

Appendix B

Biological Resources Analysis

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August 21, 2025

JN 205082

PACIFIC LAND CONSULTANTS

Kim Molina, President
2168 Dickinson Drive
Carlsbad, CA 92008

SUBJECT: Biological Resources Assessment for the Catavina Residential Project in Palm Desert, Riverside County, California

Dear Kim Molina,

Michael Baker International is pleased to submit this technical report documenting the results of a biological resources assessment for the proposed Catavina Residential Development Project (Project or Project site), Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 620-170-009, in Palm Desert, Riverside County, California. This report is intended to satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and demonstrate consistency with the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP).

1.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The 77.8-acre Project site is located south of Interstate 10 within the Coachella Valley region of Riverside County (Attachment A: Figure 1, Regional Vicinity). The Project site is within the northwestern portion of the City of Palm Desert, south of Frank Sinatra Drive, west of Portola Avenue, east of Monterey Avenue, and north of Country Club Drive. The Project straddles the Cathedral City and Myoma US Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps (Attachment A: Figure 2, Project Vicinity). Surrounding land uses include residential development to the north, south, and west, and a vacant lot to the east between the Project site and Portola Avenue (Attachment A: Figure 3, Project Area).

The Project site is within the CVMSHCP but is not in a Conservation Area or modeled habitat for any covered species.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project includes development of 546 single- and two-story residences, on-site circulation, utility infrastructure, stormwater improvements, and open space areas (Attachment A: Figure 4, Conceptual Site Plan). The Project is divided into four planning areas to allow for a variety of housing product types. In the northwest portion of the Project site, 88 single-family units would be developed on 5,000-square-foot lots. The northeast portion of the site would be

developed with 43 six-pack clustered single-family units, for a total of 255 homes on lots ranging from 2,120 to 2,460 square feet. In the central portion of the site, 103 single-family homes would be developed on 3,000-square-foot lots. In the southern portion, 100 single-family units would be developed on 4,050-square-foot lots. Approximately 15.4 acres of common open space would be distributed throughout the site, and four retention basins are proposed on 2.78 acres.

3.0 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The Project site consists of a disturbed, vacant lot that was previously operated as the Santa Rosa Country Club Golf Course from approximately 1978 until its closure in 2015. The site is dominated by ruderal and non-native grasses and does not support any natural vegetation communities. Elevation on-site is approximately 280 feet above sea level. There are two dried-up artificial ponds, one in the northern and one in the central portion of the Project site, that are associated with the former golf course. Existing remnants of a cement cart path, clubhouse, cart storage structure, and asphalt parking lot are distributed throughout the site. Approximately 1.1 acres in the southeast portion is developed with a cell tower. Perimeter concrete block wall fencing exists along the site's northern boundary. The southern and western boundary were fenced with chain link fence and concrete wall for a portion. The Project's eastern boundary is partially fenced but the majority is open.

Soils mapped on-site are depicted in Attachment A: Figure 5, USDA Soils, and are composed of Myoma fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (MaB), Myoma fine sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes (MaD), and Water (W) (NRCS 2025).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting a field survey, Michael Baker conducted a thorough literature review and records search to characterize existing site conditions and assess the potential for special-status biological resources to occur that might pose a constraint to Project implementation.¹ Queries of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; CNDDDB 2025) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2025) were conducted to obtain lists of special-status plant and wildlife species occurrence records within the USGS Seven Palms Valley, East Deception Canyon, Keys View, Cathedral City, Myoma, West Berdoo Canyon, Rancho Mirage, La Quinta, and Indio 7.5-minute quadrangle maps. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) online database was also reviewed to identify special-status species and other resources, such as Critical Habitat, known or expected to occur on the Project site or within the immediate vicinity (USFWS 2025a). Other sources of information about the Project and surrounding area include the Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (NRCS 2025) and the USFWS

¹ As used in this report, special-status refers to plant and wildlife species that are federal or state-listed, proposed, or candidates; plant species that have been designated a California Rare Plant Rank by the California Native Plant Society; wildlife species that are designated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife as Fully Protected, or Species of Special Concern; and other state or locally rare vegetation communities.

National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2025b). All the information obtained informed Michael Baker's understanding of the Project and assisted with the field survey and subsequent analysis. The results presented in this report provide a detailed assessment of the suitability of the habitat on-site to support special-status plant and wildlife species and other sensitive natural resources.

4.2 Habitat Assessment/Field Survey

Michael Baker biologists Marisa Flores, Anna Jullie, and Jared McElhany conducted a general biological resources survey and habitat assessment on January 16, 2025, between 800 and 1200 hours to document existing conditions; conduct a habitat assessment for special-status plant and wildlife species and sensitive natural communities; and determine the presence of aquatic resources within the Project site. Weather conditions were sunny and clear with temperatures ranging from 62 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit and no wind. A total of 78 acres were covered during the survey.

Classification of the on-site vegetation communities and other land uses is based on the descriptions of terrestrial vegetation classification systems described in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009). In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, hydrology, anthropogenic disturbances, indicator species, condition of on-site vegetation communities, and the presence of potentially regulated jurisdictional features were noted. A formal aquatic resources delineation was not conducted. Michael Baker used geographic information systems (GIS) software to digitize the mapped vegetation communities and overlaid the data onto an aerial photograph to further analyze existing conditions and quantify the acreages of each vegetation community on-site.

All plant and wildlife species observed during the field survey were recorded in a field notebook. Plant species observed were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field while unusual and less familiar plant species were photographed and later identified using taxonomic guides. Plant species nomenclature and taxonomy follows *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et al. 2012) and scientific names are provided immediately following common names of plant species (first reference only). Wildlife detections were made through aural and visual detection, as well as observation of sign including scat, trails, tracks, burrows, and nests. Field guides used to assist with identification of species during the field survey included *The Sibley Guide to Birds* (Sibley 2014) for birds, *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians* (Stebbins 2003) for herpetofauna, and *A Field Guide to Mammals of North America* (Reid 2006) for mammals. Wildlife species taxonomy follows the North American Butterfly Association (NABA; NABA n.d.) for butterflies, the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles (Crother et al. 2017) for herpetofauna, the American Ornithological Society for birds (Chesser et al. 2023), and Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals. Scientific names are provided immediately following common names of wildlife species (first reference only).

4.3 Special-Status Species Assessment

The potential for special-status species to occur on the Project site was evaluated based on each species' known geographic distribution and elevation range; species-specific habitat requirements (e.g., vegetation communities/land covers, soils, hydrology, slope/aspect, and other requirements); life history traits (e.g., disturbance tolerance); and Michael Baker biologists'

expertise, knowledge, and best professional judgement. Current and historical records of species identified during the literature review were also considered during the analysis; however, a species' potential to occur determination was not solely based on the age or location of these previously documented records. The potential to occur categories used in this analysis are defined as follows:

- **Present:** The species was observed or detected within the study area during the January 16, 2025, survey.
- **Expected:** The study area is within the known geographic distribution and elevation range of the species; suitable habitat (considering vegetation, soils, and other factors) is present; and there is viable landscape connectivity to a local, known extant population(s) or sighting(s).
- **Moderate:** The study area is within the known geographic distribution and elevation range of the species; however, habitat within the study area (considering vegetation, soils, and other factors) is marginal or limited and landscape connectivity to a local, known, extant population or detection is compromised or nonexistent.
- **Not Expected:** The species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat; the location of the study area is outside of the species' elevation range or known geographic distribution; or there is no connectivity to known, extant populations.
- **Absent:** The species was not detected during focused or agency-approved protocol surveys.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

The Project site supports the following land cover types: Mediterranean grass grasslands, developed land, and disturbed land. These are summarized in Table 1, Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types, and depicted in Attachment A: Figure 6, Vegetation Communities and Other Land Uses. No native vegetation communities occur on the Project site. The surrounding area consists of mixed-use suburban development. A total of 21 species of native or naturalized plants, 10 native (48 percent) and 11 non-native (52 percent), were recorded on-site. Attachment B contains photographs of the Project site and Attachment C, Species Compendiums, contains a list of observed plant species.

Mediterranean Grass Grasslands

Mediterranean grass grasslands, a non-native vegetation type, is located across most of the Project site. This vegetation type was disturbed and consisted of common Mediterranean grass (*Schismus barbatus*) and non-native mustards including Sarahan mustard (*Brassica tournefortii*) and London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*). A number of shrubs and trees were scattered across the Project site within this vegetation community, including desert twinbugs (*Dicoria canescens*), shrubby tiqulia (*Tiquilia canescens*), desert broom (*Baccharis sarothroides*), and river red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*).

Disturbed

The disturbed land cover mapping unit includes the two existing pond areas. This is dominated mostly by non-native species including Saharan mustard, London rocket, and Spanish needles (*Bidens alba*).

Developed

The developed land cover mapping unit consists of the clubhouse, parking lot, and other ancillary buildings across the Project site. Several ornamental tree species along the site boundaries within these areas include Chinese banyan (*Ficus microcarpa*), sweet acacia (*Vachellia farnesiana*), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*).

TABLE 1. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND LAND COVER TYPES

Vegetation Community/Land Cover	Project Site (Acres)
Mediterranean Grass Grasslands	71.00
Developed	3.85
Disturbed	3.00
TOTAL	77.85

5.2 General Floral Inventory

As described in Section 5.1, the Project site primarily supports non-native vegetation, and is largely dominated by Mediterranean grasslands, London rocket, and Saharan mustard. The primary native species observed included fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), cheesebush (*Ambrosia salsola*), desert twinbugs, brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), and creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*). The Project site also supports a variety of ornamental trees throughout the site, including shoestring acacia (*Acacia stenophylla*), sweet acacia, Chinese banyan, Mexican fan palm, and river red gum. Attachment C contains a full list of plant species detected on the Project site.

5.3 General Wildlife Inventory

Eleven wildlife species were observed or detected during the field survey, all of which are native species: house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), verdin (*Auriparus flaviceps*), greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*),

and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). Attachment C contains a full list of wildlife species observed or detected on the Project site.

5.4 Special-Status Biological Resources

Sensitive Natural Communities

One natural community considered sensitive by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) was reported in the CNDDDB from the nine USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map region: Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland. The study area consists primarily of non-native vegetation and disturbed and developed land cover types. It does not support native vegetation communities; therefore, there are no sensitive natural communities present.

Special-Status Plant Species

A total of 36 special-status plant species were reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California from the nine USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map region. One federally listed endangered plant species, Coachella Valley milk-vetch (*Astragalus lentiginosus* var. *coachellae*), was also recorded in the vicinity by IPaC. After a review of specific habitat preferences, known distributions, and elevation ranges, no special-status plant species have the potential to occur on the Project site due to lack of suitable native habitat. Attachment D contains a summary of special-status species with their potential to occur on the Project site.

The Project site does not fall within any USFWS-designated critical habitat for federally listed plant species (USFWS 2025a).

The Project site does not fall within CVMSHCP modeled habitat; however, the northeastern boundary of the site is adjacent to modeled habitat for the Coachella Valley milk-vetch (Attachment A: Figure 7, CVMSHCP Modeled Habitat).

Special-Status Wildlife Species

A total of 31 special-status wildlife species were reported in the CNDDDB from the nine USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map region. In addition, monarch (*Danaus plexippus*) was recorded in the vicinity by IPaC. No special-status wildlife species were observed during the field survey. However, seven species have a moderate potential to occur: red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*, CDFW Species of Special Concern [SSC]), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*, SSC), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*, CDFW Fully Protected), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*, state candidate endangered [SCE], SSC, CVMSHCP Covered), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*, SSC), vermilion flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*, SSC), and western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*, SSC). The remaining 24 special-status species are not expected to occur on the Project site due to a lack of suitable habitat. Attachment D contains a summary of the special-status species with their potential to occur on the Project site.

The Project site does not fall within any USFWS-designated critical habitat for federally listed wildlife species (USFWS 2025a).

The Project site does not fall within CVMSHCP modeled habitat; however, the eastern boundary of the site is adjacent to modeled habitat for the Coachella Valley giant sand-treader cricket (*Macrobaenetes valgum*), Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard (*Uma inornata*), flat-tailed horned lizard (*Phrynosoma mcallii*), LeConte's thrasher (*Toxostoma lecontei*), Coachella Valley round-tailed ground squirrel (*Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus*), and Palm Springs pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris bangsi*) (Attachment A: Figure 7).

State and Federal Jurisdictional Aquatic Features

Three key agencies regulate activities within inland lakes, streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Regulatory Branch regulates activities that result in the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the US, including wetlands, pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the state agencies, the Regional Water Quality Control Board regulates discharges to waters of the State, including wetlands, pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, Section 13263 of the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State; the CDFW regulates alterations to lakes, streambeds, and associated riparian habitat pursuant to Section 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code (CFGF).

Based on a review of aerial photographs, USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle maps, USFWS National Wetlands Inventory maps, and observations made during the field survey, there are no drainage features within and in the immediate vicinity of the Project site that would be considered potentially jurisdictional. The Whitewater River occurs approximately 1.75 miles south of the site. The National Wetlands Inventory map shows two freshwater ponds on-site; however, the locations of these features correspond to the dried-up former golf course ponds. The ponds are human-made, isolated features that do not support wetland vegetation, hydrology, or soils (Attachment A: Figure 8, National Wetlands Inventory).

The Web Soil Survey shows that the Project site supports Myoma fine sand as listed in Section 3.0, above, and water, which also corresponds to the former golf course ponds (Attachment A: Figure 5). Soils observed on the Project site were confirmed as fine sands.

5.5 Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages

Wildlife corridors link areas of suitable habitat that are otherwise separated by areas of non-suitable habitat such as rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. Wildlife corridors are essential to the regional ecology of a species because they provide avenues of genetic exchange and allow animals to access alternative territories as dictated by fluctuating population densities. Fragmentation of open space areas by urbanization creates "islands" of wildlife habitat that are more or less isolated from each other. Corridors mitigate the effects of this fragmentation by (1) allowing animals to move between remaining habitats, thereby permitting depleted populations to be replenished and promoting genetic exchange; (2) providing escape routes from fire, predators, and human disturbances, thus reducing the risk of catastrophic events (such as fire or disease) that could lead to local extinction; and (3) serving as travel routes for individual animals as they move within their home ranges in search of food, water, mates, and

shelter. Wildlife corridors are usually bounded by urban land areas or other areas unsuitable for wildlife. The corridor generally contains suitable cover, food, and/or water to support species and facilitate movement while in the corridor. Larger, landscape-level corridors (often referred to as “habitat or landscape linkages”) can provide both transitory and resident habitat for a variety of species. Although it is commonly used as a synonym for wildlife corridor, a habitat linkage refers to a more substantial, or wider, land connection between two habitat areas. Habitat linkages allow for the periodic exchange of animals between habitat areas, which is essential to maintain adequate gene pools.

The Project site is within a highly developed area of the Coachella Valley in the City of Palm Desert. Because the Project site is surrounded by development in all directions, it does not serve as a wildlife corridor or a travel route or linkage to a wildlife corridor. However, because the site has been abandoned, it may be used periodically by more ubiquitous species that are adapted to urban areas such as coyote, numerous birds, and common rodents and reptiles.

6.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion examines the impacts to biological resources that may occur as a result of the proposed Project. The determination of impacts is based on both the features of the proposed Project and the biological values of the habitat and sensitivity of plant and wildlife species potentially affected. Impacts to biological resources are assessed using impact significance threshold criteria, which mirror the policy statement contained in CEQA, Section 21001(c) of the California Public Resources Code. The questions below model those included in the checklist of questions listed in Appendix G of the CEQA guidelines and that are considered to determine if the Project would have significant impacts to biological resources.

6.1 Impacts to Special-Status Species

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

Less than significant impact. The Project site consists of a former golf course that has been abandoned and is no longer irrigated or maintained. Some native shrubs have reestablished themselves over the years; however, the majority of the Project site is dominated by Mediterranean grasses and non-native mustards.

As detailed in Section 5.4, the Project site does not support suitable habitat for any special-status plant species. Therefore, the Project would have no impact on special-status plants. Seven special-status wildlife species have a moderate potential to occur on-site: red-diamond rattlesnake, coast horned lizard, golden eagle, burrowing owl, loggerhead shrike, vermilion flycatcher, and western yellow bat.

Burrowing owl and western yellow bat are CVMSHCP-covered species and potential impacts are addressed in Section 6.6. Golden eagle may be observed foraging over the Project site but would not be directly impacted by the proposed Project. Loggerhead shrike and vermilion flycatcher may

utilize the site for foraging but are not expected to nest on-site or be present in large numbers due to the disturbed nature of the site; therefore, potential impacts are considered less than significant. Lastly, due to the disturbed nature of the Project site and lack of native habitat, red-diamond rattlesnake and coast horned lizard are not expected to be present in large numbers, if at all; therefore, potential impacts would not drop regional populations below self-sustaining levels and are considered less than significant. No mitigation is required for this potential impact.

6.2 Impacts to Sensitive Natural Communities

- b) Would the project 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No impact. The Project site has been developed since the late 1970s and does not support riparian habitat or other native vegetation communities. One sensitive natural community, Desert Fan Palm Oasis, was recorded in the CNDDDB from the region; however, this plant community does not occur on-site. Therefore, no impacts to sensitive plant communities would occur.

6.3 Impacts to State or Federal Wetlands

- c) Would the project 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. The Project site has been developed since the late 1970s and does not support any state or federally protected wetlands. Two dried-up pond features on the Project site are remnant golf course ponds. The features do not support wetland indicators and no longer retain water. Therefore, there would be no impact on state or federally protected wetlands.

6.4 Impacts to Wildlife Movement or Wildlife Corridors

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

Less than significant with mitigation. The Project site is highly disturbed and surrounded on all sides by existing development and disturbance. The Project site has no connectivity to any natural habitats that would serve as migration corridors, nor do adjacent areas. There would be no impact to native wildlife movement or wildlife corridors.

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 and the CFGC.² To maintain compliance with the MBTA and CFGC, clearance surveys are typically

² Section 3503 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by CFGC or any regulation made pursuant thereto; Section 3503.5 makes it unlawful to take,

required during the breeding season (generally February 1 to August 31 but as early as January 1 for raptors) prior to any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities to avoid direct and indirect impacts to active bird nests and/or nesting birds. Consequently, if an active bird nest is destroyed or if Project activities result in indirect impacts to nesting birds (e.g., nest abandonment, loss of reproductive effort), it is considered “take” and is potentially punishable by fines and/or imprisonment. Although no nests were observed during the field survey, the vegetation within and adjacent to the Project site provides suitable nesting opportunities for a variety of bird species. Disturbing or destroying active nests is a violation of the MBTA. In addition, nests and eggs are protected under CFGC Section 3503. The removal of vegetation supporting an active nest during the breeding season is considered a potentially significant impact. **Mitigation Measure BIO-1** would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

The unmaintained palm trees around the perimeter of the Project site have the potential to support maternity colonies of foliar roosting bats within the palm skirts (i.e., dead hanging fronds). The removal or trimming of trees supporting maternity roosts within the maternity season (March 1 through September 30) is a potentially significant impact. Tree removal and trimming may occur outside of the bat maternity season (October 1 through February 28). Implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-2** would reduce this impact to less than significant.

6.5 Conflicts with Local Policies or Ordinances

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

No impact. The City of Palm Desert does not have a policy or ordinance protecting biological resources such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. Therefore, there would be no conflict and no impact would occur.

6.6 Conflicts with Adopted Habitat Conservation Plan

- f) Would the project 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 with mitigation. The Project site is within the CVMSHCP but is not in a Conservation Area. The Project site is also not within CVMSHCP modeled habitat for covered species; however, modeled habitat is adjacent to the eastern boundary. There is a moderate potential for two CVMSHCP-covered species, burrowing owl and western yellow bat, to occur on-site and be impacted by the Project.

possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey); and Section 3513 makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory non-game bird except as provided by the rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 703 et seq).

According to Section 5.2.1.1 of the CVMSHCP, payment of the Local Development Mitigation Fee (LDMF) is required for MSHCP compliance and will be included by the city as a condition of project approval. The current rate, last updated by the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission on July 1, 2025, is \$1,720 per dwelling unit for residential projects with a density of 0-8 units per acre.

There is a potential for two covered species to occur on the project site: western yellow bat and burrowing owl. Impacts on a maternity roost for western yellow bat may be considered a significant impact. **Mitigation Measure BIO-2** would avoid impacts on bat species during project construction; therefore, impacts are considered less than significant. Although previously developed, the Project site could be used by burrowing owl. Although there were no suitable burrow structures observed that could support this species, due to the presence of suitable foraging habitat and potential for burrowing owls to occupy the project site between the time the habitat assessment was conducted and project implementation, impacts to burrowing owl are considered potentially significant. **Mitigation Measure BIO-3** would ensure there are no direct impacts on burrowing owl and would reduce this impact to less than significant.

7.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

- **BIO-1:** Within three days prior to ground-disturbing activities associated with Project implementation that would occur during the nesting/breeding season of native bird species potentially nesting on the site (typically February 1 through August 31 in the Project region, or as determined by a qualified biologist), a nesting bird survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine if active nests protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or the California Fish and Game Code are present and could be potentially directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed Project. If active nests are found, clearing and construction within 100 feet of the nest (300 feet for raptors) shall be postponed or halted at the discretion of the biologist, or until the biologist has confirmed the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged.
- **BIO-2:** To the greatest extent practicable, tree trimming and removal activities shall be performed outside of the bat maternity season, i.e., October 1 through February 28, to avoid direct impacts to nonvolant (flightless) young bats that may roost in trees. If tree removal and trimming occur during the maternity season, which is March 1 through September 30, a preconstruction bat survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within seven days prior to these activities. Each potentially suitable tree shall be closely inspected by a qualified biologist to determine the presence of maternity roosts. If bats are not detected, the tree(s) may be removed in the presence of a qualified biological monitor. If bats are detected, the occupied tree(s) shall be left in place and an appropriate buffer (as determined by the qualified biologist) shall be placed around the tree until the end of the maternity season or until otherwise directed by the qualified biologist.
- **BIO-3:** Within 30 days prior to any ground disturbing activities, a burrowing owl preconstruction survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine the

presence/absence of burrowing owls on the project site and within a 500-foot buffer. Walking transects will be spaced no greater than 30 meters apart to ensure 100 percent visual coverage of the survey area. The location of all burrowing owls or burrows with burrowing owl sign shall be recorded and mapped. A written report documenting the survey shall be prepared following the survey. If burrowing owl individuals or burrowing owl sign are detected during the preconstruction survey, then CDFW shall be notified to discuss appropriate avoidance measures. If avoidance is not feasible, a Burrowing Owl Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (BOMMP) shall be developed to ensure there are no direct impacts on burrowing owl. The BOMMP shall be approved by CDFW prior to project implementation.

The proposed Project, inclusive of the mitigation measures outlined above, will mitigate potentially significant adverse impacts to biological resources. Please feel free to contact me at (858) 614-5052 or Marisa.Flores@mbakerintl.com with any questions you may have regarding the results and/or conclusions of this report.

Sincerely,



Marisa Flores
Natural Resources Technical Manager

Attachments

- A. *Figures*
- B. *Site Photographs*
- C. *Species Compendium*
- D. *Special-Status Species Potential to Occur Tables*

REFERENCES

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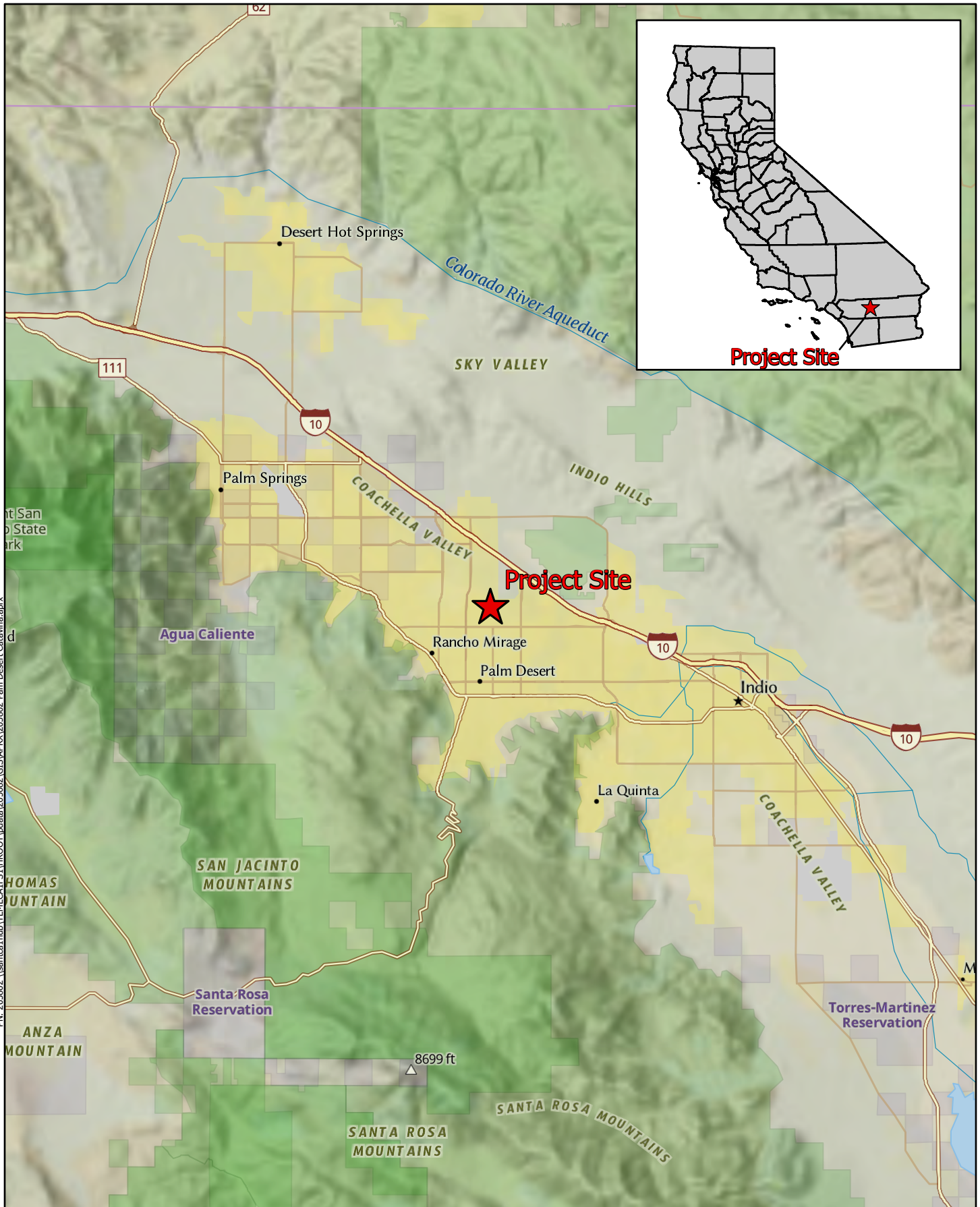
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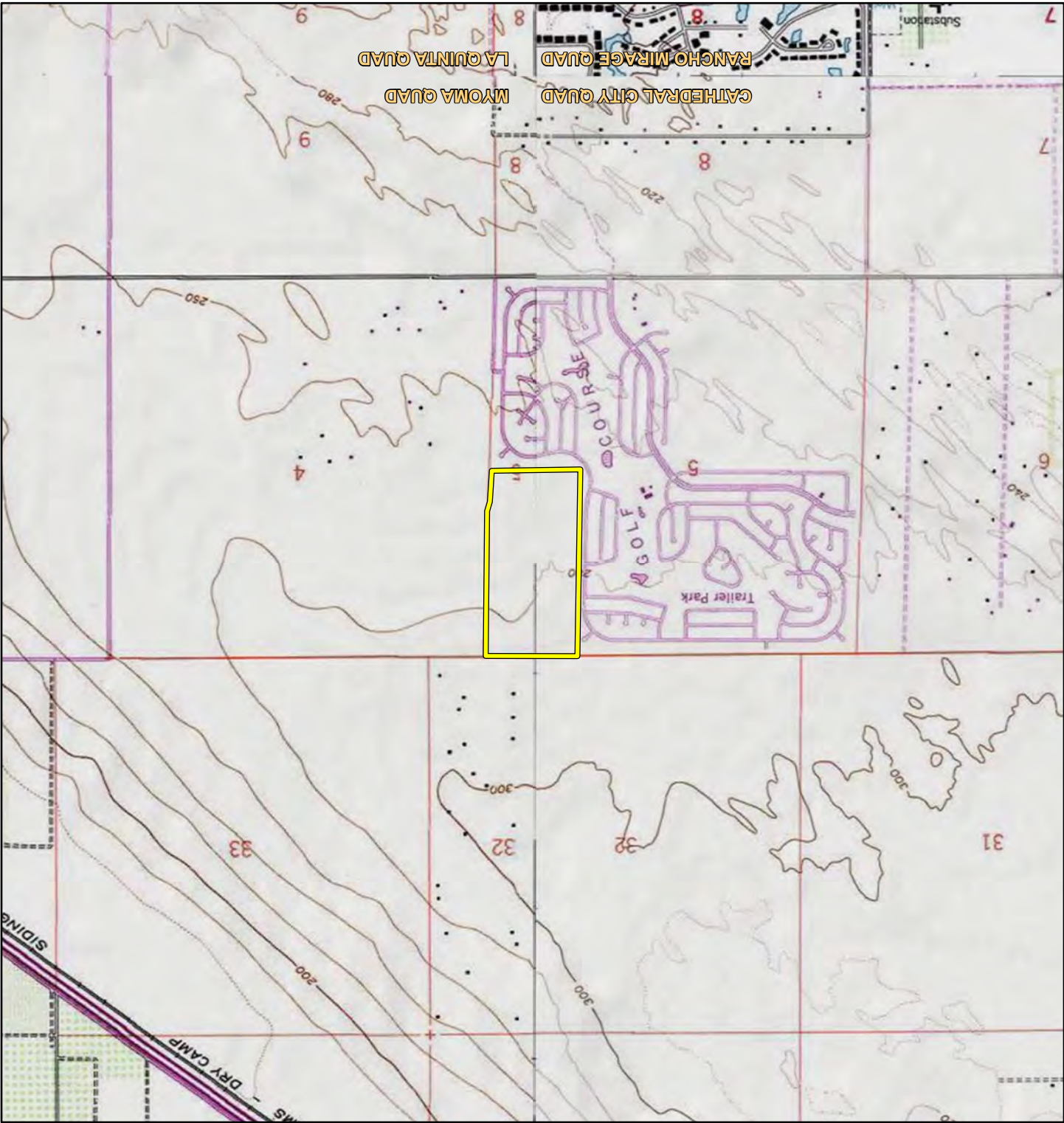
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ATTACHMENT A

Figures





CATALINA RESIDENTIAL
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
Project Vicinity
Figure 2

PN: 205802 | \santca\hub\ITEMCA\FS\1\HROOT\update\2050802\GIS\APR\205802_Palm Desert Catavina.aprx



Legend
 Project Site

PN: 205802 \\santca\hub\ITEME\CA\FS\1\HROOT\update\205802\GIS\APR\205802_Palm Desert Catavina.aprx



Legend

 Project Site





Legend

- Project Site
- MaB: Myoma fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- MaD: Myoma fine sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes
- W: Water





Legend

- Project Site
- Developed (3.85 acres)
- Mediterranean Grass Grasslands (71 acres)
- Disturbed (3.00 acres)





Legend

- Project Site
- Coachella Valley milk-vetch, Coachella Valley giant sand-treader cricket, Coachella Valley fringe-toad lizard, flat-tailed horned lizard, LeConte's thrasher, Coachella Valley round-tailed ground squirrel, and Palm Springs pocket mouse





Legend

- Project Site
- Freshwater Pond



ATTACHMENT B

Site Photographs



Photograph 1: North-facing view of main parking lot area.



Photograph 2: South-facing view of dried-up artificially created pond area near the middle of the Project site.



Photograph 3: South-facing overview of the dried-up artificially created pond in the north half of the Project site.



Photograph 4: East-facing view of the building in the southeast corner of the Project site.



Photograph 5: West-facing overview of the Project site and existing building.



Photograph 6: West-facing overview of Project site.



Photograph 7: North-facing view of the Project site from the southeast corner.



Photograph 8: Southeast-facing view from the middle of the Project site.



Photograph 9: South-facing from the middle of the western boundary of the Project site.



Photograph 10: South-facing overview of the Project site from the north boundary.

ATTACHMENT C

Species Compendiums

PLANT COMPENDIUM

VASCULAR SPECIES

EUDICOTS

APOCYNACEAE—Dogbane Family

Nerium oleander—oleander*

ASTERACEAE—Sunflower Family

Ambrosia salsola—cheesebush

Baccharis sarothroides—desertbroom

Dicoria canescens—desert twinbugs

Encelia farinosa—brittle bush

Erigeron canadensis—Canadian horseweed

Bidens alba—Spanish needles*

BORAGINACEAE—Borage Family

Phacelia cicutaria—caterpillar phacelia

Tiquilia canescens—woody crinklemat

BRASSICACEAE—Mustard Family

Brassica tournefortii—Saharan mustard*

Sisymbrium irio—London rocket*

CHENOPODIACEAE—Goosefoot Family

Atriplex canescens—fourwing saltbush

FABACEAE—Legume Family

Acacia dealbata—silver wattle*

Acacia stenophylla—shoestring acacia *

Prosopis velutina—velvet mesquite*

Vachellia farnesiana—sweet acacia*

MORACEAE—Mulberry Family

Ficus microcarpa—Chinese banyan*

MYRTACEAE—Myrtle Family

Eucalyptus camaldulensis—river redgum*

NYCTAGINACEAE—Four O'clock Family

Bougainvillea sp.—bougainvillea species*

ROSACEAE—Rose Family

Adenostoma fasciculatum—chamise

VERBENACEAE—Vervain Family

Lantana camara—lantana*

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE—Caltrop Family

Larrea tridentata—creosote bush

MONOCOTS

ARECACEAE—Palm Family

Washingtonia robusta—Washington fan palm*

POACEAE—Grass Family

Cynodon dactylon—Bermudagrass*

Schismus barbatus—common Mediterranean grass*

WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM

CORVIDAE—CROWS & JAYS

Corvus brachyrhynchos—American crow

TROCHILIDAE—HUMMINGBIRDS

Calypte costae—Costa's hummingbird

REMIZIDAE—PENDULINE TITS & VERDINS

Auriparus flaviceps—verdin

PROCYONIDAE—RACCOONS & RELATIVES

Procyon lotor—northern raccoon

CANIDAE—WOLVES & FOXES

Canis latrans—coyote

FRINGILLIDAE—FRINGILLINE & CARDUELINE FINCHES & ALLIES

Haemorhous mexicanus—house finch

Spinus psaltria—lesser goldfinch **CUCULIDAE—**

CUCKOOS, ROADRUNNERS, & ANIS

Geococcyx californianus—greater roadrunner

COLUMBIDAE—PIGEONS & DOVES

Zenaida macroura—mourning dove

TYRANNIDAE—TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Sayornis nigricans—black phoebe

Sayornis saya—Say's phoebe

LEPORIDAE—HARES & RABBITS

Sylvilagus audubonii—desert cottontail

ATTACHMENT D

Special-Status Species Potential to Occur Tables

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/Other)	CVMSHCP Protection	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in BSA
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	chaparral sand-verbena	None/None/1B.1/BLM-S, USFS-S	None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes; Sandy/annual herb/(Jan)Mar–Sep/245–5250	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Astragalus bernardinus</i>	San Bernardino milk-vetch	None/None/1B.2/BLM-S, USFS-S	None	Joshua tree "woodland," Pinyon and juniper woodland; Carbonate (often), Granitic (often)/perennial herb/Apr–June/2955–6560	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i>	Horn's milk-vetch	None/None/1B.1/BLM-S	None	Meadows and seeps, Playas; Alkaline, Lake Margins/annual herb/May–Oct/195–2790	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>borreganus</i>	Borrego milk-vetch	None/None/4.3/None	None	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; Sandy/annual herb/Feb–May/100–2935	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>cochellae</i>	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	FE/None/1B.2/None	Covered	Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub (sandy)/annual/perennial herb/Feb–May/130–2150	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Astragalus preussii</i> var. <i>laxiflorus</i>	Lancaster milk-vetch	None/None/1B.1/None	None	Chenopod scrub/perennial herb/Mar–May/2295–2295	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Astragalus sabulorum</i>	gravel milk-vetch	None/None/2B.2/None	None	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; Flats, Gravelly (sometimes), Roadsides, Sandy (usually), Washes/annual/perennial herb/Feb–June/-195–3050	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Astragalus tricarınatus</i>	triple-ribbed milk-vetch	FE/None/1B.2/None	Covered	Joshua tree "woodland," Sonoran desert scrub; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/perennial herb/Feb–May/1475–3905	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Ayenia compacta</i>	California ayenia	None/None/2B.3/None	None	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; Rocky/perennial herb/Mar–Apr/490–3595	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>munzii</i>	San Jacinto mariposa-lily	None/None/1B.2/BLM-S, USFS-S	None	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps/perennial bulbiferous herb/Apr–July/2805–7220	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Cuscuta californica</i> var. <i>apiculata</i>	pointed dodder	None/None/3/None	None	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; Sandy/annual vine (parasitic)/Feb–Aug/0–1640	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Ditaxis claryana</i>	glandular ditaxis	None/None/2B.2/None	None	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; Sandy/perennial herb/Oct–Mar/0–1525	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Ditaxis serrata</i> var. <i>californica</i>	California ditaxis	None/None/3.2/None	None	Sonoran desert scrub/perennial herb/Mar–Dec/100–3280	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Eremothera boothii</i> ssp. <i>boothii</i>	Booth's evening-primrose	None/None/2B.3/None	None	Joshua tree "woodland," Pinyon and juniper woodland/annual herb/Apr–Sep/2675–7875	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Erigeron parishii</i>	Parish's daisy	FT/None/1B.1/None	None	Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Carbonate (usually), Granitic (sometimes)/perennial herb/May–Aug/2625–6560	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Euphorbia abramsiana</i>	Abrams' spurge	None/None/2B.2/None	None	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; Sandy/annual herb/(Aug)Sep–Nov/-15–4300	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Euphorbia arizonica</i>	Arizona spurge	None/None/2B.3/None	None	Sonoran desert scrub (sandy)/perennial herb/Mar–Apr/165–985	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Euphorbia platysperma</i>	flat-seeded spurge	None/None/1B.2/None	None	Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub (sandy)/annual herb/Feb–Sep/215–330	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Horsfordia newberryi</i>	Newberry's velvet-mallow	None/None/4.3/None	None	Sonoran desert scrub (rocky)/perennial shrub/Feb–Dec/10–2625	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Johnstonella costata</i>	ribbed cryptantha	None/None/4.3/None	None	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; Sandy/annual herb/Feb–May/-195–1640	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i>	southwestern spiny rush	None/None/4.2/None	None	Coastal dunes (mesic), Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Meadows and seeps (alkaline seeps)/perennial rhizomatous herb/(Mar)May–June/10–2955	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Juncus cooperi</i>	Cooper's rush	None/None/4.3/None	None	Meadows and seeps (mesic, alkaline or saline)/perennial herb/Apr–May(Aug)/-259–2759	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Linanthus maculatus</i> ssp. <i>maculatus</i>	Little San Bernardino Mtns. linanthus	None/None/1B.2/BLM-S	Covered	Desert dunes, Joshua tree "woodland," Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; Sandy/annual herb/Mar–May/460–4005	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Lycium torreyi</i>	Torrey's box-thorn	None/None/4.2/None	None	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; Rocky, Sandy, Streambanks, Washes/perennial shrub/(Jan–Feb)Mar–June(Sep–Nov)/-165–4005	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Marina orcuttii</i> var. <i>orcuttii</i>	California marina	None/None/1B.3/USFS-S	None	Chaparral, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub; Rocky/perennial herb/May–Oct/3445–3805	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Matelea parvifolia</i>	spear-leaf matelea	None/None/2B.3/USFS-S	None	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; Rocky/perennial herb/Mar–May(July)/1445–3595	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR/Other)	CVMSHCP Protection	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in BSA
<i>Monardella robsonii</i>	Robison's monardella	None/None/1B.3/BLM-S	None	Pinyon and juniper woodland/perennial rhizomatous herb/(Feb)Apr–Sep(Oct)/2000–4920	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	slender cottonheads	None/None/2B.2/None	None	Coastal dunes, Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub/annual herb/(Mar)Apr–May/-165–1310	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Petalonyx linearis</i>	narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	None/None/2B.3/None	None	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/perennial shrub/(Jan–Feb)Mar–May(June–Dec)/-80–3660	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Pseudorontium cyathiferum</i>	Deep Canyon snapdragon	None/None/2B.3/None	None	Sonoran desert scrub (rocky)/annual herb/Feb–Apr/0–2625	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Saltugilia latimeri</i>	Latimer's woodland-gilia	None/None/1B.2/BLM-S, USFS-S	None	Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Granitic (often), Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes), Washes (sometimes)/annual herb/Mar–June/1310–6235	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Selaginella eremophila</i>	desert spike-moss	None/None/2B.2/None	None	Chaparral, Sonoran desert scrub (gravelly, rocky)/perennial rhizomatous herb/(May)June(July)/655–4250	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Senna covesii</i>	Cove's cassia	None/None/2B.2/None	None	Sonoran desert scrub; Dry, Sandy, Slopes, Washes/perennial herb/Mar–June(Aug)/740–4250	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Stemodia durantifolia</i>	purple stemodia	None/None/2B.1/None	None	Sonoran desert scrub (often mesic, sandy)/perennial herb/(Jan)Apr–Dec/590–985	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Stuckenia striata</i>	broadleaf pondweed	None/None/2B.3/None	None	Marshes and swamps/perennial rhizomatous (aquatic)/(June)July–Aug/-230–7005	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.
<i>Xylorhiza cognata</i>	Mecca-aster	None/None/1B.2/BLM-S	Covered	Sonoran desert scrub/perennial herb/Jan–June/65–1310	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat preferred by this species does not occur within the Project Site.

Status Legend:

Federal

FE: Federally listed as endangered
 FT: Federally listed as threatened
 FPE: Federally proposed for listing as endangered
 FPT: Federally proposed for listing as threatened
 FC: Federal candidate species (former Category 1 candidates)
 None: No federal listing
 FDL: Delisted

State

SE: State listed as endangered
 ST: State listed as threatened
 SR: State rare
 SCE: State candidate for listing as endangered
 SCT: State candidate for listing as threatened
 None: No state listing
 SDL: State delisting

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)

CRPR 1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
 CRPR 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
 CRPR 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere
 CRPR 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
 CRPR 3: Review List: Plants about which more information is needed
 CRPR 4: Watch List: Plants of limited distribution
 .1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
 .2 Moderately threatened in California (20–80% 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)

CVMSHCP Designations:

Covered: Species afforded incidental take coverage
 None: Species not afforded incidental take coverage

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	CVMSHCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur in BSA
Birds					
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-FP	None	Broadleaved upland forest Cismontane woodland Coastal prairie Great Basin grassland Great Basin scrub Lower montane coniferous forest Pinon & juniper woodlands Upper montane coniferous forest Valley & foothill grassland; Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert.	Moderate potential. Golden eagles may be observed soaring or roosting near the project site. No suitable nesting habitat occurs.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	None / SCE / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	Covered	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.	Moderate potential. There is suitable foraging habitat on-site and recent occurrences nearby (eBird, iNaturalist). No suitable burrow habitat was observed.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE / SE / None	Covered	Riparian woodland; Riparian woodlands in Southern California.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	None / None / CDFW-SSC	None	Broadleaved upland forest Desert wash Joshua tree woodland Mojavean desert scrub Pinon & juniper woodlands Riparian woodland Sonoran desert scrub; Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes.	Moderate potential. There is suitable roosting habitat present on-site and recent occurrences nearby (eBird, iNaturalist).
<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT / None / CDFW-SSC	None	Coastal bluff scrub Coastal scrub; Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	vermillion flycatcher	None / None / CDFW-SSC	None	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.	Moderate potential. There is suitable roosting habitat present on-site and recent occurrences nearby (eBird, iNaturalist).
<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	Bendire's thrasher	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	None	Joshua tree woodland Mojavean desert scrub; Migratory; local spring/summer resident in flat areas of desert succulent shrub/Joshua tree habitats in Mojave Desert.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Toxostoma crissale</i>	Crissal thrasher	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	Covered	Riparian woodland; Resident of southeastern deserts in desert riparian and desert wash habitats.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	Le Conte's thrasher	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	Covered	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.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE / SE / None	Covered	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.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Fishes					
<i>Cyprinodon macularius</i>	desert pupfish	FE / SE / None	Covered	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.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Invertebrates					
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch's bumble bee	None / SCE / None	None	Open grassland and scrub communities supporting suitable floral resources; Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico.	Not expected to occur. Scattered shrubs are present on-site; however, foraging resources are considered very limited due to the past development. Potentially suitable habitat was noted on adjacent property to the east.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	CVMSHCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur in BSA
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i>	monarch - California overwintering population	FPT / None / USFS-S	None	Closed-cone coniferous forest; Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico.	Not expected to occur. No monarch overwintering roosts are present. No milkweed was observed. Scattered shrubs are present on-site; however, foraging resources are considered very limited due to the past development. Potentially suitable habitat was noted on adjacent property to the east.
<i>Dinacoma caseyi</i>	Casey's June beetle	FE / None / None	None	Desert wash Mojavean desert scrub; Found only in two populations in a small area of southern Palm Springs.	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the known distribution of this species and there is no suitable habitat present.
<i>Macrobaenetes valgum</i>	Coachella giant sand treader cricket	None / None / None	Covered	Desert dunes; Known from the sand dune ridges in the vicinity of Coachella Valley.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Stenopelmatus cahuillaensis</i>	Coachella Valley jerusalem cricket	None / None / None	Covered	Desert dunes; Inhabits a small segment of the sand and dune areas of the Coachella Valley, in the vicinity of Palm Springs.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Mammals					
<i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i>	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	None / None / CDFW-SSC	None	Desert border areas of San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles counties in desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, pinyon-juniper, etc.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Covered	Desert wash; Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats.	Moderate potential. Unmaintained palm trees were observed along the perimeter of the site.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	None	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.	Moderate potential. This species may roost in abandoned buildings on-site.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	None / None / CDFW-SSC	None	Coastal scrub; Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	None / None / CDFW-SSC	None	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.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>	desert bighorn sheep	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-FP, USFS-S	None	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.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2</i>	Peninsular bighorn sheep DPS	FE / ST / CDFW-FP	Covered	Alpine Alpine dwarf scrub Chaparral Chenopod scrub Great Basin scrub Mojavean desert scrub Montane dwarf scrub Pinon & juniper woodlands Riparian woodland Sonoran desert scrub; 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.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	CVMSHCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur in BSA
<i>Perognathus longimembris bangsi</i>	Palm Springs pocket mouse	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	Covered	Desert wash Sonoran desert scrub; Desert riparian, desert scrub, desert wash and sagebrush habitats. Most common in creosote-dominated desert scrub.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None / None / CDFW-SSC	None	Alkali marsh Alkali playa Alpine Alpine dwarf scrub Bog & fen Brackish marsh Broadleaved upland forest Chaparral Chenopod scrub Cismontane woodland Closed-cone coniferous forest Coastal bluff scrub Coastal dunes Coastal prairie; Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus</i>	Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	Covered	Chenopod scrub Sonoran desert scrub; Restricted to the Coachella Valley. Prefers desert succulent scrub, desert wash, desert scrub, alkali scrub, and levees.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Reptiles					
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red-diamond rattlesnake	None / None / CDFW-SSC, USFS-S	None	Chaparral Mojavean desert scrub Sonoran desert scrub; Chaparral, woodland, grassland, and desert areas from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains.	Moderate potential. There is a record of this species in a developed area near the study area (iNaturalist).
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	desert tortoise	FT / ST / None	Covered	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.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	coast horned lizard	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	None	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal bluff scrub Coastal scrub Desert wash Pinon & juniper woodlands Riparian scrub Riparian woodland Valley & foothill grassland; Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.	Moderate potential. Suitable habitat occurs throughout the Project site.
<i>Phrynosoma mcallii</i>	flat-tailed horned lizard	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	Covered	Desert dunes Mojavean desert scrub Sonoran desert scrub; Restricted to desert washes and desert flats in central Riverside, eastern San Diego, and Imperial counties.	Not Expected. Although the site contains fine sands, no desert dunes or desert scrub habitat is located on the project site. Although suitable habitat may be present adjacent to the project site to the east, no suitable habitat is present on the Project site.
<i>Uma inornata</i>	Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	FT / SE / None	Covered	Desert dunes Desert wash; Limited to sandy areas in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County.	Not Expected. Although the site contains fine sands, no desert dunes or washes are present, therefore no suitable habitat is present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	CVMSHCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur in BSA
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Status Legend:

Federal

FE: Federally listed as endangered
 FT: Federally listed as threatened
 FPE: Federally proposed for listing as endangered
 FPT: Federally proposed for listing as threatened
 FC: Federal candidate species (former Category 1 candidates)
 None: No federal listing
 FDL: Delisted

State

SE: State listed as endangered
 ST: State listed as threatened
 SR: State rare
 SCE: State candidate for listing as endangered
 SCT: State candidate for listing as threatened
 None: No state listing
 SDL: State delisting

Other

BCC: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bird of Conservation Concern
 BLM-S: Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species
 CDFW-FP: California Fully Protected Species
 CDFW-SSC: California Species of Special Concern
 USFS-S: U.S. Forest Service Sensitive Species

CVMSHCP Designations:

Covered: Species afforded incidental take coverage
 None: Species not afforded incidental take coverage