feet and notify a paleontologist to document and assess the find. The paleontologist may allow work to continue or recommend salvaging the fossils if necessary and will suggest appropriate treatment methods. Collected fossils will be sent to an accredited institution for curation and preservation.

All earth-moving operations deeper than two feet must have a qualified paleontological monitor. Continuous monitoring is needed if fossil-rich lakebed sediments are found. The monitor can stop work to identify and salvage fossils and may halt equipment for large specimens. A monitoring plan must be submitted to the City before any permits are issued or soil is disturbed. Grading and excavation must comply with La Quinta Code and regulations.

After ground disturbing activities and any necessary fossil curation, the project paleontologist will prepare a final report detailing the results of the PRMMP.

#### HAZ-1: Hazardous Materials Handling and Planning

New development projects in the Specific Plan area must comply with local, state, and federal regulations by submitting development plans and permits to the City for review. Projects intending to use or store hazardous materials must prepare a Spill Prevention Countermeasure Contingency Plan (SPCC) outlining spill containment protocols, along with maintaining an onsite SPCC spill kit. Additionally, developments proposing storage and use of hazardous materials above reporting thresholds must create a Hazardous Materials Business Emergency Plan (HMBEP) as per Chapter 6.95 of the California Health & Safety Code and Title 19, Division 2 of the California Code of Regulations. The HMBEP requires approval from the County of Riverside CUPA and the Department of Environmental Health prior to business operation commencement.

#### HAZ-2: Phase I and/or Phase II Site Assessment

Projects within the Specific Plan area that involve excavation at locations with recorded Cortese List sites must undergo a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, and where necessary, Phase II sampling. If the Phase I assessment identifies the need for remediation, the project sponsor must adhere to all remediation and abatement directives specified by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), or relevant regulatory agencies.

#### HWQ-1: Stormwater Management Practices

Prior to the issuance of City building permits, all projects within the Specific Plan area that disturb one acre or more of land must prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). This plan shall outline suitable Best Management Practices (BMPs) for managing and treating runoff from future development site(s). The applicant is accountable for both preparing and executing the SWPPP in accordance with NPDES requirements. Additionally, the applicant must submit a Notice of Intent to the State Water Resource Control Board, obtain a Waste Discharge ID Number (WDID), and ensure a copy of the SWPPP is present at the development site throughout the construction phase.

#### HWQ-2: Water Conservation Measures

Future development in the Highway 111 corridor must integrate water-saving appliances and fixtures, such as low-flush toilets, low-flow showerheads, and faucets, in compliance with Section 17921.3 of the Health and Safety Code, Title 20 of the California Administrative Code Section 1601(b), and relevant sections of Title 24 of the California State Code. Additionally, the City will enforce its Water Efficient Landscape ordinance, requiring development projects within the Specific Plan area to adopt water-efficient landscaping plans that meet or exceed current criteria. These measures are aimed at conserving water resources while addressing the needs of residents and businesses.

#### NOI-1: Noise Reduction

All construction activities shall adhere to the City Construction Hours/Quality Assurance Program for designated construction hours, and equipment with internal combustion engines must be equipped with manufacturer-recommended mufflers. Future development projects shall use noise-reducing paving materials, such as open-grade asphalt, for all road surfacing.

#### 4 References

CAL FIRE. June 15, 2023. Fire Hazard Severity Zone in State Responsibility Area Map. Available online at: https://calfire-forestry.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=988d431a42b242b29d89597ab693d008 California Code of Regulations (CCR).

2022. Title 24; Part 2, CH. 2-23. Administrative Code. Available online at: https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/Codes

2023a. Title 8; Div. 1, CH.4, Sub. Ch4, Article 4. *Dusts, Fumes, Mists, Vapors, and Gas.* Available online at https://www.dir.ca.gov/Title8/sb4a4.html

2023b. Title 22; Section 66260.200. *Classification of a Waste as Hazardous or Nonhazardous*. Available online at: https://dtsc.ca.gov/title22/

California Health and Safety Code (CA HSC). 2022. Sections: 25501, 7050.5. Available online at: https://codes.findlaw.com/ca/health-and-safety-code/hsc-sect-25501/

California Department of Conservation (DOC).

2022. California Important Farmland Finder. Available at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF

2023. Important Farmland Finder Map. Available online at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/

2024a. Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation Mapper. Available online at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/EQZApp/app/

2024b. Important Farmland Categories. Available online at: https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/Pages/Important-Farmland-Categories.aspx#:~:text=Urban%20and%20Built%2Dup%20Land,to%20a%2010%2Dacre%20parcel.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).

2012. *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*. Available online at: https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=83843

2016. California Wildlife Habitat Relationships Predicted Habitat Models. State of California, Natural Resources Agency, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Interagency Wildlife Task Group, Sacramento, California, USA. https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CWHR (2/28/2023)

2023a. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) QuickView Tool. State of California, Natural Resources Agency, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Biogeographic Data Branch, Sacramento, California, USA. https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data#43018410-cnddb-quickview-tool (1/24/2023)

2023b. NCCP Plan Summary – Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. State of California, Natural Resources Agency, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Habitat Conservation Planning Branch, Sacramento, California, USA.

https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Planning/NCCP/Plans/Coachella-Valley (2/27/2023)

2023c. California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project. State of California, Natural Resources Agency, Habitat Conservation Planning Branch, Sacramento, California, USA. https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Planning/Connectivity/CEHC (1/24/2023)

California Department of General Services (DGS). 2024. *CalGreen: California's green building standards code*. Available online at: https://www.dgs.ca.gov/bsc/calgreen

California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). 2024. EnviroStor. Available online at: https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/

California Department of Transportation. 2023. State Scenic Highway Map. Available online at: https://caltrans.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1aacaa

California Energy Commission (CAC). 2023. SB 100 Joint Agency Report. Available online at: https://www.energy.ca.gov/sb100

California Herps. 2023. A Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of California. http://www.californiaherps.com (2/28/2023)

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2023. CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, California, USA. https://www.cnps.org/rare-plants/cnps-inventory-of-rare-plants (1/24/2023)

California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). 2023. See table 3-1.

#### City of La Quinta:

2002. Washington Park Specific Plan, SP1987-011, Amendment No. 4.

2009. Master Drainage Plan. Available online at: https://www.laquintaca.gov/business/design-and-development/master-drainage-plan

2010. City of La Quinta Emergency Operations Plan, Part 1: Basic Plan. Available online at: http://www.la-quinta.org/home/showdocument?id=12446

2019. Highway 111 Corridor Plan. Available online at: https://www.laquintaca.gov/business/design-and-development/planning-division/links-documents

2021. La Quinta Municipal Code. Available online at: https://library.municode.com/ca/la\_quinta/codes/municipal\_code?nodeId=MUCOLAQUCA

2022. 2035 La Quinta General Plan. Available online at: https://www.laquintaca.gov/business/design-and-development/planning-division/2035-la-quinta-general-plan

2023. Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Available online at: https://www.laquintaca.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/47943/638101721348208554

2024a. Municipal Code. Available online at: https://library.municode.com/ca/la quinta/codes/municipal code

2024b. History of La Quinta. Available online at: https://www.laquintaca.gov/about-us/history-of-la-quinta

2024c. Local Utilities. City of La Quinta. Available online at: https://www.laquintaca.gov/residents/public-safety-services/local-utilities

2024d. *Capital Improvement Program*. City of La Quinta. Available online at: https://www.laquintaca.gov/our-city/city-departments/design-and-development/capital-improvement-program-cip

2024e. City of La Quinta Project Developments Map. Available online at: https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/55e7af1cb6684670bcbffe51fa2646da/#data\_s=id%3AdataSource\_1-1888d6cffe1-layer-1%3A34

Coachella Valley Conservation Commission (CVCC). 2023. Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan - Plan Documents. https://cvmshcp.org/plan-documents/ (2/28/2023).

Coachella Valley Conservation Commission (CVCC). 2024. Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan - Open Data Portal, Conservation Areas. https://mshcp-cvag.hub.arcgis.com/ (02/20/2024)

Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP). 2016. Species Accounts and Conservation Measures. Final Major Amendment to the CVMSHCP, Section 9.0. August 2016. https://cvmshcp.org/plan-documents/

Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD). 2024. Where Does My Water Come From? Available online at: https://web.archive.org/web/20130701050832/http://www.cvwd.org/about/wherewater.php

eBird. 2023. eBird: an online database of bird distribution and abundance. Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA. http://www.ebird.org (2/28//2023)

Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA). 2024. FEMA Flood Map Service Center. Available online at: https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home

Federal Highway Administration. 2024. *Reviewing Noise Analysis*. U.S. Department of Transportation. Available online at: https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/Environment/noise/resources/reviewing\_noise\_analysis/

Hallock, Espinoza, and Arias. 2023. Cultural Resources Report for City of La Quinta – Highway 111 15-Acre Project Site, Riverside County, California.

Prepared for GHD, Irvine, California. July 2023. Herriges, Daniel. 2020. Strong Towns: 6 Reasons Your City Needs a Form-Based Code. Available online at: https://www.strongtowns.org/journal/2020/6/8/6-reasons-your-city-needs-a-form-based-code

Imperial Irrigation District (IID). 2024. *Renewable Energy*. Imperial Irrigation District. Available online at: https://www.iid.com/power/renewable-energy

iNaturalist. 2023. Observations. iNaturalist Department, California Academy of Sciences and National Geographic Society, San Francisco, California, USA. https://www.inaturalist.org (2/03/2023)

La Quinta Historical Society. 2017. Point Happy: The Gateway to La Quinta. Article in the Desert Sun. Available Online at: https://www.desertsun.com/story/life/2017/08/11/point-happy-gateway-la-quinta/560876001/

National Park Service (NPS):

1983. Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. Available online at: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservation/upload/standards-guidelines-archeology-historic-preservation.pdf

2020. National Register of Historic Places. Available online at: https://www.nps.gov/maps/full.html?mapId=7ad17cc9-b808-4ff8-a2f9-a99909164466

Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission. 2004. Land Use Compatibility Policy Document. Available online at: https://rcaluc.org/sites/g/files/aldnop421/files/2023-06/Bermuda%20Dunes.pdf

Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD).

2015a. Whitewater River Region Stormwater Management Plan. Available online at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/rwqcb7/water\_issues/programs/stormwater/docs/wwr\_swmp\_011515.pdf

2015b. Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Pan Guidance Document. Available online at: https://content.rcflood.org/downloads/NPDES/Documents/WW\_SWMP\_WQMP/WWR\_WQMP\_Guidance\_Jan 15\_2015.pdf

State of California. 2022. CGS Seismic Hazards Program: Alquist-Priolo Fault Hazard Zones. Available online at: https://gis.data.ca.gov/maps/ee92a5f9f4ee4ec5aa731d3245ed9f53/explore

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). 2008. Final LST Methodology Document. Available online at: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/localized-significance-thresholds/final-lst-methodology-document.pdf

Southern California Tribal Chairman Association (SCTCA). 2024. Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians. Available online at: https://sctca.net/torres-martinez-desert-cahuilla-indians/

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). 2024. GeoTracker. Available online at: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) 2024. Natural Resource Conservation Service Web Soil Survey. Available online at: https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). 1978. *Information on levels of environmental noise requisite to protect public health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety*. Available online at: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2014-08/documents/1978-noise-manual.pdf

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

2023a. IPaC - Information for Planning and Consultation. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arcata Fish and Wildlife Office, Arcata, CA, USA. https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/ (1/24/2023)

2023b. National Wetlands Inventory. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. https://data.nal.usda.gov/dataset/national-wetlands-inventory (1/24/2023)

United States Geological Survey (USGS). 2016. National Land Cover Database Land Cover (California). https://map.dfg.ca.gov/metadata/NLCD\_2016\_Land\_Cover\_CA\_20190424\_WM.html (1/30/2023)

Vandergast, A. G., D. A. Wood, A. R. Thompson, M. Fisher, C. W. Barrows, and T. J. Grant. 2016. Drifting to oblivion? Rapid genetic differentiation in an endangered lizard following habitat fragmentation and drought. Diversity and Distributions 22:344-257. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/ddi.12398

#### 5 Report Preparers

#### 5.1 City of La Quinta

Danny Castro, Design and Development Director

Cheri Flores, Design and Development Planning Manager

#### 5.2 GHD

Nicole Greenberg, Senior Environmental Planning Lead

Charles Smith, Senior Environmental Manager

Jonathan Linkus, Project Director

Todd Tregenza, Senior Project Manager

Chryss Meier, Senior Environmental Planner, Air Quality Specialist

Ryder Burliss, Environmental Scientist

Kolby Lundgren, Biologist

Patrick Lewis, Transportation Planner

Veronica Chocholek, Technical Editor

## Appendices

## Appendix A

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)

## Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires the adoption of feasible mitigation measures to reduce the severity and magnitude of potentially significant environmental impacts associated with project development.

#### **CEQA Guidelines Section 15091(d) states:**

When making the findings required in subdivision (a)(1), the CEQA Lead Agency shall also adopt a program for reporting on or monitoring the changes which it has either required in the project or made a condition of approval to avoid or substantially lessen significant environmental effects. These measures must be enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures.

#### CEQA Guidelines Section 15097(a) states:

This section applies when a public agency has made the findings required under paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of section 15091 to adopt a mitigated negative declaration in conjunction with approving a project. In order to assure that the mitigation measures and project revisions identified in the negative declaration are implemented, the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects.

#### **Mitigation Measures**

Mitigation Measures	Monitoring or Reporting Action	Timing of Monitoring or Reporting Action	Responsible Party	Compliance Verification Date
Air Quality				
AIR-1: Localized Significance Assessment  Prior to the issuance required discretionary permits, new development projects in the Specific Plan area, if subject to CEQA compliance, must demonstrate that the proposed development would either not exceed applicable the SCAQMD's Localized Significance Thresholds (LST) lookup tables or not exceed the respective ambient air quality thresholds for CO, NO <sub>x</sub> , and PM <sub>10</sub> and PM <sub>2.5</sub> .	Future development in the Highway 111 Corridor must demonstrate compliance with SCAQMD's LSTs look up tables and or ambient air quality thresholds.	Prior to Construction	Qualified Construction Contractor	
Biological Resources				
BIO-1: Worker Environmental Awareness Training  An environmental training program should be developed and presented by a qualified biologist to all crew members prior to the beginning of all Project construction in natural areas planned for development. The training should describe special-status plant and wildlife species and sensitive habitats that could occur within the Project area, protection afforded to these species and habitats, and avoidance and minimization measures required to avoid and/or minimize impacts from the project.	Brief construction workers on the biology and life history of federally listed, state listed, and state special status species in the area.	Prior to Construction	Qualified Biologist / Qualified Construction Contractor	
All new construction personnel should receive this training before beginning work on this project. A copy of the training and training materials should be provided to construction crews for review and approval at least 30 days prior to the start of construction. As needed, in-field training should be provided to new on-site construction personnel by the qualified biologist or a qualified individual who should be identified by the qualified biologist, or initial training should be recorded and replayed for new personnel.				
BIO-2: General Measures for Plants and Wildlife	Conduct pre-construction surveys to	Prior to and during Construction	Qualified	
When working in the natural habitat areas, the number of access routes, number and size of staging areas, and the total area of the activity should be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the project goal. Routes and boundaries outside of normal access roads should be clearly delineated through fencing or flagging.	natural habitat areas, the number of access routes, number and size of staging areas, and the total area of limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the project goal. Routes and boundaries outside of normal be clearly delineated through fencing or flagging.  check for nesting activity no later than 14 days before Project activities begin. Construction activities and equipment to			
Food, trash, and other solid wastes should be disposed of in Common Raven proof/wildlife proof, covered refuse containers and regularly removed from the various structures and facilities on a daily basis to avoid offsite dispersal of waste and to avoid attracting wildlife onto the project site. Following covered activity work, all trash and debris should be removed from the work area.	be kept within designated areas. Proper storage and handling of materials.		Contractor	
Construction work should avoid direct destruction of burrows through chaining (dragging a heavy chain over an area to remove shrubs), disking, cultivation, and urban, industrial, or agricultural development.				
Project-related excavations greater than six inches deep should be secured to prevent wildlife entry and entrapment. Holes and trenches should be back-filled, securely covered, or fenced. Excavations that cannot be fully secured should incorporate appropriate wildlife ramp(s) at a slope of no more than a 3:1 ratio (horizontal: vertical, equivalent to a 33.3 percent or 18.4-degree slope), or other means to allow trapped animals to escape.				
Personnel on site should be required to check under their vehicles for sensitive species prior to moving them and should exercise caution while driving on the Project site.				
Before moving, burying, or capping, inspect for wildlife in any construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures that are stored on the site for 1 or more nights. Alternatively, cap structures before storing on the work site.				

Mitigation Measures	Monitoring or Reporting Action	Timing of Monitoring or Reporting Action	Responsible Party	Compliance Verification Date
BIO-3: Special Status and Migratory Birds	Pre-construction surveys, If active nests	Prior to and during	Qualified	
Potential Project impacts to six special status birds and common birds protected by the MBTA and FGC during construction may include visual disturbance, habitat destruction, and noise disturbance. The following measures are proposed to avoid potential impacts.  - Construction should be conducted, if possible, during the fall and/or winter months and outside of the avian nesting season (generally February 1 – August 31) to avoid any direct effects to protected birds.  - A qualified ornithologist should conduct pre-construction surveys within the vicinity of the Project area, to check for nesting or burrowing activity of native birds and to evaluate the site for presence of raptors and special status bird species. The ornithologist should conduct at minimum a one-day pre-construction survey within the seven-day period prior to construction activities beginning. If construction work lapses for seven days or longer during the breeding season, a qualified ornithologist should conduct a supplemental avian pre-construction survey before Project work is reinitiated.  - If active nests or burrows are detected within the construction footprint or up to 500 feet from construction activities, the ornithologist should flag a buffer around each nest (assuming property access). Construction activities should avoid nest or burrows sites until the ornithologist determines that the young have fledged or nesting activity has ceased. If nests or burrows are documented outside of the construction (disturbance) footprint, but within 500 feet of the construction area, buffers would be implemented as needed (buffer size dependent on species). Buffer sizes for common species would be determined on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the CDFW and, if applicable, with USFWS. Buffer sizes would consider factors such as:  1. Noise and human disturbance levels at the construction site at the time of the survey and the noise and disturbance expected during the construction activity;	or burrows are found within 500 feet of construction, an ornithologist should mark a buffer around them, and construction should avoid these areas until the young have fledged or nesting activity has ended. Activities that may disturb nesting shall be prohibited from the buffer zone.	Construction	Biologist/ Ornithologist	
2. Distance and amount of vegetation or other screening between the construction site and the nest; and				
3. Sensitivity of individual nesting species and behaviors of the nesting birds.				
- If active nests or burrows are detected during the survey, the qualified ornithologist should monitor all nests or burrows at least once per week to determine whether birds are being disturbed.				
Activities that might, in the opinion of the qualified ornithologist, disturb nesting activities (e.g., excessive noise), should be prohibited within the buffer zone until such a determination is made. If signs of disturbance or distress are observed, the qualified ornithologist should immediately implement adaptive measures to reduce disturbance. These measures may include, but are not limited to, increasing buffer size, halting disruptive construction activities in the vicinity of the nest until fledging is confirmed or nesting activity has ceased, placement of visual screens or sound dampening structures between the nest and construction activity, reducing speed limits, replacing and updating noisy equipment, queuing trucks to distribute idling noise, locating vehicle access points and loading and shipping facilities away from noise-sensitive receptors, reducing the number of noisy construction activities occurring simultaneously, and/or reorienting and/or relocating construction equipment to minimize noise at noise-sensitive receptors.  - If Burrowing Owls are detected, buffers following guidance from Section 4 of the CHMSHCP would be adopted. The buffer distance during the non-breeding season is 160 feet, and 250 feet during the breeding season. Buffers would be staked and flagged. No Project work would be permitted within the established buffered distances. No development or operation and maintenance activities would be permitted within the buffer until the young are no longer dependent on the burrow. If the burrow is unoccupied, the burrow could be made inaccessible to owls, and the Covered Activity may proceed.				

Maritania and Barantia and Anti-	Timing of Monitoring or	Responsible	Compliance Verification
		<del></del>	Date
Procused burrowing owl surveys prior to start of Project activities.  Prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan if burrowing owls are detected during focused surveys.	Construction	Biologist	
Eliminate all nonessential lighting throughout Project area.	During Construction and Operation	Qualified Construction Contractor	
Comply with Section 1602 of the Fish	Prior to	The City /	
and Game Code.	Construction	Qualified Construction Contractor	
Relevant conservation measures of Sections 4.4 and 9 of the CVMSHCP will be implemented	During Construction	Qualified Construction Contractor	
			•
Conduct WEAP training on archaeological sensitivity for construction personnel.	Prior to Construction	Qualified Archaeologist	
	Prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan if burrowing owls are detected during focused surveys.  Eliminate all nonessential lighting throughout Project area.  Comply with Section 1602 of the Fish and Game Code.  Relevant conservation measures of Sections 4.4 and 9 of the CVMSHCP will be implemented  Conduct WEAP training on archaeological sensitivity for	Monitoring or Reporting Action  Focused burrowing owl surveys prior to start of Project activities.  Prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan if burrowing owls are detected during focused surveys.  Eliminate all nonessential lighting throughout Project area.  Comply with Section 1602 of the Fish and Game Code.  Comply with Section measures of Sections 4.4 and 9 of the CVMSHCP will be implemented  Conduct WEAP training on archaeological sensitivity for  Monitoring or Reporting Action Relevant to Section 1602 of the Section Prior to Construction  Prior to Construction  Prior to Construction	Monitoring or Reporting Action Focused burrowing owl surveys prior to start of Project activities.  Prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan if burrowing owls are detected during focused surveys.  Eliminate all nonessential lighting throughout Project area.  During Construction and Operation  Comply with Section 1602 of the Fish and Game Code.  Comply with Section 1602 of the Fish and Game Code.  Responsible Party Qualified Construction  Construction and Operation  Construction  The City / Qualified Construction Contractor  Responsible Party  Qualified Construction  Contractor  Construction and Operation  Construction  Construction  Responsible Party  Qualified Construction Contractor  Construction  Contractor  Conduct WEAP training on archaeological sensitivity for  Prior to Construction  Qualified Archaeologist

Mitigation Measures  CR-2: Pre- Excavation Agreement  Prior to the issuance of Grading Permits, the Applicant/Owner shall enter into a pre-excavation agreement, otherwise known as a Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment and Tribal Monitoring Agreement with consulting Native American Monitor associated with local tribes. A copy of the agreement shall be included in building and development plans and permit applications with the City. The purpose of this agreement shall be to formalize protocols and procedures between the Applicant/Owner and the consulting Native American Monitor associated with local tribes for the protection and treatment of, including but not limited to, Native American human remains, funerary objects, cultural and religious landscapes, ceremonial items, and traditional gathering areas and tribal cultural resources located and/or discovered through a monitoring program in conjunction with the construction of the proposed project, including additional archaeological surveys and/or studies, excavations, geotechnical investigations, grading,	Monitoring or Reporting Action  An agreement with consulting Native American Monitor associated with local tribe. A copy must be included in grading permit application.	Timing of Monitoring or Reporting Action  Prior to Construction	Responsible Party The City / Qualified Construction Contractor, Qualified Archaeologist, and Native American Monitor	Compliance Verification Date
and all other ground disturbing activities. At the discretion of the consulting Native American Monitor, artifacts may be made available for 3D scanning/printing, with scanned/printed materials to be curated at a local repository meeting the federal standards of 36CFR79.				
CR-3: Retention of Qualified Archaeologist and Native American Monitor  Prior to the issuance of a Grading Permits, the Applicant/Owner or Grading Contractor shall provide executed contracts or agreements with a Qualified Archaeologist and consulting Native American Monitor, at the Applicant/Owner or Grading Contractor's expense, to implement the monitoring program, as described in the pre-excavation agreement.	A letter sent to City of La Quinta Planning Division showing retention of qualified archaeologist and Native American Monitor.	Prior to Construction	The City / Qualified Construction Contractor, Qualified Archaeologist, and Native American Monitor	
CR-4: Tribal Cultural Monitor Coordination During Ground Disturbing Activities  The Qualified Archaeologist and consulting Native American Monitor shall attend all applicable pre-construction meetings with the General Contractor and/or associated subcontractors to present the archaeological monitoring program. The Qualified Archaeologist and consulting Native American Monitor shall be present on-site full-time during grubbing, grading, and/or other ground altering activities, including the placement of imported fill materials or fill used from other areas of the Project site, to identify any evidence of potential archaeological or tribal cultural resources. All fill materials shall be absent of any and all tribal cultural resources.	Collaboration with consulting Native American Monitor.	During Construction	Qualified Archaeologist and Native American Monitor	
CR-5: Controlled Grade Procedure  The Qualified Archaeologist and consulting Native American Monitor shall attend all applicable pre-construction meetings with the General Contractor and/or associated subcontractors to present the archaeological monitoring program. The Qualified Archaeologist and consulting Native American Monitor shall be present on-site full-time during grubbing, grading, and/or other ground altering activities, including the placement of imported fill materials or fill used from other areas of the Project site, to identify any evidence of potential archaeological or tribal cultural resources. All fill materials shall be absent of any and all tribal cultural resources.	Qualified Archaeologist and Native American Monitor to be present at pre- construction meetings and during ground disturbing activities. A written "Controlled Grade Procedure" shall be prepared.	Prior to Construction	Qualified Archaeologist and Native American Monitor	

		Timing of		Complian
Mitigation Measures	Monitoring or Reporting Action	Monitoring or Reporting Action	Responsible Party	Verification Date
CR-6: Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources	If archaeological resources are	During	Qualified	Dato
The Qualified Archaeologist or consulting Native American Monitor can stop ground-disturbing activities if unknown tribal cultural resources or artifacts are found. All work must cease in the vicinity of any archaeological discovery until the archaeologist can assess its significance and potential eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). If buried cultural deposits are encountered, the monitor may request that construction halt nearby and must notify a qualified archaeologist within 24 hours for investigation.		Construction	Archaeologist / Native American Monitor	
Work will be redirected away from these areas for assessment. Minor finds will be documented and secured for later repatriation; if items cannot be securely stored on-site, they may be stored off-site. If the discovered resources are deemed potentially significant, the involved Tribes will be notified for consultation on their respectful treatment. Avoidance of significant resources is preferred, but if not feasible, a data recovery plan may be required. The consulting Tribes will be consulted on this plan as well.				
For resources under a data recovery plan, a proper sample will be collected using professional methods, reflecting tribal values. The Native American Monitor must be present during any resource collection or cataloging. If the Qualified Archaeologist does not collect the resources, the Monitor may do so and ensure they are treated respectfully according to tribal traditions. Ground-disturbing work will not resume until the resources are documented and/or protected.				
CR-7: Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources	Any unearthed tribal cultural resources	During	The City of La	
The landowner shall relinquish ownership of all tribal cultural resources unearthed during the cultural resource mitigation monitoring conducted during all ground disturbing activities, and from any previous archaeological studies or excavations on the Project site to the affiliated consulting Tribe, as determined through the appropriate process, for respectful and dignified treatment and disposition, including reburial at a protected location on-site, in accordance with the Tribe's cultural and spiritual traditions. All cultural materials that are associated with burial and/or funerary goods would be repatriated to the Most Likely Descendant as determined by the NAHC per California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. No tribal cultural resources shall be subject to curation.	shall be returned to the affiliated consulting Tribe.	Construction	Quinta	
CR-8: Tribal Cultural Monitoring Report	Monitoring/evaluation report submitted	Prior to	Qualified	
A monitoring report and/or evaluation report, if appropriate, which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of the archaeological monitoring program (e.g., data recovery plan) shall be submitted by the Qualified Archaeologist, along with the consulting Native American Monitor's notes and comments, to the City of La Quinta Planning Division for approval.	to the City of La Quinta Planning Division for approval.	Construction	Archaeologist and Native American Monitor	
CR-9: Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains  As specified by California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are found on the Project site during construction or during archaeological work, the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, shall immediately notify the Riverside County Coroner's Office by telephone. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the Coroner Medical Examiner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code 5097.98. If such a discovery occurs, a temporary construction exclusion zone shall be established surrounding the area of the discovery so that the area would be protected, and consultation and treatment could occur as prescribed by law. If suspected Native American remains are discovered, the remains shall be kept <i>in-situ</i> , or in a secure location in close proximity to where they were found, and the analysis of the remains shall only occur on-site in the presence of a Native American Monitor. By law, the Coroner Medical Examiner shall determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner Medical Examiner identifies the remains to be of Native American ancestry, he or she shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC shall make a determination as to the Most Likely Descendent.	If human remains are encountered, halt construction and follow procedures as appropriate. Notify Riverside County Coroner's Office.	During Construction	Qualified Archaeologist and Native American Monitor	

Mitigation Measures	Monitoring or Reporting Action	Timing of Monitoring or Reporting Action	Responsible Party	Compliance Verification Date
Geology				
GEO-1: Protect Paleontological Resources during Construction Activities	Prepare a PRMMP.	During	Professional	
Prior to ground disturbing activities, all field personnel will receive training on paleontological resources, including potential fossils that may be discovered and response steps, while a qualified paleontologist will prepare a Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (PRMMP).	If fossils are encountered, divert construction activities within 50 feet and	Construction	Paleontologist	
If fossils (like bones, teeth, or well-preserved plants) are found during construction, the City will stop work within 50 feet and notify a paleontologist to document and assess the find. The paleontologist may allow work to continue or recommend salvaging the fossils if necessary and will suggest appropriate treatment methods. Collected fossils will be sent to an accredited institution for curation and preservation.	All earth-moving operations deeper than two feet must have a qualified			
All earth-moving operations deeper than two feet must have a qualified paleontological monitor. Continuous monitoring is needed if fossil-rich lakebed sediments are found. The monitor can stop work to identify and salvage fossils and may halt equipment for large specimens. A monitoring plan must be submitted to the City before any permits are issued or soil is disturbed. Grading and excavation must comply with La Quinta Code and regulations.				
After ground disturbing activities and any necessary fossil curation, the project paleontologist will prepare a final report detailing the results of the PRMMP.				
Hazards				
HAZ-1: Hazardous Materials Handling and Planning  New development projects in the Specific Plan area must comply with local, state, and federal regulations by submitting development plans and permits to the City for review. Projects intending to use or store hazardous materials must prepare a Spill Prevention Countermeasure Contingency Plan (SPCC) outlining spill containment protocols, along with maintaining an onsite SPCC spill kit. Additionally, developments proposing storage and use of hazardous materials above reporting thresholds must create a Hazardous Materials Business Emergency Plan (HMBEP) as per Chapter 6.95 of the California Health & Safety Code and Title 19, Division 2 of the California Code of Regulations. The HMBEP requires approval from the County of Riverside CUPA and the Department of Environmental Health prior to business operation commencement.	Prepare a SPCCP.	Prior to Construction	Qualified Construction Contractor or Geologist	
HAZ-2: Phase I and/or Phase II Site Assessment	Phase I and Phase II sampling required	Prior to	Qualified	
Projects within the Specific Plan area that involve excavation at locations with recorded Cortese List sites must undergo a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, and where necessary, Phase II sampling. If the Phase I assessment identifies the need for remediation, the project sponsor must adhere to all remediation and abatement directives specified by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), or relevant regulatory agencies.	for development areas with recorded Cortese List sites.	Construction	Geologist	
Hydrology and Water Quality				
HWQ-1: Stormwater Management Practices  Prior to the issuance of City building permits, all projects within the Specific Plan area that disturb one acre or more of land must prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). This plan shall outline suitable Best Management Practices (BMPs) for managing and treating runoff from future development site(s). The applicant is accountable for both preparing and executing the SWPPP in accordance with NPDES requirements. Additionally, the applicant must submit a Notice of Intent to the State Water Resource Control Board, obtain a Waste Discharge ID Number (WDID), and ensure a copy of the SWPPP is present at the development site throughout the construction phase.	Ground disturbance greater than 1 acre must prepare and obtain a SWPPP, outline BMPs, submit an NOI, and obtain a WDID in accordance with NPDES.  Copy of SWPPP present at site during construction.	Prior to Construction	Qualified Construction Contractor	
HWQ-2: Water Conservation Measures  Future development in the Highway 111 corridor must integrate water-saving appliances and fixtures, such as low-flush toilets, low-flow showerheads, and faucets, in compliance with Section 17921.3 of the Health and Safety Code, Title 20 of the California Administrative Code Section 1601(b), and relevant sections of Title 24 of the California State Code. Additionally, the City will enforce its Water Efficient Landscape ordinance, requiring development projects within the Specific Plan area to adopt water-efficient landscaping plans that meet or exceed current criteria. These measures are aimed at conserving water resources while addressing the needs of residents and businesses.	Future development shall incorporate water-saving appliances and fixtures as well as conform with City Landscape Ordinance.	Prior to Construction/ During Construction	Qualified Construction Contractor	

Mitigation Measures	Monitoring or Reporting Action	Timing of Monitoring or Reporting Action	Responsible Party	Compliance Verification Date
Noise				
NOI-1: Noise Reduction  All construction activities shall adhere to the City Construction Hours/Quality Assurance Program for designated construction hours, and equipment with internal combustion engines must be equipped with manufacturer-recommended mufflers. Future	Construction activities must adhere to City's Construction Hours/Quality Assurance Program.	During Construction	Qualified Construction Contractor	
development projects shall use noise-reducing paving materials, such as open-grade asphalt, for all road surfacing.	October 1st – April 30th			
	Monday – Friday: 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.			
	Saturday: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.			
	Sunday: NONE			
	*Government Code Holidays: NONE			
	May 1st – September 30th			
	Monday – Friday: 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.			
	Saturday: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.			
	Sunday: NONE			
	*Government Code Holidays: NONE			
	Construction work (including setting-up traffic control devices) is not permitted on any arterial street (i.e. any 4 lane street) before 8:00 a.m. or after 4:30 p.m.			
	Work within 500 feet of signalized intersection shall be performed between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., unless prior permission is granted by the City Engineer.			

# Appendix B

**Biological Resources** 

^				_	-13	ix	
Δ	n	n	_	n	n	·	-

La Quinta Biological Memorandum



#### **Technical Memorandum**

May 8, 2023

То	Cheri Flores, Planning Manager, City of La Quinta				
Copy to	Charles Smith, AICP, LEED AP GHD Business Group Leader, Natural Resources & Impact Assessment				
From	Sara Moriarty-Graves, GHD Wildlife Biologist  Jane Cipra, GHD Botanist  707-267-2221				
Subject	La Quinta 15-acre Mixed Use Development – Biological Reconnaissance Site Visit to Support CEQA IS/MND	Project no.	11219378		

The City of La Quinta (City) is proposing a mixed-use development in La Quinta, California (hereafter Project). To assist with preparation of the Project's Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), GHD evaluated the potential for sensitive biological resources (federal or state listed or state special status plants and wildlife, Sensitive Natural Communities, and wetlands) to occur within the Project area and potential impacts to these resources. Based on occurrence records, habitat availability, and the reconnaissance-level site visit, special status wildlife species have a potential to occur in the Project area. Special status plants may have the potential to occur but would require protocol-level surveys in appropriate blooming seasons to determine presence/absence. No impacts to jurisdictional wetlands or waters, or Sensitive Natural Communities are expected.

Regards,

Sara Moriarty-Graves Wildlife Biologist

#### 1. Introduction

The City of La Quinta (City) is proposing a mixed-use development in La Quinta, California (hereafter Project; **Appendix A, Figure 1**). The proposed Project plan includes development of up to 280 low-income apartment units along the north side of the parcel, and a commercial development on the south side of the parcel, along Highway 111. As part of the development, Corporate Center Drive would be extended to be continuous and separate the residential and commercial portions of the Project area.

The 280 residential units are proposed to be a mix of one, two and three bedrooms and would require approximately 350-375 parking spaces. The average unit would be about 850 square feet in area. The residential buildings would be four stories with the units accessed off of a central interior hallway. Each story would have approximately 62 or 63 units. The parking spaces would be provided in three levels of parking (two story structure with parking on the roof). Bridges would be provided to link the 2nd and 3rd levels of parking to the corresponding residential level. The complex would include common amenities such as a swimming pool, play structures, common areas, operational and maintenance offices, and trash rooms. The commercial development would provide an approximate 85,000 square foot large retail building and 15,000 square foot separate drive through building. The sizes and configuration may vary based on the final commercial establishments.

GHD evaluated the potential for sensitive biological resources (federally or state listed or state special status plants and wildlife, Sensitive Natural Communities [SNCs], and wetlands) to occur within the Project Study Boundary (PSB) and Biological Study Area (BSA; defined as the PSB and a 100-foot buffer to account for associated impacts from the Project; **Appendix A, Figure 2**). In addition, potential Project impacts to these resources were evaluated.

Special status species and resources are the primary focus of this evaluation. Common species or resources without special protections are not considered. The purpose of this biological reconnaissance technical memorandum is to document the results of the February 4, 2023, site visit and provide information to support the Project's Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to provide a programmatic-level review of potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed Project.

#### 1.1 Project Location and Existing Setting

The BSA is located in the City of La Quinta, which is in the County of Riverside, in between Highway 111 and the Whitewater River (**Appendix A, Figure 2**). Land cover is classified as shrub/scrub and is surrounded by open developed space to high level of intensity (USGS 2016).

The City is located in the Coachella Valley, which is in between the Santa Rosa Mountains and Jacinto Mountains (to the west), Joshua Tree National Park (to the east), and approximately 40 miles from the Salton Sea (to the southeast). The BSA is located within the Whitewater River Watershed. The PSB is 15 acres, and is surrounded by retail stores, businesses, Highway 111, and other roads. The northern section of the BSA borders the Whitewater River. The landscape surrounding the BSA is highly urbanized and developed, with high amounts of vehicular traffic.

#### 2. Survey Methods

The following subsections summarize the desktop and field methods utilized to produce this technical memorandum.

### 2.1 Database Searches (CNDDB, CNPS, EFH, IPaC, NOAA Critical Habitat, and NWI)

A database search for sensitive biological resource records in the Project vicinity was conducted by GHD on January 24, 2023. Database searches (**Appendix B**) included the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; CDFW 2023a), California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered

11219378

Vascular Plants (CNPS 2023), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC; USFWS 2023), National Oceanic and Atmospheric (NOAA) Fisheries Essential Fish Habitat (EFH; NOAA 2023a), and NOAA Critical Habitat (NOAA 2023b).

The search encompassed the La Quinta U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle and surrounding eight quads (Rancho Mirage, Cathedral City, Myoma, West Berdoo Canyon, Indio, Valerie, Martinez Mountain, and Toro Peak). **Appendix A, Figure 3** shows all special status species records tracked by the CNDDB that are known to occur within a three-mile radius of the Project. A search of the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) for the Project vicinity was completed on January 24, 2023 (**Appendix A, Figure 4**; USFWS 2023b).

#### 2.2 Field Survey

A reconnaissance field survey was conducted by Sara Moriarty-Graves, GHD Wildlife Biologist, on February 4, 2023, from 09:30 to 11:00. Weather conditions were clear and with light air (Beaufort scale 1), about 60 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The survey included walking the entire PSB (**Appendix A, Figure 2**). The BSA was assessed visually from the public street right-of-way. The survey methods were intended to assess the potential for special status resources and habitats that occur within the BSA. The survey involved a physical search of the area, including visual inspections of the ground, holes, and vegetation for the presence of any wildlife species, special status plant species, or SNCs. Additionally, the bark of vegetation and the ground layer under vegetation were visually inspected for evidence of wildlife species, such as feathers, pellets, whitewash, scat, tracks, etc. No protocol-level surveys for wetlands, SNCs, special status plants, or wildlife were conducted.

#### 3. Results

The following sub-sections summarize the results of the desktop research and field survey performed for this technical memorandum.

#### 3.1 Summary of General Biological Resources

The PSB is a vacant lot located within the city of La Quinta and is surrounded by commercial businesses. There was litter, and signs of foot traffic and vehicle use observed within the BSA. The dominant vegetation within the PSB consisted of creosote (*Larrea tridentata*). The BSA is bordered to the north by the channelized Whitewater River. No flowing water and minimal moisture within the riverbed was observed. Commercial businesses surround the BSA to the east, south, and west. The other side of the Whitewater River is also developed.

Although the BSA is within a developed landscape, there are shrubs and dune habitat that may support special status species. Many small mammal burrows were observed within the BSA, which can be used by other taxa such as birds and reptiles. The BSA also supports common avian species protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (FGC). Photos from the site visit are included in **Appendix C (Site Visit Photos)**. Lists of all species observed within the BSA are provided in **Appendix D, Tables D1 to D4**.

#### 3.2 Wetlands and Waters

The Whitewater River is adjacent to the northern portion of the BSA. The section of river adjacent to the BSA is classified as a riverine intermittent streambed that is intermittently flooded (USFWS 2023b). However, the Whitewater River in the Project vicinity is channelized and is highly modified from its original form. To reduce sedimentation and maintain flows, it is frequently maintained by the Coachella Valley Water District (City of La Quinta 2017). It is characterized as having a mixture of earthen and concrete bottom and slopes and supports some vegetation growth. The channel conveys surface storm water runoff during rain events (City of La Quinta 2017). During the site visit, there was limited puddled water observed within the river (**Appendix C**, **Site Visit Photos**). No flowing water was observed, and there were signs of vehicular use within the riverbed.

11219378

The Project does not involve alteration of the Whitewater River, including the channel and floodplain. There will be no impact to the Whitewater River or jurisdictional wetlands.

#### 3.3 Sensitive Natural Communities (SNCs)

A query of CNDDB returned multiple locations of Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland (*Washingtonia filifera*) SNC (G3, S3.2) in the nine quads surrounding the PSB; however, the nearest Desert Fan Palm Oasis to the PSB is over five miles to the northeast. No native fan palms are present in the PSB.

The PSB is mainly vegetated by Creosote Bush Scrub (*Larrea tridentata*), a natural community which is not considered sensitive by CDFW (G5, S5).

The Project would not impact any SNCs, as none are present.

### 3.4 Habitat Conservation Plans and Natural Community Conservation Plans

Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) and Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCPs) are site-specific plans to address effects on sensitive species of plants and animals. The BSA is within the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP), which is an HCP and NCCP implemented by the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission (CVCC; CDFW 2023b, CVCC 2023). The City of La Quinta has been a participant in the CVMSHCP since 1996. If the project qualifies, the signatories to the CVMSHCP are able to obtain coverage for incidental take for the 21 wildlife and plant species that the CVMSHCP covers (CVCC 2023).

The Project is outside of a designated Conservation Area, and a Joint Review Project is not required. However, the Local Development Mitigation Fee (LDMF) to the CVCC is required for development projects. Submission of the LDMF to the CVCC is recommended before building or grading permits are submitted.

#### 3.5 Critical Habitat

The BSA does not overlap any federally designated critical habitat (**Appendix B, IPaC Report**). No impact would result.

#### 3.6 Habitat Connectivity and Access

Wildlife corridors refer to established migration routes commonly used by resident and migratory species for passage from one geographic location to another. Maintaining the continuity of established wildlife corridors is important to: a) sustain species with specific foraging requirements, b) preserve a species' distribution potential, and c) retain diversity among many wildlife populations. Therefore, resource agencies consider wildlife corridors to be a sensitive resource.

The Project is approximately seven miles from the nearest "essential connectivity area" and one mile from a "natural landscape block" and "small natural landscape area" identified by the California Habitat Connectivity Project (CDFW 2022c). The BSA is surrounded by existing development, Highway 111, and the highly modified Whitewater River. Due to the level of development existing surrounding the BSA, there would be no impact to the habitat access, connectivity, or migratory corridors of wildlife species. Habitat in the Project vicinity is highly fragmented. No new barriers to terrestrial wildlife movement would result from the Project, and the Project would not substantially interfere with migratory birds, bats, or other species.

#### 3.7 Special Status Plants

The database scoping detailed in **Section 2.1** produced a total of 66 plant species known to occur in the nine USGS quads surrounding the PSB. Based on species specific habitat requirements and habitat availability within the PSB, three species have a low potential to occur, and seven have a moderate potential to occur (**Table 1**). Due to the disturbed and isolated nature of the habitat in the PSB, no special status plant species have a high potential to occur.

No special status plant species were observed during the site visit on February 4, 2023; however, no protocol level surveys have been conducted and the site visit was outside of the blooming season for some

11219378

plant species with potential to occur in the PSB. Protocol level surveys will be required to determine if special status plants are present. A list of all plant species detected during the reconnaissance-level site visit are presented in **Appendix D**, **Table D1**.

Table 1 Potential for Special Status Plants to Occur in the PSB

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur in the PSB
Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand-verbena	1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes, Sandy	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (245 - 5250 feet).
Acmispon haydonii	pygmy lotus	1B.3	Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1705 - 3935 feet).
Astragalus bicristatus	crested milk-vetch	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Carbonate (usually), Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (5580 - 9005 feet).
Astragalus hornii var. hornii	Horn's milk-vetch	1B.1	Meadows and seeps, Playas, Alkaline, Lake Margins	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (195 - 2790 feet).
Astragalus lentiginosus var. borreganus	Borrego milk-vetch	4.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Sandy	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (100 - 2935 feet).
Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	FE, 1B.2	Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub (sandy)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (130 - 2150 feet).
Astragalus leucolobus	Big Bear Valley woollypod	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Pebble (Pavement) plain, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (3610 - 9465 feet).
Astragalus preussii var. laxiflorus	Lancaster milk-vetch	1B.1	Chenopod scrub	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (2295 - 2295 feet).
Astragalus sabulonum	gravel milk-vetch	2B.2	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Flats, Gravelly (sometimes), Roadsides, Sandy (usually), Washes	Moderate potential. Suitable habitat is present in the PSB. Occurrence data is not available.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur in the PSB
Astragalus tricarinatus	triple-ribbed milk-vetch	FE, 1B.2	Joshua tree "woodland", Sonoran desert scrub, Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1475 - 3905 feet).
Ayenia compacta	California ayenia	2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (490 - 3595 feet).
Bursera microphylla	little-leaf elephant tree	2B.3	Sonoran desert scrub (rocky)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (655 - 2295 feet).
Calochortus palmeri var. munzii	San Jacinto mariposa-lily	1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (2805 - 7220 feet).
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri	Palmer's mariposa-lily	1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Mesic	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (2330 - 7840 feet).
Caulanthus simulans	Payson's jewelflower	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Granitic, Sandy	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (295 - 7220 feet).
Chaenactis parishii	Parish's chaenactis	1B.3	Chaparral (rocky)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (4265 - 8205 feet).
Chorizanthe leptotheca	Peninsular spineflower	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, alluvial fan, Granitic	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (985 - 6235 feet).
Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca	white-bracted spineflower	1B.2	Coastal scrub (alluvial fans), Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (985 - 3935 feet).
Cuscuta californica var. apiculata	pointed dodder	3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Sandy	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Suitable habitat is present in the PSB. Occurrence data is not available.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur in the PSB
Delphinium parishii ssp. subglobosum	Colorado Desert larkspur	4.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1970 - 5905 feet).
Dieteria canescens var. ziegleri	Ziegler's aster	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (4500 - 8200 feet).
Ditaxis claryana	glandular ditaxis	2B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Sandy	Moderate potential. Suitable habitat is present in the PSB. A CNDDB occurrence from an unknown date is mapped to an uncertain location in the PSB.
Ditaxis serrata var. californica	California ditaxis	3.2	Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (100 - 3280 feet).
Draba saxosa	Southern California rock draba	1B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (8005 - 11810 feet).
Eremothera boothii ssp. boothii	Booth's evening-primrose	2B.3	Joshua tree "woodland", Pinyon and juniper woodland	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (2675 - 7875 feet).
Eriastrum harwoodii	Harwood's eriastrum	1B.2	Desert dunes	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (410 - 3000 feet).
Erythranthe diffusa	Palomar monkeyflower	4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (4005 - 6005 feet).
Eschscholzia androuxii	Joshua Tree poppy	4.3	Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, Desert washes, Flats, Gravelly, Rocky, Sandy, Slopes, Washes	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1920 - 5530 feet).
Euphorbia abramsiana	Abrams' spurge	2B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Sandy	Low potential. Suitable habitat is present in the PSB; however, this species was last seen in 1968

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur in the PSB
				approximately 3.5 miles northwest of the PSB.
Euphorbia arizonica	Arizona spurge	2B.3	Sonoran desert scrub (sandy)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (165 - 985 feet).
Euphorbia platysperma	flat-seeded spurge	1B.2	Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub (sandy)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (215 - 330 feet).
Euphorbia revoluta	revolute spurge	4.3	Mojavean desert scrub (rocky)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (3595 - 10170 feet).
Funastrum crispum	wavyleaf twinvine	2B.2	Chaparral, Pinyon and juniper woodland	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (3820 - 6035 feet).
Galium angustifolium ssp. gracillimum	slender bedstraw	4.2	Joshua tree "woodland", Sonoran desert scrub, Granitic, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (425 - 5085 feet).
Galium angustifolium ssp. jacinticum	San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (4430 - 6890 feet).
Heuchera hirsutissima	shaggy-haired alumroot	1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Granitic, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (4985 - 11485 feet).
Horsfordia alata	pink velvet-mallow	4.3	Sonoran desert scrub (rocky)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (330 - 1640 feet).
Horsfordia newberryi	Newberry's velvet-mallow	4.3	Sonoran desert scrub (rocky)	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Suitable habitat is present in the PSB. Occurrence data is not available.
Hulsea vestita ssp. callicarpha	beautiful hulsea	4.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Granitic, Gravelly (sometimes), Rocky (sometimes)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (3000 - 10005 feet).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur in the PSB
Jaffueliobryum raui	Rau's jaffueliobryum moss	2B.3	Alpine dwarf scrub, Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Carbonate, Dry, Openings, Rock crevices	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1610 - 6890 feet).
Johnstonella costata	ribbed cryptantha	4.3	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Sandy	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Suitable habitat is present in the PSB. Occurrence data is not available.
Johnstonella holoptera	winged cryptantha	4.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (330 - 5545 feet).
Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	4.2	Coastal dunes (mesic), Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Meadows and seeps (alkaline seeps)	No potential. No marshes, swamps or seeps are present in the PSB.
Juncus cooperi	Cooper's rush	4.3	Meadows and seeps (mesic, alkaline or saline)	No potential. No marshes, swamps or seeps are present in the PSB.
Leptosiphon floribundus ssp. hallii	Santa Rosa Mountains leptosiphon	1B.3	Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (3280 - 6560 feet).
Lilium parryi	lemon lily	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Riparian forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Mesic	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (4005 - 9005 feet).
Lycium torreyi	Torrey's box-thorn	4.2	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, desert valleys, Rocky, Sandy, Streambanks, Washes	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Suitable habitat is present in the PSB. Occurrence data is not available.
Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii	California marina	1B.3	Chaparral, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (3445 - 3805 feet).
Matelea parvifolia	spear-leaf matelea	2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1445 - 3595 feet).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur in the PSB
Mirabilis tenuiloba	slender-lobed four o'clock	4.3	Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (755 - 3595 feet).
Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis	slender cottonheads	2B.2	Coastal dunes, Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Suitable habitat is present in the PSB. This species was observed approximately 0.5 mile west of the PSB in 1978.
Penstemon californicus	California beardtongue	1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sandy	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (3840 - 7545 feet).
Penstemon clevelandii var. connatus	San Jacinto beardtongue	4.3	Chaparral, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1310 - 4920 feet).
Petalonyx linearis	narrow-leaf sandpaper- plant	2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, canyons, Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	Low potential. Suitable habitat is present in the PSB; however, the nearest occurrence is mapped to an uncertain location over 5 miles to the southwest.
Phaseolus filiformis	slender-stem bean	2B.1	Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (410 - 410 feet).
Pseudorontium cyathiferum	Deep Canyon snapdragon	2B.3	Sonoran desert scrub (rocky)	Low potential. Suitable habitat is present in the PSB; however, the nearest occurrences are over 5 miles to the southwest.
Saltugilia latimeri	Latimer's woodland-gilia	1B.2	Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Granitic (often), Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes), Washes (sometimes)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1310 - 6235 feet).
Sedum niveum	Davidson's stonecrop	4.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (6810 - 9845 feet).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur in the PSB
Selaginella eremophila	desert spike-moss	2B.2	Chaparral, Sonoran desert scrub (gravelly, rocky)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (655 - 4250 feet).
Senna covesii	Cove's cassia	2B.2	Sonoran desert scrub, Dry, sandy desert washes and slopes, Dry, Sandy, Slopes, Washes	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (740 - 4250 feet).
Sidotheca emarginata	white-margined oxytheca	1B.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (3935 - 8205 feet).
Stemodia durantifolia	purple stemodia	2B.1	Sonoran desert scrub (often mesic, sandy)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (590 - 985 feet).
Streptanthus campestris	southern jewelflower	1B.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (2955 - 7545 feet).
Thysanocarpus rigidus	rigid fringepod	1B.2	Pinyon and juniper woodland, Dry, Rocky, Slopes	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1970 - 7220 feet).
Tragia ramosa	desert tragia	4.3	Chenopod scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (2955 - 6105 feet).
Xylorhiza cognata	Mecca-aster	1B.2	Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (65 - 1310 feet).

#### Footnotes:

#### **Status Abbreviations:**

CRPR: CNPS rankings for rare plants (CNPS 2023a) - 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California; 1B = Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2 = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; 3 = Plants about which more information is needed (a review list); 4 = Plants of limited distribution (a watch list); n/a = not applicable; Threat Code extensions and their meanings: ".1 - Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat); .2 - Moderately threatened in California (20-80% of occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat); .3 - Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)" (CDFW 2023a).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Rankings from CNDDB (January 2023).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> General habitat, and microhabitat column information, reprinted from CNDDB (January 2023).

#### **Potential to Occur:**

No potential: Habitat in and adjacent to the PSB is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (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 in the PSB.

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 in the PSB.

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 in the PSB.

#### 3.8 Special Status Wildlife

The database scoping detailed in **Section 2.1** returned a total of 86 species (**Table 2**). The potential for sensitive wildlife species to occur was determined based on existing data and the reconnaissance level site visit. Special status species are federally and/or state listed, a CDFW Species of Special Concern, CDFW Fully Protected, on the CDFW Special Animals List, or any combination of these.

The Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard (federally threatened and state endangered) is a listed reptile species with a moderate potential to occur within the BSA based on recent nearby observations (iNaturalist 2023). In addition, there is one special status rodent species (Coachella Valley Round-tailed Ground Squirrel), six bird species, one other reptile species (Flat-tailed Horned Lizard), and one insect (Coachella Valley Giant Sand Treader Cricket) with a moderate potential to occur (**Table 2**). The Burrowing Owl is a covered species under the CVMSHCP, but is afforded additional protections under FGC and the MBTA and would require additional minimization measures. According to the CVMSHCP, authorization of take for all species with a moderate potential to occur, except the six bird species, can be obtained through compliance with the CVMSHCP and the LDMF paid to the CVCC (CVCC 2023). Minimization measures to reduce impacts to bird species are included in **Section 5**. Although compliance with the CVMSHCP authorizes take for the covered species, state and federal regulations could require additional minimization measures in subsequent review of CEQA documents.

Terrestrial wildlife observed on site are included **in Appendix D**, **Table D2**. A lizard and ground squirrel were briefly observed during the site visit and were not able to be identified to species. A list of all bird species detected during the site visit and their associated breeding codes are presented in **Appendix D**, **Tables D3 and D4**. As many neotropical avian species have migrated south by fall, **Table D4** is not a comprehensive list of all species that could occur throughout the breeding season. In addition, no protocollevel surveys have been conducted.

Based on existing habitat and available data, the BSA may support special status species and does support common species. With implementation of the proposed avoidance and minimization measures (**Section 5**), in addition to compliance with the CVMSHCP, impacts to special status wildlife species would be less than significant.

Table 2 Special Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur within the Project Study Boundary (PSB) and Biological Study Area (BSA)

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur		
Mammals	Mammals							
Antrozous pallidus	Pallid Bat	None	None	SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Low potential. There are no suitable rocky areas for roosting. Additionally, the BSA is highly disturbed.		
Bassariscus astutus octavus	Southern California Ringtail	None	None	FP	Exploit a variety of habitats such as dry, rocky, brush-covered hillsides or riparian areas, typically not far from an open water source. Dens most often in rock crevices, boulder piles, or talus, but also tree hollows, root cavities, and rural buildings. Rarely use same den for more than a few days.	Low potential. There is not suitable habitat available for this species in the BSA.		
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura Pocket Mouse	None	None	SSC	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland. Variety of habitats including coastal scrub, chaparral and grassland in San Diego County. Attracted to grasschaparral edges.	Low potential. The preferred habitat types are not present within the BSA.		
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	Northwestern San Diego Pocket Mouse	None	None	SSC	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego County. Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	Low potential. There is no suitable habitat within the BSA for this species. Also, the BSA is not within San Diego County.		
Chaetodipus fallax pallidus	Pallid San Diego Pocket Mouse	None	None	SSC	Desert wash, pinon & juniper woodlands, Sonoran desert scrub. Desert border areas in eastern San Diego County in desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, pinyon-juniper, etc. Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	Low potential. There is not suitable habitat within the BSA for this species. Also, the BSA is not within San Diego County.		

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Dipodomys merriami collinus	Earthquake Merriams Kangaroo Rat	None	None	-	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Known only from San Diego and Riverside counties. Associated with riversidean sage scrub, chaparral, and non-native grassland. Need sandy loam substrates for digging of burrows.	Low potential. No chaparral or coastal scrub habitat available for this species.
Eumops perotis californicus	Western Mastiff Bat	None	None	SSC	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland. Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	Low potential. The BSA does not contain suitable roosting habitat.
Lasiurus xanthinus	Western Yellow Bat	None	None	SSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Low potential. Although the BSA is in proximity to limited riparian habitat within the Whitewater River, there is no palm trees available for roosting.
Neotoma albigula venusta	Colorado Valley Woodrat	None	None	-	Sonoran desert scrub. Low-lying desert areas in southeastern California. Closely associated with beaver-tail cactus and mesquite. Intolerant of cold temps. Eats mainly succulent plants. Distribution influenced by abundance of nest building material.	Low potential. The BSA does not contain succulent plants, or beavertail cactus for foraging.
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego Desert Woodrat	None	None	SSC	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	Low potential. No moderate to dense canopy, or coastal scrub present in the BSA.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	Pocketed Free- tailed Bat	None	None	SSC	Joshua tree woodland, pinon & juniper woodlands, riparian scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Variety of arid areas in Southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, desert riparian, etc. Rocky areas with high cliffs.	Low potential. There is not woodland, scrub, or rocky areas with high cliffs habitat types available in the BSA for this species.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Ovis canadensis nelsoni	Desert Bighorn Sheep	None	None	FP	Alpine, alpine dwarf scrub, chaparral, chenopod scrub, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Montane dwarf scrub, pinon & juniper woodlands, riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub. Widely distributed from the White Mtns in Mono Co. to the Chocolate Mts in Imperial Co. Open, rocky, steep areas with available water and herbaceous forage.	No potential. There is no suitable habitat available within the BSA. The proximity to roads and human development is not suitable.
Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2	Peninsular Bighorn Sheep DPS	FE	ST	FP	Eastern slopes of the Peninsular Ranges below 4,600 ft elevation. This DPS of the subspecies inhabits the Peninsular Ranges in southern California from the San Jacinto Mountains south to the US-Mexico International Border. Optimal habitat includes steep walled canyons and ridges bisected by rocky or sandy washes, with available water.	No potential. There is no suitable habitat available within the BSA. The proximity to roads and human development is not suitable.
Perognathus longimembris bangsi	Palm Springs Pocket Mouse	None	None	SSC	Desert wash, Sonoran desert scrub. Desert riparian, desert scrub, desert wash and sagebrush habitats. Most common in creosote-dominated desert scrub. Rarely found on rocky sites. Occurs in all canopy coverage classes.	Low potential. There is suitable creosote habitat for this species. However, there are no recorded observations nearby (CDFW 2022, iNaturalist 2023).
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles Pocket Mouse	None	None	SSC	Coastal scrub. Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Open ground with fine, sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	Low potential. Coastal scrub is not present within the BSA. The BSA is outside of the Los Angeles Basin.
Taxidea taxus	American Badger	None	None	SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	Low potential. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species, and the fragmentation is not suitable.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Xerospermophil us tereticaudus chlorus	Palm Springs Round-tailed Ground Squirrel	None	None	SSC	Chenopod scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Restricted to the Coachella Valley. Prefers desert succulent scrub, desert wash, desert scrub, alkali scrub, and levees. Prefers open, flat, grassy areas in fine-textured, sandy soil. Density correlated with winter rainfall.	Moderate potential. The BSA contains some of the preferred habitat types. There is an observation on the CNDDB 0.25 miles of the BSA from 2002 (CDFW 2022). The BSA is within 0.25 miles of areas predicted to have occupancy from a habitat suitability model (CVAG 2022).
Birds						
Accipiter cooperii	Coopers Hawk	None	None	WL	Cismontane woodland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	Moderate potential. There are observations nearby (within 0.5 miles; eBird 2023). However, there is no nesting habitat available within the BSA for this species. The species may occur in riparian habitat areas in and around the Whitewater River.
Accipiter striatus	Sharp-shinned Hawk	None	None	WL	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland. Ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer, and Jeffrey pine habitats. Prefers riparian areas. North-facing slopes with plucking perches are critical requirements. Nests usually within 275 ft of water.	Low potential. There is not suitable forested or riparian habitat available within the BSA.
Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle	None	None	FP   WL	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage- juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	Low potential. No canyons or large trees available for nesting within the BSA.
Ardea alba	Great Egret	None	None	-	Brackish marsh, estuary, freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, riparian forest, wetland. Colonial nester in large trees. Rookery sites located near marshes, tide-flats, irrigated pastures, and margins of rivers and lakes.	Low potential. There is not suitable habitat within the BSA for this species.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Ardea herodias	Great Blue Heron	None	None	-	Brackish marsh, estuary, freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, riparian forest, wetland. Colonial nester in tall trees, cliffsides, and sequestered spots on marshes. Rookery sites in close proximity to foraging areas: marshes, lake margins, tide-flats, rivers and streams, wet meadows.	Low potential. There is not suitable habitat within the BSA for this species.
Asio otus	Long-eared Owl	None	None	SSC	Cismontane woodland, Great Basin scrub, riparian forest, riparian woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Require adjacent open land, productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.	Low potential. There is not suitable habitat within the BSA for this species.
Athene cunicularia	Burrowing Owl	None	None	SSC	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, valley & foothill grassland. 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.	Moderate potential. There are recorded observations within 0.5 miles of the BSA (eBird 2023). In La Quinta, there are public observations at three locations from the years 2017 and 2018 (eBird 2023). Additionally, ground squirrels and many burrows were present, which provide habitat for this species. The BSA is considered to have highly suitable habitat (CDFW 2016). The nearest records on the CNDDB are approximately three miles away, and are from 1927 to 2007 (CDFW 2022).
Botaurus Ientiginosus	American Bittern	None	None	-	Brackish marsh, freshwater marsh, salt marsh. Freshwater and slightly brackish marshes. Also in coastal saltmarshes. Dense reed beds.	No potential. No suitable marsh habitat available.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Buteo regalis	Ferruginous Hawk	None	None	WL	Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Pinon & juniper woodlands, valley & foothill grassland. Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats. Eats mostly lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and mice. Population trends may follow lagomorph population cycles.	Low potential. Marginally suitable habitat available for this species within the BSA. Observations are approximately five miles away (eBird 2023).
Calypte costae	Costas Hummingbird	None	None	-	Desert riparian, desert and arid scrub foothill habitats.	<b>Moderate potential.</b> There is an observation within a vacant lot within 0.25 miles of the BSA (eBird 2023).
Chaetura vauxi	Vauxs Swift	None	None	SSC	Redwood, Douglas-fir, and other coniferous forests. Nests in large hollow trees and snags. Often nests in flocks. Forages over most terrains and habitats but shows a preference for foraging over rivers and lakes.	Low potential. There is no suitable forested habitat within the BSA for this species.
Charadrius montanus	Mountain Plover	None	None	SSC	Chenopod scrub, Valley & foothill grassland, Short grasslands, freshly plowed fields, newly sprouting grain fields, and sometimes sod farms. Short vegetation, bare ground, and flat topography. Prefers grazed areas and areas with burrowing rodents.	Low potential. There are no grazed areas within the BSA. No observations nearby (eBird 2023).
Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	None	None	SSC	Freshwater marsh, Great Basin standing waters, wetland. Freshwater lakes, ponds, marshes and flooded ag fields. At coastal lagoons and estuaries during migration. Breeding range reduced. Breeds primarily in Modoc Plateau region, with some breeding in Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys.	Low potential. There is no suitable aquatic habitat present within the BSA.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Circus hudsonius	Northern Harrier	None	None	SSC	Coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, marsh & swamp, riparian scrub, valley & foothill grassland, wetland. Coastal salt and freshwater marsh. Nest and forage in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain cienagas. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.	Low potential. There is not suitable foraging or nesting habitat within the BSA for this species.
Contopus cooperi	Olive-sided Flycatcher	None	None	SSC	Lower montane coniferous forest, redwood, upper montane coniferous forest. Nesting habitats are mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas-fir, redwood, red fir and lodgepole pine. Most numerous in montane conifer forests where tall trees overlook canyons, meadows, lakes or other open terrain.	Low potential. There is no suitable nesting habitat within the BSA.
Egretta thula	Snowy Egret	None	None	-	Marsh & swamp, meadow & seep, riparian forest, riparian woodland, wetland. Colonial nester, with nest sites situated in protected beds of dense tules. Rookery sites situated close to foraging areas: marshes, tidal-flats, streams, wet meadows, and borders of lakes.	Low potential. There is not highly suitable habitat available within the BSA for this species.
Empidonax traillii brewsteri	Little Willow Flycatcher	None	SE	-	Meadow & seep, riparian woodland. Mountain meadows and riparian habitats in the Sierra Nevada and Cascades. Nests near the edges of vegetation clumps and near streams.	Low potential. There is not highly suitable habitat available within the BSA for this species.
Empidonax traillii extimus	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	FE	SE	-	Riparian woodlands in Southern California.	Low potential. No suitable habitat available within the BSA for this species. No observations nearby (eBird 2023).

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Eremophila alpestris actia	California Horned Lark	None	None	WL	Marine intertidal & splash zone communities, meadow & seep. Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills. Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	Low potential. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Falco mexicanus	Prairie Falcon	None	None	WL	Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, valley & foothill grassland. Inhabits dry, open terrain, either level or hilly. Breeding sites located on cliffs. Forages far afield, even to marshlands and ocean shores.	Low potential. There is no cliff habitat for breeding, or preferred foraging habitats within the BSA.
Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon	Delisted	Delisted	FP	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	Low potential. No suitable aquatic habitat within or nearby the BSA.
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	None	None	-	Nests on sandy or gravelly beaches and shell banks in small colonies inland and along the coast. Inland freshwater lakes and marshes; also, brackish or salt waters of estuaries and bays.	Low potential. No suitable aquatic habitat within or nearby the BSA.
Icteria virens	Yellow-breasted Chat	None	None	SSC	Riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 ft of ground.	Low potential. The BSA does not contain suitable riparian habitat for this species.
Lanius Iudovicianus	Loggerhead Shrike	None	None	SSC	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon- juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	Low potential. The BSA does not provide highly suitable habitat for this species. Recent observations nearby are sparse (eBird 2023).

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Larus californicus	California Gull	None	None	WL	Littoral waters, sandy beaches, waters and shorelines of bays, tidal mud-flats, marshes, lakes, etc. Colonial nester on islets in large interior lakes, either fresh or strongly alkaline.	Low potential. No suitable aquatic habitat within or nearby the BSA.
Leiothlypis luciae	Lucys Warbler	None	None	SSC	Riparian woodland. Primarily along lower Colorado River Valley and the washes and arroyos emptying into it, with occasional occurrences throughout the Sonoran and Mojave deserts. Partial to thickets of mesquite, riparian scrub and even stands of tamarisk.	Low potential. The BSA does not contain suitable riparian habitat for this species.
Melozone aberti	Aberts Towhee	None	None	-	Desert wash, riparian woodland. Desert riparian and desert wash habitats in the lower Colorado River Valley, also the Imperial and Coachella valleys. Frequents dense vegetation, thickets of willow, cottonwood, mesquite, and saltcedar.	Moderate potential. There are recorded public observations within 0.5 miles of the BSA (eBird 2023).
Numenius americanus	Long-billed Curlew	None	None	WL	Great Basin grassland, meadow & seep. Breeds in upland shortgrass prairies and wet meadows in northeastern California. Habitats on gravelly soils and gently rolling terrain are favored over others.	Low potential. The BSA does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	None	None	WL	Riparian forest, Ocean shore, bays, freshwater lakes, and larger streams. Large nests built in tree-tops within 15 miles of a good fish-producing body of water.	No potential. There is no suitable aquatic habitat needed for foraging within or nearby the BSA.
Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus	Bryants Savannah Sparrow	None	None	SSC	Open fields, meadows, salt marshes, prairies, dunes, shores. Over most of range, found in open meadows, pastures, edges of marshes, alfalfa fields, pastures; also tundra in summer, shores and weedy vacant lots in winter.	Low potential. No suitable habitat types are present.
Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus	Large-billed Savannah Sparrow	None	None	SSC	Wetland. Breeds along the Colorado River delta in Mexico; winters at the Salton Sea. Saline emergent wetlands at the Salton Sea and southern coast.	Low potential. No wetland habitat available for this species within the BSA.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Piranga rubra	Summer Tanager	None	None	SSC	Riparian forest. Summer resident of desert riparian along lower Colorado River, and locally elsewhere in California deserts. Requires cottonwood-willow riparian for nesting and foraging; prefers older, dense stands along streams.	Low potential. The BSA does not contain cottonwood-willow riparian habitat.
Polioptila californica californica	Coastal California Gnatcatcher	FT	None	SSC	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	Low potential. There is not coastal habitat available within the BSA for this species.
Polioptila melanura	Black-tailed Gnatcatcher	None	None	WL	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. 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.	Moderate potential. The BSA contains desert scrub habitat. There are public observations recorded within 0.75 miles of the BSA (eBird 2023).
Pyrocephalus rubinus	Vermilion Flycatcher	None	None	SSC	Marsh & swamp, riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, wetland. 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.	Moderate potential. There are recorded observations within 0.5 miles of the BSA, with the most recent being in January 2023 (eBird 2023).
Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgways Rail	FE	ST	FP	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Wetland. Nests in freshwater marshes along the Colorado River and along the south and east ends of the Salton Sea. Prefers stands of cattails and tules dissected by narrow channels of flowing water; principal food is crayfish.	No potential. No marsh habitat available within the BSA.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Selasphorus rufus	Rufous Hummingbird	None	None	-	North coast coniferous forest, old growth. Breeds in Transition life zone of northwest coastal area from Oregon border to southern Sonoma County. Nests in berry tangles, shrubs, and conifers. Favors habitats rich in nectar-producing flowers.	Low potential. There is not suitable habitat for this species within the BSA.
Setophaga petechia	Yellow Warbler	None	None	SSC	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	Low potential. There is not suitable riparian habitat available for this species within the BSA.
Spinus lawrencei	Lawrences Goldfinch	None	None	-	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, pinon & juniper woodlands, riparian woodland. Nests in open oak or other arid woodland and chaparral, near water. Nearby herbaceous habitats used for feeding. Closely associated with oaks.	Low potential. The preferred habitat types are not available for this species within the BSA.
Spizella breweri	Brewers Sparrow	None	None	-	East of Cascade-Sierra Nevada crest, mountains and high valleys of Mojave Desert, and mountains at southern end of San Joaquin Valley. For nesting they prefer high sagebrush plains, slopes and valley with Great Basin sagebrush and antelope brush.	Low potential. The BSA does not contain suitable mountainous or valley habitat for this species.
Toxostoma crissale	Crissal Thrasher	None	None	SSC	Riparian woodland. 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.	Low potential. The BSA does not contain suitable riparian habitat for this species.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Toxostoma lecontei	Le Contes Thrasher	None	None	SSC	Desert wash, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. 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.	Low potential. The BSA may contain suitable shrub habitat for this species. There are no recent or nearby recorded observations (eBird 2023).
Vireo bellii pusillus	Least Bells Vireo	FE	SE	-	Riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	Low potential. There are observations from 2022 approximately 4.5 miles west of the BSA (eBird 2022). The BSA does not contain riparian habitat.
Vireo vicinior	Gray Vireo	None	None	SSC	Dry chaparral; west of desert, in chamise-dominated habitat; mountains of Mojave Desert, associated with juniper and Artemisia. Forage, nest, and sing in areas formed by a continuous growth of twigs, 1-5 ft above ground.	Low potential. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat or features for this species.
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	Yellow-headed Blackbird	None	None	SSC	Marsh & swamp, wetland. Nests in freshwater emergent wetlands with dense vegetation and deep water. Often along borders of lakes or ponds. Nests only where large insects such as Odonata are abundant, nesting timed with maximum emergence of aquatic insects.	No potential. The BSA does not contain wetland habitat for this species.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California Legless Lizard	None	None	SSC	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	Low potential. The BSA does not contain the suitable habitat types for this species.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	Coastal Whiptail	None	None	SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	Low potential. This subspecies' range is closer to the coast, which is outside of the BSA (California Herps 2023).
Coleonyx variegatus abbotti	San Diego Banded Gecko	None	None	SSC	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Coastal and cismontane Southern California. Found in granite or rocky outcrops in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats.	Low potential. No rocky outcrops in coastal scrub or chaparral habitats available within the BSA.
Crotalus ruber	Red-diamond Rattlesnake	None	None	SSC	Chaparral, woodland, grassland, and desert areas from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains. Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects.	Low potential. The BSA contains only marginally suitable habitat for this species. There are no rocky areas present.
Gopherus agassizii	Desert Tortoise	FT	ST		Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. 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.	Low potential. There was a juvenile shell found in 2017 approximately 0.25 miles from the BSA (iNaturalist 2023). There are other recent observations surrounding the vicinity of the BSA (iNaturalist 2023). Records on the CNDDB are generally more northwest to southeast, though the nearest are seven to 11 miles in either direction (CDFW 2023). No sign of Desert Tortoise was observed during the site visit. The level of human

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
						disturbance and Common Raven presence is not suitable for this species, and it is unlikely for them to occur.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	Coast Horned Lizard	None	None	SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Low potential. The BSA does not contain highly suitable habitat. Observations recorded over five miles away (iNaturalist 2023).
Phrynosoma mcallii	Flat-tailed Horned Lizard	None	None	SSC	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. 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.	Moderate potential. There are many observations within the vicinity of the Project, the nearest one is approximately 0.5 miles from the BSA (iNaturalist 2023). Suitable habitat is present within the BSA for this species.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	Coast Patch- nosed Snake	None	None	SSC	Coastal scrub. Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California. Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.	Low potential. There is not coastal scrub habitat within the BSA.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Uma inornata	Coachella Valley Fringe- toed Lizard	FT	SE		Desert dunes, desert wash. 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. The species' habitat is characterized by active dunes, surrounded by stabilized dunes and desert scrub (Vandergast et al. 2015).	Moderate potential. The BSA contains loose, windblown sand, with widely spaced desert shrubs. The BSA is outside of critical habitat, and population centers are known to be more north of the BSA and closer to the I-10 (Vandergast et al. 2015). However, there are many recent observations surrounding the BSA within urban developed areas (iNaturalist 2023). The most recent observation is from February 2023 approximately 1.5 miles from the BSA (iNaturalist 2023). Additionally, there are records on the CNDDB from the late 1960's to 1970's (CDFW 2023).
Amphibians						
Batrachoseps major aridus	Desert Slender Salamander	FE	SE	-	Desert wash, limestone, talus slope. Known only from Hidden Palm Canyon and Guadalupe Creek, Riverside County, in barren, palm oasis, desert wash, and desert scrub. Occurs under limestone sheets, rocks, and talus, usually at the base of damp, shaded, north and west-facing walls.	Low potential. The BSA does not provide suitable dampened habitat for this species.
Lithobates	Lowland	None	None	SSC	Were found along the Colorado River and in	No potential. No suitable aquatic
yavapaiensis	Leopard Frog				streams near the Salton Sea.	habitat available for this species.
Fish						
Cyprinodon macularius	Desert Pupfish	FE	SE	-	Aquatic, artificial flowing waters, artificial standing waters, Colorado River basin flowing waters, Colorado River basin standing waters. 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.	No potential. No aquatic habitat within the BSA.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Insects						
Bombus crotchii	Crotch Bumble Bee	None	CE	-	Coastal California east to the Sierra- Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	Low potential. The BSA does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Danaus plexippus	Monarch Butterfly – California Overwintering, Pop. 1	FC	None		Fields, roadside areas, open areas, wet areas or urban gardens. This species only lays eggs on milkweed. Overwintering tree habitat includes eucalyptus, Monterey pine, Monterey cypress, western sycamore, coast redwood, and coast live oak trees.	No potential. There are no suitable overwintering trees within the BSA.
Dinacoma caseyi	Caseys June Beetle	FE	None	-	Desert wash, Mojavean desert scrub. 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.	Low potential. There is an observation approximately 1.5 miles north of the BSA (iNaturalist 2023). The BSA is outside of the range (USFWS 2022).
Euparagia unidentata	Algodones Euparagia Wasp	None	None	-	Desert dunes. Endemic to the Algodones Dunes in Imperial County.	Low potential. Only marginally suitable dune habitat present.
Euphydryas editha quino	Quino Checkerspot Butterfly	FE	None	-	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Sunny openings within chaparral and coastal sage shrublands in parts of Riverside and San Diego counties. Hills and mesas near the coast. Need high densities of food plants Plantago erecta, P. insularis, and Orthocarpus purpurescens.	Low potential. The BSA is not near the coast.
Habropoda pallida	White Faced Bee	None	None	-	Desert dunes. Endemic to the Algodones Dunes in Imperial County.	Low potential. The BSA is not within Imperial County.
Hesperopsis gracielae	Macneills Sootywing	None	None	-	Found in well-watered lowland areas along the Colorado River and extending west into the Coachella Valley. Atriplex lentiformis is the only known host plant.	Low potential. There are Atriplex lentiformis observations on the edges of the PSB from 2019 (iNaturalist 2023). However, the BSA is not well-watered.

Scientific name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	Other CDFW Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur
Juniperella mirabilis	Juniper Metallic Wood-boring Beetle	None	None	-	Larvae develop in juniper in Santa Rosa Mts. in Southern California.	No potential. The BSA is not within the Santa Rosa Mountains, and there's no juniper in the BSA.
Macrobaenetes valgum	Coachella Giant Sand Treader Cricket	None	None	-	Desert dunes. Known from the sand dune ridges in the vicinity of Coachella Valley. Population size regulated by amount of annual rainfall; some spots favor permanent habitation where springs dampen sand.	<b>Moderate potential.</b> There is an observation within 0.25 miles of the BSA (iNaturalist 2023).
Oliarces clara	Cheeseweed Owlfly (Cheeseweed Moth Lacewing)	None	None	-	Sonoran desert scrub. Inhabits the lower Colorado River drainage. Found under rocks or in flight over streams. Larrea tridentata is the suspected larval host.	Low potential. The larval host species (Larrea tridentata) is documented within the PSB (iNaturalist 2023). There is an observation approximately 6 miles from the BSA (iNaturalist 2023). Habitat within the BSA is marginally suitable.
Stenopelmatus cahuilaensis	Coachella Valley Jerusalem Cricket	None	None	-	Desert dunes. Inhabits a small segment of the sand and dune areas of the Coachella Valley, in the vicinity of Palm Springs. Found in the large, undulating dunes piled up at the north base of Mt San Jacinto.	Low potential. The BSA contains marginally suitable habitat, but is not in close proximity to Mt San Jacinto.
Mollusks						
Anodonta californiensis	California Floater	None	None	-	Aquatic. Freshwater lakes and slow-moving streams and rivers. Taxonomy under review by specialists. Generally in shallow water.	No potential. No aquatic habitat within the Project footprint.
Eremarionta millepalmarum	Thousand Palms Desertsnail	None	None	-	Information on this species is very limited.  Desert snails typically exist in areas with habitat to escape temperatures higher than 93 degrees Fahrenheit, such as under rocks or in the mountains.	Low potential. No suitable temperature refugia available for this species.

Footnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Rankings from CNDDB (January 2023).

<sup>2</sup> General habitat, and microhabitat column information, reprinted from CNDDB (January 2023).

### Other Statuses (other federal or state listings may include):

CDFW FP (CDFW Fully Protected Animal): "This classification was the State of California's initial effort to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds and mammals. Most of the species on these lists have subsequently been listed under the state and/or federal endangered species acts." (CDFW 2023c);

CDFW SSC (CDFW Species of Special Concern): "It is the goal and responsibility of the Department of Fish and Wildlife to maintain viable populations of all native species. To this end, the Department has designated certain vertebrate species as 'Species of Special Concern' because declining population levels, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats have made them vulnerable to extinction. The goal of designating species as 'Species of Special Concern' is to halt or reverse their decline by calling attention to their plight and addressing the issues of concern early enough to secure their long-term viability" (CDFW 2023c);

CDFW WL (California Department of Fish and Wildlife Watch List): "The CDFW maintains a list consisting of taxa that were previously designated as "Species of Special Concern" but no longer merit that status, or which do not yet meet SSC criteria, but for which there is concern and a need for additional information to clarify status" (CDFW 2023c).

### Potential to Occur:

No potential: Habitat in and adjacent to the PSB is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (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 in the PSB.

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 in the PSB.

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 in the PSB.

Present: Detected or documented on-site.

### 4. Discussion

Based on the reconnaissance-level site visit on February 4, 2023, and review of existing data, the BSA may provide suitable habitat for special status wildlife species. In addition, several common avian species were observed on-site that are protected by the MBTA and FGC (**Appendix D, Table D2 and D4**). Vegetation within and directly adjacent to the BSA could provide suitable nesting habitat for migratory bird species, and other common terrestrial species.

No special status plant species were observed during the site visit on February 4, 2023 (**Appendix D**, **Table D1**); however, no protocol level surveys have been conducted and the site visit was outside of the blooming season for some plant species with potential to occur in the PSB. Protocol level surveys will be required to determine if special status plants are present. No SNCs were observed during the site visit.

Since the Project is within the CVMSHCP's boundaries, and within an authorized take area, mitigation for four special status species would be accounted for with compliance with the CVMSHCP and through purchase of LDMF's from the CVCC (CVCC 2023). However, the CVMSHCP does not cover the six special status bird species with a moderate potential to occur, nor birds protected by the MBTA and FGC. Additional measures are recommended in **Section 5** for these bird species.

### 5. Proposed Avoidance and Minimization Measures

All Conservation Measures that are applicable within Section 4.4 (Required Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures) and Section 9 (Species Accounts and Conservation Measures) of the CVMSHCP should be implemented by the Project to minimize impacts to plant and wildlife species within the HCP's jurisdiction (CVMSHCP 2016). Specifically, species with a moderate potential to occur that are encompassed within the CVMSHCP include: Palm Springs Round-tailed Ground Squirrel, Burrowing Owl, Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, Coachella Valley Fringe-tailed Lizard, and the Coachella Giant Sand Treader Cricket (CDFW 2023b).

In addition, the following measures are recommended for implementation to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

## 5.1 Measure BIO-1: Worker Environmental Awareness Training

An environmental training program should be developed and presented by a qualified biologist to all crew members prior to the beginning of all Project construction. The training should describe special-status plant and wildlife species and sensitive habitats that could occur within the BSA, protection afforded to these species and habitats, and avoidance and minimization measures required to avoid and/or minimize impacts from the project.

All new construction personnel should receive this training before beginning work on this project. A copy of the training and training materials should be provided to construction crew for review and approval at least 30 days prior to the start of construction. As needed, in-field training should be provided to new on-site construction personnel by the qualified biologist or a qualified individual who should be identified by the qualified biologist, or initial training should be recorded and replayed for new personnel.

### 5.2 Measure BIO-2: Protect Special Status Plants

Avoidance measures for special status plant species are addressed collectively for all species. Impacts to special-status plant species present or likely to be present onsite shall be minimized, avoided, and (if necessary) compensated by complying with the following:

Seasonally appropriate pre-construction surveys for special status plant species should occur prior
to construction within the planned area of disturbance for the project, during the appropriate
blooming time (spring and summer) for the target species. Survey methods should comply with
CDFW rare plant survey protocols and should be performed by a qualified field botanist. Surveys

should be modified to include detection of juvenile (pre-flowering) colonies of perennial species when necessary. Any populations of special status plant species that are detected should be mapped. Populations should be flagged if avoidance is feasible and if populations are located adjacent to construction areas.

- The locations of any special status plant populations to be avoided should be clearly identified in the contract documents (plans and specifications).
- If special status plant populations are detected where construction would have unavoidable impacts, a compensatory conservation plan should be prepared and implemented in coordination with CDFW. Such plans may include salvage, propagation, on-site reintroduction in restored habitats, and monitoring.

### 5.3 Measure Bio-3: General Measures for Plants and Wildlife

- When working in the dune habitat areas, the number of access routes, number and size of staging areas, and the total area of the activity should be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the project goal. Routes and boundaries outside of normal access roads should be clearly delineated through fencing or flagging.
- Food, trash, and other solid wastes should be disposed of in Common Raven proof/wildlife proof, covered refuse containers and regularly removed from the various structures and facilities on a daily basis to avoid offsite dispersal of waste and to avoid attracting wildlife onto the project site. Following covered activity work, all trash and debris should be removed from the work area.
- Construction work should avoid direct destruction of burrows through chaining (dragging a heavy chain over an area to remove shrubs), disking, cultivation, and urban, industrial, or agricultural development.
- Project-related excavations greater than 6 inches deep should be secured to prevent wildlife entry and entrapment. Holes and trenches should be back-filled, securely covered, or fenced. Excavations that cannot be fully secured should incorporate appropriate wildlife ramp(s) at a slope of no more than a 3:1 ratio (horizontal: vertical, equivalent to a 33.3 percent or 18.4-degree slope), or other means to allow trapped animals to escape.
- Personnel on site should be required to check under their vehicles for sensitive species prior to moving them and should exercise caution while driving on the Project site.
- Before moving, burying, or capping, inspect for wildlife in any construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures that are stored on the site for 1 or more nights. Alternatively, cap structures before storing on the work site.

### 5.4 Measure Bio-4: Special Status and Migratory Birds

Potential Project impacts to six special status birds and common birds protected by the MBTA and FGC during construction may include visual disturbance, habitat destruction, and noise disturbance. The following measures are proposed to avoid potential impacts.

- Construction should be conducted, if possible, during the fall and/or winter months and outside of the avian nesting season (generally February 1 – August 31) to avoid any direct effects to protected birds.
- A qualified ornithologist should conduct pre-construction surveys within the vicinity of the BSA, to check for nesting or burrowing activity of native birds and to evaluate the site for presence of raptors and special status bird species. The ornithologist should conduct at minimum a one-day pre-construction survey within the seven-day period prior to construction activities beginning. If construction work lapses for seven days or longer during the breeding season, a qualified ornithologist should conduct a supplemental avian pre-construction survey before Project work is reinitiated.
- If active nests or burrows are detected within the construction footprint or up to 500 feet from construction activities, the ornithologist should flag a buffer around each nest (assuming property access). Construction activities should avoid nest or burrows sites until the ornithologist determines

that the young have fledged or nesting activity has ceased. If nests or burrows are documented outside of the construction (disturbance) footprint, but within 500 feet of the construction area, buffers would be implemented as needed (buffer size dependent on species). Buffer sizes for common species would be determined on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the CDFW and, if applicable, with USFWS. Buffer sizes would consider factors such as:

- (1) noise and human disturbance levels at the construction site at the time of the survey and the noise and disturbance expected during the construction activity;
- (2) distance and amount of vegetation or other screening between the construction site and the nest; and
- (3) sensitivity of individual nesting species and behaviours of the nesting birds.
- If active nests or burrows are detected during the survey, the qualified ornithologist should monitor all nests or burrows at least once per week to determine whether birds are being disturbed. Activities that might, in the opinion of the qualified ornithologist, disturb nesting activities (e.g., excessive noise), should be prohibited within the buffer zone until such a determination is made. If signs of disturbance or distress are observed, the qualified ornithologist should immediately implement adaptive measures to reduce disturbance. These measures may include, but are not limited to, increasing buffer size, halting disruptive construction activities in the vicinity of the nest until fledging is confirmed or nesting activity has ceased, placement of visual screens or sound dampening structures between the nest and construction activity, reducing speed limits, replacing and updating noisy equipment, queuing trucks to distribute idling noise, locating vehicle access points and loading and shipping facilities away from noise-sensitive receptors, reducing the number of noisy construction activities occurring simultaneously, and/or reorienting and/or relocating construction equipment to minimize noise at noise-sensitive receptors.
- If Burrowing Owls are detected, buffers following guidance from Section 4 of the CHMSHCP would be adopted. The buffer distance during the non-breeding season is 160 feet, and 250 feet during the breeding season. Buffers would be staked and flagged. No Project work would be permitted within the established buffered distances. No development or operation and maintenance activities would be permitted within the buffer until the young are no longer dependent on the burrow. If the burrow is unoccupied, the burrow could be made inaccessible to owls, and the Covered Activity may proceed.

### 6. Conclusion

Based on occurrence records, habitat availability, and the reconnaissance-level site visit, special status wildlife and plant species may occur within the BSA. With compliance with the CVMSHCP (see **Section 3.4**), and the recommended minimization measures in **Section 5**, impacts are expected to be less than significant. The minimization measures are recommended to be implemented within the Project's IS/MND document and associated Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

### 7. References

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2012. Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. State of California Natural Resources Agency. March 7, 2012. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=83843

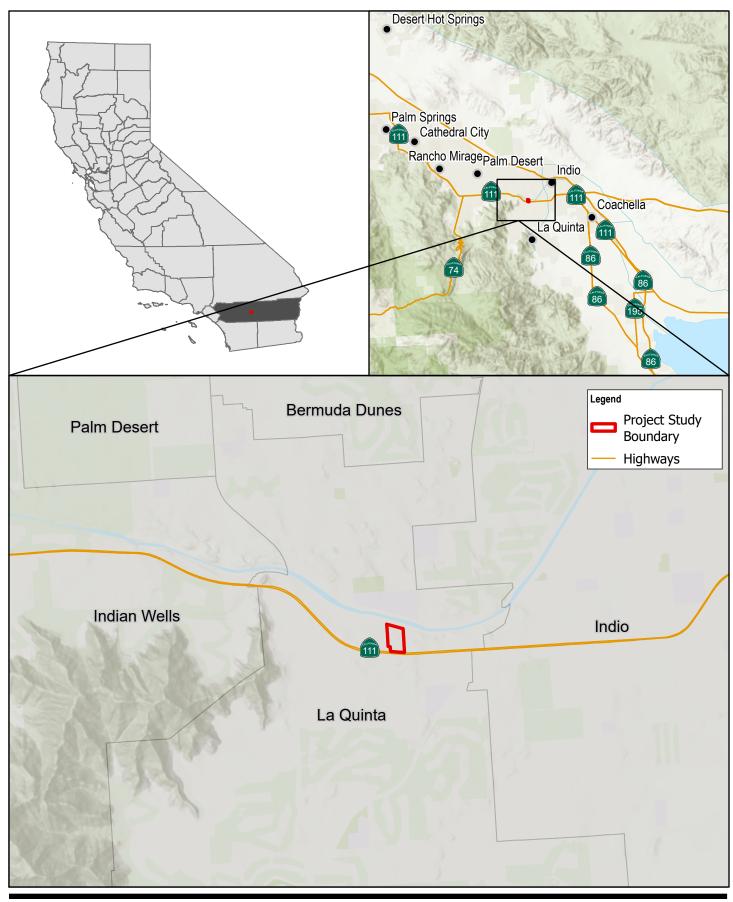
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2016a. California Wildlife Habitat Relationships Predicted Habitat Models. State of California, Natural Resources Agency, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Interagency Wildlife Task Group, Sacramento, California, USA. https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CWHR (2/28/2023)

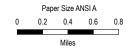
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023a. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) QuickView Tool. State of California, Natural Resources Agency, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Biogeographic Data Branch, Sacramento, California, USA. https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data#43018410-cnddb-quickview-tool (1/24/2023)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023b. NCCP Plan Summary Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. State of California, Natural Resources Agency, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Habitat Conservation Planning Branch, Sacramento, California, USA. https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Planning/NCCP/Plans/Coachella-Valley (2/27/2023)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023c. Metadata Description of CNDDB fields. State of California, Natural Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Wildlife Biogeographic Data Branch, Sacramento, California, USA. https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RF\_FieldDescriptions.htm (3/1/2023)
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2023. CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, California, USA. https://www.cnps.org/rare-plants/cnps-inventory-of-rare-plants (1/24/2023)
- City of La Quinta. 2017. Dune Palms Road Low Water Crossing Replacement Project Initial Study with Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration. December 2017.
- Coachella Valley Conservation Commission (CVCC). 2023. Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Plan Documents. https://cvmshcp.org/plan-documents/ (2/28/2023)
- Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP). 2016. Species Accounts and Conservation Measures. Final Major Amendment to the CVMSHCP, Section 9.0. August 2016. https://cvmshcp.org/plan-documents/
- iNaturalist. 2023. *Observations*. iNaturalist Department, California Academy of Sciences and National Geographic Society, San Francisco, California, USA. https://www.inaturalist.org (2/03/2023)
- Marczak, S., C. L. Wisinski, S. M. Hennessy, M. Stevens, S. Perez, D. Angel, R. R. Swaisgood, L. A. Nordstrom. 2018. Advancing Burrowing Owl conservation in San Diego County through mitigation measures using science and adaptive management. Prepared for Metropolitan Airpark, LLC. San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research, San Diego, California, USA.
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). 2023a. Essential Fish Habitat Mapper. https://www.habitat.noaa.gov/application/efhmapper/index.html (1/24/2023)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries. 2023b. National ESA Critical Habitat Mapper. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries, Silver Spring, Maryland, USA. https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/national-esa-critical-habitat-mapper (1/25/2023)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2023. IPaC Information for Planning and Consultation. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arcata Fish and Wildlife Office, Arcata, CA, USA. https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/ (1/24/2023)
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2023b. National Wetlands Inventory. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. https://data.nal.usda.gov/dataset/national-wetlands-inventory (1/24/2023)
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2016. National Land Cover Database Land Cover (California). https://map.dfg.ca.gov/metadata/NLCD\_2016\_Land\_Cover\_CA\_20190424\_WM.html (1/30/2023)
- Vandergast, A. G., D. A. Wood, A. R. Thompson, M. Fisher, C. W. Barrows, and T. J. Grant. 2016. Drifting to oblivion? Rapid genetic differentiation in an endangered lizard following habitat fragmentation and drought. Diversity and Distributions 22:344-257. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/ddi.12398
- Zarn, M. 1974. Habitat management series for unique or endangered species: burrowing owl, Report 11.

  Department of the Interior, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Denver, Colorado, USA.

11219378

# Appendix A Figures





Map Projection: Mercator Auxiliary Sphere Horizontal Datum: WGS 1984 Grid: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere



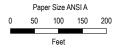


City of La Quinta Highway 111 Form Based Code Planning Services

Project No. 11219378 Revision No.

Date Feb 2023





Map Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic Horizontal Datum: North American 1983 Grid: NAD 1983 StatePlane California VI FIPS 0406 Feet





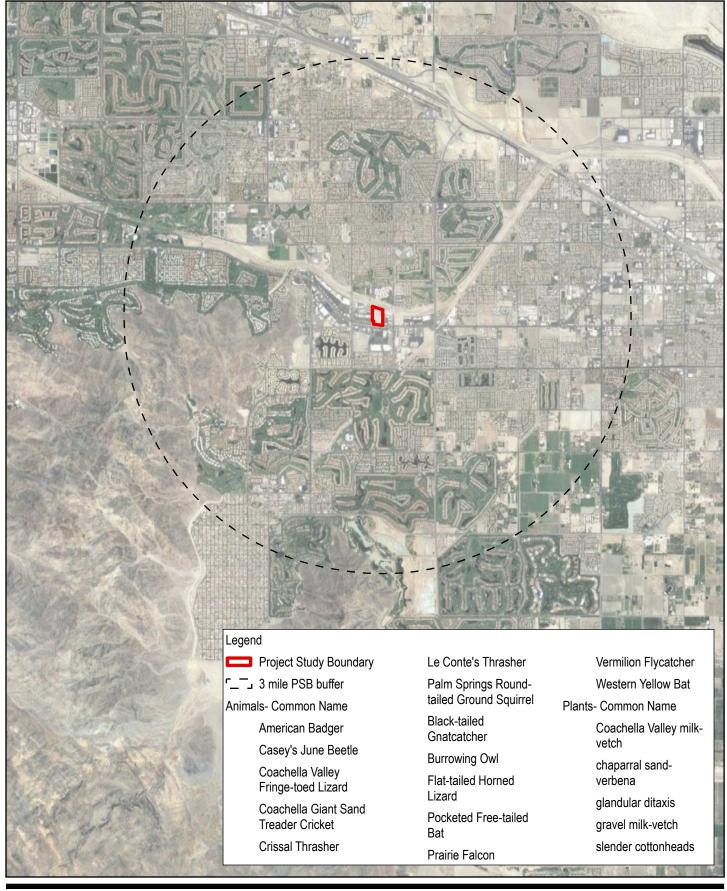
City of La Quinta Highway 111 Form Based Code Planning Services

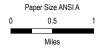
Project Study Boundary & Biological Study Area

Project No. 11219378 Revision No. -

Date **Feb 2023** 

FIGURE 2





Map Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic Horizontal Datum: North American 1983 Grid: NAD 1983 StatePlane California VI FIPS 0406 Feet





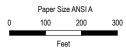
City of La Quinta Highway 111 Form Based Code Planning Services

CNDDB Occurrences within 3 mile radius

Project No. 11219378 Revision No. -Date Feb 2023

FIGURE 3





Map Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic Horizontal Datum: North American 1983 Grid: NAD 1983 StatePlane California VI FIPS 0406 Feet





City of La Quinta Highway 111 Form Based Code Planning Services Project No. 11219378 Revision No. -

Date Feb 2023

**National Wetlands Inventory** 

FIGURE 4

## Appendix B

Database Search Results (CNDDB, CNPS, EFH, IPaC, NOAA Critical Habitat)

Element_Type	Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Element_Code	Federal_Status	State_Status	CDFW_Status	CA_Rare_Plant_Rank	Quad_Code	Quad_Name	Data_Status	Taxonomic_Sort
Animals - Amphibians	Batrachoseps major aridus	desert slender salamander	AAAAD02042	Endangered	Endangered	-		3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Plethodontidae - Batrachoseps major aridus
Animals - Amphibians	Batrachoseps major aridus	desert slender salamander	AAAAD02042	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311654	TORO PEAK		Animals - Amphibians - Plethodontidae - Batrachoseps major aridus
Animals - Amphibians	Lithobates yavapaiensis	lowland leopard frog	AAABH01250	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Lithobates yavapaiensis
Animals - Birds	Accipiter cooperii	Coopers hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	WL	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter cooperii
Animals - Birds	Accipiter cooperii	Coopers hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	WL	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter cooperii
Animals - Birds	Accipiter cooperii	Coopers hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	WL	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter cooperii
Animals - Birds	Accipiter cooperii	Coopers hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	WL	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter cooperii
Animals - Birds	Accipiter cooperii	Coopers hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	WL	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter cooperii
Animals - Birds	Accipiter striatus	sharp-shinned hawk	ABNKC12020	None	None	WL	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter striatus
Animals - Birds	Accipiter striatus	sharp-shinned hawk	ABNKC12020	None	None	WL	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter striatus
Animals - Birds	Accipiter striatus	sharp-shinned hawk	ABNKC12020	None	None	WL	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter striatus
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FP   WL	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Aquila chrysaetos
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FP   WL	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Aquila chrysaetos
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FP   WL	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Aquila chrysaetos
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FP   WL	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Aquila chrysaetos
Animals - Birds	Buteo regalis	ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	WL	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Buteo regalis
Animals - Birds	Circus hudsonius	northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae -

									CANYON		Circus hudsonius
Animals - Birds	Circus hudsonius	northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Circus hudsonius
Animals - Birds	Circus hudsonius	northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Circus hudsonius
Animals - Birds	Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	WL	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Alaudidae - Eremophila alpestris actia
Animals - Birds	Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	WL	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Alaudidae - Eremophila alpestris actia
Animals - Birds	Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	WL	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Alaudidae - Eremophila alpestris actia
Animals - Birds	Chaetura vauxi	Vauxs swift	ABNUA03020	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Apodidae - Chaetura vauxi
Animals - Birds	Chaetura vauxi	Vauxs swift	ABNUA03020	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Apodidae - Chaetura vauxi
Animals - Birds	Chaetura vauxi	Vauxs swift	ABNUA03020	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Apodidae - Chaetura vauxi
Animals - Birds	Ardea alba	great egret	ABNGA04040	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea alba
Animals - Birds	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea herodias
Animals - Birds	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea herodias
Animals - Birds	Botaurus lentiginosus	American bittern	ABNGA01020	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Botaurus Ientiginosus
Animals - Birds	Egretta thula	snowy egret	ABNGA06030	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Egretta thula
Animals - Birds	Piranga rubra	summer tanager	ABPBX45030	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Cardinalidae - Piranga rubra
Animals - Birds	Piranga rubra	summer tanager	ABPBX45030	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Cardinalidae - Piranga rubra
Animals - Birds	Charadrius montanus	mountain plover	ABNNB03100	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE		Animals - Birds - Charadriidae - Charadrius montanus
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco mexicanus

24/23, 1:53 PN	/I					BIOSO PI	int rable				
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco mexicanus
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco mexicanus
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco mexicanus
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped and Unprocessed	
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco mexicanus
Animals - Birds	Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco peregrinus anatum
Animals - Birds	Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco peregrinus anatum
Animals - Birds	Spinus lawrencei	Lawrences goldfinch	ABPBY06100	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Fringillidae - Spinus lawrencei
Animals - Birds	Spinus lawrencei	Lawrences goldfinch	ABPBY06100	None	None	-	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Fringillidae - Spinus lawrencei
Animals - Birds	Spinus lawrencei	Lawrences goldfinch	ABPBY06100	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Fringillidae - Spinus lawrencei
Animals - Birds	Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	yellow-headed blackbird	ABPBXB3010	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Icteridae - Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus
Animals - Birds	Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	yellow-headed blackbird	ABPBXB3010	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Icteridae - Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus
Animals - Birds	Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	ABPBX24010	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Icteriidae - Icteria virens
Animals - Birds	Lanius Iudovicianus	loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA		Animals - Birds - Laniidae - Lanius Iudovicianus
Animals - Birds	Lanius Iudovicianus	loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laniidae - Lanius Iudovicianus
Animals - Birds	Lanius Iudovicianus	loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	
Animals - Birds	Lanius Iudovicianus	loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laniidae - Lanius Iudovicianus
Animals - Birds	Chlidonias niger	black tern	ABNNM10020	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae -

Animals -	Hydroprogne	Caspian tern	ABNNM08020	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Chlidonias niger Animals - Birds -
Birds	caspia	Caopian tem	7.511111100020	110110	rtono			6611662	VILLINE		Laridae - Hydroprogne caspia
Animals - Birds	Larus californicus	California gull	ABNNM03110	None	None	WL	-	3311652	VALERIE	·	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Larus californicus
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma crissale	Crissal thrasher	ABPBK06090	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	·	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma crissale
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma crissale	Crissal thrasher	ABPBK06090	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma crissale
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma crissale	Crissal thrasher	ABPBK06090	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma crissale
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma crissale	Crissal thrasher	ABPBK06090	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma crissale
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma crissale	Crissal thrasher	ABPBK06090	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma crissale
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma lecontei	Le Contes thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma lecontei
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma lecontei	Le Contes thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma Iecontei
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma lecontei	Le Contes thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma lecontei
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma lecontei	Le Contes thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma lecontei
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma lecontei	Le Contes thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma lecontei
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma lecontei	Le Contes thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma lecontei
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma lecontei	Le Contes thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma lecontei
Animals - Birds	Pandion haliaetus	osprey	ABNKC01010	None	None	WL	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Pandionidae - Pandion haliaetus
Animals - Birds	Leiothlypis luciae	Lucys warbler	ABPBX01090	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Leiothlypis luciae

24/23, 1.33 FN	··						IIII IADIC				
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Melozone aberti	Aberts towhee	ABPBX74050	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Melozone aberti
Animals - Birds	Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus	Bryants savannah sparrow	ABPBX99011	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	МҮОМА	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus
Animals - Birds	Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus	large-billed savannah sparrow	ABPBX9901D	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	МҮОМА	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus
Animals - Birds	Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus	large-billed savannah sparrow	ABPBX9901D	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus
Animals - Birds	Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus	large-billed savannah sparrow	ABPBX9901D	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus
Animals - Birds	Spizella breweri	Brewers sparrow	ABPBX94040	None	None	-	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Spizella breweri
Animals - Birds	Spizella breweri	Brewers sparrow	ABPBX94040	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Spizella breweri
Animals - Birds	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila californica californica
Animals - Birds	Polioptila melanura	black-tailed gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08030	None	None	WL	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila melanu
Animals - Birds	Polioptila melanura	black-tailed gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08030	None	None	WL	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila melanui
Animals - Birds	Polioptila melanura	black-tailed gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08030	None	None	WL	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila melanu

Animals - Birds	Polioptila melanura	black-tailed gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08030	None	None	WL	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila melanura
Animals - Birds	Polioptila melanura	black-tailed gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08030	None	None	WL	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila melanura
Animals - Birds	Polioptila melanura	black-tailed gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08030	None	None	WL	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila melanura
Animals - Birds	Polioptila melanura	black-tailed gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08030	None	None	WL	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila melanura
Animals - Birds	Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgways rail	ABNME0501A	Endangered	Threatened	FP	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Rallidae - Rallus obsoletus yumanensis
Animals - Birds	Numenius americanus	long-billed curlew	ABNNF07070	None	None	WL	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Scolopacidae - Numenius americanus
Animals - Birds	Asio otus	long-eared owl	ABNSB13010	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Asio otus
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO		Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY		Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA		Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Calypte costae	Costas hummingbird	ABNUC47020	None	None	-	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Trochilidae - Calypte costae
Animals - Birds	Calypte costae	Costas hummingbird	ABNUC47020	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Trochilidae - Calypte costae
Animals - Birds	Calypte costae	Costas hummingbird	ABNUC47020	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Trochilidae - Calypte costae
Animals - Birds	Selasphorus rufus	rufous hummingbird	ABNUC51020	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Trochilidae -

Animals -	Selasphorus rufus	rufous	ABNUC51020	None	None			3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Selasphorus rufu Animals - Birds -
Birds	Selasphorus rulus	hummingbird	ABNUC51020	None	None	-	-	3311073	WYOMA	Onprocessed	Trochilidae - Selasphorus rufu
Animals - Birds	Selasphorus rufus	hummingbird	ABNUC51020	None	None	-	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Trochilidae - Selasphorus rufu
Animals - Birds	Contopus cooperi	olive-sided flycatcher	ABPAE32010	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Contopus cooper
Animals - Birds	Contopus cooperi	olive-sided flycatcher	ABPAE32010	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Contopus cooper
Animals - Birds	Empidonax traillii brewsteri	little willow flycatcher	ABPAE33041	None	Endangered	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Empidonax traillii brewsteri
Animals - Birds	Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Empidonax traillii extimus
Animals - Birds	Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Empidonax traillii extimus
Animals - Birds	Pyrocephalus rubinus	vermilion flycatcher	ABPAE36010	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Pyrocephalus rubinus
Animals - Birds	Pyrocephalus rubinus	vermilion flycatcher	ABPAE36010	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Pyrocephalus rubinus
Animals - Birds	Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bells vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Vireonidae - Vireo bellii pusillus
Animals - Birds	Vireo vicinior	gray vireo	ABPBW01140	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Vireonidae - Vireo vicinior
Animals - Fish	Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	AFCNB02060	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Cyprinodontidae Cyprinodon macularius
Animals - Fish	Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	AFCNB02060	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Animals - Fish - Cyprinodontidae Cyprinodon macularius
Animals - Fish	Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	AFCNB02060	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Cyprinodontidae Cyprinodon macularius
Animals - Insects	Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Animals - Insects Apidae - Bombus crotchii
Animals - Insects	Habropoda pallida	white faced bee	IIHYM88010	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Insects Apidae - Habropoda pallid

Animals - Insects	Dinacoma caseyi	Caseys June beetle	IICOLX5010	Endangered	None	-	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Scarabaeidae - Dinacoma caseyi
Animals - Insects	Macrobaenetes valgum	Coachella giant sand treader cricket	IIORT22020	None	None	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Rhaphidophoridae - Macrobaenetes valgum
Animals - Insects	Macrobaenetes valgum	Coachella giant sand treader cricket	IIORT22020	None	None	-	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Rhaphidophoridae - Macrobaenetes valgum
Animals - Insects	Macrobaenetes valgum	Coachella giant sand treader cricket	IIORT22020	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA		Animals - Insects - Rhaphidophoridae - Macrobaenetes valgum
Animals - Insects	Macrobaenetes valgum	Coachella giant sand treader cricket	IIORT22020	None	None	-	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Rhaphidophoridae - Macrobaenetes valgum
Animals - Insects	Macrobaenetes valgum	Coachella giant sand treader cricket	IIORT22020	None	None	-	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Rhaphidophoridae - Macrobaenetes valgum
Animals - Insects	Euphydryas editha quino	quino checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK405L	Endangered	None	-	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Nymphalidae - Euphydryas editha quino
Animals - Insects	Euphydryas editha quino	quino checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK405L	Endangered	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	·	Animals - Insects - Nymphalidae - Euphydryas editha quino
Animals - Insects	Oliarces clara	cheeseweed owlfly (cheeseweed moth lacewing)	IINEU04010	None	None	-	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Ithonidae - Oliarces clara
Animals - Insects	Oliarces clara	cheeseweed owlfly (cheeseweed moth lacewing)	IINEU04010	None	None	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Ithonidae - Oliarces clara
Animals - Insects	Oliarces clara	cheeseweed owlfly (cheeseweed moth lacewing)	IINEU04010	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Ithonidae - Oliarces clara
Animals - Insects	Hesperopsis gracielae	MacNeills sootywing	IILEPQ6030	None	None	-	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Hesperiidae - Hesperopsis gracielae
Animals - Insects	Juniperella mirabilis	juniper metallic wood-boring beetle	IICOLX9010	None	None	-	-	3311654	TORO PEAK		Animals - Insects - Buprestidae - Juniperella mirabilis
Animals - Insects	Juniperella mirabilis	juniper metallic wood-boring beetle	IICOLX9010	None	None	-	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Buprestidae - Juniperella mirabilis
Animals - Insects	Habropoda pallida	white faced bee	IIHYM88010	None	None	-	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Apidae - Habropoda pallida

24/23, 1:53 PW	I					DIOSOT	rint lable				
Animals - Insects	Dinacoma caseyi	Caseys June beetle	IICOLX5010	Endangered	None	-	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects Scarabaeidae - Dinacoma caseyi
Animals - Insects	Stenopelmatus cahuilaensis	Coachella Valley jerusalem cricket	IIORT26010	None	None	-	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Animals - Insects Stenopelmatidae Stenopelmatus cahuilaensis
Animals - Insects	Euparagia unidentata	Algodones euparagia	IIHYMBC010	None	None	-	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Insects Vespidae - Euparagia unidentata
Animals - Mammals	Ovis canadensis nelsoni	desert bighorn sheep	AMALE04013	None	None	FP	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Mapped and Unprocessed	
Animals - Mammals	Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2	Peninsular bighorn sheep DPS	AMALE04012	Endangered	Threatened	FP	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Bovidae - Ovis canadensis nelsor pop. 2
Animals - Mammals	Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2	Peninsular bighorn sheep DPS	AMALE04012	Endangered	Threatened	FP	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Bovidae - Ovis canadensis nelsor pop. 2
Animals - Mammals	Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2	Peninsular bighorn sheep DPS	AMALE04012	Endangered	Threatened	FP	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Bovidae - Ovis canadensis nelsor pop. 2
Animals - Mammals	Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2	Peninsular bighorn sheep DPS	AMALE04012	Endangered	Threatened	FP	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Bovidae - Ovis canadensis nelsor pop. 2
Animals - Mammals	Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2	Peninsular bighorn sheep DPS	AMALE04012	Endangered	Threatened	FP	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Bovidae - Ovis canadensis nelsor pop. 2
Animals - Mammals	Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2	Peninsular bighorn sheep DPS	AMALE04012	Endangered	Threatened	FP	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals -
Animals - Mammals	Neotoma albigula venusta	Colorado Valley woodrat	AMAFF08031	None	None	-	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Cricetidae - Neotoma albigula venusta
Animals - Mammals	Neotoma albigula venusta	Colorado Valley woodrat	AMAFF08031	None	None	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Cricetidae - Neotoma albigula venusta
Animals - Mammals	Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Cricetidae -

						00-			10/01		Neotoma lepida intermedia
Animals - Mammals	Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Mammals - Cricetidae - Neotoma lepida intermedia
Animals - Mammals	Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura pocket mouse	AMAFD05021	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus californicus femoralis
Animals - Mammals	Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura pocket mouse	AMAFD05021	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus californicus femoralis
Animals - Mammals	Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05031	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus fallax fallax
Animals - Mammals	Chaetodipus fallax pallidus	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05032	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus falla: pallidus
Animals - Mammals	Chaetodipus fallax pallidus	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05032	None	None	SSC	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus falla: pallidus
Animals - Mammals	Chaetodipus fallax pallidus	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05032	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus falla: pallidus
Animals - Mammals	Chaetodipus fallax pallidus	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05032	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus falla pallidus
Animals - Mammals	Chaetodipus fallax pallidus	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05032	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus falla: pallidus
Animals - Mammals	Dipodomys merriami collinus	Earthquake Merriams kangaroo rat	AMAFD03144	None	None	-	-	3311654		Unprocessed	Mammals - Heteromyidae - Dipodomys merriami collinus
Animals - Mammals	Dipodomys merriami collinus	Earthquake Merriams kangaroo rat	AMAFD03144	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Dipodomys merriami collinus

4/23, 1:53 PIV	1					DI050 F1	int lable				
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris bangsi	Palm Springs pocket mouse	AMAFD01043	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus longimembris bangsi
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris bangsi	Palm Springs pocket mouse	AMAFD01043	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus longimembris bangsi
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris bangsi	Palm Springs pocket mouse	AMAFD01043	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus Iongimembris bangsi
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris bangsi	Palm Springs pocket mouse	AMAFD01043	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus Iongimembris bangsi
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris bangsi	Palm Springs pocket mouse	AMAFD01043	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus Iongimembris bangsi
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris bangsi	Palm Springs pocket mouse	AMAFD01043	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus longimembris bangsi
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus Iongimembris brevinasus
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus longimembris brevinasus
Animals - Mammals	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Eumops perotis californicus
Animals - Mammals	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Mammals - Molossidae - Eumops perotis californicus
Animals - Mammals	Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free- tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals -

											Molossidae - Nyctinomops femorosaccus
Animals - Mammals	Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free- tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Nyctinomops femorosaccus
Animals - Mammals	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Mustelidae - Taxidea taxus
Animals - Mammals	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Mustelidae - Taxidea taxus
Animals - Mammals	Bassariscus astutus octavus	southern California ringtail	AMAJE01011	None	None	FP	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Procyonidae - Bassariscus astutus octavus
Animals - Mammals	Bassariscus astutus octavus	southern California ringtail	AMAJE01011	None	None	FP	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Procyonidae - Bassariscus astutus octavus
Animals - Mammals	Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus	Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	AMAFB05161	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Sciuridae - Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus
Animals - Mammals	Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus	Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	AMAFB05161	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Sciuridae - Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus
Animals - Mammals	Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus	Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	AMAFB05161	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Sciuridae - Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus
Animals - Mammals	Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus	Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	AMAFB05161	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Sciuridae - Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus
Animals - Mammals	Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus	Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	AMAFB05161	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Sciuridae - Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus
Animals - Mammals	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals -

											Vespertilionidae - Antrozous pallidus
Animals - Mammals	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Antrozous pallidus
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus xanthinus
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus xanthinus
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus xanthinus
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	SSC	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus xanthinus
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus xanthinus
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus xanthinus
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus xanthinus
Animals - Mollusks	Eremarionta millepalmarum	Thousand Palms desertsnail	IMGASB9060	None	None	-	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Mollusks - Helminthoglyptida - Eremarionta millepalmarum
Animals - Mollusks	Anodonta californiensis	California floater	IMBIV04220	None	None	-	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Mollusks - Unionidae - Anodonta californiensis
Animals - Mollusks	Anodonta californiensis	California floater	IMBIV04220	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Mollusks - Unionidae - Anodonta californiensis
Animals - Reptiles	Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Anniellidae - Anniella stebbinsi
Animals - Reptiles	Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch- nosed snake	ARADB30033	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Colubridae - Salvadora hexalepis virgultea
Animals - Reptiles	Coleonyx variegatus abbotti	San Diego banded gecko	ARACD01031	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Gekkonidae - Coleonyx variegatus abbotti

24/23, 1:53 PW	Į.					Bioso Pi	IIIL TADIE				
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma blainvillii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma mcallii	flat-tailed horned lizard	ARACF12040	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma mcallii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma mcallii	flat-tailed horned lizard	ARACF12040	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma mcallii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma mcallii	flat-tailed horned lizard	ARACF12040	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma mcallii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma mcallii	flat-tailed horned lizard	ARACF12040	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma mcallii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma mcallii	flat-tailed horned lizard	ARACF12040	None	None	SSC	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped and Unprocessed	
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma mcallii	flat-tailed horned lizard	ARACF12040	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma mcallii
Animals - Reptiles	Uma inornata	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	ARACF15010	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	·	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Uma inornata
Animals - Reptiles	Uma inornata	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	ARACF15010	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Uma inornata
Animals - Reptiles	Uma inornata	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	ARACF15010	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Uma inornata
Animals - Reptiles	Uma inornata	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	ARACF15010	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped and Unprocessed	
Animals - Reptiles	Uma inornata	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	ARACF15010	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Uma inornata
Animals - Reptiles	Uma inornata	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	ARACF15010	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Uma inornata
Animals - Reptiles	Uma inornata	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	ARACF15010	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY		Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Uma inornata
Animals - Reptiles	Uma inornata	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard		Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311662	INDIO		Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Uma inornata
Animals - Reptiles	Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Teiidae - Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri
Animals - Reptiles	Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Teiidae -

											Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri
Animals - Reptiles	Gopherus agassizii	desert tortoise	ARAAF01012	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Testudinidae - Gopherus agassizi
Animals - Reptiles	Gopherus agassizii	desert tortoise	ARAAF01012	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Testudinidae - Gopherus agassizi
Animals - Reptiles	Gopherus agassizii	desert tortoise	ARAAF01012	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Testudinidae - Gopherus agassizi
Animals - Reptiles	Gopherus agassizii	desert tortoise	ARAAF01012	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Testudinidae - Gopherus agassizi
Animals - Reptiles	Gopherus agassizii	desert tortoise	ARAAF01012	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE		Animals - Reptiles - Testudinidae - Gopherus agassizi
Animals - Reptiles	Gopherus agassizii	desert tortoise	ARAAF01012	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Testudinidae - Gopherus agassizii
Animals - Reptiles	Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Viperidae - Crotalus ruber
Animals - Reptiles	Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	SSC	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Viperidae - Crotalus ruber
Animals - Reptiles	Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Viperidae - Crotalus ruber
Animals - Reptiles	Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Viperidae - Crotalus ruber
Animals - Reptiles	Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Viperidae - Crotalus ruber
Animals - Reptiles	Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Viperidae - Crotalus ruber
Community - Terrestrial	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CTT62300CA	None	None	-	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland
Community - Terrestrial	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CTT62300CA	None	None	-	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland
Community - Terrestrial	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CTT62300CA	None	None	-	-	3311673	МҮОМА	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland
Community - Terrestrial	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CTT62300CA	None	None	-	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland
Community - Terrestrial	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CTT62300CA	None	None	-	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland

Community - Terrestrial	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CTT62300CA	None	None	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland
Community - Terrestrial	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CTT62300CA	None	None	-	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland
Plants - Bryophytes	Jaffueliobryum raui	Raus jaffueliobryum moss	NBMUS97010	None	None	-	2B.3	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Bryophytes - Grimmiaceae - Jaffueliobryum raui
Plants - Vascular	Funastrum crispum	wavyleaf twinvine	PDASC0F020	None	None	-	2B.2	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Apocynaceae - Funastrum crispum
Plants - Vascular	Funastrum crispum	wavyleaf twinvine	PDASC0F020	None	None	-	2B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK		Plants - Vascular - Apocynaceae - Funastrum crispum
Plants - Vascular	Matelea parvifolia	spear-leaf matelea	PDASC0A0J0	None	None	-	2B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Apocynaceae - Matelea parvifolia
Plants - Vascular	Matelea parvifolia	spear-leaf matelea	PDASC0A0J0	None	None	-	2B.3	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Apocynaceae - Matelea parvifolia
Plants - Vascular	Matelea parvifolia	spear-leaf matelea	PDASC0A0J0	None	None	-	2B.3	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Apocynaceae - Matelea parvifolia
Plants - Vascular	Chaenactis parishii	Parishs chaenactis	PDAST200D0	None	None	-	1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Chaenactis parishii
Plants - Vascular	Dieteria canescens var. ziegleri	Zieglers aster	PDAST640B2	None	None	-	1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Dieteria canescens var. ziegleri
Plants - Vascular	Hulsea vestita ssp. callicarpha	beautiful hulsea	PDAST4Z074	None	None	-	4.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Hulsea vestita ssp. callicarpha
Plants - Vascular	Xylorhiza cognata	Mecca-aster	PDASTA1010	None	None	-	1B.2	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Xylorhiza cognata
Plants - Vascular	Xylorhiza cognata	Mecca-aster	PDASTA1010	None	None	-	1B.2	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Xylorhiza cognata
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella costata	ribbed cryptantha	PDBOR0A0M0	None	None	-	4.3	3311673	МҮОМА	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Boraginaceae - Johnstonella costata
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella costata	ribbed cryptantha	PDBOR0A0M0	None	None	-	4.3	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Boraginaceae - Johnstonella costata
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella costata	ribbed cryptantha	PDBOR0A0M0	None	None	-	4.3	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Boraginaceae - Johnstonella costata

24/23, 1:53 PI	VI					Bios6 Print Table				
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella costata	ribbed cryptantha	PDBOR0A0M0	None	None	- 4.3	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Boraginaceae - Johnstonella costata
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella costata	ribbed cryptantha	PDBOR0A0M0	None	None	- 4.3	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Boraginaceae - Johnstonella costata
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella holoptera	winged cryptantha	PDBOR0A180	None	None	- 4.3	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Boraginaceae - Johnstonella holoptera
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella holoptera	winged cryptantha	PDBOR0A180	None	None	- 4.3	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Boraginaceae - Johnstonella holoptera
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella holoptera	winged cryptantha	PDBOR0A180	None	None	- 4.3	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Boraginaceae - Johnstonella holoptera
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella holoptera	winged cryptantha	PDBOR0A180	None	None	- 4.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Boraginaceae - Johnstonella holoptera
Plants - Vascular	Caulanthus simulans	Paysons jewelflower	PDBRA0M0H0	None	None	- 4.2	3311654	TORO PEAK		Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - Caulanthus simulans
Plants - Vascular	Draba saxosa	Southern California rock draba	PDBRA110Q2	None	None	- 1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK		Plants - Vascular · Brassicaceae - Draba saxosa
Plants - Vascular	Streptanthus campestris	southern jewelflower	PDBRA2G0B0	None	None	- 1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - Streptanthus campestris
Plants - Vascular	Thysanocarpus rigidus	rigid fringepod	PDBRA2Q070	None	None	- 1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK		Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - Thysanocarpus rigidus
Plants - Vascular	Bursera microphylla	little-leaf elephant tree	PDBUR01020	None	None	- 2B.3	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Burseraceae - Bursera microphylla
Plants - Vascular	Bursera microphylla	little-leaf elephant tree	PDBUR01020	None	None	- 2B.3	3311652	VALERIE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Burseraceae - Bursera microphylla
Plants - Vascular	Cuscuta californica var. apiculata	pointed dodder	PDCUS01071	None	None	- 3	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Convolvulaceae - Cuscuta californic var. apiculata
Plants - Vascular	Sedum niveum	Davidsons stonecrop	PDCRA0A0R0	None	None	- 4.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Crassulaceae - Sedum niveum
Plants - Vascular	Ditaxis claryana	glandular ditaxis	PDEUP080L0	None	None	- 2B.2	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Ditaxis claryana

https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/bios6/table.html

Plants - Vascular	Ditaxis claryana	glandular ditaxis	PDEUP080L0	None	None	-	2B.2	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Ditaxis claryana
Plants - Vascular	Ditaxis claryana	glandular ditaxis	PDEUP080L0	None	None	-	2B.2	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Ditaxis claryana
Plants - Vascular	Ditaxis claryana	glandular ditaxis	PDEUP080L0	None	None	-	2B.2	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Ditaxis claryana
Plants - Vascular	Ditaxis serrata var. californica	California ditaxis	PDEUP08050	None	None	-	3.2	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Ditaxis serrata var. californica
Plants - Vascular	Euphorbia abramsiana	Abrams spurge	PDEUP0D010	None	None	-	2B.2	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Euphorbia abramsiana
Plants - Vascular	Euphorbia abramsiana	Abrams spurge	PDEUP0D010	None	None	-	2B.2	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Euphorbia abramsiana
Plants - Vascular	Euphorbia abramsiana	Abrams spurge	PDEUP0D010	None	None	-	2B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Euphorbia abramsiana
Plants - Vascular	Euphorbia arizonica	Arizona spurge	PDEUP0D060	None	None	-	2B.3	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Euphorbia arizonica
Plants - Vascular	Euphorbia arizonica	Arizona spurge	PDEUP0D060	None	None	-	2B.3	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Euphorbia arizonica
Plants - Vascular	Euphorbia platysperma	flat-seeded spurge	PDEUP0D1X0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Euphorbia platysperma
Plants - Vascular	Euphorbia platysperma	flat-seeded spurge	PDEUP0D1X0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Euphorbia platysperma
Plants - Vascular	Euphorbia revoluta	revolute spurge	PDEUP0D230	None	None	-	4.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Euphorbia revoluta
Plants - Vascular	Tragia ramosa	desert tragia	PDEUP1D090	None	None	-	4.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Tragia ramosa
Plants - Vascular	Acmispon haydonii	pygmy lotus	PDFAB2A0H0	None	None	-	1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Acmispon haydonii
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus bicristatus	crested milk- vetch	PDFAB0F1A0	None	None	-	4.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus hornii var. hornii	Horns milk-vetch	PDFAB0F421	None	None	-	1B.1	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus hornii var. hornii

.4/23, 1:53 PI	IVI					Bios6 Print	Table				
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus hornii var. hornii	Horns milk-vetch	PDFAB0F421	None	None	-	1B.1	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Astragalus hornii var. hornii
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus lentiginosus var. borreganus	Borrego milk- vetch	PDFAB0FB95	None	None	-	4.3	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Astragalus lentiginosus var. borreganus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus lentiginosus var. borreganus	Borrego milk- vetch	PDFAB0FB95	None	None	-	4.3	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus lentiginosus var. borreganus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus lentiginosus var. borreganus	Borrego milk- vetch	PDFAB0FB95	None	None	-	4.3	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus lentiginosus var. borreganus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	PDFAB0FB97	Endangered	None	-	1B.2	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	PDFAB0FB97	Endangered	None	-	1B.2	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	PDFAB0FB97	Endangered	None	-	1B.2	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	PDFAB0FB97	Endangered	None	-	1B.2	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus leucolobus	Big Bear Valley woollypod	PDFAB0F4T0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus leucolobus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus preussii var. laxiflorus	Lancaster milk- vetch	PDFAB0F721	None	None	-	1B.1	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus preuss var. laxiflorus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus preussii var. laxiflorus	Lancaster milk- vetch	PDFAB0F721	None	None	-	1B.1	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Astragalus preuss var. laxiflorus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus preussii var. laxiflorus	Lancaster milk- vetch	PDFAB0F721	None	None	-	1B.1	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus preuss var. laxiflorus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus sabulonum	gravel milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7R0	None	None	-	2B.2	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus sabulonum

24/23, 1:53 PM	VI					Bioso Print	Table				
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus tricarinatus	triple-ribbed milk-vetch	PDFAB0F920	Endangered	None	-	1B.2	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus tricarinatus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus tricarinatus	triple-ribbed milk-vetch	PDFAB0F920	Endangered	None	-	1B.2	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus tricarinatus
Plants - Vascular	Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii	California marina	PDFAB2F031	None	None	-	1B.3	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii
Plants - Vascular	Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii	California marina	PDFAB2F031	None	None	-	1B.3	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii
Plants - Vascular	Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii	California marina	PDFAB2F031	None	None	-	1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK		Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii
Plants - Vascular	Phaseolus filiformis	slender-stem bean	PDFAB330P0	None	None	-	2B.1	3311652	VALERIE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Phaseolus filiformis
Plants - Vascular	Senna covesii	Coves cassia	PDFAB491X0	None	None	-	2B.2	3311652	VALERIE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Senna covesii
Plants - Vascular	Senna covesii	Coves cassia	PDFAB491X0	None	None	-	2B.2	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Senna covesii
Plants - Vascular	Senna covesii	Coves cassia	PDFAB491X0	None	None	-	2B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Senna covesii
Plants - Vascular	Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	PMJUN01051	None	None	-	4.2	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Juncaceae - Juncus acutus ssp leopoldii
Plants - Vascular	Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	PMJUN01051	None	None	-	4.2	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Juncaceae - Juncus acutus ssp leopoldii
Plants - Vascular	Juncus cooperi	Coopers rush	PMJUN010T0	None	None	-	4.3	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Juncaceae - Juncus cooperi
Plants - Vascular	Calochortus palmeri var. munzii	San Jacinto mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D121	None	None	-	1B.2	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - Calochortus palmeri var. munzii
Plants - Vascular	Calochortus palmeri var. munzii	San Jacinto mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D121	None	None	-	1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - Calochortus palmeri var. munzii
Plants - Vascular	Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri	Palmers mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D122	None	None	-	1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri
Plants - Vascular	Lilium parryi	lemon lily	PMLIL1A0J0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - Lilium parryi

https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/bios6/table.html

24/23, 1:53 PN	VI .					Bioso Print	lable				
Plants - Vascular	Petalonyx linearis	narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	PDLOA04010	None	None	-	2B.3	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Loasaceae - Petalonyx linearis
Plants - Vascular	Petalonyx linearis	narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	PDLOA04010	None	None	-	2B.3	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Loasaceae - Petalonyx linearis
Plants - Vascular	Ayenia compacta	California ayenia	PDSTE01020	None	None	-	2B.3	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Ayenia compacta
Plants - Vascular	Ayenia compacta	California ayenia	PDSTE01020	None	None	-	2B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Ayenia compacta
Plants - Vascular	Ayenia compacta	California ayenia	PDSTE01020	None	None	-	2B.3	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Ayenia compacta
Plants - Vascular	Horsfordia alata	pink velvet- mallow	PDMAL0J010	None	None	-	4.3	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Horsfordia alata
Plants - Vascular	Horsfordia alata	pink velvet- mallow	PDMAL0J010	None	None	-	4.3	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Horsfordia alata
Plants - Vascular	Horsfordia alata	pink velvet- mallow	PDMAL0J010	None	None	-	4.3	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Horsfordia alata
Plants - Vascular	Horsfordia alata	pink velvet- mallow	PDMAL0J010	None	None	-	4.3	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Horsfordia alata
Plants - Vascular	Horsfordia newberryi	Newberrys velvet-mallow	PDMAL0J020	None	None	-	4.3	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Horsfordia newberryi
Plants - Vascular	Horsfordia newberryi	Newberrys velvet-mallow	PDMAL0J020	None	None	-	4.3	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Horsfordia newberryi
Plants - Vascular	Horsfordia newberryi	Newberrys velvet-mallow	PDMAL0J020	None	None	-	4.3	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Horsfordia newberryi
Plants - Vascular	Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand- verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	-	1B.1	3311652	VALERIE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Nyctaginaceae - Abronia villosa va aurita
Plants - Vascular	Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand- verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	-	1B.1	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Nyctaginaceae - Abronia villosa va aurita
Plants - Vascular	Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand- verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	-	1B.1	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Nyctaginaceae - Abronia villosa va aurita
Plants - Vascular	Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand- verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	-	1B.1	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Nyctaginaceae - Abronia villosa va aurita
Plants - Vascular	Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand- verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	-	1B.1	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Nyctaginaceae -

24/23, 1.33 FN	**					B1000 1	TITIL TABLE				
											Abronia villosa var.
Plants - Vascular	Mirabilis tenuiloba	slender-lobed four oclock	PDNYC0A150	None	None	-	4.3	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Nyctaginaceae - Mirabilis tenuiloba
Plants - Vascular	Eremothera boothii ssp. boothii	Booths evening- primrose	PDONA03052	None	None	-	2B.3	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Onagraceae - Eremothera boothi ssp. boothii
Plants - Vascular	Eschscholzia androuxii	Joshua Tree poppy	PDPAP0A0E0	None	None	-	4.3	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Papaveraceae - Eschscholzia androuxii
Plants - Vascular	Erythranthe diffusa	Palomar monkeyflower	PDSCR1B0Z0	None	None	-	4.3	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Phrymaceae - Erythranthe diffusa
Plants - Vascular	Penstemon californicus	California beardtongue	PDSCR1L110	None	None	-	1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Plantaginaceae - Penstemon californicus
Plants - Vascular	Penstemon clevelandii var. connatus	San Jacinto beardtongue	PDSCR1L1D2	None	None	-	4.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Plantaginaceae - Penstemon clevelandii var. connatus
Plants - Vascular	Pseudorontium cyathiferum	Deep Canyon snapdragon	PDSCR2R010	None	None	-	2B.3	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Plantaginaceae - Pseudorontium cyathiferum
Plants - Vascular	Stemodia durantifolia	purple stemodia	PDSCR1U010	None	None	-	2B.1	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Plantaginaceae - Stemodia durantifolia
Plants - Vascular	Stemodia durantifolia	purple stemodia	PDSCR1U010	None	None	-	2B.1	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Plantaginaceae - Stemodia durantifolia
Plants - Vascular	Stemodia durantifolia	purple stemodia	PDSCR1U010	None	None	-	2B.1	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Plantaginaceae - Stemodia durantifolia
Plants - Vascular	Eriastrum harwoodii	Harwoods eriastrum	PDPLM030B1	None	None	-	1B.2	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Eriastrum harwoodii
Plants - Vascular	Leptosiphon floribundus ssp. hallii	Santa Rosa Mountains leptosiphon	PDPLM090J3	None	None	-	1B.3	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Leptosiphon floribundus ssp. hallii
Plants - Vascular	Leptosiphon floribundus ssp. hallii	Santa Rosa Mountains leptosiphon	PDPLM090J3	None	None	-	1B.3	3311652	VALERIE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Leptosiphon floribundus ssp. hallii
Plants - Vascular	Leptosiphon floribundus ssp. hallii	Santa Rosa Mountains leptosiphon	PDPLM090J3	None	None	-	1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Leptosiphon

14/23, 1.33 FI	•					Dioso Filit Table				
										floribundus ssp. hallii
Plants - Vascular	Saltugilia latimeri	Latimers woodland-gilia	PDPLM0H010	None	None -	1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Saltugilia latimeri
Plants - Vascular	Chorizanthe leptotheca	Peninsular spineflower	PDPGN040D0	None	None -	4.2	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Chorizanthe leptotheca
Plants - Vascular	Chorizanthe leptotheca	Peninsular spineflower	PDPGN040D0	None	None -	4.2	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Chorizanthe leptotheca
Plants - Vascular	Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca	white-bracted spineflower	PDPGN040Z1	None	None -	1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca
Plants - Vascular	Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis	slender cottonheads	PDPGN0G012	None	None -	2B.2	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis
Plants - Vascular	Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis	slender cottonheads	PDPGN0G012	None	None -	2B.2	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis
Plants - Vascular	Sidotheca emarginata	white-margined oxytheca	PDPGN0J030	None	None -	1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK		Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Sidotheca emarginata
Plants - Vascular	Delphinium parishii ssp. subglobosum	Colorado Desert larkspur	PDRAN0B1A3	None	None -	4.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Ranunculaceae - Delphinium parish ssp. subglobosum
Plants - Vascular	Galium angustifolium ssp. gracillimum	slender bedstraw	PDRUB0N04B	None	None -	4.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Rubiaceae - Galium angustifolium ssp. gracillimum
Plants - Vascular	Galium angustifolium ssp. jacinticum	San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw	PDRUB0N04C	None	None -	1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Rubiaceae - Galium angustifolium ssp. jacinticum
Plants - Vascular	Heuchera hirsutissima	shaggy-haired alumroot	PDSAX0E0J0	None	None -	1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK		Plants - Vascular - Saxifragaceae - Heuchera hirsutissima
Plants - Vascular	Selaginella eremophila	desert spike- moss	PPSEL010G0	None	None -	2B.2	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Selaginellaceae - Selaginella eremophila
Plants - Vascular	Selaginella eremophila	desert spike- moss	PPSEL010G0	None	None -	2B.2	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Selaginellaceae - Selaginella eremophila
Plants - Vascular	Selaginella eremophila	desert spike- moss	PPSEL010G0	None	None -	2B.2	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Selaginellaceae -

											Selaginella eremophila
Plants - Vascular	Lycium torreyi	Torreys box- thorn	PDSOL0G0K0	None	None	-	4.2	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Solanaceae - Lycium torreyi
Plants - Vascular	Lycium torreyi	Torreys box- thorn	PDSOL0G0K0	None	None	-	4.2	3311673	MYOMA		Plants - Vascular - Solanaceae - Lycium torreyi

# **CNPS Rare Plant Inventory**



# **Search Results**

66 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: <u>9-Quad</u> include [3311663:3311672:3311652:3311653:3311662:3311664:3311674:3311654]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED
<u>Abronia villosa</u> var. aurita	chaparral sand- verbena	Nyctaginaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Sep	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1		2001- 01-01
<u>Acmispon</u> <u>haydonii</u>	pygmy lotus	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3		1994- 01-01
<u>Astragalus</u> <u>bicristatus</u>	crested milk- vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974- 01-01
<u>Astragalus hornii</u> var. hornii	Horn's milk- vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	May-Oct	None	None	GUT1	S1	1B.1		2006- 12-01
<u>Astragalus</u> <u>lentiginosus var.</u> <u>borreganus</u>	Borrego milk- vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	None	None	G5T5?	S4	4.3		1974- 01-01
<u>Astragalus</u> lentiginosus var. coachellae	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual/perennial herb	Feb-May	FE	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1984- 01-01
<u>Astragalus</u> <u>leucolobus</u>	Big Bear Valley woollypod	Fabaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974- 01-01
<u>Astragalus</u> preussii var. laxiflorus	Lancaster milk- vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Mar-May	None	None	G4T2	S1	1B.1		1988- 01-01
<u>Astragalus</u> sabulonum	gravel milk- vetch	Fabaceae	annual/perennial herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G4G5	S2	2B.2		2011- 10-19
<u>Astragalus</u> tricarinatus	triple-ribbed milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Feb-May	FE	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974- 01-01
Ayenia compacta	California ayenia	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Apr	None	None	G4	S3	2B.3		1974- 01-01
Bursera microphylla	little-leaf elephant tree	Burseraceae	perennial deciduous tree	Jun-Jul	None	None	G4	S2	2B.3		1980- 01-01
<u>Calochortus</u> <u>palmeri var.</u> munzii	San Jacinto mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1974- 01-01
<u>Calochortus</u> <u>palmeri var.</u> <u>palmeri</u>	Palmer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1994- 01-01
<u>Caulanthus</u> <u>simulans</u>	Payson's jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar- May(Jun)	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1974- 01-01

1/23, 2.04 FW			CINES	Raie Flant inventory	Search Results					
<u>Chaenactis</u> <u>parishii</u>	Parish's chaenactis	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None None	G3G4	S3	1B.3		1974- 01-01
<u>Chorizanthe</u> <u>leptotheca</u>	Peninsular spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None None	G3	S3	4.2		1994- 01-01
<u>Chorizanthe</u> xanti var. leucotheca	white-bracted spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None None	G4T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994- 01-01
<u>Cuscuta</u> californica var. apiculata	pointed dodder	Convolvulaceae	annual vine (parasitic)	Feb-Aug	None None	G5T3	S3?	3		2007- 06-13
<u>Delphinium</u> parishii ssp. subglobosum	Colorado Desert larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None None	G4T4	S4	4.3		1974- 01-01
<u>Dieteria</u> canescens var. ziegleri	Ziegler's aster	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jul-Oct	None None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1980- 01-01
<u>Ditaxis claryana</u>	glandular ditaxis	Euphorbiaceae	perennial herb	Oct-Mar	None None	G3G4	S2	2B.2		1974- 01-01
<u>Ditaxis serrata</u> var. californica	California ditaxis	Euphorbiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Dec	None None	G5T3T4	S2?	3.2	Yes	1974- 01-01
<u>Draba saxosa</u>	Southern California rock draba	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	None None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.3	Yes	2001- 01-01
<u>Eremothera</u> <u>boothii ssp.</u> <u>boothii</u>	Booth's evening- primrose	Onagraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	None None	G5T4	S3	2B.3		1980- 01-01
<u>Eriastrum</u> <u>harwoodii</u>	Harwood's eriastrum	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2008- 07-22
<u>Erythranthe</u> <u>diffusa</u>	Palomar monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None None	G4	S3	4.3		1974- 01-01
Eschscholzia androuxii	Joshua Tree poppy	Papaveraceae	annual herb	Feb-May(Jun)	None None	G3	S3	4.3		2014- 12-17
<u>Euphorbia</u> abramsiana	Abrams' spurge	Euphorbiaceae	annual herb	(Aug)Sep-Nov	None None	G4	S2	2B.2		2001- 01-01
<u>Euphorbia</u> arizonica	Arizona spurge	Euphorbiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Apr	None None	G5	S3	2B.3		1980- 01-01
<u>Euphorbia</u> platysperma	flat-seeded spurge	Euphorbiaceae	annual herb	Feb-Sep	None None	G3	S1	1B.2		1980- 01-01
<u>Euphorbia</u> <u>revoluta</u>	revolute spurge	Euphorbiaceae	annual herb	Aug-Sep	None None	G5	S4	4.3		2001- 01-01
<u>Funastrum</u> <u>crispum</u>	wavyleaf twinvine	Apocynaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	None None	G4	S1	2B.2		2016- 12-29
<u>Galium</u> <u>angustifolium</u> ssp. gracillimum	slender bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun(Jul)	None None	G5T4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994- 01-01
<u>Galium</u> angustifolium ssp. jacinticum	San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	None None	G5T2?	S2?	1B.3	Yes	1994- 01-01

1/23, 2.04 FW			CNFS	Nate Flant inventory	Searchine	Sullo					
<u>Heuchera</u> <u>hirsutissima</u>	shaggy-haired alumroot	Saxifragaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(May)Jun-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1974- 01-01
<u>Horsfordia alata</u>	pink velvet- mallow	Malvaceae	perennial shrub	Feb-Dec	None	None	G5	S4	4.3		2001- 01-01
<u>Horsfordia</u> newberryi	Newberry's velvet-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial shrub	Feb-Dec	None	None	G5	S4	4.3		2001-
Hulsea vestita ssp. callicarpha	beautiful hulsea	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Oct	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994- 01-01
<u>Iaffueliobryum</u> raui	Rau's jaffueliobryum moss	Grimmiaceae	moss		None	None	G4	S2	2B.3		2014- 05-15
Iohnstonella costata	ribbed cryptantha	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	None	None	G4G5	S4	4.3		1974- 01-01
Iohnstonella holoptera	winged cryptantha	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-Apr	None	None	G4G5	S4	4.3		1980- 01-01
Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Mar)May-Jun	None	None	G5T5	S4	4.2		1988- 01-01
luncus cooperi	Cooper's rush	Juncaceae	perennial herb	Apr-May(Aug)	None	None	G4	S3	4.3		1974- 01-01
Leptosiphon Floribundus ssp. nallii	Santa Rosa Mountains leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul(Nov)	None	None	G4T1T2	S1S2	1B.3	Yes	1988- 01-01
<u>Lilium parryi</u>	lemon lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		1974- 01-01
<u>Lycium torreyi</u>	Torrey's box- thorn	Solanaceae	perennial shrub	(Jan-Feb)Mar- Jun(Sep-Nov)	None	None	G4G5	S3	4.2		2015-
Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii	California marina	Fabaceae	perennial herb	May-Oct	None	None	G2G3T1T2	S2?	1B.3		1984- 01-01
Matelea parvifolia	spear-leaf matelea	Apocynaceae	perennial herb	Mar-May(Jul)	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3		1974- 01-01
Mirabilis tenuiloba	slender-lobed four o'clock	Nyctaginaceae	perennial herb	(Feb)Mar-May	None	None	G5	S4	4.3		1974- 01-01
Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis	slender cottonheads	Polygonaceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-May	None	None	G3G4T3?	S2	2B.2		1994- 01-01
Penstemon californicus	California beardtongue	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun(Aug)	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2		1974- 01-01
Penstemon clevelandii var. connatus	San Jacinto beardtongue	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	Mar-May	None	None	G5T4	S3	4.3		1984- 01-01
Petalonyx linearis	narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	Loasaceae	perennial shrub	(Jan-Feb)Mar- May(Jun-Dec)	None	None	G4	S3?	2B.3		2016- 09-16
<u>Phaseolus</u> f <u>iliformis</u>	slender-stem bean	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr	None	None	G5	S1	2B.1		1984- 01-01
<u>Pseudorontium</u> <u>cyathiferum</u>	Deep Canyon snapdragon	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	Feb-Apr	None	None	G4G5	S1	2B.3		1980- 01-01

Sedum niveum   Davidson's   Scalaginellaceae   perennial   Jun-Aug   None   None   G3   S3   4.2   193   1	4/23, 2:04 PIVI			CNPS	Rare Plant Inventory	Search Re	esuits					
Selaginella desert spike- Selaginellaceae perennial (May)Jun(Jul) None None G4 S2S3 2B.2 1995 eremophila moss rhizomatous herb 01-  Senna covesii Cove's cassia Fabaceae perennial herb Mar-Jun(Aug) None None G5 S3 2B.2 1995 o1-  Sidotheca white-margined Polygonaceae amnual herb (Feb)Apr- None None G5 S3 2B.2 1995 o1-  Sidotheca white-margined oxytheca oxytheca purple stemodia purple stemodia purple stemodia Plantaginaceae perennial herb (Jan)Apr-Dec None None G5 S2 2B.1 2005 o1-  Streptanthus southern Brassicaceae perennial herb (Apr)May-Jul None None G5 S2 2B.1 2005 o1-  Streptanthus jewelflower 1996 perennial herb (Apr)May-Jul None None G6 S2 S2 1B.2 2005 o1-  Thysanocarpus rigid fringepod Brassicaceae annual herb Feb-May None None G1G2 S2 1B.2 2005 o1-  Zylorhiza Mecca-aster Asteraceae perennial herb Jan-Jun None None G2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 S2 S3			Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	2004- 01-01
eremophilamossrhizomatous herb	<u>Sedum niveum</u>		Crassulaceae	•	3	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1974- 01-01
Sidotheca white-margined oxytheca white-margined oxytheca annual herb (Feb)Apr-Jul(Aug)  Stemodia oxytheca purple stemodia Plantaginaceae perennial herb (Jan)Apr-Dec None None G5 S2 2B.1 200 durantifolia  Streptanthus southern southern jewelflower perennial herb (Apr)May-Jul None None G3 S3 1B.3 199 on-streptanthus jewelflower prigidus  Thysanocarpus rigid fringepod Brassicaceae annual herb Feb-May None None G1G2 S2 1B.2 200 on-strigidus  Tragia ramosa desert tragia Euphorbiaceae perennial herb Apr-May None None G5 S4 4.3 200 on-strigidus  Xylorhiza Mecca-aster Asteraceae perennial herb Jan-Jun None None G2 S2 1B.2 Yes 198	J	·	Selaginellaceae	•		None	None	G4	S2S3	2B.2		1994- 01-01
emarginata oxytheca Jul(Aug) 01-  Stemodia purple stemodia Plantaginaceae perennial herb (Jan)Apr-Dec None None G5 S2 2B.1 200  durantifolia southern jewelflower Parasicaceae perennial herb (Apr)May-Jul None None G3 S3 1B.3 199  campestris jewelflower Peb-May None None G1G2 S2 1B.2 200  rigidus rigidus Perennial herb Apr-May None None G5 S4 4.3 200  Aylorhiza Mecca-aster Asteraceae perennial herb Jan-Jun None None G2 S2 1B.2 Yes 198	<u>Senna covesii</u>	Cove's cassia	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun(Aug)	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2		1980- 01-01
durantifoliaStreptanthus campestrissouthern jewelflowerBrassicaceae perennial herb(Apr)May-Jul (Apr)May-JulNone NoneNoneG3S31B.3198 1B.3Thysanocarpus rigidusrigid fringepod rigidusBrassicaceae annual herbannual herbFeb-May Feb-MayNone NoneNone NoneG1G2S21B.220° 		3	Polygonaceae	annual herb		None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1980- 01-01
campestrisjewelflowerO1-Thysanocarpus rigidusrigid fringepod rigidusBrassicaceae annual herbFeb-May 		purple stemodia	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	(Jan)Apr-Dec	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1		2001- 01-01
rigidusTragia ramosadesert tragiaEuphorbiaceaeperennial herbApr-MayNone None G5S44.3200XylorhizaMecca-asterAsteraceaeperennial herbJan-JunNone None G2S21B.2Yes198			Brassicaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3		1994- 01-01
	,	rigid fringepod	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	None	None	G1G2	S2	1B.2		2011- 03-17
	<u>Tragia ramosa</u>	desert tragia	Euphorbiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-May	None	None	G5	S4	4.3		2001- 01-01
		Mecca-aster	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jan-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1980- 01-01

Showing 1 to 66 of 66 entries

# **Suggested Citation:**

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2023. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 24 January 2023].

1/24/23, 1:56 PM EFH Report

# **EFH Mapper Report**

#### **EFH Data Notice**

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) is defined by textual descriptions contained in the fishery management plans developed by the regional fishery management councils. In most cases mapping data can not fully represent the complexity of the habitats that make up EFH. This report should be used for general interest queries only and should not be interpreted as a definitive evaluation of EFH at this location. A location-specific evaluation of EFH for any official purposes must be performed by a regional expert. Please refer to the following links for the appropriate regional resources.

## **Query Results**

Degrees, Minutes, Seconds: Latitude = , Longitude = Decimal Degrees: Latitude = , Longitude =

The query location intersects with spatial data representing EFH and/or HAPCs for the following species/management units.

#### **EFH**

No Essential Fish Habitats (EFH) were identified at the report location.

#### Salmon EFH

No Pacific Salmon Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) were identified at the report location.

#### **HAPCs**

No Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC) were identified at the report location.

#### **EFH Areas Protected from Fishing**

No EFH Areas Protected from Fishing (EFHA) were identified at the report location.



# United States Department of the Interior



#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office 2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250 Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385 Phone: (760) 431-9440 Fax: (760) 431-5901

In Reply Refer To: January 24, 2023

Project Code: 2023-0037535

Project Name: La Quinta PW HWY 111 Planning and Engineering Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project

location or may be affected by your proposed project

#### To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A biological assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a biological assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a biological assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found at the Fish and Wildlife Service's Endangered Species Consultation website at:

https://www.fws.gov/endangered/what-we-do/faq.html

**Migratory Birds**: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.php.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment	(~)	١.
Attachment	S	١.

Official Species List

01/24/2023

# **Official Species List**

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office 2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250 Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385 (760) 431-9440

# **Project Summary**

Project Code: 2023-0037535

Project Name: La Quinta PW HWY 111 Planning and Engineering Project

Project Type: Commercial Development

Project Description: Development project in La Quinta, California.

**Project Location:** 

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <a href="https://www.google.com/maps/@33.70934705">https://www.google.com/maps/@33.70934705</a>,-116.28066559956517,14z



Counties: Riverside County, California

# **Endangered Species Act Species**

There is a total of 8 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u>, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

#### **Mammals**

NAME STATUS

# Peninsular Bighorn Sheep Ovis canadensis nelsoni

Endangered

Population: Peninsular CA pop.

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4970">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4970</a>

#### **Birds**

NAME STATUS

#### Least Bell's Vireo Vireo bellii pusillus

Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945</a>

#### Southwestern Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*

Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749

**Reptiles** 

NAME STATUS

Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard *Uma inornata* 

Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2069

Desert Tortoise Gopherus agassizii

Threatened

Population: Wherever found, except AZ south and east of Colorado R., and Mexico

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4481">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4481</a>

**Fishes** 

NAME STATUS

Desert Pupfish Cyprinodon macularius

Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7003">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7003</a>

**Insects** 

NAME

Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus

Candidate

No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>

**Flowering Plants** 

NAME STATUS

Coachella Valley Milk-vetch Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae

Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7426

### **Critical habitats**

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

# **IPaC User Contact Information**

Agency: GHD

Name: Sara Moriarty-Graves

Address: 718 3rd Street

City: Eureka State: CA Zip: 95501

Email sara.moriarty-graves@ghd.com

Phone: 7072672221

1/24/23, 2:00 PM about:blank

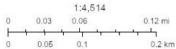


# Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Area: 0.19 km²

Jan 24 2023 14:00:30 Pacific Standard Time





Esri Community Maps Contributors, Loma Linda University, County of Riverside, California State Parks, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc., METINASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Source. Esri,

about:blank 1/2

1/24/23, 2:00 PM about:blank

# Summary

Name	Count	Area(km²)	Length(m)		
All Critical Habitat Polyline	0	N/A	0		
All Critical Habitat Polygon	0	0	N/A		

about:blank 2/2

# Appendix C Site Visit Photos



Figure 1 View of a portion of the southern BSA, facing towards commercial businesses. Signs of vehicular traffic through dune habitat can be seen.



Figure 2 View from the center of the BSA, facing northwest. Creosote plants and dune habitat are present.



Figure 3 The highly modified Whitewater River, classified by the National Wetlands Inventory as riverine, near the edge of the PSB.



Figure 4 Habitat near the northern border of the PSB, with more hardpacked soil.



Figure 5 View of the northern portion of the PSB from near the center. The buildings seen are on the other side of the Whitewater River.



Figure 6 Larger creosote bushes observed within the southern portion of the PSB.



Figure 7 Example of one of the many burrows observed within the PSB.

# Appendix D

**Species Observed On-site** 

Table D1 Plant Species Observed On-site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Nativity
Abronia villosa	Desert sand verbena	Nyctaginaceae	native
Ambrosia salsola	Cheesebush	Asteraceae	native
Acacia linifolia	White wattle	Fabaceae	non-native
Camissonia claviformis	Brown-eyed evening primrose	Onagraceae	native
Chilopsis linearis	Desert willow	Bignoniaceae	native
Cryptantha sp.	Popcorn flower	Boraginaceae	non-native
Eriophyllum sp.	woolly daisy	Asteraceae	native
Geraea canescens	Desert gold	Asteraceae	native
Larrea tridentata	Creosote	Zygophyllaceae	native
Nerium oleander	Oleander	Apocynaceae	native
Parkinsonia florida	Palo verde	Fabaceae	native
Pennisetum setaceum	Fountain grass	Poaceae	non-native
Plantago ovata	Desert plantain	Plantaginaceae	native
Rosmarinus officinalis	Rosemary	Lamiaceae	non-native
Salsola tragus	Russian thistle	Amaranthaceae	non-native
Schismus arabicus	Arabian grass	Poaceae	non-native
Tamarix aphylla	Tamarisk	Tamaricaceae	non-native

Table D2 Terrestrial wildlife observed on-site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Observation Type	Special Status
Sciuidae family	Ground Squirrel	Observed	None
Lacertidae family	Lizard	Observed	Not determined

Table D3 List of breeding codes, associated bird behavior, and breeding status (the highest-ranking code was recorded for each species during the survey).

Breeding Rank	Breeding Code	Description	Breeding Status
1	N	Active nest	Breeding
2	M	Carrying nesting material	Breeding
3	F	Carrying food or fecal sac	Breeding
4	D	Distraction display/feigning	Breeding
5	L	Local young fed by parents	Breeding
6	Υ	Local young incapable of sustained flight	Breeding
7	С	Copulation or courtship observed	Breeding
8	Т	Territorial behaviour	Unconfirmed
9	S	Territorial song or drumming heard	Unconfirmed
10	Е	Encountered in study area	Unconfirmed
11	0	Encountered flying over the study area	Unconfirmed

Table D4 Bird Species Detected On-site

Alpha Code	Common Name	Latin Name	Highest Breeding Status	Breeding Code	Special Status
ANHU	Anna's Hummingbird	Calypte anna	Encountered in study area	E	FGC/MBTA
CORA	Common Raven	Corvus corax	Encountered flying over the study area	0	FGC/MBTA
GRRO	Greater Roadrunner	Geococcyx californianus	Encountered in the study area	E	FGC/MBTA
HOFI	House Finch	Haemorhous mexicanus	Territorial song or drumming heard	S	FGC/MBTA
MGWA	MacGillivray's Warbler	Geothlypis tolmiei	Territorial song or drumming heard	S	FGC/MBTA
MODO	Mourning Dove	Zenaida macroura	Encountered in study area	E	FGC/MBTA
RTHA	Red-tailed Hawk	Buteo jamaicensis	Encountered flying over the study area	0	FGC/MBTA

Definitions:

FGC = protected by California Fish and Game Code

MBTA = protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act

^				_	-13	ix	
Δ	n	n	_	n	n	·	-

La Quanta Botanical Memorandum



# **Technical Memorandum**

October 30, 2023

То	Cheri Flores, Planning Manager, City of La Quinta					
Copy to	Charles Smith, AICP, LEED AP GHD Business Group Leader, Natural Resources & Impact Assessment					
From	Jane Cipra, GHD Botanist	Tel	707-267-2206			
Subject	La Quinta 15-acre Mixed Use Development – Complete Botanical Surveys to Support CEQA IS/MND, October Update	Project no.	11219378			

The City of La Quinta (City) is proposing a mixed-use development in La Quinta, California (hereafter Project). To assist with preparation of the Project's Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), GHD conducted surveys for special status plants on April 26-27, and October 24, 2023, in accordance with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) protocol for surveying and evaluating impacts to special status native plant populations (CDFW 2018).

The Project Area was also evaluated for Sensitive Natural Communities, and wetlands. Based on occurrence records and habitat requirements, ten special status plant species have the potential to occur in the Project Area. No special status plant species, SNCs, or wetlands were observed during the early season and late season floristic surveys.

No impacts to jurisdictional wetlands or waters, or Sensitive Natural Communities are expected.

Regards,

Jane Cipra SR. Botanist

# 1. Introduction

The City of La Quinta is proposing a mixed-use development in La Quinta, California (hereafter Project; **Appendix A, Figure 1**). The proposed Project plan includes development of up to 280 low-income apartment units along the north side of the parcel, and a commercial development on the south side of the parcel, along Highway 111. As part of the development, Corporate Center Drive would be extended to be continuous and separate the residential and commercial portions of the Project area.

The 280 residential units are proposed to be a mix of one, two and three bedrooms and would require approximately 350-375 parking spaces. The average unit would be about 850 square feet in area. The residential buildings would be four stories with the units accessed from a central interior hallway. Each story would have approximately 62 or 63 units. The parking spaces would be provided in three levels of parking (two story structure with parking on the roof). Bridges would be provided to link the 2nd and 3rd levels of parking to the corresponding residential level. The complex would include common amenities such as a swimming pool, play structures, common areas, operational and maintenance offices, and trash rooms. The commercial development would provide an approximate 85,000 square foot large retail building and 15,000 square foot separate drive through building. The sizes and configuration may vary based on the final commercial establishments.

GHD conducted surveys for special status plants, SNCs, and wetlands on April 26-27, and October 24, 2023. These surveys were timed to occur within the spring blooming season of eight of the plant species with potential to occur in the Project Area, and the later (fall) blooming window of two additional plant species.

The purpose of this botanical survey technical memorandum is to document the result of the protocol level plant surveys to support the Project's Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to provide a programmatic-level review of potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed Project.

# 1.1 Project Location and Existing Setting

The Project Study Boundary (PSB) is located in La Quinta, California, which is in the County of Riverside, between Highway 111 and the Whitewater River (**Appendix A, Figure 2**). La Quinta is located in the Coachella Valley, which is between the Santa Rosa Mountains (to the South), San Jacinto Mountains (to the west), Joshua Tree National Park (to the north), and the Salton Sea (to the southeast). The PSB consists of 15 acres located within the Whitewater River Watershed, surrounded by retail stores, businesses, Highway 111, and other roads. The northern section of the PSB borders the Whitewater River. The landscape surrounding the PSB is highly urbanized and developed.

# 2. Survey Methods

The following subsections summarize the desktop and field methods utilized to produce this technical memorandum.

# 2.1 Database Searches (CNDDB, CNPS, IPaC, and NWI)

A database search for sensitive biological resource records in the Project vicinity was conducted by GHD on January 24, 2023. Database searches (**Appendix B**) included the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; CDFW 2023a), California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants (CNPS 2023), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC; USFWS 2023), and the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI, USFWS 2023b, **Appendix A, Figure 3**).

The queries encompassed the La Quinta U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle and surrounding eight quads (Rancho Mirage, Cathedral City, Myoma, West Berdoo Canyon, Indio, Valerie, Martinez Mountain, and Toro Peak).

# 2.2 Field Survey

A botanical survey following CDFW protocols (CDFW 2018) was conducted by Jane Cipra, GHD Botanist, on April 26 and 27, 2023, with a late-season survey on October 24, 2023 by Kolby Lundgren, GHD Botanist. The surveys included walking the entire PSB (**Appendix A, Figure 2**). The surveys included identification of all plant species to the taxonomic level necessary to determine rarity.

# 2.3 Climate

Weather conditions at the time of the spring survey on April 26 and 27, 2023 were sunny with high temperatures between 97-102 degrees Fahrenheit. The accumulated precipitation for the 2023 water year at the time of the April survey was 0.89 inches, which is 36% of normal (2.46 inches) for that time of year (**Appendix C**, NOAA RCC 2023). Precipitation data is recorded at the Indio Fire Station 3.7 miles east of the PSB. Weather conditions at the time of the fall survey on October 24, 2023 were sunny, with a high of 86 degrees Fahrenheit. Accumulated precipitation from the time of the first survey (late April) to the late-season survey (October) totaled 2.01 inches according to the Indio Fire Station WETs table. These rain events contributed to added diversity of annual plants observed on-site in the second, late-season survey.

# 3. Results

The following sub-sections summarize the results of the desktop research and field survey performed for this technical memorandum.

# 3.1 Summary of General Biological Resources

The PSB is an undeveloped parcel located within the City of La Quinta, surrounded by development to the west, south, and north, and the channelized Whitewater River and more development to the north. During the April 2023 Spring survey, the PSB contained signs of foot traffic, vehicle use, and litter, as well as wildlife tracks including reptiles, birds, mammals and insects. The northernmost 3.4 acres of the PSB had been recently bladed and contained minimal vegetation or signs of wildlife.

GHD Botanist Kolby Lundgren visited the site on October 24, 2023 to survey for late-blooming species. The site had more annual species present relative to the first early-season survey due to summer rainfall. Desert sand verbena (*Abronia villosa*) was in full bloom. Other species still in bloom included desert gold (*Geraea canescens*), and desert needles (*Palafoxia arida*).

The community was dominated by creosote shrubs (*Larrea tridentata*), with isolated occurrences of other species at the edges of the survey area. The most common assemblage of species was Sonoran sandmat (*Euphorbia micromera*), desert sand verbena, and puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), with isolated clusters of desert plantain (*Plantago ovata*). Higher occurrences of desert needles were in the northern half of the PSB, with the density of desert sand verbena in the middle of the plot where the soil mounded and became very loose sand.

Two prostrate, annual *Euphorbia* species were observed on-site and had set fruit. Both species had opposite 2-ranked leaves. Characteristics of leaf morphology, cyathia position, gland presence/absence, and fruit and seed characters helped to identify them (with a hand lens) to Sonoran sandmat (lacking gland appendages) and spotted spurge (*E. maculata*). Spotted spurge and the rare Abram's spurge (*E. abramsiana*, CRPR 2B.2) have many overlapping traits in leaf and inflorescence morphology. The specimen identified as spotted spurge was set apart from the potential Abram's spurge due to the presence of hairy stems, hairy abaxial leaf surfaces,

and hairy fruits, as well as scalloped white to prink gland appendages. Additionally, seeds were light brown and observed to be transversely wrinkled.

Lists of all plant species observed within the PSB are provided in **Appendix D**.

# 3.2 Wetlands and Waters

The Whitewater River is outside of the PSB on the northern boundary. The section of river adjacent to the PSB is classified as a riverine intermittent streambed that is intermittently flooded (USFWS 2023b). However, the Whitewater River in in this area is channelized and is highly modified from its original form. To reduce sedimentation and maintain flows, it is frequently maintained by the Coachella Valley Water District (City of La Quinta 2017).

The Project does not involve alteration of the Whitewater River, including the channel and floodplain. There will be no impact to the Whitewater River or jurisdictional wetlands.

# 3.3 Sensitive Natural Communities (SNCs)

A query of CNDDB returned multiple locations of Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland (*Washingtonia filifera*) SNC (G3, S3.2) in the nine quads surrounding the PSB; however, the nearest Desert Fan Palm Oasis to the PSB is over five miles to the northeast. No native fan palms are present in the PSB.

The vegetation community present in the PSB is Creosote bush scrub (*Larrea tridentata* Shrubland Alliance), a natural community which is not considered sensitive by CDFW (G5, S5). The Creosote bush scrub in the PSB includes small amounts of four-winged saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*) and honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*).

No SNCs are present within the PSB.

# 3.4 Habitat Conservation Plans and Natural Community Conservation Plans

Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) and Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCPs) are site-specific plans to address effects on sensitive species of plants and animals. The PSB is within the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP), which is an HCP and NCCP implemented by the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission (CVCC; CDFW 2023b, CVCC 2023). The City of La Quinta has been a participant in the CVMSHCP since 1996. If the project qualifies, the signatories to the CVMSHCP are able to obtain coverage for incidental take for the 21 wildlife and plant species that the CVMSHCP covers (CVCC 2023).

The plant species covered by the CVMSHP include the Coachella Valley milkvetch (*Astragalus lentiginosus* var. *coachellae*), triple-ribbed milkvetch (*Astragalus tricarinatus*), Little San Bernardino Mountains linanthus (*Linanthus maculatus*), Mecca aster (*Xylorhiza cognata*), and Orocopia sage (*Salvia greatae*). None of these species have potential to occur in the PSB due to a lack of suitable habitat or a suitable elevational range.

The Project is outside of a designated Conservation Area, and a Joint Review Project is not required. However, the Local Development Mitigation Fee (LDMF) to the CVCC is required for development projects. Submission of the LDMF to the CVCC is recommended before building or grading permits are submitted.

# 3.5 Critical Habitat

The PSB does not overlap any federally designated critical habitat (**Appendix B, IPaC Report**). No impact would result.

# 3.6 Special Status Plants

The database scoping detailed in **Section 2.1** produced a total of 66 plant species known to occur in the nine USGS quads surrounding the PSB. Based on species specific habitat requirements and habitat availability within the PSB, three species were determined to have a low potential to occur, and seven have a moderate potential to occur (**Table 1**). Due to the lack of known occurrences within or near the PSB, no special status plant species have a high potential to occur.

No special status plant species were observed during the botanical survey in April 2023 or October 2023. A list of all plant species detected during the spring survey are presented in **Appendix D**.



Table 1 Potential for Special Status Plants to Occur in the PSB

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur in the PSB
Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand-verbena	1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes, Sandy	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (245 - 5250 feet).
Acmispon haydonii	pygmy lotus	1B.3	Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1705 - 3935 feet).
Astragalus bicristatus	crested milk-vetch	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Carbonate (usually), Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (5580 - 9005 feet).
Astragalus hornii var. hornii	Horn's milk-vetch	1B.1	Meadows and seeps, Playas, Alkaline, Lake Margins	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (195 - 2790 feet).
Astragalus lentiginosus var. borreganus	Borrego milk-vetch	4.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Sandy	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (100 - 2935 feet).
Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae	Coachella Valley milk- vetch	FE, 1B.2	Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub (sandy)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (130 - 2150 feet).
Astragalus leucolobus	Big Bear Valley woollypod	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Pebble (Pavement) plain, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (3610 - 9465 feet).
Astragalus preussii var. laxiflorus	Lancaster milk-vetch	1B.1	Chenopod scrub	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (2295 - 2295 feet).
Astragalus sabulonum	gravel milk-vetch	2B.2	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Flats, Gravelly (sometimes),	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Suitable habitat is present in the PSB. Occurrence data is not available.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur in the PSB
			Roadsides, Sandy (usually), Washes	
Astragalus tricarinatus	triple-ribbed milk-vetch	FE, 1B.2	Joshua tree "woodland", Sonoran desert scrub, Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1475 - 3905 feet).
Ayenia compacta	California ayenia	2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (490 - 3595 feet).
Bursera microphylla	little-leaf elephant tree	2B.3	Sonoran desert scrub (rocky)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (655 - 2295 feet).
Calochortus palmeri var. munzii	San Jacinto mariposa-lily	1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (2805 - 7220 feet).
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri	Palmer's mariposa-lily	1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Mesic	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (2330 - 7840 feet).
Caulanthus simulans	Payson's jewelflower	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Granitic, Sandy	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (295 - 7220 feet).
Chaenactis parishii	Parish's chaenactis	1B.3	Chaparral (rocky)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (4265 - 8205 feet).
Chorizanthe leptotheca	Peninsular spineflower	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, alluvial fan, Granitic	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (985 - 6235 feet).
Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca	white-bracted spineflower	1B.2	Coastal scrub (alluvial fans), Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (985 - 3935 feet).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur in the PSB
Cuscuta californica var. apiculata	pointed dodder	3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Sandy	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Suitable habitat is present in the PSB. Occurrence data is not available.
Delphinium parishii ssp. subglobosum	Colorado Desert larkspur	4.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1970 - 5905 feet).
Dieteria canescens var. ziegleri	Ziegler's aster	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (4500 - 8200 feet).
Ditaxis claryana	glandular ditaxis	2B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Sandy	Moderate potential. Suitable habitat is present in the PSB. A CNDDB occurrence from an unknown date is mapped to an uncertain location in the PSB.
Ditaxis serrata var. californica	California ditaxis	3.2	Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (100 - 3280 feet).
Draba saxosa	Southern California rock draba	1B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (8005 - 11810 feet).
Eremothera boothii ssp. boothii	Booth's evening-primrose	2B.3	Joshua tree "woodland", Pinyon and juniper woodland	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (2675 - 7875 feet).
Eriastrum harwoodii	Harwood's eriastrum	1B.2	Desert dunes	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (410 - 3000 feet).
Erythranthe diffusa	Palomar monkeyflower	4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (4005 - 6005 feet).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur in the PSB
Eschscholzia androuxii	Joshua Tree poppy	4.3	Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, Desert washes, Flats, Gravelly, Rocky, Sandy, Slopes, Washes	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1920 - 5530 feet).
Euphorbia abramsiana	Abrams' spurge	2B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Sandy	Low potential. Suitable habitat is present in the PSB; however, this species was last seen in 1968 approximately 3.5 miles northwest of the PSB.
Euphorbia arizonica	Arizona spurge	2B.3	Sonoran desert scrub (sandy)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (165 - 985 feet).
Euphorbia platysperma	flat-seeded spurge	1B.2	Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub (sandy)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (215 - 330 feet).
Euphorbia revoluta	revolute spurge	4.3	Mojavean desert scrub (rocky)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (3595 - 10170 feet).
Funastrum crispum	wavyleaf twinvine	2B.2	Chaparral, Pinyon and juniper woodland	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (3820 - 6035 feet).
Galium angustifolium ssp. gracillimum	slender bedstraw	4.2	Joshua tree "woodland", Sonoran desert scrub, Granitic, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (425 - 5085 feet).
Galium angustifolium ssp. jacinticum	San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (4430 - 6890 feet).
Heuchera hirsutissima	shaggy-haired alumroot	1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Granitic, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (4985 - 11485 feet).
Horsfordia alata	pink velvet-mallow	4.3	Sonoran desert scrub (rocky)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (330 - 1640 feet).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur in the PSB
Horsfordia newberryi	Newberry's velvet-mallow	4.3	Sonoran desert scrub (rocky)	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Suitable habitat is present in the PSB. Occurrence data is not available.
Hulsea vestita ssp. callicarpha	beautiful hulsea	4.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Granitic, Gravelly (sometimes), Rocky (sometimes)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (3000 - 10005 feet).
Jaffueliobryum raui	Rau's jaffueliobryum moss	2B.3	Alpine dwarf scrub, Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Carbonate, Dry, Openings, Rock crevices	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1610 - 6890 feet).
Johnstonella costata	ribbed cryptantha	4.3	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Sandy	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Suitable habitat is present in the PSB. Occurrence data is not available.
Johnstonella holoptera	winged cryptantha	4.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (330 - 5545 feet).
Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	4.2	Coastal dunes (mesic), Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Meadows and seeps (alkaline seeps)	No potential. No marshes, swamps or seeps are present in the PSB.
Juncus cooperi	Cooper's rush	4.3	Meadows and seeps (mesic, alkaline or saline)	No potential. No marshes, swamps or seeps are present in the PSB.
Leptosiphon floribundus ssp. hallii	Santa Rosa Mountains leptosiphon	1B.3	Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (3280 - 6560 feet).
Lilium parryi	lemon lily	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Riparian forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Mesic	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (4005 - 9005 feet).
Lycium torreyi	Torrey's box-thorn	4.2	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, desert	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Suitable habitat is present in the PSB. Occurrence data is not available.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur in the PSB
			valleys, Rocky, Sandy, Streambanks, Washes	
Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii	California marina	1B.3	Chaparral, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (3445 - 3805 feet).
Matelea parvifolia	spear-leaf matelea	2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1445 - 3595 feet).
Mirabilis tenuiloba	slender-lobed four o'clock	4.3	Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (755 - 3595 feet).
Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis	slender cottonheads	2B.2	Coastal dunes, Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub	<b>Moderate potential.</b> Suitable habitat is present in the PSB. This species was observed approximately 0.5 mile west of the PSB in 1978.
Penstemon californicus	California beardtongue	1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sandy	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (3840 - 7545 feet).
Penstemon clevelandii var. connatus	San Jacinto beardtongue	4.3	Chaparral, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1310 - 4920 feet).
Petalonyx linearis	narrow-leaf sandpaper- plant	2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, canyons, Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	Low potential. Suitable habitat is present in the PSB; however, the nearest occurrence is mapped to an uncertain location over 5 miles to the southwest.
Phaseolus filiformis	slender-stem bean	2B.1	Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (410 - 410 feet).
Pseudorontium cyathiferum	Deep Canyon snapdragon	2B.3	Sonoran desert scrub (rocky)	Low potential. Suitable habitat is present in the PSB; however, the nearest occurrences are over 5 miles to the southwest.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur in the PSB
Saltugilia latimeri	Latimer's woodland-gilia	1B.2	Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Granitic (often), Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes), Washes (sometimes)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1310 - 6235 feet).
Sedum niveum	Davidson's stonecrop	4.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (6810 - 9845 feet).
Selaginella eremophila	desert spike-moss	2B.2	Chaparral, Sonoran desert scrub (gravelly, rocky)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (655 - 4250 feet).
Senna covesii	Cove's cassia	2B.2	Sonoran desert scrub, Dry, sandy desert washes and slopes, Dry, Sandy, Slopes, Washes	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (740 - 4250 feet).
Sidotheca emarginata	white-margined oxytheca	1B.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (3935 - 8205 feet).
Stemodia durantifolia	purple stemodia	2B.1	Sonoran desert scrub (often mesic, sandy)	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (590 - 985 feet).
Streptanthus campestris	southern jewelflower	1B.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (2955 - 7545 feet).
Thysanocarpus rigidus	rigid fringepod	1B.2	Pinyon and juniper woodland, Dry, Rocky, Slopes	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (1970 - 7220 feet).
Tragia ramosa	desert tragia	4.3	Chenopod scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Rocky	No potential. The PSB is outside of the elevational range for this species (2955 - 6105 feet).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status/ CRPR <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Requirements <sup>2</sup>	Potential to Occur in the PSB
Xylorhiza cognata	Mecca-aster	1B.2	Sonoran desert scrub	No potential. No suitable habitat is present (scrubby habitat in dry desert canyons).

## Footnotes:

- <sup>1</sup> Rankings from CNDDB (January 2023).
- <sup>2</sup> General habitat, and microhabitat column information, reprinted from CNDDB (January 2023).

### Status Abbreviations:

CRPR: CNPS rankings for rare plants (CNPS 2023a) - 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California; 1B = Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2 = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; 3 = Plants about which more information is needed (a review list); 4 = Plants of limited distribution (a watch list); n/a = not applicable; Threat Code extensions and their meanings: ".1 - Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat); .2 – Moderately threatened in California (20-80% of occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat); .3 – Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)" (CDFW 2023a).

# **Potential to Occur:**

No potential: Habitat in and adjacent to the PSB is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (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 in the PSB.

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 in the PSB.

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 in the PSB.



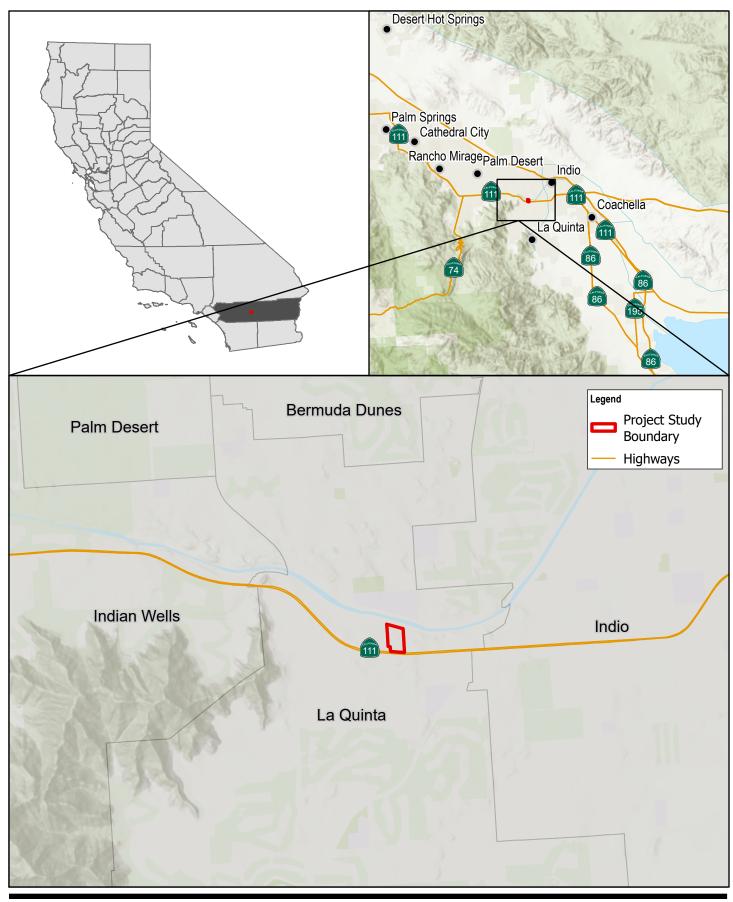
# 4. Conclusion

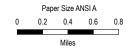
During the April botany survey, the PSB was dry with scarce remnants of annual plant species (**Appendix E**). Precipitation for the water year was only 36% of normal at the time of the survey and only minimal annual plants germinated in 2023 at the time of the survey. During the October botany survey, the PSB was dry and had a higher occurrence of annual and perennial plants observed in various stages of development (vegetative, flowering, and fruiting), presumably due to the precipitation events of the preceding summer. No special status plant species, SNCs, or wetlands were observed during the botanical survey performed on April 26 and 27, 2023, or October 24, 2023.

# 5. References

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2018. Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=18959&inline
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023a. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) QuickView Tool. State of California, Natural Resources Agency, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Biogeographic Data Branch, Sacramento, California, USA. https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data#43018410-cnddb-quickview-tool (1/24/2023)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023b. NCCP Plan Summary Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. State of California, Natural Resources Agency, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Habitat Conservation Planning Branch, Sacramento, California, USA. <a href="https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Planning/NCCP/Plans/Coachella-Valley">https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Planning/NCCP/Plans/Coachella-Valley</a> (2/27/2023)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023c. Metadata Description of CNDDB fields. State of California, Natural Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Wildlife Biogeographic Data Branch, Sacramento, California, USA. https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RF\_FieldDescriptions.htm (3/1/2023)
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2023. CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, California, USA. https://www.cnps.org/rare-plants/cnps-inventory-of-rare-plants (1/24/2023)
- City of La Quinta. 2017. Dune Palms Road Low Water Crossing Replacement Project Initial Study with Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration. December 2017.
- Coachella Valley Conservation Commission (CVCC). 2023. Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Plan Documents. https://cvmshcp.org/plan-documents/ (2/28/2023)
- Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP). 2016. Species Accounts and Conservation Measures. Final Major Amendment to the CVMSHCP, Section 9.0. August 2016. https://cvmshcp.org/plan-documents/
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Regional Climate Centers (NOAA RCC). 2023. AgCIS. Accessed May 2023. http://agacis.rcc-acis.org/
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2023a. IPaC Information for Planning and Consultation. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arcata Fish and Wildlife Office, Arcata, CA, USA. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/">https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/</a> (1/24/2023)
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2023b. National Wetlands Inventory. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. https://data.nal.usda.gov/dataset/national-wetlands-inventory (1/24/2023)

# Appendix A Figures





Map Projection: Mercator Auxiliary Sphere Horizontal Datum: WGS 1984 Grid: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere



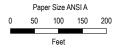


City of La Quinta Highway 111 Form Based Code Planning Services

Project No. 11219378 Revision No.

Date Feb 2023





Map Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic Horizontal Datum: North American 1983 Grid: NAD 1983 StatePlane California VI FIPS 0406 Feet





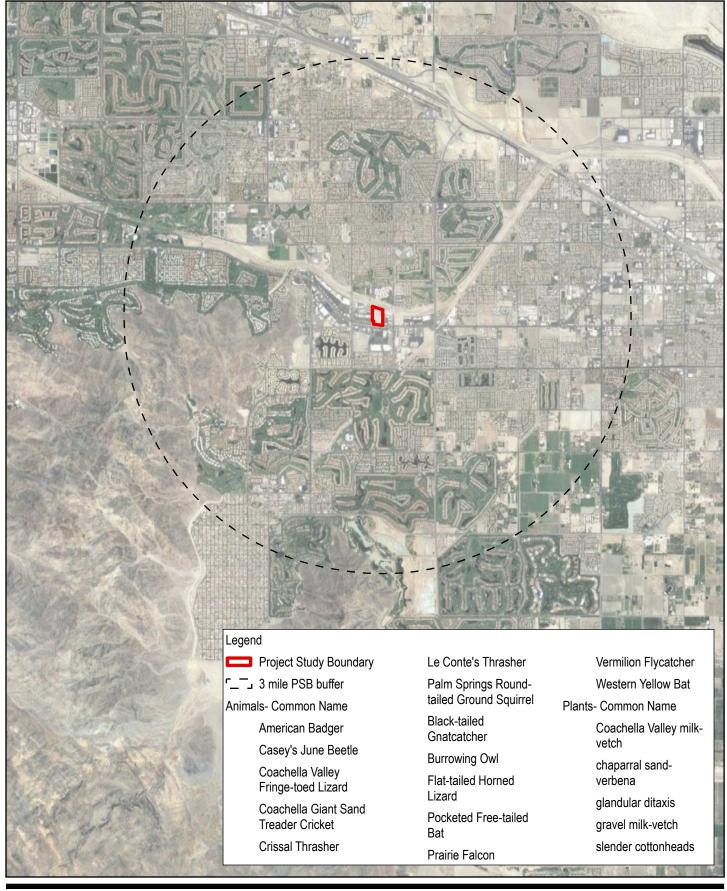
City of La Quinta Highway 111 Form Based Code Planning Services

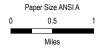
Project Study Boundary & Biological Study Area

Project No. 11219378 Revision No. -

Date **Feb 2023** 

FIGURE 2





Map Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic Horizontal Datum: North American 1983 Grid: NAD 1983 StatePlane California VI FIPS 0406 Feet





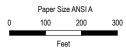
City of La Quinta Highway 111 Form Based Code Planning Services

CNDDB Occurrences within 3 mile radius

Project No. 11219378 Revision No. -Date Feb 2023

FIGURE 3





Map Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic Horizontal Datum: North American 1983 Grid: NAD 1983 StatePlane California VI FIPS 0406 Feet





City of La Quinta Highway 111 Form Based Code Planning Services Project No. 11219378 Revision No. -

Date Feb 2023

**National Wetlands Inventory** 

FIGURE 4

# Appendix B

Database Search Results (CNDDB, CNPS, IPaC)

Element_Type	Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Element_Code	Federal_Status	State_Status	CDFW_Status	CA_Rare_Plant_Rank	Quad_Code	Quad_Name	Data_Status	Taxonomic_Sort
Animals - Amphibians	Batrachoseps major aridus	desert slender salamander	AAAAD02042	Endangered	Endangered	-		3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Plethodontidae - Batrachoseps major aridus
Animals - Amphibians	Batrachoseps major aridus	desert slender salamander	AAAAD02042	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311654	TORO PEAK		Animals - Amphibians - Plethodontidae - Batrachoseps major aridus
Animals - Amphibians	Lithobates yavapaiensis	lowland leopard frog	AAABH01250	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Lithobates yavapaiensis
Animals - Birds	Accipiter cooperii	Coopers hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	WL	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter cooperii
Animals - Birds	Accipiter cooperii	Coopers hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	WL	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter cooperii
Animals - Birds	Accipiter cooperii	Coopers hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	WL	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter cooperii
Animals - Birds	Accipiter cooperii	Coopers hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	WL	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter cooperii
Animals - Birds	Accipiter cooperii	Coopers hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	WL	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter cooperii
Animals - Birds	Accipiter striatus	sharp-shinned hawk	ABNKC12020	None	None	WL	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter striatus
Animals - Birds	Accipiter striatus	sharp-shinned hawk	ABNKC12020	None	None	WL	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter striatus
Animals - Birds	Accipiter striatus	sharp-shinned hawk	ABNKC12020	None	None	WL	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter striatus
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FP   WL	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Aquila chrysaetos
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FP   WL	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Aquila chrysaetos
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FP   WL	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Aquila chrysaetos
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FP   WL	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Aquila chrysaetos
Animals - Birds	Buteo regalis	ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	WL	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Buteo regalis
Animals - Birds	Circus hudsonius	northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae -

									CANYON		Circus hudsonius
Animals - Birds	Circus hudsonius	northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Circus hudsonius
Animals - Birds	Circus hudsonius	northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Circus hudsonius
Animals - Birds	Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	WL	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Alaudidae - Eremophila alpestris actia
Animals - Birds	Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	WL	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Alaudidae - Eremophila alpestris actia
Animals - Birds	Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	WL	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Alaudidae - Eremophila alpestris actia
Animals - Birds	Chaetura vauxi	Vauxs swift	ABNUA03020	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Apodidae - Chaetura vauxi
Animals - Birds	Chaetura vauxi	Vauxs swift	ABNUA03020	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Apodidae - Chaetura vauxi
Animals - Birds	Chaetura vauxi	Vauxs swift	ABNUA03020	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Apodidae - Chaetura vauxi
Animals - Birds	Ardea alba	great egret	ABNGA04040	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea alba
Animals - Birds	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea herodias
Animals - Birds	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea herodias
Animals - Birds	Botaurus lentiginosus	American bittern	ABNGA01020	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Botaurus Ientiginosus
Animals - Birds	Egretta thula	snowy egret	ABNGA06030	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Egretta thula
Animals - Birds	Piranga rubra	summer tanager	ABPBX45030	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Cardinalidae - Piranga rubra
Animals - Birds	Piranga rubra	summer tanager	ABPBX45030	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Cardinalidae - Piranga rubra
Animals - Birds	Charadrius montanus	mountain plover	ABNNB03100	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE		Animals - Birds - Charadriidae - Charadrius montanus
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco mexicanus

24/23, 1:53 PN	/I					BIOSO PI	int rable				
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco mexicanus
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco mexicanus
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco mexicanus
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped and Unprocessed	
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco mexicanus
Animals - Birds	Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco peregrinus anatum
Animals - Birds	Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco peregrinus anatum
Animals - Birds	Spinus lawrencei	Lawrences goldfinch	ABPBY06100	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Fringillidae - Spinus lawrencei
Animals - Birds	Spinus lawrencei	Lawrences goldfinch	ABPBY06100	None	None	-	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Fringillidae - Spinus lawrencei
Animals - Birds	Spinus lawrencei	Lawrences goldfinch	ABPBY06100	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Fringillidae - Spinus lawrencei
Animals - Birds	Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	yellow-headed blackbird	ABPBXB3010	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Icteridae - Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus
Animals - Birds	Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	yellow-headed blackbird	ABPBXB3010	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Icteridae - Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus
Animals - Birds	Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	ABPBX24010	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Icteriidae - Icteria virens
Animals - Birds	Lanius Iudovicianus	loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA		Animals - Birds - Laniidae - Lanius Iudovicianus
Animals - Birds	Lanius Iudovicianus	loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laniidae - Lanius Iudovicianus
Animals - Birds	Lanius Iudovicianus	loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	
Animals - Birds	Lanius Iudovicianus	loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laniidae - Lanius Iudovicianus
Animals - Birds	Chlidonias niger	black tern	ABNNM10020	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae -

Animals -	Hydroprogne	Caspian tern	ABNNM08020	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Chlidonias niger Animals - Birds -
Birds	caspia	Caopian tem	7.511111100020	110110	rtono			6611662	VILLINE		Laridae - Hydroprogne caspia
Animals - Birds	Larus californicus	California gull	ABNNM03110	None	None	WL	-	3311652	VALERIE	·	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Larus californicus
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma crissale	Crissal thrasher	ABPBK06090	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	·	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma crissale
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma crissale	Crissal thrasher	ABPBK06090	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma crissale
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma crissale	Crissal thrasher	ABPBK06090	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma crissale
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma crissale	Crissal thrasher	ABPBK06090	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma crissale
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma crissale	Crissal thrasher	ABPBK06090	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma crissale
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma lecontei	Le Contes thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma lecontei
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma lecontei	Le Contes thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma Iecontei
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma lecontei	Le Contes thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma lecontei
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma lecontei	Le Contes thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma lecontei
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma lecontei	Le Contes thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma lecontei
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma lecontei	Le Contes thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma lecontei
Animals - Birds	Toxostoma lecontei	Le Contes thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Mimidae - Toxostoma lecontei
Animals - Birds	Pandion haliaetus	osprey	ABNKC01010	None	None	WL	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Pandionidae - Pandion haliaetus
Animals - Birds	Leiothlypis luciae	Lucys warbler	ABPBX01090	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Leiothlypis luciae

24/23, 1.33 FN	··						IIII IADIC				
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Melozone aberti	Aberts towhee	ABPBX74050	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Melozone aberti
Animals - Birds	Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus	Bryants savannah sparrow	ABPBX99011	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	МҮОМА	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus
Animals - Birds	Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus	large-billed savannah sparrow	ABPBX9901D	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	МҮОМА	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus
Animals - Birds	Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus	large-billed savannah sparrow	ABPBX9901D	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus
Animals - Birds	Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus	large-billed savannah sparrow	ABPBX9901D	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus
Animals - Birds	Spizella breweri	Brewers sparrow	ABPBX94040	None	None	-	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Spizella breweri
Animals - Birds	Spizella breweri	Brewers sparrow	ABPBX94040	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Spizella breweri
Animals - Birds	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila californica californica
Animals - Birds	Polioptila melanura	black-tailed gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08030	None	None	WL	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila melanu
Animals - Birds	Polioptila melanura	black-tailed gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08030	None	None	WL	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila melanui
Animals - Birds	Polioptila melanura	black-tailed gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08030	None	None	WL	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila melanu

Animals - Birds	Polioptila melanura	black-tailed gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08030	None	None	WL	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila melanura
Animals - Birds	Polioptila melanura	black-tailed gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08030	None	None	WL	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila melanura
Animals - Birds	Polioptila melanura	black-tailed gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08030	None	None	WL	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila melanura
Animals - Birds	Polioptila melanura	black-tailed gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08030	None	None	WL	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Polioptilidae - Polioptila melanura
Animals - Birds	Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgways rail	ABNME0501A	Endangered	Threatened	FP	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Rallidae - Rallus obsoletus yumanensis
Animals - Birds	Numenius americanus	long-billed curlew	ABNNF07070	None	None	WL	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Scolopacidae - Numenius americanus
Animals - Birds	Asio otus	long-eared owl	ABNSB13010	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Asio otus
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO		Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY		Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA		Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
Animals - Birds	Calypte costae	Costas hummingbird	ABNUC47020	None	None	-	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Trochilidae - Calypte costae
Animals - Birds	Calypte costae	Costas hummingbird	ABNUC47020	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Trochilidae - Calypte costae
Animals - Birds	Calypte costae	Costas hummingbird	ABNUC47020	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Trochilidae - Calypte costae
Animals - Birds	Selasphorus rufus	rufous hummingbird	ABNUC51020	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Trochilidae -

Animals -	Selasphorus rufus	rufous	ABNUC51020	None	None			3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Selasphorus rufu Animals - Birds -
Birds	Selasphorus rulus	hummingbird	ABNUC51020	None	None	-	-	3311073	WYOMA	Onprocessed	Trochilidae - Selasphorus rufu
Animals - Birds	Selasphorus rufus	hummingbird	ABNUC51020	None	None	-	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Trochilidae - Selasphorus rufu
Animals - Birds	Contopus cooperi	olive-sided flycatcher	ABPAE32010	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Contopus cooper
Animals - Birds	Contopus cooperi	olive-sided flycatcher	ABPAE32010	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Contopus cooper
Animals - Birds	Empidonax traillii brewsteri	little willow flycatcher	ABPAE33041	None	Endangered	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Empidonax traillii brewsteri
Animals - Birds	Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Empidonax traillii extimus
Animals - Birds	Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Empidonax traillii extimus
Animals - Birds	Pyrocephalus rubinus	vermilion flycatcher	ABPAE36010	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Pyrocephalus rubinus
Animals - Birds	Pyrocephalus rubinus	vermilion flycatcher	ABPAE36010	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Pyrocephalus rubinus
Animals - Birds	Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bells vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Vireonidae - Vireo bellii pusillus
Animals - Birds	Vireo vicinior	gray vireo	ABPBW01140	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Vireonidae - Vireo vicinior
Animals - Fish	Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	AFCNB02060	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Cyprinodontidae Cyprinodon macularius
Animals - Fish	Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	AFCNB02060	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Animals - Fish - Cyprinodontidae Cyprinodon macularius
Animals - Fish	Cyprinodon macularius	desert pupfish	AFCNB02060	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Cyprinodontidae Cyprinodon macularius
Animals - Insects	Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Animals - Insects Apidae - Bombus crotchii
Animals - Insects	Habropoda pallida	white faced bee	IIHYM88010	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Insects Apidae - Habropoda pallid

Animals - Insects	Dinacoma caseyi	Caseys June beetle	IICOLX5010	Endangered	None	-	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Scarabaeidae - Dinacoma caseyi
Animals - Insects	Macrobaenetes valgum	Coachella giant sand treader cricket	IIORT22020	None	None	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Rhaphidophoridae - Macrobaenetes valgum
Animals - Insects	Macrobaenetes valgum	Coachella giant sand treader cricket	IIORT22020	None	None	-	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Rhaphidophoridae - Macrobaenetes valgum
Animals - Insects	Macrobaenetes valgum	Coachella giant sand treader cricket	IIORT22020	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA		Animals - Insects - Rhaphidophoridae - Macrobaenetes valgum
Animals - Insects	Macrobaenetes valgum	Coachella giant sand treader cricket	IIORT22020	None	None	-	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Rhaphidophoridae - Macrobaenetes valgum
Animals - Insects	Macrobaenetes valgum	Coachella giant sand treader cricket	IIORT22020	None	None	-	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Rhaphidophoridae - Macrobaenetes valgum
Animals - Insects	Euphydryas editha quino	quino checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK405L	Endangered	None	-	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Nymphalidae - Euphydryas editha quino
Animals - Insects	Euphydryas editha quino	quino checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK405L	Endangered	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	·	Animals - Insects - Nymphalidae - Euphydryas editha quino
Animals - Insects	Oliarces clara	cheeseweed owlfly (cheeseweed moth lacewing)	IINEU04010	None	None	-	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Ithonidae - Oliarces clara
Animals - Insects	Oliarces clara	cheeseweed owlfly (cheeseweed moth lacewing)	IINEU04010	None	None	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Ithonidae - Oliarces clara
Animals - Insects	Oliarces clara	cheeseweed owlfly (cheeseweed moth lacewing)	IINEU04010	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Ithonidae - Oliarces clara
Animals - Insects	Hesperopsis gracielae	MacNeills sootywing	IILEPQ6030	None	None	-	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Hesperiidae - Hesperopsis gracielae
Animals - Insects	Juniperella mirabilis	juniper metallic wood-boring beetle	IICOLX9010	None	None	-	-	3311654	TORO PEAK		Animals - Insects - Buprestidae - Juniperella mirabilis
Animals - Insects	Juniperella mirabilis	juniper metallic wood-boring beetle	IICOLX9010	None	None	-	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Buprestidae - Juniperella mirabilis
Animals - Insects	Habropoda pallida	white faced bee	IIHYM88010	None	None	-	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Animals - Insects - Apidae - Habropoda pallida

24/23, 1:53 PW						DIOSOT	rint lable				
Animals - Insects	Dinacoma caseyi	Caseys June beetle	IICOLX5010	Endangered	None	-	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Insects Scarabaeidae - Dinacoma caseyi
Animals - Insects	Stenopelmatus cahuilaensis	Coachella Valley jerusalem cricket	IIORT26010	None	None	-	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Animals - Insects Stenopelmatidae Stenopelmatus cahuilaensis
Animals - Insects	Euparagia unidentata	Algodones euparagia	IIHYMBC010	None	None	-	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Insects Vespidae - Euparagia unidentata
Animals - Mammals	Ovis canadensis nelsoni	desert bighorn sheep	AMALE04013	None	None	FP	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Mapped and Unprocessed	
Animals - Mammals	Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2	Peninsular bighorn sheep DPS	AMALE04012	Endangered	Threatened	FP	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Bovidae - Ovis canadensis nelsor pop. 2
Animals - Mammals	Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2	Peninsular bighorn sheep DPS	AMALE04012	Endangered	Threatened	FP	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Bovidae - Ovis canadensis nelsor pop. 2
Animals - Mammals	Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2	Peninsular bighorn sheep DPS	AMALE04012	Endangered	Threatened	FP	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Bovidae - Ovis canadensis nelsor pop. 2
Animals - Mammals	Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2	Peninsular bighorn sheep DPS	AMALE04012	Endangered	Threatened	FP	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Bovidae - Ovis canadensis nelsor pop. 2
Animals - Mammals	Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2	Peninsular bighorn sheep DPS	AMALE04012	Endangered	Threatened	FP	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Bovidae - Ovis canadensis nelsor pop. 2
Animals - Mammals	Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2	Peninsular bighorn sheep DPS	AMALE04012	Endangered	Threatened	FP	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals -
Animals - Mammals	Neotoma albigula venusta	Colorado Valley woodrat	AMAFF08031	None	None	-	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Cricetidae - Neotoma albigula venusta
Animals - Mammals	Neotoma albigula venusta	Colorado Valley woodrat	AMAFF08031	None	None	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Cricetidae - Neotoma albigula venusta
Animals - Mammals	Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Cricetidae -

						00-			10/01		Neotoma lepida intermedia
Animals - Mammals	Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Mammals - Cricetidae - Neotoma lepida intermedia
Animals - Mammals	Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura pocket mouse	AMAFD05021	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus californicus femoralis
Animals - Mammals	Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura pocket mouse	AMAFD05021	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus californicus femoralis
Animals - Mammals	Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05031	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus fallax fallax
Animals - Mammals	Chaetodipus fallax pallidus	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05032	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus falla: pallidus
Animals - Mammals	Chaetodipus fallax pallidus	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05032	None	None	SSC	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus falla: pallidus
Animals - Mammals	Chaetodipus fallax pallidus	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05032	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus falla: pallidus
Animals - Mammals	Chaetodipus fallax pallidus	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05032	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus falla pallidus
Animals - Mammals	Chaetodipus fallax pallidus	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05032	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus falla: pallidus
Animals - Mammals	Dipodomys merriami collinus	Earthquake Merriams kangaroo rat	AMAFD03144	None	None	-	-	3311654		Unprocessed	Mammals - Heteromyidae - Dipodomys merriami collinus
Animals - Mammals	Dipodomys merriami collinus	Earthquake Merriams kangaroo rat	AMAFD03144	None	None	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Dipodomys merriami collinus

4/23, 1:53 PIV	1					DI050 F1	int lable				
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris bangsi	Palm Springs pocket mouse	AMAFD01043	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus longimembris bangsi
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris bangsi	Palm Springs pocket mouse	AMAFD01043	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus Iongimembris bangsi
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris bangsi	Palm Springs pocket mouse	AMAFD01043	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus Iongimembris bangsi
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris bangsi	Palm Springs pocket mouse	AMAFD01043	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus Iongimembris bangsi
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris bangsi	Palm Springs pocket mouse	AMAFD01043	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus Iongimembris bangsi
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris bangsi	Palm Springs pocket mouse	AMAFD01043	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus longimembris bangsi
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus Iongimembris brevinasus
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus longimembris brevinasus
Animals - Mammals	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Eumops perotis californicus
Animals - Mammals	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Mammals - Molossidae - Eumops perotis californicus
Animals - Mammals	Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free- tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals -

											Molossidae - Nyctinomops femorosaccus
Animals - Mammals	Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free- tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Nyctinomops femorosaccus
Animals - Mammals	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Mustelidae - Taxidea taxus
Animals - Mammals	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Mustelidae - Taxidea taxus
Animals - Mammals	Bassariscus astutus octavus	southern California ringtail	AMAJE01011	None	None	FP	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Procyonidae - Bassariscus astutus octavus
Animals - Mammals	Bassariscus astutus octavus	southern California ringtail	AMAJE01011	None	None	FP	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Procyonidae - Bassariscus astutus octavus
Animals - Mammals	Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus	Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	AMAFB05161	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Sciuridae - Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus
Animals - Mammals	Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus	Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	AMAFB05161	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Sciuridae - Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus
Animals - Mammals	Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus	Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	AMAFB05161	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Sciuridae - Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus
Animals - Mammals	Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus	Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	AMAFB05161	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Sciuridae - Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus
Animals - Mammals	Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus	Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	AMAFB05161	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Sciuridae - Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus
Animals - Mammals	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals -

											Vespertilionidae - Antrozous pallidus
Animals - Mammals	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Antrozous pallidus
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	SSC	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus xanthinus
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus xanthinus
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus xanthinus
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	SSC	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus xanthinus
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus xanthinus
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus xanthinus
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus xanthinus
Animals - Mollusks	Eremarionta millepalmarum	Thousand Palms desertsnail	IMGASB9060	None	None	-	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Unprocessed	Animals - Mollusks - Helminthoglyptida - Eremarionta millepalmarum
Animals - Mollusks	Anodonta californiensis	California floater	IMBIV04220	None	None	-	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Mollusks - Unionidae - Anodonta californiensis
Animals - Mollusks	Anodonta californiensis	California floater	IMBIV04220	None	None	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Mollusks - Unionidae - Anodonta californiensis
Animals - Reptiles	Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Anniellidae - Anniella stebbinsi
Animals - Reptiles	Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch- nosed snake	ARADB30033	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Colubridae - Salvadora hexalepis virgultea
Animals - Reptiles	Coleonyx variegatus abbotti	San Diego banded gecko	ARACD01031	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Gekkonidae - Coleonyx variegatus abbotti

24/23, 1:53 PW	Į.					Bioso Pi	IIIL TADIE				
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma blainvillii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma mcallii	flat-tailed horned lizard	ARACF12040	None	None	SSC	-	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma mcallii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma mcallii	flat-tailed horned lizard	ARACF12040	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma mcallii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma mcallii	flat-tailed horned lizard	ARACF12040	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma mcallii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma mcallii	flat-tailed horned lizard	ARACF12040	None	None	SSC	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma mcallii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma mcallii	flat-tailed horned lizard	ARACF12040	None	None	SSC	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped and Unprocessed	
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma mcallii	flat-tailed horned lizard	ARACF12040	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma mcallii
Animals - Reptiles	Uma inornata	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	ARACF15010	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	·	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Uma inornata
Animals - Reptiles	Uma inornata	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	ARACF15010	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Uma inornata
Animals - Reptiles	Uma inornata	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	ARACF15010	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Uma inornata
Animals - Reptiles	Uma inornata	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	ARACF15010	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped and Unprocessed	
Animals - Reptiles	Uma inornata	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	ARACF15010	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Uma inornata
Animals - Reptiles	Uma inornata	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	ARACF15010	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Uma inornata
Animals - Reptiles	Uma inornata	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	ARACF15010	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY		Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Uma inornata
Animals - Reptiles	Uma inornata	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard		Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3311662	INDIO		Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Uma inornata
Animals - Reptiles	Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Teiidae - Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri
Animals - Reptiles	Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Teiidae -

											Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri
Animals - Reptiles	Gopherus agassizii	desert tortoise	ARAAF01012	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Testudinidae - Gopherus agassizi
Animals - Reptiles	Gopherus agassizii	desert tortoise	ARAAF01012	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Testudinidae - Gopherus agassizi
Animals - Reptiles	Gopherus agassizii	desert tortoise	ARAAF01012	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Testudinidae - Gopherus agassizi
Animals - Reptiles	Gopherus agassizii	desert tortoise	ARAAF01012	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Testudinidae - Gopherus agassizi
Animals - Reptiles	Gopherus agassizii	desert tortoise	ARAAF01012	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE		Animals - Reptiles - Testudinidae - Gopherus agassizi
Animals - Reptiles	Gopherus agassizii	desert tortoise	ARAAF01012	Threatened	Threatened	-	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Testudinidae - Gopherus agassizii
Animals - Reptiles	Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	SSC	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Viperidae - Crotalus ruber
Animals - Reptiles	Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	SSC	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Viperidae - Crotalus ruber
Animals - Reptiles	Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	SSC	-	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Viperidae - Crotalus ruber
Animals - Reptiles	Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	SSC	-	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Viperidae - Crotalus ruber
Animals - Reptiles	Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	SSC	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Viperidae - Crotalus ruber
Animals - Reptiles	Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	SSC	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Viperidae - Crotalus ruber
Community - Terrestrial	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CTT62300CA	None	None	-	-	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland
Community - Terrestrial	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CTT62300CA	None	None	-	-	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland
Community - Terrestrial	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CTT62300CA	None	None	-	-	3311673	МҮОМА	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland
Community - Terrestrial	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CTT62300CA	None	None	-	-	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland
Community - Terrestrial	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CTT62300CA	None	None	-	-	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland

Community - Terrestrial	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CTT62300CA	None	None	-	-	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland
Community - Terrestrial	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CTT62300CA	None	None	-	-	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland
Plants - Bryophytes	Jaffueliobryum raui	Raus jaffueliobryum moss	NBMUS97010	None	None	-	2B.3	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Bryophytes - Grimmiaceae - Jaffueliobryum raui
Plants - Vascular	Funastrum crispum	wavyleaf twinvine	PDASC0F020	None	None	-	2B.2	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Apocynaceae - Funastrum crispum
Plants - Vascular	Funastrum crispum	wavyleaf twinvine	PDASC0F020	None	None	-	2B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK		Plants - Vascular - Apocynaceae - Funastrum crispum
Plants - Vascular	Matelea parvifolia	spear-leaf matelea	PDASC0A0J0	None	None	-	2B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Apocynaceae - Matelea parvifolia
Plants - Vascular	Matelea parvifolia	spear-leaf matelea	PDASC0A0J0	None	None	-	2B.3	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Apocynaceae - Matelea parvifolia
Plants - Vascular	Matelea parvifolia	spear-leaf matelea	PDASC0A0J0	None	None	-	2B.3	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Apocynaceae - Matelea parvifolia
Plants - Vascular	Chaenactis parishii	Parishs chaenactis	PDAST200D0	None	None	-	1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Chaenactis parishii
Plants - Vascular	Dieteria canescens var. ziegleri	Zieglers aster	PDAST640B2	None	None	-	1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Dieteria canescens var. ziegleri
Plants - Vascular	Hulsea vestita ssp. callicarpha	beautiful hulsea	PDAST4Z074	None	None	-	4.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Hulsea vestita ssp. callicarpha
Plants - Vascular	Xylorhiza cognata	Mecca-aster	PDASTA1010	None	None	-	1B.2	3311672	WEST BERDOO CANYON	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Xylorhiza cognata
Plants - Vascular	Xylorhiza cognata	Mecca-aster	PDASTA1010	None	None	-	1B.2	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Xylorhiza cognata
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella costata	ribbed cryptantha	PDBOR0A0M0	None	None	-	4.3	3311673	МҮОМА	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Boraginaceae - Johnstonella costata
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella costata	ribbed cryptantha	PDBOR0A0M0	None	None	-	4.3	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Boraginaceae - Johnstonella costata
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella costata	ribbed cryptantha	PDBOR0A0M0	None	None	-	4.3	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Boraginaceae - Johnstonella costata

24/23, 1:53 PI	VI					Bios6 Print Table				
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella costata	ribbed cryptantha	PDBOR0A0M0	None	None	- 4.3	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Boraginaceae - Johnstonella costata
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella costata	ribbed cryptantha	PDBOR0A0M0	None	None	- 4.3	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Boraginaceae - Johnstonella costata
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella holoptera	winged cryptantha	PDBOR0A180	None	None	- 4.3	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Boraginaceae - Johnstonella holoptera
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella holoptera	winged cryptantha	PDBOR0A180	None	None	- 4.3	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Boraginaceae - Johnstonella holoptera
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella holoptera	winged cryptantha	PDBOR0A180	None	None	- 4.3	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Boraginaceae - Johnstonella holoptera
Plants - Vascular	Johnstonella holoptera	winged cryptantha	PDBOR0A180	None	None	- 4.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Boraginaceae - Johnstonella holoptera
Plants - Vascular	Caulanthus simulans	Paysons jewelflower	PDBRA0M0H0	None	None	- 4.2	3311654	TORO PEAK		Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - Caulanthus simulans
Plants - Vascular	Draba saxosa	Southern California rock draba	PDBRA110Q2	None	None	- 1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK		Plants - Vascular · Brassicaceae - Draba saxosa
Plants - Vascular	Streptanthus campestris	southern jewelflower	PDBRA2G0B0	None	None	- 1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - Streptanthus campestris
Plants - Vascular	Thysanocarpus rigidus	rigid fringepod	PDBRA2Q070	None	None	- 1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK		Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - Thysanocarpus rigidus
Plants - Vascular	Bursera microphylla	little-leaf elephant tree	PDBUR01020	None	None	- 2B.3	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Burseraceae - Bursera microphylla
Plants - Vascular	Bursera microphylla	little-leaf elephant tree	PDBUR01020	None	None	- 2B.3	3311652	VALERIE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Burseraceae - Bursera microphylla
Plants - Vascular	Cuscuta californica var. apiculata	pointed dodder	PDCUS01071	None	None	- 3	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Convolvulaceae - Cuscuta californic var. apiculata
Plants - Vascular	Sedum niveum	Davidsons stonecrop	PDCRA0A0R0	None	None	- 4.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Crassulaceae - Sedum niveum
Plants - Vascular	Ditaxis claryana	glandular ditaxis	PDEUP080L0	None	None	- 2B.2	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Ditaxis claryana

https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/bios6/table.html

Plants - Vascular	Ditaxis claryana	glandular ditaxis	PDEUP080L0	None	None	-	2B.2	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Ditaxis claryana
Plants - Vascular	Ditaxis claryana	glandular ditaxis	PDEUP080L0	None	None	-	2B.2	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Ditaxis claryana
Plants - Vascular	Ditaxis claryana	glandular ditaxis	PDEUP080L0	None	None	-	2B.2	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Ditaxis claryana
Plants - Vascular	Ditaxis serrata var. californica	California ditaxis	PDEUP08050	None	None	-	3.2	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Ditaxis serrata var. californica
Plants - Vascular	Euphorbia abramsiana	Abrams spurge	PDEUP0D010	None	None	-	2B.2	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Euphorbia abramsiana
Plants - Vascular	Euphorbia abramsiana	Abrams spurge	PDEUP0D010	None	None	-	2B.2	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Euphorbia abramsiana
Plants - Vascular	Euphorbia abramsiana	Abrams spurge	PDEUP0D010	None	None	-	2B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Euphorbia abramsiana
Plants - Vascular	Euphorbia arizonica	Arizona spurge	PDEUP0D060	None	None	-	2B.3	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Euphorbia arizonica
Plants - Vascular	Euphorbia arizonica	Arizona spurge	PDEUP0D060	None	None	-	2B.3	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Euphorbia arizonica
Plants - Vascular	Euphorbia platysperma	flat-seeded spurge	PDEUP0D1X0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Euphorbia platysperma
Plants - Vascular	Euphorbia platysperma	flat-seeded spurge	PDEUP0D1X0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Euphorbia platysperma
Plants - Vascular	Euphorbia revoluta	revolute spurge	PDEUP0D230	None	None	-	4.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Euphorbia revoluta
Plants - Vascular	Tragia ramosa	desert tragia	PDEUP1D090	None	None	-	4.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Euphorbiaceae - Tragia ramosa
Plants - Vascular	Acmispon haydonii	pygmy lotus	PDFAB2A0H0	None	None	-	1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Acmispon haydonii
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus bicristatus	crested milk- vetch	PDFAB0F1A0	None	None	-	4.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus hornii var. hornii	Horns milk-vetch	PDFAB0F421	None	None	-	1B.1	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus hornii var. hornii

.4/23, 1:53 PI	IVI					Bios6 Print	Table				
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus hornii var. hornii	Horns milk-vetch	PDFAB0F421	None	None	-	1B.1	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Astragalus hornii var. hornii
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus lentiginosus var. borreganus	Borrego milk- vetch	PDFAB0FB95	None	None	-	4.3	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Astragalus lentiginosus var. borreganus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus lentiginosus var. borreganus	Borrego milk- vetch	PDFAB0FB95	None	None	-	4.3	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus lentiginosus var. borreganus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus lentiginosus var. borreganus	Borrego milk- vetch	PDFAB0FB95	None	None	-	4.3	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus lentiginosus var. borreganus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	PDFAB0FB97	Endangered	None	-	1B.2	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	PDFAB0FB97	Endangered	None	-	1B.2	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	PDFAB0FB97	Endangered	None	-	1B.2	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	PDFAB0FB97	Endangered	None	-	1B.2	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus leucolobus	Big Bear Valley woollypod	PDFAB0F4T0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus leucolobus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus preussii var. laxiflorus	Lancaster milk- vetch	PDFAB0F721	None	None	-	1B.1	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus preuss var. laxiflorus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus preussii var. laxiflorus	Lancaster milk- vetch	PDFAB0F721	None	None	-	1B.1	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Fabaceae - Astragalus preuss var. laxiflorus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus preussii var. laxiflorus	Lancaster milk- vetch	PDFAB0F721	None	None	-	1B.1	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus preuss var. laxiflorus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus sabulonum	gravel milk-vetch	PDFAB0F7R0	None	None	-	2B.2	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus sabulonum

24/23, 1:53 PM	VI					Bioso Print	Table				
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus tricarinatus	triple-ribbed milk-vetch	PDFAB0F920	Endangered	None	-	1B.2	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus tricarinatus
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus tricarinatus	triple-ribbed milk-vetch	PDFAB0F920	Endangered	None	-	1B.2	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus tricarinatus
Plants - Vascular	Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii	California marina	PDFAB2F031	None	None	-	1B.3	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii
Plants - Vascular	Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii	California marina	PDFAB2F031	None	None	-	1B.3	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii
Plants - Vascular	Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii	California marina	PDFAB2F031	None	None	-	1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK		Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii
Plants - Vascular	Phaseolus filiformis	slender-stem bean	PDFAB330P0	None	None	-	2B.1	3311652	VALERIE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Phaseolus filiformis
Plants - Vascular	Senna covesii	Coves cassia	PDFAB491X0	None	None	-	2B.2	3311652	VALERIE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Senna covesii
Plants - Vascular	Senna covesii	Coves cassia	PDFAB491X0	None	None	-	2B.2	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Senna covesii
Plants - Vascular	Senna covesii	Coves cassia	PDFAB491X0	None	None	-	2B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Senna covesii
Plants - Vascular	Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	PMJUN01051	None	None	-	4.2	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Juncaceae - Juncus acutus ssp leopoldii
Plants - Vascular	Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	PMJUN01051	None	None	-	4.2	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Juncaceae - Juncus acutus ssp leopoldii
Plants - Vascular	Juncus cooperi	Coopers rush	PMJUN010T0	None	None	-	4.3	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Juncaceae - Juncus cooperi
Plants - Vascular	Calochortus palmeri var. munzii	San Jacinto mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D121	None	None	-	1B.2	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - Calochortus palmeri var. munzii
Plants - Vascular	Calochortus palmeri var. munzii	San Jacinto mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D121	None	None	-	1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - Calochortus palmeri var. munzii
Plants - Vascular	Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri	Palmers mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D122	None	None	-	1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri
Plants - Vascular	Lilium parryi	lemon lily	PMLIL1A0J0	None	None	-	1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - Lilium parryi

https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/bios6/table.html

24/23, 1:53 PN	VI .					Bioso Print	lable				
Plants - Vascular	Petalonyx linearis	narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	PDLOA04010	None	None	-	2B.3	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Loasaceae - Petalonyx linearis
Plants - Vascular	Petalonyx linearis	narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	PDLOA04010	None	None	-	2B.3	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Loasaceae - Petalonyx linearis
Plants - Vascular	Ayenia compacta	California ayenia	PDSTE01020	None	None	-	2B.3	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Ayenia compacta
Plants - Vascular	Ayenia compacta	California ayenia	PDSTE01020	None	None	-	2B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Ayenia compacta
Plants - Vascular	Ayenia compacta	California ayenia	PDSTE01020	None	None	-	2B.3	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Ayenia compacta
Plants - Vascular	Horsfordia alata	pink velvet- mallow	PDMAL0J010	None	None	-	4.3	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Horsfordia alata
Plants - Vascular	Horsfordia alata	pink velvet- mallow	PDMAL0J010	None	None	-	4.3	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Horsfordia alata
Plants - Vascular	Horsfordia alata	pink velvet- mallow	PDMAL0J010	None	None	-	4.3	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Horsfordia alata
Plants - Vascular	Horsfordia alata	pink velvet- mallow	PDMAL0J010	None	None	-	4.3	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Horsfordia alata
Plants - Vascular	Horsfordia newberryi	Newberrys velvet-mallow	PDMAL0J020	None	None	-	4.3	3311662	INDIO	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Horsfordia newberryi
Plants - Vascular	Horsfordia newberryi	Newberrys velvet-mallow	PDMAL0J020	None	None	-	4.3	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Horsfordia newberryi
Plants - Vascular	Horsfordia newberryi	Newberrys velvet-mallow	PDMAL0J020	None	None	-	4.3	3311652	VALERIE	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Malvaceae - Horsfordia newberryi
Plants - Vascular	Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand- verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	-	1B.1	3311652	VALERIE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Nyctaginaceae - Abronia villosa va aurita
Plants - Vascular	Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand- verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	-	1B.1	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Nyctaginaceae - Abronia villosa va aurita
Plants - Vascular	Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand- verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	-	1B.1	3311662	INDIO	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Nyctaginaceae - Abronia villosa va aurita
Plants - Vascular	Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand- verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	-	1B.1	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular Nyctaginaceae - Abronia villosa va aurita
Plants - Vascular	Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand- verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	-	1B.1	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Nyctaginaceae -

24/23, 1.33 FN	**					B1000 1	TITIL TABLE				
											Abronia villosa var.
Plants - Vascular	Mirabilis tenuiloba	slender-lobed four oclock	PDNYC0A150	None	None	-	4.3	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Nyctaginaceae - Mirabilis tenuiloba
Plants - Vascular	Eremothera boothii ssp. boothii	Booths evening- primrose	PDONA03052	None	None	-	2B.3	3311673	MYOMA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Onagraceae - Eremothera boothi ssp. boothii
Plants - Vascular	Eschscholzia androuxii	Joshua Tree poppy	PDPAP0A0E0	None	None	-	4.3	3311673	MYOMA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Papaveraceae - Eschscholzia androuxii
Plants - Vascular	Erythranthe diffusa	Palomar monkeyflower	PDSCR1B0Z0	None	None	-	4.3	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Phrymaceae - Erythranthe diffusa
Plants - Vascular	Penstemon californicus	California beardtongue	PDSCR1L110	None	None	-	1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Plantaginaceae - Penstemon californicus
Plants - Vascular	Penstemon clevelandii var. connatus	San Jacinto beardtongue	PDSCR1L1D2	None	None	-	4.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Plantaginaceae - Penstemon clevelandii var. connatus
Plants - Vascular	Pseudorontium cyathiferum	Deep Canyon snapdragon	PDSCR2R010	None	None	-	2B.3	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Plantaginaceae - Pseudorontium cyathiferum
Plants - Vascular	Stemodia durantifolia	purple stemodia	PDSCR1U010	None	None	-	2B.1	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Plantaginaceae - Stemodia durantifolia
Plants - Vascular	Stemodia durantifolia	purple stemodia	PDSCR1U010	None	None	-	2B.1	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Plantaginaceae - Stemodia durantifolia
Plants - Vascular	Stemodia durantifolia	purple stemodia	PDSCR1U010	None	None	-	2B.1	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Plantaginaceae - Stemodia durantifolia
Plants - Vascular	Eriastrum harwoodii	Harwoods eriastrum	PDPLM030B1	None	None	-	1B.2	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Eriastrum harwoodii
Plants - Vascular	Leptosiphon floribundus ssp. hallii	Santa Rosa Mountains leptosiphon	PDPLM090J3	None	None	-	1B.3	3311653	MARTINEZ MTN.	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Leptosiphon floribundus ssp. hallii
Plants - Vascular	Leptosiphon floribundus ssp. hallii	Santa Rosa Mountains leptosiphon	PDPLM090J3	None	None	-	1B.3	3311652	VALERIE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Leptosiphon floribundus ssp. hallii
Plants - Vascular	Leptosiphon floribundus ssp. hallii	Santa Rosa Mountains leptosiphon	PDPLM090J3	None	None	-	1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Leptosiphon

14/23, 1.33 FI	•					Dioso Filit Table				
										floribundus ssp. hallii
Plants - Vascular	Saltugilia latimeri	Latimers woodland-gilia	PDPLM0H010	None	None -	1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - Saltugilia latimeri
Plants - Vascular	Chorizanthe leptotheca	Peninsular spineflower	PDPGN040D0	None	None -	4.2	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Chorizanthe leptotheca
Plants - Vascular	Chorizanthe leptotheca	Peninsular spineflower	PDPGN040D0	None	None -	4.2	3311663	LA QUINTA	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Chorizanthe leptotheca
Plants - Vascular	Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca	white-bracted spineflower	PDPGN040Z1	None	None -	1B.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca
Plants - Vascular	Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis	slender cottonheads	PDPGN0G012	None	None -	2B.2	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis
Plants - Vascular	Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis	slender cottonheads	PDPGN0G012	None	None -	2B.2	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis
Plants - Vascular	Sidotheca emarginata	white-margined oxytheca	PDPGN0J030	None	None -	1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK		Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Sidotheca emarginata
Plants - Vascular	Delphinium parishii ssp. subglobosum	Colorado Desert larkspur	PDRAN0B1A3	None	None -	4.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Ranunculaceae - Delphinium parish ssp. subglobosum
Plants - Vascular	Galium angustifolium ssp. gracillimum	slender bedstraw	PDRUB0N04B	None	None -	4.2	3311654	TORO PEAK	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Rubiaceae - Galium angustifolium ssp. gracillimum
Plants - Vascular	Galium angustifolium ssp. jacinticum	San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw	PDRUB0N04C	None	None -	1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Rubiaceae - Galium angustifolium ssp. jacinticum
Plants - Vascular	Heuchera hirsutissima	shaggy-haired alumroot	PDSAX0E0J0	None	None -	1B.3	3311654	TORO PEAK		Plants - Vascular - Saxifragaceae - Heuchera hirsutissima
Plants - Vascular	Selaginella eremophila	desert spike- moss	PPSEL010G0	None	None -	2B.2	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Selaginellaceae - Selaginella eremophila
Plants - Vascular	Selaginella eremophila	desert spike- moss	PPSEL010G0	None	None -	2B.2	3311663	LA QUINTA	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Selaginellaceae - Selaginella eremophila
Plants - Vascular	Selaginella eremophila	desert spike- moss	PPSEL010G0	None	None -	2B.2	3311664	RANCHO MIRAGE	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Selaginellaceae -

											Selaginella eremophila
Plants - Vascular	Lycium torreyi	Torreys box- thorn	PDSOL0G0K0	None	None	-	4.2	3311674	CATHEDRAL CITY	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Solanaceae - Lycium torreyi
Plants - Vascular	Lycium torreyi	Torreys box- thorn	PDSOL0G0K0	None	None	-	4.2	3311673	MYOMA		Plants - Vascular - Solanaceae - Lycium torreyi

# **CNPS Rare Plant Inventory**



# **Search Results**

66 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: <u>9-Quad</u> include [3311663:3311672:3311652:3311653:3311662:3311664:3311674:3311654]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED
<u>Abronia villosa</u> var. aurita	chaparral sand- verbena	Nyctaginaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Sep	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1		2001- 01-01
<u>Acmispon</u> <u>haydonii</u>	pygmy lotus	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3		1994- 01-01
<u>Astragalus</u> <u>bicristatus</u>	crested milk- vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974- 01-01
<u>Astragalus hornii</u> var. hornii	Horn's milk- vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	May-Oct	None	None	GUT1	S1	1B.1		2006- 12-01
<u>Astragalus</u> <u>lentiginosus var.</u> <u>borreganus</u>	Borrego milk- vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	None	None	G5T5?	S4	4.3		1974- 01-01
<u>Astragalus</u> lentiginosus var. coachellae	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual/perennial herb	Feb-May	FE	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1984- 01-01
<u>Astragalus</u> <u>leucolobus</u>	Big Bear Valley woollypod	Fabaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974- 01-01
<u>Astragalus</u> preussii var. laxiflorus	Lancaster milk- vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Mar-May	None	None	G4T2	S1	1B.1		1988- 01-01
<u>Astragalus</u> sabulonum	gravel milk- vetch	Fabaceae	annual/perennial herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G4G5	S2	2B.2		2011- 10-19
<u>Astragalus</u> tricarinatus	triple-ribbed milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Feb-May	FE	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974- 01-01
Ayenia compacta	California ayenia	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Apr	None	None	G4	S3	2B.3		1974- 01-01
Bursera microphylla	little-leaf elephant tree	Burseraceae	perennial deciduous tree	Jun-Jul	None	None	G4	S2	2B.3		1980- 01-01
<u>Calochortus</u> <u>palmeri var.</u> munzii	San Jacinto mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1974- 01-01
<u>Calochortus</u> <u>palmeri var.</u> <u>palmeri</u>	Palmer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1994- 01-01
<u>Caulanthus</u> <u>simulans</u>	Payson's jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar- May(Jun)	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1974- 01-01

1/23, 2.04 FW			CINES	Raie Flant inventory	Search Results					
<u>Chaenactis</u> <u>parishii</u>	Parish's chaenactis	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None None	G3G4	S3	1B.3		1974- 01-01
<u>Chorizanthe</u> <u>leptotheca</u>	Peninsular spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None None	G3	S3	4.2		1994- 01-01
<u>Chorizanthe</u> xanti var. leucotheca	white-bracted spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None None	G4T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994- 01-01
<u>Cuscuta</u> californica var. apiculata	pointed dodder	Convolvulaceae	annual vine (parasitic)	Feb-Aug	None None	G5T3	S3?	3		2007- 06-13
<u>Delphinium</u> parishii ssp. subglobosum	Colorado Desert larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None None	G4T4	S4	4.3		1974- 01-01
<u>Dieteria</u> canescens var. ziegleri	Ziegler's aster	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jul-Oct	None None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1980- 01-01
<u>Ditaxis claryana</u>	glandular ditaxis	Euphorbiaceae	perennial herb	Oct-Mar	None None	G3G4	S2	2B.2		1974- 01-01
<u>Ditaxis serrata</u> var. californica	California ditaxis	Euphorbiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Dec	None None	G5T3T4	S2?	3.2	Yes	1974- 01-01
<u>Draba saxosa</u>	Southern California rock draba	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	None None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.3	Yes	2001- 01-01
<u>Eremothera</u> <u>boothii ssp.</u> <u>boothii</u>	Booth's evening- primrose	Onagraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	None None	G5T4	S3	2B.3		1980- 01-01
<u>Eriastrum</u> <u>harwoodii</u>	Harwood's eriastrum	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2008- 07-22
<u>Erythranthe</u> <u>diffusa</u>	Palomar monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None None	G4	S3	4.3		1974- 01-01
Eschscholzia androuxii	Joshua Tree poppy	Papaveraceae	annual herb	Feb-May(Jun)	None None	G3	S3	4.3		2014- 12-17
<u>Euphorbia</u> abramsiana	Abrams' spurge	Euphorbiaceae	annual herb	(Aug)Sep-Nov	None None	G4	S2	2B.2		2001- 01-01
<u>Euphorbia</u> arizonica	Arizona spurge	Euphorbiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Apr	None None	G5	S3	2B.3		1980- 01-01
<u>Euphorbia</u> platysperma	flat-seeded spurge	Euphorbiaceae	annual herb	Feb-Sep	None None	G3	S1	1B.2		1980- 01-01
<u>Euphorbia</u> <u>revoluta</u>	revolute spurge	Euphorbiaceae	annual herb	Aug-Sep	None None	G5	S4	4.3		2001- 01-01
<u>Funastrum</u> <u>crispum</u>	wavyleaf twinvine	Apocynaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	None None	G4	S1	2B.2		2016- 12-29
<u>Galium</u> <u>angustifolium</u> ssp. gracillimum	slender bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun(Jul)	None None	G5T4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994- 01-01
<u>Galium</u> angustifolium ssp. jacinticum	San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	None None	G5T2?	S2?	1B.3	Yes	1994- 01-01

1/23, 2.04 FW			CNFS	Nate Flant inventory	Searchine	Sullo					
<u>Heuchera</u> <u>hirsutissima</u>	shaggy-haired alumroot	Saxifragaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(May)Jun-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1974- 01-01
<u>Horsfordia alata</u>	pink velvet- mallow	Malvaceae	perennial shrub	Feb-Dec	None	None	G5	S4	4.3		2001- 01-01
<u>Horsfordia</u> newberryi	Newberry's velvet-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial shrub	Feb-Dec	None	None	G5	S4	4.3		2001- 01-01
Hulsea vestita ssp. callicarpha	beautiful hulsea	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Oct	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994- 01-01
<u>Iaffueliobryum</u> raui	Rau's jaffueliobryum moss	Grimmiaceae	moss		None	None	G4	S2	2B.3		2014- 05-15
Iohnstonella costata	ribbed cryptantha	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	None	None	G4G5	S4	4.3		1974- 01-01
Iohnstonella holoptera	winged cryptantha	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-Apr	None	None	G4G5	S4	4.3		1980- 01-01
Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Mar)May-Jun	None	None	G5T5	S4	4.2		1988- 01-01
luncus cooperi	Cooper's rush	Juncaceae	perennial herb	Apr-May(Aug)	None	None	G4	S3	4.3		1974- 01-01
Leptosiphon floribundus ssp. hallii	Santa Rosa Mountains leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul(Nov)	None	None	G4T1T2	S1S2	1B.3	Yes	1988- 01-01
<u>Lilium parryi</u>	lemon lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		1974- 01-01
<u>Lycium torreyi</u>	Torrey's box- thorn	Solanaceae	perennial shrub	(Jan-Feb)Mar- Jun(Sep-Nov)	None	None	G4G5	S3	4.2		2015-
Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii	California marina	Fabaceae	perennial herb	May-Oct	None	None	G2G3T1T2	S2?	1B.3		1984- 01-01
Matelea parvifolia	spear-leaf matelea	Apocynaceae	perennial herb	Mar-May(Jul)	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3		1974- 01-01
Mirabilis tenuiloba	slender-lobed four o'clock	Nyctaginaceae	perennial herb	(Feb)Mar-May	None	None	G5	S4	4.3		1974- 01-01
Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis	slender cottonheads	Polygonaceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-May	None	None	G3G4T3?	S2	2B.2		1994- 01-01
Penstemon californicus	California beardtongue	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun(Aug)	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2		1974- 01-01
Penstemon clevelandii var. connatus	San Jacinto beardtongue	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	Mar-May	None	None	G5T4	S3	4.3		1984- 01-01
Petalonyx linearis	narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	Loasaceae	perennial shrub	(Jan-Feb)Mar- May(Jun-Dec)	None	None	G4	S3?	2B.3		2016- 09-16
<u>Phaseolus</u> f <u>iliformis</u>	slender-stem bean	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr	None	None	G5	S1	2B.1		1984- 01-01
<u>Pseudorontium</u> <u>cyathiferum</u>	Deep Canyon snapdragon	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	Feb-Apr	None	None	G4G5	S1	2B.3		1980- 01-01

Sedum niveum   Davidson's   Scalaginellaceae   perennial   Jun-Aug   None   None   G3   S3   4.2   193   1	4/23, 2:04 PM			CNPS	Rare Plant Inventory	Search Re	esuits					
Selaginella desert spike- Selaginellaceae perennial (May)Jun(Jul) None None G4 S2S3 2B.2 1995 eremophila moss rhizomatous herb 01-  Senna covesii Cove's cassia Fabaceae perennial herb Mar-Jun(Aug) None None G5 S3 2B.2 1995 o1-  Sidotheca white-margined Polygonaceae amnual herb (Feb)Apr- None None G5 S3 2B.2 1995 o1-  Sidotheca white-margined oxytheca oxytheca purple stemodia purple stemodia purple stemodia Plantaginaceae perennial herb (Jan)Apr-Dec None None G5 S2 2B.1 2005 o1-  Streptanthus southern Brassicaceae perennial herb (Apr)May-Jul None None G5 S2 2B.1 2005 o1-  Streptanthus jewelflower 1996 perennial herb (Apr)May-Jul None None G6 S2 S2 1B.2 2005 o1-  Thysanocarpus rigid fringepod Brassicaceae annual herb Feb-May None None G1G2 S2 1B.2 2005 o1-  Zylorhiza Mecca-aster Asteraceae perennial herb Jan-Jun None None G2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 1B.2 Yes 1995 o1-  Streptanthus None None G2 S2 S2 S2 S3			Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	2004- 01-01
eremophilamossrhizomatous herb	<u>Sedum niveum</u>		Crassulaceae	•	3	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1974- 01-01
Sidotheca white-margined oxytheca white-margined oxytheca annual herb (Feb)Apr-Jul(Aug)  Stemodia oxytheca purple stemodia Plantaginaceae perennial herb (Jan)Apr-Dec None None G5 S2 2B.1 200 durantifolia  Streptanthus southern southern jewelflower perennial herb (Apr)May-Jul None None G3 S3 1B.3 199 on-streptanthus jewelflower prigidus  Thysanocarpus rigid fringepod Brassicaceae annual herb Feb-May None None G1G2 S2 1B.2 200 on-strigidus  Tragia ramosa desert tragia Euphorbiaceae perennial herb Apr-May None None G5 S4 4.3 200 on-strigidus  Xylorhiza Mecca-aster Asteraceae perennial herb Jan-Jun None None G2 S2 1B.2 Yes 198	J	·	Selaginellaceae	•		None	None	G4	S2S3	2B.2		1994- 01-01
emarginata oxytheca Jul(Aug) 01-  Stemodia purple stemodia Plantaginaceae perennial herb (Jan)Apr-Dec None None G5 S2 2B.1 200  durantifolia southern jewelflower Parasicaceae perennial herb (Apr)May-Jul None None G3 S3 1B.3 199  campestris jewelflower Peb-May None None G1G2 S2 1B.2 200  rigidus Tragia ramosa desert tragia Euphorbiaceae perennial herb Apr-May None None G5 S4 4.3 200  Aylorhiza Mecca-aster Asteraceae perennial herb Jan-Jun None None G2 S2 1B.2 Yes 198	<u>Senna covesii</u>	Cove's cassia	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun(Aug)	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2		1980- 01-01
durantifoliaStreptanthus campestrissouthern jewelflowerBrassicaceae perennial herb(Apr)May-Jul (Apr)May-JulNone NoneNoneG3S31B.3198 1B.3Thysanocarpus rigidusrigid fringepod rigidusBrassicaceae perennial herbFeb-May Apr-MayNoneNoneG1G2S21B.2207 207 208 		3	Polygonaceae	annual herb		None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1980- 01-01
campestrisjewelflowerO1-Thysanocarpus rigidusrigid fringepod rigidusBrassicaceae annual herbFeb-May 		purple stemodia	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	(Jan)Apr-Dec	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1		2001- 01-01
rigidusTragia ramosadesert tragiaEuphorbiaceaeperennial herbApr-MayNone None G5S44.3200XylorhizaMecca-asterAsteraceaeperennial herbJan-JunNone None G2S21B.2Yes198			Brassicaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3		1994- 01-01
	,	rigid fringepod	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	None	None	G1G2	S2	1B.2		2011- 03-17
	<u>Tragia ramosa</u>	desert tragia	Euphorbiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-May	None	None	G5	S4	4.3		2001- 01-01
		Mecca-aster	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jan-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1980- 01-01

Showing 1 to 66 of 66 entries

# **Suggested Citation:**

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2023. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 24 January 2023].

1/24/23, 1:56 PM EFH Report

# **EFH Mapper Report**

#### **EFH Data Notice**

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) is defined by textual descriptions contained in the fishery management plans developed by the regional fishery management councils. In most cases mapping data can not fully represent the complexity of the habitats that make up EFH. This report should be used for general interest queries only and should not be interpreted as a definitive evaluation of EFH at this location. A location-specific evaluation of EFH for any official purposes must be performed by a regional expert. Please refer to the following links for the appropriate regional resources.

## **Query Results**

Degrees, Minutes, Seconds: Latitude = , Longitude = Decimal Degrees: Latitude = , Longitude =

The query location intersects with spatial data representing EFH and/or HAPCs for the following species/management units.

#### **EFH**

No Essential Fish Habitats (EFH) were identified at the report location.

#### Salmon EFH

No Pacific Salmon Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) were identified at the report location.

#### **HAPCs**

No Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC) were identified at the report location.

#### **EFH Areas Protected from Fishing**

No EFH Areas Protected from Fishing (EFHA) were identified at the report location.



# United States Department of the Interior



#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office 2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250 Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385 Phone: (760) 431-9440 Fax: (760) 431-5901

In Reply Refer To: January 24, 2023

Project Code: 2023-0037535

Project Name: La Quinta PW HWY 111 Planning and Engineering Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project

location or may be affected by your proposed project

#### To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A biological assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a biological assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a biological assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found at the Fish and Wildlife Service's Endangered Species Consultation website at:

https://www.fws.gov/endangered/what-we-do/faq.html

**Migratory Birds**: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.php.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment	(~)	١.
Attachment	S	١.

Official Species List

01/24/2023

# **Official Species List**

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office 2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250 Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385 (760) 431-9440

# **Project Summary**

Project Code: 2023-0037535

Project Name: La Quinta PW HWY 111 Planning and Engineering Project

Project Type: Commercial Development

Project Description: Development project in La Quinta, California.

**Project Location:** 

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <a href="https://www.google.com/maps/@33.70934705">https://www.google.com/maps/@33.70934705</a>,-116.28066559956517,14z



Counties: Riverside County, California

# **Endangered Species Act Species**

There is a total of 8 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u>, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

#### **Mammals**

NAME STATUS

## Peninsular Bighorn Sheep Ovis canadensis nelsoni

Endangered

Population: Peninsular CA pop.

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4970">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4970</a>

#### **Birds**

NAME STATUS

#### Least Bell's Vireo Vireo bellii pusillus

Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945</a>

#### Southwestern Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*

Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749

**Reptiles** 

NAME STATUS

Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard *Uma inornata* 

Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2069

Desert Tortoise Gopherus agassizii

Threatened

Population: Wherever found, except AZ south and east of Colorado R., and Mexico

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4481">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4481</a>

**Fishes** 

NAME STATUS

Desert Pupfish Cyprinodon macularius

Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7003">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7003</a>

**Insects** 

NAME

Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus

Candidate

No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>

**Flowering Plants** 

NAME STATUS

Coachella Valley Milk-vetch Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae

Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7426

### **Critical habitats**

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

# **IPaC User Contact Information**

Agency: GHD

Name: Sara Moriarty-Graves

Address: 718 3rd Street

City: Eureka State: CA Zip: 95501

Email sara.moriarty-graves@ghd.com

Phone: 7072672221

1/24/23, 2:00 PM about:blank

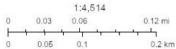


# Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Area: 0.19 km²

Jan 24 2023 14:00:30 Pacific Standard Time





Esri Community Maps Contributors, Loma Linda University, County of Riverside, California State Parks, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc., METINASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Source. Esri,

about:blank 1/2

1/24/23, 2:00 PM about:blank

# Summary

Name	Count	Area(km²)	Length(m)
All Critical Habitat Polyline	0	N/A	0
All Critical Habitat Polygon	0	0	N/A

about:blank 2/2

# Appendix C

Precipitation for the 2023 Water Year

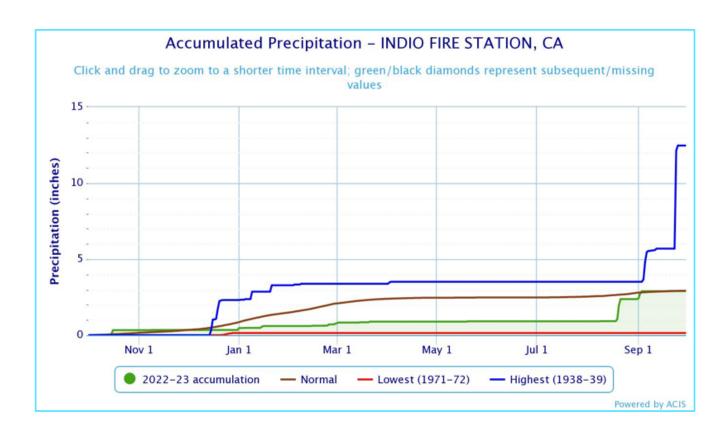


Figure 1. Accumulated Precipitation for the 2023 Water Year (October 1, 2022 – September 30, 2023) as measured at the Indio Fire Station, 3.7 miles east of the PSB (in green above).

# Appendix D

**Species Observed On-site** 

Table D-1 Plant Species Observed On-site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Nativity	Date Observed
Abronia villosa	Desert sand verbena	Nyctaginaceae	Native	4/26/2023, 10/24/2023
Acacia linifolia	White wattle	Fabaceae	Non-native	4/26/2023
Achyronychia cooperi	frost mat	Caryophyllaceae	Native	10/24/2023
Amaranthus albus	tumbleweed	Amaranthaceae	Non-native	10/24/2023
Atriplex canescens	Four-winged saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	Native	4/26/2023, 10/24/2023
Baccharis sarothroides	Broom baccharis	Asteraceae	Native	10/24/2023
Bouteloua barbata var. barbata	six weeks grama	Poaceae	Native	10/24/2023
Brassica tournefortii	Saharan mustard	Brassicaceae	Non-native	4/26/2023, 10/24/2023
Chilismia claviformis	Brown-eyed evening primrose	Onagraceae	Native	4/26/2023
Chilopsis linearis	Desert willow	Bignoniaceae	Native	4/26/2023
Conyza canadensis	Marestail	Asteraceae	Non-native	4/26/2023
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass	Poaceae	Non-native	10/24/2023
Dalea mollissima	silky dalea	Fabaceae	Native	10/24/2023
Encelia farinosa	white brittlebush	Asteraceae	Native	10/24/2023
Eragrostis cilianensis	stinkgrass	Poacaea	Non-native	4/26/2023, 10/24/2023
Eriophyllum sp.	woolly daisy	Asteraceae	Native	4/26/2023
Erodium cicutarium	Red stemmed filaree	Geraniaceae	Non-native	4/26/2023
Euphorbia maculata	spotted spurge	Euphorbiaceae	Non-native	10/24/2023
Euphorbia micromera	Sonoran sandmat	Euphorbiaceae	Native	10/24/2023
Funastrum cynanchoides	fringed twinevine	Apocynaceae	Native	10/24/2023
Geraea canescens	Desert gold	Asteraceae	Native	4/26/2023, 10/24/2023
Hordeum murinum	Foxtail barley	Poaceae	Non-native	4/26/2023
Johnstonella angelica	angelic Johnstonella	Boraginaceae	Native	4/26/2023
Larrea tridentata	Creosote	Zygophyllaceae	Native	4/26/2023, 10/24/2023
Nerium oleander	Oleander	Apocynaceae	Native	4/26/2023
Oenothera deltoides	primrose (skeleton)	Onagraceae	Native	4/26/2023, 10/24/2023
Palafoxia arida	Giant Spanish needle	Asteraceae	Native	4/26/2023, 10/24/2023
Parkinsonia florida	Palo verde	Fabaceae	Native	4/26/2023, 10/24/2023
Pennisetum setaceum	Fountain grass	Poaceae	Non-native	4/26/2023
Plantago ovata	Desert plantain	Plantaginaceae	Native	4/26/2023, 10/24/2023
Polypogon monspeliensis	rabbit's foot grass	Poaceae	Non-native	4/26/2023, 10/24/2023
Prosopis veluntina	Velvet mesquite	Fabaceae	Non-native	10/24/2023
Psorothamnus emorii	dyebush	Fabaceae	Native	4/26/2023, 10/24/2023
Rosmarinus officinalis	Rosemary	Lamiaceae	Non-native	4/26/2023, 10/24/2023
Salsola tragus	Russian thistle	Amaranthaceae	Non-native	4/26/2023, 10/24/2023
Schismus arabicus	Arabian grass	Poaceae	Non-native	4/26/2023, 10/24/2023
Senegalia greggii	catclaw acacia	Fabaceae	Native	
Sonchus asper	spiny sowthistle	Asteraceae	Non-native	10/24/2023
Sysimbrium irio	London rocket	Brassicaceae	Non-native	4/26/2023
Tamarisk ramosissima	Tamarisk	Tamaricaceae	Non-native	4/26/2023
	fanleaf crinklemat	Ehretiaceae	Native	4/26/2023
Tiquilia plicata				4/26/2023, 10/24/2023
Trianthema portulacastrum	horse purslane	Aizoaceae	Native	10/24/2023
Tribulus terrestris	puncture vine	Zygolphyllaceae	Non-native	10/24/2023
Washingtonia robusta	Mexican fan palm	Arecaceae	Non-native	4/26/2023, 10/24/2023

# Appendix E Site Photos



Photo 1 April 2023. View of the northern most 3.4 acres of the PSB which have been recently bladed.



**Photo 2** April 2023. Creosote, four-winged saltbush, and palo verde trees at the western edge of the PSB.



Photo 3 April 2023. View north of creosote and windswept sand in the PSB.



Photo 4 April 2023. Dried remains of annual plant growth including desert sunflower on the left and a primrose on the right.



**Photo 5** April 2023. View north of the northeastern portion of the PSB with the bladed area in the distance.



**Photo 6** April 2023. View south from the high point in the PSB.



**Photo 7** April 2023. View north from the southeast corner of the PSB. Mesquite trees are above, center left.



**Photo 8** October 2023. View looking north at west edge of PSB of desert sand verbena and puncture vine intermixed with desert needles.



**Photo 9** October 2023. View of creosote shrubs on sandy mound in the middle of the PSB, with desert sand verbena and Sonoran sandmat and puncture vine dominating the herb layer.



**Photo 10** October 2023. Sonoran sandmat, which was prevalent in the herb layer during late-season surveys.



**Photo 11** October 2023. Occurrence of spotted spurge, which looks (superficially) like the potentially rare Abram's spurge.



# Appendix C

**Cultural Resources** 

**CHRIS Records Search** 

#### **EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER**

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418

(951) 827-5745 - eickw@ucr.edu

Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

January 22, 2024 EIC-RIV-ST-7321

Ryder Burliss GHD Inc. 2305 Historic Decatur Rd, Suite 102 San Diego, CA 92106

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for City of La Quinta Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan Project

Dear Ryder Burliss,

We received your request on November 28, 2023, for a cultural resources records search for the City of La Quinta Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan project, located in Sections 19, 30, 29, and 28, T.5S, R.7E, SBBM, in the southern area of the Whitewater River in the City of La Quinta in Riverside County. We have reviewed our maps, records, and reports against the project area defined on the map you provided.

Our records indicate that 92 cultural resource studies have been conducted within your project area.

Fifty-six cultural resource properties are recorded within the boundaries of the project area.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD): One property is listed as determined eligible for listing in the NRHP (P-33-001178 [CA-RIV-001178] La Quinta Evac. CH. AD.)

California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD): Two properties are listed as recognized as a historically significant by local government (P-33-007263, PT. Happy Ranch and P-33-023955, PT. Happy Ranch). One property is listed as not eligible for listing or designation as specified (P-33-017259, Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel). One property is listed as not evaluated for NRHP or CRHR or needs revaluation (P-33-007264, 46370 Cameo Palms Dr).

Note: not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed in the OHP ARD and BERD; the ARD and BERD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.

The 1941 USGS Toro Peak 15' minute series, 1959 USGS La Quinta 7.5' minute series, and 1959 USGS Palm Desert 15' minute series topographic maps show about 30 historical structures or features present within the boundaries of the project area.

Based on the information reviewed, 56 cultural resources properties have been recorded within the boundaries of the project area, thus additional cultural resources may be present within the boundaries of the project area. It is recommended that these resources undergo an evaluation of their significance to determine appropriate mitigation measures. However, this assessment does not rule out the possible presence of previously unidentified cultural resources, thus, it is recommended that the project area be examined systematically by a cultural resource professional to identify all historical, archaeological, and cultural heritage resources that have not been recorded, and to provide recommendations regarding their significance and management prior to any development of the project area. Persons involved in development of the project area should be sensitive to the significant and irreplaceable nature of cultural resources. A statewide list of cultural resources consultants can be found online at http://chrisinfo.org.

State and federal law requires that if any cultural resources are found during construction, work is to stop and the lead agency and a cultural resources professional be consulted to determine the importance of the find and its appropriate management.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by the IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Sincerely,

Eulices Lopez Information Officer

Appendix C

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search** 



#### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 8, 2024

Ryder Burliss GHD Inc.

Via Email to: <a href="mailto:red">Ryder.Burliss@ghd.com</a>

CHAIRPERSON

Reginald Pagaling

Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON Buffy McQuillen Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

SECRETARY **Sara Dutschke** *Miwok* 

Parliamentarian **Wayne Nelson** Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER **Stanley Rodriguez** *Kumeyaay* 

COMMISSIONER **Laurena Bolden** Serrano

COMMISSIONER **Reid Milanovich**Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C.
Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS** 

1550 Harbor Boulevard Suite 100 West Sacramento, California 95691 (916) 373-3710 nahc@nahc.ca.gov NAHC.ca.gov Re: La Quinta Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan Project, Riverside County

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were <u>negative</u>. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: <a href="mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov">Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Indrew Freen

Attachment

	าdix	

**Tribal Consultation Letter Sample** 



March 14, 2024

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901

SUBJECT: SP2022-0002 HIGHWAY 111 SPECIFIC PLAN: SB 18 and AB 52 CONSULTATION

Dear Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson,

Your organization has been identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as having traditional lands or cultural places located within our City boundaries. In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3 (SB 18) and Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b) (AB 52), this letter is to notify you of the impending above-named proposal, and to initiate the SB 18 and AB 52 consultation processes.

California Government Code Section 65352.3 and Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b) provide that tribal organizations must specifically request consultation with the City, within 30 days of receiving notice of a project for AB 52 consultation and 90 days for SB 18 consultation. As your input in the planning process is important, we encourage your participation. If you desire consultation, you will need to provide a letter specifically requesting consultation with the City, within these time frames. However, in the interest of expediting review and meeting other state-mandated deadlines, we ask that you respond in writing to this correspondence at your earliest convenience.

The City of La Quinta is committed to a productive consultation process and a positive working relationship with Tribal governments. Should you have questions regarding this letter, please contact me at 760-777-7067 and/or <a href="mailto:CLFlores@laquintaca.gov">CLFlores@laquintaca.gov</a>

Sincerely,

Cheri Flores

Planning Manager

Chen L. Horer

Design and Development Department

Enclosure: Project Description and Vicinity Map

### Highway 111 SP Project Description

The project area is located in the City of La Quinta and spans the Highway 111 corridor from approximately Washington Street on the west end to Jefferson Street on the east; and from a Whitewater flood control channel/wash on the north to Avenue 47, and Vista Coralina Lane on the south.

Development along Highway 111 in the project area comprises a mix of uses, principally commercial (e.g., big box retail, strip center, grocery, restaurants, auto dealers) and large surface parking lots. Some residential uses are located to the south. There are a few vacant parcels scattered throughout the project area. Landscaping consists of street trees and other ornamental xeriscape. Transportation facilities are largely improved with a full street network, curbs and sidewalks, and crosswalks at major intersections.

The proposed Highway 111 Corridor Specific Plan provides guidance for implementing development within the planning area. The Specific Plan furthers the objectives of the City of La Quinta General Plan (hereinafter "General Plan") by providing a more detailed planning document for development of specific sites and streetscape improvements.



Appendix	С	

**Native American Heritage Commission Contact List** 

# Native American Heritage Commission

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5	Column6	Column7	Column8	Column9	Column11
Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, THPO Operations Manager	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	1/11/2024
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722			Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	11/30/2023
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	2/1/2024
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esaprza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	6/28/2023
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	8/16/2016

# Native American Heritage Commission

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5	Column6	Column7	Column8	Column9	Column11
Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 654-5544	(951) 654-4198	ivivanco@soboba-nsn.com	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/14/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Tortez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	10/30/2023
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2486		nicolas.garza@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino	11/15/2023
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-3972		christopher.nicosia@29palmsbomi- nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino	11/15/2023
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2460		sobrien@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino	11/15/2023

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

Record: PROJ-2024-001373 Report Type: List

Α				

**Tribal Consultation Letter Responses** 

# AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-003-2025-002

March 19, 2025

[VIA EMAIL TO:clflores@laquintaca.gov] City of La Quinta Ms. Cheri Flores 78-495 Calle Tampico La Quinta, CA 92253

Re: Highway 111 Specific Plan - SP2022-0002

Dear Ms. Cheri Flores,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Highway 111 Specific Plan project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. A records check of the ACBCI registry identified previous surveys in the area that were positive for the presence of cultural resources. In consultation, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

- \* Please send all consultation letters to ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.
- \* Instead of "Traditionally and Culturally Affiliated" Native American monitor, consulting Native American monitor would make sense for tribes in consultation requesting their own monitors.
- \* There are several TCR's within the project boundary: CA-RIV-8835 is within DJN-1, CA-RIV-5832 is adjacent to DJS-1, CA-RIV-6190 and CA-RIV-2936 is partially within AND-01, CA-RIV-4752 is within ADS-2. Those are counting for the undeveloped areas within the project.
- \* Please send us a copy of the Archaeological report from recent surveys if there were any and include consulting tribes into surveys for projects.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 883-1137. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Luz Salazar

Cultural Resources Analyst Tribal Historic Preservation Office AGUA CALIENTE BAND

OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

# AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



From: <u>Tribal Historic Preservation Office</u>

To: <u>Cheri Flores</u>

Cc: <u>Ann Brierty</u>; <u>Laura Chatterton</u>

 Subject:
 City of La Quinta SB18AB52 SP2022-0002

 Date:
 Tuesday, April 30, 2024 12:16:15 PM

You don't often get email from thpo@morongo-nsn.gov. Learn why this is important

**EXTERNAL:** This message originated outside of the City of La Quinta. Please use proper judgement and caution when opening attachments, clicking links or responding to requests for information.

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office received your letter regarding the above referenced Project. The proposed Project is not located within the boundaries of the ancestral territory or traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Thank you for notifying the MBMI about this project. MBMI encourages your consultation with tribes more closely associated with the lands upon which the project is located.

Respectfully,

#### **Laura Chatterton**

Cultural Resource Specialist
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

O: (951) 755.5256 M: (951) 663.7570

**CONFIDENTIALITY:** This e-mail may contain Privacy Act Data/Sensitive Data which is intended only for the use of the individual(s) to whom it is addressed. It may contain information that is privileged, confidential, or otherwise protected from disclosure under applicable laws. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any distribution or copy of this email is strictly prohibited.

The information contained in this communication is confidential. It is intended solely for use by the recipient and others authorized to receive it. If you are not the recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, or distribution of this information is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful.

For your safety, the contents of this email have been scanned for viruses and malware.