COUNTY OF IMPERIAL

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

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COUNTY OF IMPERIAL PUBLIC WORKS
Imperial County Wiest Lake Boat Launching Facility Project 5351 Dietrich Road, Brawley, CA 92227, County Project No. SR6081CED

ADDENDUM NO. 2 **February 21, 2025**

This *ADDENDUM* is hereby made part of the Contract Documents and specifications to the same extent as if originally included therein and shall be signed by the Bidder and included with the proposal.

1. The following revision is hereby made to the Contract Documents:

    1. **REPLACE:** Exhibit D - Wiest Lake Biological Assessment, with the revised Exhibit D - Wiest Lake Biological Assessment, attached to this addendum as Attachment A of Addendum No. 2 due to a corrupted file misprint.

    2. **REPLACE:** BID FORMS PAGES 14-16 of the Project Manual Have Been Replaced with the Following Pages: See Attachment B of Addendum No. 2

2. The following revision is hereby made to the Improvement Plans:

    1. **REPLACE:** Sheet 3 of 26 of the Construction Plans has Been Revised (Revision Date 2/21/2025) to Include Demolition of Existing 24' x 140' Shade Structure: See Attachment C of Addendum No. 2

3. **RFI:** "within the project manual there are two different sets of bid documents, which one is the correct documents to use."

    Response: The bid form provided by the County of Imperial within the official set of bidding documents from page 20 to 38 must be used. This form supersedes any similar documents that may appear on Exhibit B or elsewhere.

4. **Question:** "what provisions are there for labor compliance?"

    Response: Article 67, discusses labor standards compliance requirements. It specifies the contractor's responsibility to provide complete and accurate labor compliance documentation from subcontractors in a timely manner. The contractor is also responsible for reviewing and forwarding all required documentation to the County according to the schedules in the Labor Compliance Handout, which includes training, documentation requirements and forms. Furthermore, for public works projects subject to the State Department of Industrial Relations (DIR), Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (DLSE) compliance monitoring and enforcement, the contractor must submit certified payroll records directly to the state Compliance Monitoring Unit (CMU).

The Contractor shall Comply with DIR Requirements. The construction manager will ensure labor compliance is followed.

5. **Question:** "are bid proposals accepted only via hardcopy?"

   Response: Yes, Bid proposals for the Wiest Lake Boat Launching Facility Project are required to be submitted in sealed envelopes. The bid must include the bidder's name, address, and the project name on the outside of the envelope.

6. **Question:** "are there any labor union agreements?"

   Response: Such agreements are not prohibited, but also not specifically required, however there are several stipulations regarding labor unions that contractors must adhere to: Non-Discrimination Notice to Labor Organizations, Union Referrals and Apprenticeship Programs.

7. **Question:** "who pays for and performs geotechnical work during construction?" **(note from Ivan):**

   Response: in accordance with Testing requirements paragraph in improvement plans: (p. 02 of 27); Testing requirements: 1. The contractor shall be responsible for all earthwork compaction testing. The county shall be notified at least 72 hours in advance of any scheduled compaction testing being performed on the site. All compaction testing shall be performed by a registered soil engineer in accordance with the project specifications and shall be paid for by the contractor. Results of this test shall become the property of the state. Any retesting deemed necessary by the state engineer shall be paid for by the contractor.

8. **Question:** "is there a possibility to add extra days to the time for completion?"

   Response: No, Due to funding source requirements, the project needs to be completed within 80 working days.

9. **Question:** "will the plans be reviewed in-house?"

   Response: The plans have been reviewed/approved by the County of Imperial and the Department of Parks and Recreation Division of Boating and Waterways.

10. **Question:** "tree removal and 24' x 140' shade structure to be removed by others, plans show items crossed out (p. 03 of 26)?"

    Response: See Item No. 2 of this addendum

11. **Question:** "are there asbestos abatement requirements?"

Response: The specification indicates that the contractor is responsible for lead abatement, but there is no mention of responsibility for asbestos abatement. Item 9 of the Quantities specify Lead Abatement and Testing for the Removal of the 24' x 80' Shade Structure.

12. **Question:** "will the water level be dropped during construction?"

    Response: Yes, the Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement with CDFW, states that "The lake water level will be lowered and an approximately 370-foot-long turbidity curtain (Tough-Guy® Floating Turbidity Barrier Type 1.DOT) will be installed to totally enclose construction activities within the lake and confine sedimentation within the construction area (Exhibit B)".

    Additionally, the Biological Assessment CPWBBS also counts on the water level of the lake to be lowered to avoid construction impacts. (Section 4.3 of Exhibit D). The water level adjustment will have to be coordinated with the Park Supervisor.

13. **Question:** "is there any data that shows the dock regularly grounds out?"

    Response: There is no data available.

14. **Question:** "is a b license strictly required or can other licenses apply, (ex. License type a)"

    Response: the project requires contractor license Type B (General Building Contractor), only contractors with a type B license are eligible to bid on the project. Contractors with other license types, such as type A (General Engineering Contractor), would not be eligible to participate unless they obtain the required type B license.

15. **Question:** "is there a geotechnical or soils report available for the docking piles?"

    Response: There is no geotechnical report available.

16. **Question:** "is the concrete used to fill dock piles necessary?"

    Response: Yes.

17. **Question:** "can the date for return of written plans and document questions be extended from feb 14 2025 to feb 21 2025?"

    Response: No, the request to extend the deadline from February 14, 2025, to February 21, 2025, cannot be accommodated. The County will not respond to questions received after the specified deadline. This ensures fairness to all bidders and maintains the integrity of the bidding process.

18. **Question:** "We would like to request a bid extension and RFI extension date in order to provide a comprehensive bid."

    Response: No, the request to extend the deadline from February 14, 2025, to February 21, 2025, cannot be accommodated. The County will not respond to questions received after the specified deadline. This ensures fairness to all bidders and maintains the integrity of the bidding process.

19. **Question:** "Does the county have any geotechnical soils report. This is needed to determine piling embedment feasibility, engineering/equipment needed."

    Response: There is no geotechnical report available.

20. **Question:** "Does the County Require that the floating dock manufacturer be ISO 9001 Certified? Having a verified quality control program ISO certification helps ensure the floating dock system is built with quality and helps ensure client satisfaction in the publicly funded dock system."

    Response: There are no specific requirements from the funding agency with regards to ISO 9001 Certification.

21. **Question:** "Is there a bathymetric survey showing the water depths. Depths were not provided in the bid documents."

    Response: The only elevations shown are the existing concrete ramp elevations as shown on sheet 17 of the plans.

22. **Question:** "Are there any coating on the steel pile?"

    Response: The contractor shall provide the proper alloy and pile coating to ensure a minimum of 20 years pile service life.

23. **Question:** "Is the concrete filled pile necessary? A .5 Inch wall steel pile seems more than sufficient to support the loading of this boarding float."

    Response: Yes, concrete filled piles are required.

24. **Question:** "Would the county accept alternative anchoring such as underwater anchoring in lieu of pile?"

    Response: Per Article 11 of the Project Manual: Bidders must submit a bid based on the specified design, which includes the installation of guide piles. If a bidder wishes to propose an alternative anchoring system, such as underwater anchoring, they must submit a formal substitution request with supporting documentation to the County

Engineer for approval. The Engineer's decision is final, and any approved changes will be communicated via an addendum. No modifications or substitutions can be made without prior written consent of the County. The California Department of Parks and Recreation, Division of Boating and Waterways will review and approve the contract award agreement, partial and final payments, and contract change orders.

25. **Question:** "What is the size and depth of rip rap to be removed to install the pile?"

    Response: The exact size and depth of the existing rip-rap to be removed is not known. However, the new rip-rap will be the same size as the existing rip-rap, and will be installed 18 inches tall and 3 feet wide. The rip-rap installation and sizes shall meet the California Department of Boating and Water Ways Design and Construction Handbook Section 202, "G" Erosion Control Features. Rip-rap size requirement: Facing Class -- Method B Placement, with 0-5% of rock larger than 200 lbs, 50-100% of rock larger than 75 lbs, and 90-100% of rock larger than 25 lbs.

26. **Question:** "Does the rip rap to be removed for pile installation get put back in place around pile? Is there any fabric needed to install prior to rip rap replacement?"

    Response: Yes, the rip rap removed to allow for installation of guide piles shall be re-installed. Furthermore, Yes, filter fabric is required. New rip rap will be re-installed 18 inches tall and 3 feet wide the over filter fabric at the southeast base of the float.

27. **Question:** "What is the launch ramp rating per psf? This is needed to see if piling can be done from land."

    Response: Design criteria for Float System is shown on sheet 18 of the plans and Section 25-1.23 "Boarding Floats" of the project specifications. The contractor will need to provide a submittal for review and approval by the Department of Boating and Waterways.

28. **Question:** "What are the height of the telephone wires leading into the launch ramp? This is needed to gauge crane clearance."

    Response: The exact height of the telephone wires is not known. To ensure proper crane clearance and safety, the contractor would have to perform a site visit and determine the height and identify the location of all electrical conductors and equipment in the work area.

29. **Question:** "Will the county accept an aluminum dock with composite decking in lieu of a steel dock?"

Response: Bidders must submit a bid based on the specified design, which includes a steel frame dock with concrete decking. If a bidder wishes to propose an alternative, such as an aluminum dock with composite decking, they must submit a formal substitution request with supporting documentation to the County Engineer for approval. The Engineer's decision is final, and any approved changes will be communicated via an addendum. The California Department of Parks and Recreation, Division of Boating and Waterways will review and approve the contract award agreement and any contract change orders.

John A. Gay, P.E., Director of Public Works

Acknowledgement of Addendum No. 2

The prime consultant is responsible for advising any and all subcontractors of this change. Each prime consultant must acknowledge receipt of this addendum in the noted space below. This Addendum must be attached to the proposal.

License No: _____

Print or Type Company Name: _____

Print or Type Authorized Name: _____

Authorized Signature of Contractor: _____

Date Signed: _____

WIEST LAKE BOAT LAUNCHING FACILITY PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES
ASSESSMENT REPORT
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

April, 2024

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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Certified as performed in accordance with
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

General biological surveys were conducted on February 6, 2024 within the proposed site. The approximately 1.6 acres construction area of the 74 acre project site is located within Imperial County, CA.

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

Burrowing owls, a California Species of Special Concern, were not found on project site or buffer zone and would not be expected due to water features of the construction area. Active Migratory Bird Treaty Act bird nests were not found on site or buffer zone but could be expected.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION

The proposed site is located at the southwest quadrant of Rutherford Road and Dietrich Road approximately 3 ½ miles northeast of the City of Brawley. The property if further identified as Assessor Parcel Number 037-120-034-000 and 037-120-035-000.

Wiest Lake is an approximately 74.04 acre Park located northeast of the City of Brawley. The park includes a lake, a camping area (RV and tent spaces), barbeque pits, armadas, restrooms with showers, and recreational hall. The park primarily serves the north end County residents. Access to the park is via Rutherford Road and includes onsite parking.

Wiest Lake is located northeast of Brawley, CA within the County of Imperial at 5351 Dietrich Road, Brawley, CA . SR Hwy 111 is west of the site; Rutherford Road is north of the site and Dietrich Road is east of the site.

Alamo River, a feedlot, Mulberry Drain and agricultural fields are found to the east of the project. Agricultural fields and the Moorhead Canal are found to the south. Agricultural fields are found to the west. Ruderal vegetation in vacant lots are found to the north.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This biological survey was done to inventory existing environmental status on the project site. This information will guide plans related to the preparation of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP).

The existing land has been used for the past fifty (50) plus years as a County Park. The proposed project will update the existing Wiest Lake Boat Launching Facility by demolishing the existing abutment and installing a new abutment to fit the new pile-guided boarding float. The new boarding float and piles will consist of the installation of an 8’ wide by 50’ long steel frame boarding float with concrete decking that will be attached to the boat launching ramp abutment and supported by three guide piles. The existing shade structures will be demolished and replaced with two new shade structures, one 24’ wide by 140’ long and the other 24’ wide by 80’ long. It is intended to add riprap at the footings of the shade structures that will protect the footings from lakeside erosion, and the covered by sand so vessels can still beach as they have historically.

Present usage includes: fishing, boating, water skiing/jet skiing, swimming, playground, picnic tables, BBQ grills, RV camping (partial and dry), and tent camping.

Additionally, improvements to the existing parking area are included in the proposed project, in which the parking area will be resurfaced and stripe to include a minimum of 19 vehicle-trailer parking spaces where one vehicle-trailer will be ADA compliant. 10 single-vehicle parking spaces and one accessible single-vehicle parking space will also be included. A single unit unisex ADA compliant boater restroom near boat launch ramp is also proposed. The

project also includes adjusting the existing storm drain and install a new one at the boat launching facility, site lighting and directional signage.

The project proposes to construct a six slip floating boat dock capable of handling up to twenty-one (21) foot boats. The floating dock would be thirty (30) feet long and attached to the shore via an adjustable ramp allowing for water levels to fluctuations. The floating dock will need to accommodate path of travel ADA requirements. Additionally, the existing parking lot at the park has become deteriorated and will require a resurfacing to allow for smoother and safer surface to the lake. Restriping of the parking lot will also be required.

Additionally, the project proposes to replace one (1) of the two (2) existing shoreline shade structure (ramada) which were built over fifty (50) years ago. The east structure is a safety hazard and needs to be removed and replaced. The shade structure is twenty-four (24) feet wide by one hundred thirty-four (134) feet long. It is used for personal shoreline breaching and picnicking, and provides much needed protection from the sun and heat of Imperial County.

A turbidity curtain (Tough-Guy® Floating Turbidity Barrier Type 1.DOT - specification sheet attached) will be installed to totally enclose construction activities within the watercourse and confine sedimentation within the construction area. Once project is awarded, Contractor will be responsible for providing the turbidity curtain for water depths, insure proper installation and to maintain until the construction activities within the watercourse is completed. Turbidity curtain will be a pre-assembled system, with a heavy vinyl coated fabric skirt supported by a floatation device encased in vinyl coated fabric. Dewatering, seawall construction, flow through, fish relocation, fish restocking, tree and plant relocation, or revegetation of lake banks will not be proposed for this project. Rip-rap will include filter fabric. Grouting is not included because it will not add value to the application. Sediment Control BMP's will be limited to the Silt Fence in accordance with Caltrans BMP# SE-1: Silt Fence. A map is attached which will illustrate where the equipment and machinery will be staged.

Project is estimated to be completed within 180 calendar days.

The County of Imperial is seeking a grant to construct a new floating boat dock with ADA access and the demolition and rebuilding of the existing shoreline shade structure (ramada) at Wiest Lake Park.

1.3 POSSIBLE APPLICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

1.3.1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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

Native Plant Protection Act CDFG Code Section 1900-1913 prohibits the taking, possessing, or sale within the stare of any plant listed by CDFG as rare, threatened, or endangered. Landowners may be allowed to take these species if CDFG is notified at least 10 days prior to plant removal or if these plants are found within public right of ways.

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.1 FEDERAL

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

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

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

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

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

2.0 BIOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGIES

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

2.1 FIELD SURVEYS

2.1.1 GENERAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

The survey was intended to assess presence or the potential for species to occur based on habitat suitability.

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

Pedestrian biological survey of the approximately 1.6-acre project area and buffer zones, where possible, to document vegetation and animals was conducted by biologists Glenna Barrett, Jacob Calanno, Crystal Shore and Michel Remington as indicated in Table 1: Field Survey Schedule. The surveys were conducted to develop an inventory of species (plant and animal) present at the time of the surveys, map vegetative communities, if present and ascertain the potential for occurrence of sensitive, endangered or threatened species within the project area and vicinity.

TABLE 1: FIELD SURVEY SCHEDULE

Date/Conditions	Surveyors	Survey Time
2/06/24 55-56ºF 76-100% cloud cover, 4-8 mph	Glenna Barrett. Jacob Calanno, Crystal Shore, Michel Remington	0730-0830
3/1/24	Glenna Barrett, Marie Barrett	0800-0930

Date/Conditions	Surveyors	Survey Time
Total all surveyors		7 hrs.

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

2.1.2 JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION

FEMA Map 06025C1050C rates the area as Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) subject to inundation by the 1% Annual Chance Flood: Area: Zone A: No base flood elevations determined.

Although the proposed project site is within Zone A per Federal Emergency Management no housing project is being proposed. The proposed project is to place a floating boat dock, replace shade structure and resurfacing/restriping of existing parking lot. Although the proposed project is within a 100-year flood hazard, the proposed improvements do not appear to impede or redirect the flood flow.

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

There are drainage ditches and canals in the vicinity that would not meet the criteria for wetlands by either USACE or CDFW; the habitat should not be considered jurisdictional by either agency. The project does not propose to alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including alteration of the course of a stream or river. This project will not adversely affect either water conveyance systems. The drainage ditches and canal adjacent to the project are operated by the IID. These drainage ditches and canal connect upgradient and downgradient to offsite properties with agricultural activities that would continue to operate. The project will not terminate their operation or function for agricultural purposes. Therefore, these drainage ditches, canal, would still be covered per the USACE Section 404(f) exemptions.

The site has an existing water connection to the Moorhead Canal for incoming water and outflow to Alamo River, if needed.

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

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

- CA Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Summary attached in Appendix A
- CA Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Program Summary attached in Appendix A
- USFWS Bird Species of Conservation Concern Summary attached in Appendix A

- UFWS Critical Habitat for Threatened & Endangered Species Website
- CA Food and Agriculture Department Noxious Weed Information Project

3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

3.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

This construction site is located in Imperial County and is found in the central part of the county. Landforms are alluvial fans derived from igneous rock and are typically sand to fine sand. The soil types are Holtville silty clay (109) 0.2% description includes slope:0 to 2 percent, depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches, Drainage class: Well drained, Runoff class: Low; Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches; Frequency of flooding: None; Frequency of ponding: None.

Indio-Vint complex (119) 91.1% Slope:0 to 2 percent; Depth to restrictive feature:More than 80 inches; Drainage class: Well drained; Runoff class: Low; Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr); Depth to water table:More than 80 inches; Frequency of flooding: None; Frequency of ponding: None.

The elevation on this site is approximately -162 feet (below mean sea level).

3.2 VEGETATION

3.2.1 VEGETATION COMMUNITY

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

TABLE 2: VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES

Parcels	Acreage	Description	Vegetative Communities
5351 Dietrich Road Brawley, CA	Approximately 1.6 of 74 acres	Recreational facility	Sparse riparian, ruderal and residential trees

3.2.2 AGRICULTURE

Site has been used for water recreation and camping activities for the last 50 years but is in area zoned for Agriculture.

3.2.3 VEGETATION

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

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

No natural or naturalized vegetation occurs in this water recreation and camping facility. This property has been dedicated to these activities for decades (50 years) thus eliminating any native species through practices which include use of boating ramp, asphalt parking areas, play areas, camping.

3.3 WILDLIFE

3.3.1 INVERTEBRATES

The project site is used for water recreation and camping activities. Typical urban pests such as ants, grasshoppers, aphids, beetles would be expected; identified in Appendix C.

3.3.2 AMPHIBIANS

Reliable moisture is a requirement for a portion of amphibian life cycle. The project site is used for water recreation and camping activities and amphibians could be expected. No amphibians were observed on site.

3.3.3 REPTILES

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

3.3.4 BIRDS

Bird species diversity varies with seasons, variety and quality of vegetative communities.

Birds were observed in the vicinity. List of species observed is found in Appendix C.

3.3.5 MAMMALS

Signs of mammals were observed on sites but were assumed to be canines and pocket gophers. Bats are not expected; roosting sites are not available. The mammals that were found are identified in Appendix C.

3.3.6 FISH

The project site is used for water recreation and camping activities. Fish would be expected in Wiest Lake.

3.4 SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.4.1 SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

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

Special-Status Species	Legal Status	Found	Potential for Occurrence
Burrowing owl (BUOW) *Athene cunicularia*	Federal: None State: CSC	No BUOW or burrows observed	No active burrows were found onsite. Due to wetness of area, nesting or burrows not expected As a result of the characteristics of the facility and the absence of burrows, no further BUOW surveys will be necessary
Flat-tailed horned lizard (FTHL) *Phrynosoma mcallii*	Federal: None State: Protected, Species of Special Concern	No	Highly disturbed recreational area. No loose, sandy soils occur on site. No FTHL, scat or tracks were identified in the general biological survey. This area is not within a FTHL Management Area. Not expected
Le Conte's thrasher *Toxostoma lecontei*	CDFW: Species of Concern	No	Highly disturbed recreational acreage with no available nesting opportunities; not expected; not observed
Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	CDFW: Species of Concern	No	Very low on site – Highly disturbed acreage with sparse available nesting opportunities. Lizards which are prey were not seen. Not observed
Northern Harrier *Circus cyaneus*	CDFW: SC Species of Concern	No	Populations of prey observed and could be found hunting in area but not nesting
Yuma clapper rail (Ridgeway Rail)	Fed: Endangered	No	None observed or heard; cattails /phragmites not found in dense stands. Not expected due to recreational

Rallus longirostris yumanensis	Ca: Threatened		activities on site which would repel these shy species.
Clark's Grebe *Aechmophorus clarkii*	BBC Bird of Conservation Concern	Yes	Habitat is favorable; observed on site; not expected to breed on site. Would be found on open water, not in construction area

3.4.2 RIPARIAN HABITAT OR SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES

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

3.4.3 Jurisdictional Waters

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

This project does not propose to do any of the following:

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

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

3) deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake

therefor a Streambed Alteration Permit would not be required.

3.4.4 Habitat Connectivity and Wildlife Corridors

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

3.4.5 California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA)

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

4.0 PROPOSED PROJECT IMPACT

The proposed impacts are summarized in this section.

4.1 IMPACT TO SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

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

4.1.1 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No special status and priority plants or animals were observed (Appendix A). The approximately 1.6 acres of construction area within the 74 acre site are highly disturbed due to recreational activities over the past 50 years and no adverse impact is expected directly on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service when avoidance, minimization and mitigation recommendations are followed.

No biological resources such as nests were found except for highly degraded, old swallow nests. The sparse riparian vegetation (cattails and phragmites) in the area of construction would not support nesting.

4.1.2 SENSITIVE WILDLIFE

4.1.2.1 MBTA NESTING

Construction Impact

Ground nesting species, such as lesser nighthawk, black-necked stilt or killdeer could use the bare ground in the vicinity of the construction activity.

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

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

The water level will be lowered to permit construction activities. The contractor will contain any construction debris with different best management practices using netting or other types of containment measures. The sparse riparian vegetation (cattails and phragmites) in the area of construction would not support nesting.

There is sparse riparian vegetation in the vicinity of the construction activity due to recreational activities. If possible, any vegetation will be avoided.

Operations and Maintenance Indirect Impact

The construction of the proposed project will update the existing Wiest Lake Boat Launching Facility by demolishing the existing abutment and installing a new abutment to fit the new pile-guided boarding float. The new boarding float and piles will consist of the installation of an 8' wide by 50' long steel frame boarding float with concrete decking that will be attached to the boat launching ramp abutment and supported by three guide piles. The existing shade structures will be demolished and replaced with two new shade structures, one 24' wide by 140' long and the other 24' wide by 80' long. Existing electrical components will be updated to current safety standards.

The new facilities will be built to current safely and ADA compliant standards which will reduce operations and maintenance activities.

There is sparse riparian vegetation in the vicinity of the construction activity due to recreational activities. If possible, any vegetation will be avoided.

No electrocution hazards would be expected with the updated safety features.

4.2 IMPACT TO RIPARIAN HABITAT OR SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES

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

There is sparse riparian vegetation (cattails and phragmites) found on site in the area of watercraft activities, therefore this project should not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat.

4.3 IMPACT TO JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

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

The water level of the lake will be lowered to avoid construction impacts.

4.4 IMPACT TO WILDLIFE MOVEMENT AND NURSERY SITES

The existing land has been used for the past fifty (50) plus years as a County Park. This project site is in a recreational community and subjected to continuous disturbance such as boating, swimming, camping, parking, among other activities. Site is located to the east of SR 111, south of Rutherford Road; west of Dietrich Road and as a result of these existing barriers, the project will not interfere substantially with the currently restricted movement

of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

4.5 IMPACT TO AIRPORTS

This project has no components that will attract avian populations that would impact airports. It is approximately 3.5 miles from Brawley Airport, CA, which is the closest airport. No impact upon airports is expected.

4.6 CEQA IMPACTS

Possible CEQA significant impacts that could include the following within the parameters of this project are found in the following Table 4.

TABLE 4: EXPECTED IMPACTS

Area	Endangered/threatened/ Species of Concern Habitat	Riparian Habitat	Wetlands	Wildlife Corridors	Local Ordinances	Waters of the U.S.
Approximately 1.6 acres of construction	None with avoidance/minimization/mitigation measures listed	No	No	No	No	No

5.0 RECOMMENDED AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 SENSITIVE WILDLIFE

5.1.1 BURROWING OWL

One BUOW protocol survey has been completed. This habitat is not conducive to BUOW burrowing habitat. No BUOW or burrows were observed or expected; therefore no further BUOW surveys would be required. CNDDB records a BUOW present within 1 mile in an agricultural setting. A preconstruction survey should be performed 14-30 days and 24 hours prior to initiating ground disturbance. Report should be submitted to the appropriate agency.

Although no signs of BUOW or available burrows have been located within the vicinity, it is recommended that construction foremen and workers and onsite employees be given bilingual worker training by a qualified biologist regarding burrowing owl that would include the following:

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

A signin should be obtained and the training materials and signin sheet should be submitted to appropriate agency.

Minimization Measures

Although no signs of BUOW or available burrows have been located within the vicinity, it is recommended to avoid direct or indirect impacts to BUOW, a preconstruction survey for this species should be conducted. If BUOW is present, mitigation will be required. Minimization measures could include preconstruction surveys within 14-30 days and 24 hours of start of ground breaking activities and bilingual worker training.

Mitigation Measures

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

2. If not in the active construction areas, the occupied burrows can be sheltered in place with appropriate materials under the supervision of a qualified biologist and consultation with CDFW.

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

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

5.1.2 MIGRATORY BIRDS AND NON-MIGRATORY BIRD SPECIES

If construction is scheduled to begin during nesting season, generally considered to be between February and August dependent upon weather conditions as determined by a qualified biologist, a survey for nesting birds should be performed within 3-7 days of groundbreaking activities on project site. Dependent upon species found, appropriate buffer zones will be established by a qualified biologist. If construction is delayed or halted for over 2 weeks during nesting season, a nesting bird survey should be conducted with 3-7 days of resumption of construction.

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

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

- Description of BUOW and birds covered under MBTA and likely to be found on project
- Biology
- Regulations (CDFW/USFWS)
- Notification procedures if bird (dead, alive, injured) is found on or near site

A signin should be obtained and the training materials and sign in sheet should be submitted to appropriate agency.

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

5.1.2 INVASIVE PLANTS

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

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

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

APPENDIX A

SENSITIVE BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES (CNDDB/CNPS/ICaP)

Weist Quadrangle (Nine Quad Search) 2/2024

BOTANICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Giant spanish needle *Palafoxia arida var. gigantea*	CNPS 1B.2	The erect, slender stem grows 30–60 cm tall, branching in the lower half and is sparsely leaved. It is glandular and hairy on the upper parts. The glabrous, glandular leaves are lanceolate, 3–20 mm wide and 4–7.5 cm long, and are arranged alternately.	These are drought-tolerant, annual herbs growing on sandy plains, dunes, deserts (Mojave desert, Sonoran desert) and rangeland, native to North America and Mexico.	Not observed; no habitat
Algodones Dunes sunflower *Helianthus niveus ssp. tephrodes*	CNPS 1B.2	Perennial herb, Annual herb. Yellow flower	Sandy desert areas, creosote bush scrub, Algodones Dunes, Imperial Co. Blooming period: March to May, October to January	No sandy habitat. Not observed.
Munzs cholla *Cylindropuntia munzii*	CNPS 1B.3	Cylindropuntia munzii has cylindrical, upright branches that can reach up to two to three feet in height and width. The branches are densely covered with spines that appear fuzzy because of the numerous glochids. The flowers of this plant appear in the spring and summer and are typically red or pink in color.	It is native to Southern California in the United States and parts of Mexico.	No habitat. None observed.

BOTANICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Wiggins croton *Croton wigginsii*	CNPS: 2B.2	Up to 3 feet (1 m), usually shorter. Shrub or Subshrub; stems generally erect. Leaves: Gary-green, leaves simple, margins entire; alternate, short petiole, leaf shape variable from narrowly elliptical to linear-oblong; hairs generally stellate. Flower Color: White or cream colored "flowers" on a raceme; plants dioecious, pubescence of stellate hairs or scale-like; fruit is a 3-lobed or spheric capsule	Sandy areas and sand dune communities.	No habitat
Abrams spurge *Euphorbia abramsiana*	CNPS: 2B.2	an annual herb that is native to California, and also found elsewhere in western North America.	an annual herb that is native to California, and also found elsewhere in western North America.	No habitat. None observed.
Peirsons milk-vetch *Astragalus magdalenae var. peirsonii*	CNPS: 1B.2 State: Endangered	a perennial herb that is native to California, and also found in Baja California and Arizona.	a perennial herb that is native to California, and also found in Baja California and Arizona.	No habitat. None observed.
gravel milk-vetch *Astragalus sabulonum*	CNPS: 2B.2	It is native to the Southwestern United States and California, from desert to mountain habitats. This is a hairy annual herb with stems up to about 26 centimeters long. Leaves are a few centimeters long and are made up of several hairy oval-shaped leaflets.	It is native to the Southwestern United States and California, from desert to mountain habitats. This is a hairy annual herb with stems up to about 26 centimeters long.	No habitat. None observed.
pink fairy-duster *Calliandra eriophylla*	CNPS: 2B.3	The flowers, which appear between late winter and late spring, have dense clusters of pale to deep pink stamens and are about 5 cm (2 in) wide.	is a low spreading shrub which is native to deserts and arid grasslands in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Mexico.	No habitat. None observed.
Baja peninsula rushpea *Hoffmannseggia peninsularis*	CNPS: 1B.1	a perennial shrub that is native to California, and also found in Baja California.	a perennial shrub that is native to California, and also found in Baja California.	No habitat. None observed.

BOTANICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
sand food *Pholisma sonorae*	CNPS: 1B.2	its fleshy stem extending up to two meters (six feet) below the surface and emerging above as a small rounded or ovate form. It may be somewhat mushroom-shaped if enough sand blows away to reveal the top of the stem.	a perennial herb which grows in sand dunes,	No habitat. None observed.
roughstalk witch grass *Panicum hirticaule ssp. hirticaule*	CNPS: 2B.1	This is an annual bunchgrass growing 10 to 80 centimeters tall and bearing hairy leaves up to 15 centimeters long. The inflorescence is a branching panicle up to 12 centimeters long with rounded spikelets at nodes.	In North America it is native to the Southwestern United States and Mexico. Its distribution extends throughout Central and South America. It grows in many types of habitat, including disturbed areas.	No habitat. None observed.
slender cottonheads *Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis*	CNPS List 2B.2	an annual herb that is native to California, and also found in Baja California; Sonora, Mexico and Arizona. 0.13 - 1.3 ft tall	an annual herb that is native to California, and also found in Baja California; Sonora, Mexico and Arizona.	None observed; No desert habitat
glandular ditaxis *Ditaxis claryana*	CNPS List 2B.2	Perennial herb, Annual herb 0.33 - 1.6 ft tall	is native to California, and also found in Sonora, Mexico and Arizona.	None observed; No desert habitat

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Birds				
mountain plover *Charadrius montanus*	SSC		Nests typically found in low shrubs less than five feet off the ground. It is constructed of a variety of materials including weeds, grass, strips of bark, spider webs and plant fibers. It is lined with finer, softer matter.	No Bermuda or alfalfa habitat available; none observed does not nest here
western snowy plover *Charadrius nivosus nivosus*	SSC Fed: Threatened	Their back is pale tan while their underparts are white, and have dark patches on the sides of their neck which reach around onto the top of their chest. Juveniles are similar to nonbreeding adults, but have scaly pale edging on their back feathers.	This plover inhabits open areas in which vegetation is absent or sparse, in particular coastal sand beaches and shores of salt or soda lakes, where it feeds on invertebrates such as crustaceans, worms, beetles, and flies.	Some habitat. None observed.
wood stork *Mycteria americana*	SSC	The head and neck are bare of feathers, and dark grey in color. The plumage is mostly white, with the exception of the tail and some of the wing feathers, which are black with a greenish-purplish sheen. The juvenile differs from the adult, with the former having a feathered head and a yellow bill, compared to the black adult bill.	The wood stork's habitat can vary, but it must have a tropical or subtropical climate with fluctuating water levels. The one-meter-diameter (3.3-foot) nest is found in trees, especially mangroves and those of the genus Taxodium, usually surrounded by water or over water. The wood stork nests colonially.	No habitat. None observed.
black storm-petrel *Hydrobates melania*	SSC	a small seabird of the storm petrel family Hydrobatidae. It is 23 cm in length, with a wingspan of 46–51 cm.	The species breeds colonially on islands off the southern California coast of the United States and off the Baja Peninsula and Gulf of California of Mexico. Nesting sites are usually in rock crevices, occasionally in small burrows in soft earth. It also uses unused burrows from auklets. Colonies are attended nocturnally in order to avoid predatory birds such as gulls, hawks and owls.	No habitat. None observed.

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Birds				
yellow-headed blackbird *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*	SSC	Measurements: Length: 8.3-10.2 in (21-26 cm) Weight: 1.6-3.5 oz (44-100 g) Wingspan: 16.5-17.3 in (42-44 cm) Yellow-headed blackbirds are considered to be relatively large blackbirds with large, yellow heads. Their name derives from the Greek word for yellow, xanthous, and the word for head, cephalus	These birds migrate in the winter to the southwestern United States and Mexico. They often migrate in huge flocks with other species of birds. The only regions of the United States where these blackbirds are permanent residents are the San Joaquin Valley and the Lower Colorado River Valley of Arizona and California.	Some sparse habitat. None observed.
white-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	FP	The coloration of the white-tailed kite is gull-like, but its shape and flight is falcon-like, with a rounded tail. Mainly white underneath, it has black wingtips and shoulders. A mid-sized kite, it measures 35–43 cm (14–17 in) in length, spans 88–102 cm (35–40 in) across the wings and weighs 250–380 g (8.8–13.4 oz). Both the wings and tail are relatively elongated, and the tarsus measures around 3.6 cm (1.4 in).	is a small raptor found in western North America and parts of South America. They can be found in the Central Valley and southern coastal areas, open land around Goleta including the Ellwood Mesa Open Space. Elsewhere in California, they are still rare or absent. They are also found from southern Texas and eastern Mexico to the Baja California Peninsula.	Could hunt in area; None observed.

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
least bittern *Ixobrychus exilis*	SSC	The least bittern is one of the smallest herons in the world, with perhaps only the dwarf bittern and the black-backed bittern averaging smaller in length. It can measure from 28 to 36 cm (11 to 14 in) in length, and the wingspan ranges from 41 to 46 cm (16 to 18 in). Body mass is from 51 to 102 g (1.8 to 3.6 oz), with most least bitterns weighing between 73 and 95 g (2.6 and 3.4 oz), making this perhaps the lightest of all herons.	These birds nest in large marshes with dense vegetation from southern Canada to northern Argentina. The nest is a well-concealed platform built from cattails and other marsh vegetation. The female lays four or five eggs, in extreme cases from two to seven. The eggs are pale blue or green. parse	Sparse habitat. None observed.
loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	SSC	The loggerhead shrike is a medium-sized passerine. "Loggerhead" refers to the relatively large size of the head as compared to the rest of the body. The wing and tail length are about 3.82 in (9.70 cm) and 3.87 in (9.83 cm) long, respectively. It weighs on average 1.8 oz (50 g), with a range of 1.6–2.1 oz (45–60 g) for a healthy adult shrike.	The bird requires an open habitat with an area to forage, elevated perches, and nesting sites. They are often found in open pastures or grasslands and appear to prefer red-cedar and hawthorn trees for nesting. The hawthorn's thorns and the cedar's pin-like needles protect and conceal the shrike from predators.	No habitat. None observed.
black tern *Chlidonias niger*	SSC	Adults are 25 cm (10 in) long, with a wingspan 61 cm (24 in), and weigh 62 g (2+1⁄8 oz). They have short dark legs and a short, weak-looking black bill, measuring 27 mm (1+1⁄16 in), nearly as long as the head. The bill is long, slender, and looks slightly decurved. They have a dark grey back, with a white forewing, black head, neck (occasionally suffused with grey in the adult) and belly, black or blackish-brown cap (which unites in color with the ear coverts, forming an almost complete hood), and a light brownish-grey, 'square' tail. The face is white.	Their breeding habitat is freshwater marshes across most of Canada, the northern United States and much of Europe and western Asia. They usually nest either on floating material in a marsh or on the ground very close to water, laying 2–4 eggs.	No habitat. None observed.
gull-billed tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*	SSC	This is a fairly large and powerful tern, similar in size and general appearance to a Sandwich tern, but the short thick gull-like bill, broad wings, long legs and robust body are distinctive.	The gull-billed tern breeds in colonies on lakes, marshes and coasts (including bays and earthen levees). It nests in a ground scrape and lays two to five eggs. While widely distributed in freshwater areas in Eurasia, it is associated almost solely with saltwater, coastal areas in North America.	No saltwater. None observed.

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
black skimmer *Rynchops niger*	SSC	The black skimmer is the largest of the three skimmer species. It measures 40–50 cm (16–20 in) long with a 107–127 cm (42–50 in) wingspan This species ranges from 212 to 447 g (7.5 to 15.8 oz), with males averaging about 349 g (12.3 oz), as compared to the smaller females 254 g (9.0 oz).	They spend much time loafing gregariously on sandbars in the rivers, coasts and lagoons they frequent.	No sandbar habitat observed. None observed.
Clark Grebe *Aechmophorus clarkii*	BCC	22-29" (56-74 cm). Very much like Western Grebe, but white on face extends narrowly above eye; bill brighter orange-yellow. Voice also differs. In winter, some birds appear to have intermediate face patterns, may not be safely identified.	Breeds on marshy lakes, where it builds a floating nest of vegetation. Mostly found on saltwater bays and open ocean in winter, but also lakes. https://www.audubon.org/field-guide/bird/clarks-grebe	Observed on site; not expected to breed on site
Western grebe	BCC	22-29" (56-74 cm). Slender, long-necked, long-billed, sharply black and white	Rushy lakes, sloughs; in winter, bays, ocean. Summers mainly on fresh water lakes with large areas of both open water and marsh vegetation; rarely on tidal marshes. Winters mainly on sheltered bays or estuaries on coast, also on large fresh water lakes, rarely on rivers.	Not observed; could be occasional visitor would not breed in area
Le Contes thrasher *Toxostoma lecontei*	SSC	LeConte's thrasher weighs from 55 to 75 g (1.9 to 2.6 oz) and are 24.5–29 cm (9.6–11.4 in), and there is no sexual dimorphism within the species.[10] Their wings are typical of birds that are sedentary, as they are short and rounded.	is a pale bird found in the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico. It prefers to live in deserts with very little vegetation, where it blends in with the sandy soils.	No habitat observed. None observed.
short-eared owl *Asio flammeus*	SSC	Owls belonging to genus Asio are known as the eared owls, as they have tufts of feathers resembling mammalian ears. These "ear" tufts may or may not be visible. The short-eared owl will display its tufts when in a defensive pose, although its very short tufts are usually not visible.	The short-eared owl is found in open country and grasslands.	No habitat. None observed.
least Bells vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	Fed: Endangered State: Endangered CDFW: SSC	It is dull olive-gray above and whitish below. It has a faint white eye ring and faint wing bars. Measurements: Length: 4.5-4.9 in (11.5-12.5 cm) Weight: 0.3-0.3 oz (7.4-9.8 g) Wingspan: 6.7-7.5 in (17-19 cm)	Bell's vireos often use dense shrubbery including willows , mulefat , California wild rose, mugwort (Artemisia douglasiana), Fremont cottonwood (Populus fremontii), and Western poison oak (Toxicodendron diversilobum) shrubs or vines as nesting locations.	Some habitat observed. None observed.

large-billed savannah sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus*	SSC	The Savannah sparrow has a typically sparrow-like dark-streaked brown back, and whitish underparts with brown or blackish breast and flank streaking.	breeds mainly in the delta of the Colorado River and adjacent coasts of the Gulf of California in northeastern Baja California (perhaps south to San Felipe) and south to about latitude 30º N in northwestern Sonora, Mexico (AOU 1957, Miller et al. 1957, Wheelwright and Rising 1993).	

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*	SSC	Depending on subspecies, it may be between 4 and 7 inches (c.10–18 cm) long, with an average wingspan of about 7.8 in (20 cm). They weigh 0.25–0.88 oz (7–25 g), varying between subspecies and whether on migration or not, globally averaging about 0.56 oz (16 g) but only some 0.34 oz (9–10 g) in most breeding adults of the United States populations. The summer males of this group are generally the yellowest "warblers" wherever they occur.	The breeding habitat of Yellow Warblers is typically riparian or otherwise moist land with ample growth of small trees, in particular willows.	Minimal thickets or habitat available; none observed

Yuma Ridgeway rail *Rallus obsoletus yumanensis*	Fed:Endangered Ca: Threatened	A chickenlike marsh bird with a long, slightly drooping bill and an often upturned tail. Light brownish with dark streaks above. Rust-colored breast; bold, vertical gray and white bars on the flanks; white undertail coverts	Lives in freshwater and brackish marshes. Prefers dense cattails, bulrushes, and other aquatic vegetation. Nests in riverine wetlands near upland, in shallow sites dominated by mature vegetation, often in the base of a shrub. Prefers denser cover in winter than in summer. Very shy.	None observed or heard; Cattails not found in dense stands; no suitable habitat on site.Too much activity for this shy species
Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia*	CDFW: SC Species of Concern	Small raptors that nest in burrows that have been borrowed from other species in open grassland areas. Have adapted well in Imperial County using canals/drains/ditches to establish burrows and foraging for insects in agricultural fields	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands; deserts & scrublands	No owls or burrows found on site.
American white pelican *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*	SSC	The American white pelican rivals the trumpeter swan, with a similar overall length, as one of the longest birds native to North America. Both very large and plump, it has an overall length of about 50–70 in (130–180 cm), courtesy of the huge beak which measures 11.3–15.2 in (290–390 mm) in males and 10.3–14.2 in (260–360 mm) in females.	In winter quarters, they are rarely found on the open seashore, preferring estuaries, bays, and lakes. They cross deserts and mountains but avoid the open ocean on migration.But stray birds, often blown off course by hurricanes, have been seen in the Caribbean.	None observed; could be occasional visitor.
Gila woodpecker *Melanerpes uropygialis*	SSC	The back and wings of this bird are spotted and barred with a black and white zebra-like pattern. The neck, throat, belly and head are greyish-tan in color.	is a medium-sized woodpecker of the desert regions of the sw United States and western Mexico. In the U.S., they range through sw California, southern Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico.	No suitable habitat, may fly through site

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Vermillion flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus*	CDFW SC Species of Concern	Length: 5 inches The adult male has a Bright red cap, throat and underparts; with a Black eyeline, nape, back, wings, and tail The Immature male similar to female but has variable amount of red on underparts. The female and immature has Brown upperparts with White underparts with faint streaks on breast with an undertail coverts tinged pink The adult male Vermilion Flycatcher is very distinctive. The female and immatures are more nondescript but the streaking on the breast and pink tinge to the undertail coverts distinguish them from other flycatchers.	Frequents streams and ponds in arid areas; agricultural areas	None observed; could fly through area
Crissal Thrasher *Toxostoma crissale*	CDFW Species of Concern	A large thrasher found in the Southwestern United States to central Mexico. The bird grows to 32 cm (12.5 inches), and has a deeply curved bill. It can be found near water in dense underbrush, and in the low desert near canyon chaparral; seldom flies in the open.	Dense vegetation along streams/washes in mesquite/willows/ arroweed	None observed; no streams or washes or dense vegetation
Marbled Godwit *Limosa fedoa*	BCC	18" (46 cm). A very large sandpiper, evenly warm brown, with dark barring (heavier in summer). Long, slightly upcurved bill has pink at base. In flight, shows bright cinnamon in wings. Long-billed Curlew has similar pattern but different bill shape.	Prairies, pools, shores, tideflats. Breeds mostly on northern Great Plains, in areas of native prairie with marshes or ponds nearby. Localized populations also nest on tundra at James Bay, Ontario, and on Alaska Peninsula. In migration and winter around tidal mudflats, marshes, ponds, mainly in coastal regions. https://www.audubon.org/field-guide/bird/marbled-godwit	Not observed could be an occasional visitor to are

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Costa Hummingbird	BBC	3 1/2" (9 cm). Adult male has purple crown and throat, with gorget feathers extending back to point. Female smaller and shorter-billed than female Anna's or Black-chinned, with shorter tail, paler belly, different voice	Deserts, washes, sage scrub. Mostly in dry and open habitats having a good variety of plant life, such as washes and streamsides in Sonoran desert, lower parts of dry canyons, coastal sage scrub. Rarely moves up into mountain meadows after breeding season. https://www.audubon.org/field-guide/bird/Costa-Hummingbird	None observed; not expected no habitat
California Black Rail	CDFW: Threatened	The smallest of all rails, the black rail is slate-colored, with a black bill, red eyes and a white-speckled back. The legs are moderately long and the toes are unwebbed. The sexes are similar.	Most commonly occurs in tidal emergent wetlands dominated by pickleweed or in brackish marshes with bulrushes in association with pickleweed. In freshwater, usually found in bulrushes, cattails, and saltgrass and in immediate vicinity of tidal sloughs. Typically occurs in the high wetland zones near upper limit of tidal flooding, not in low wetland areas with considerable annual or daily fluctuations in water levels. Nests are concealed in dense vegetation, often pickleweed, near upper limits of tidal flooding	No suitable habitat; no pickleweed; nnone observed

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Fish				
razorback sucker *Xyrauchen texanus*	Fed: Endangered State: Endangered CDFW: FP	It can grow to 91 cm (3 ft) in length and is recognizable by the keel between its head and dorsal fin.	a suckerfish found in rivers and lakes in the southwestern United States and formerly northwestern Mexico.	No rivers or habitat. None observed.
desert pupfish *Cyprinodon macularius*	Fed: Endangered State: Endangered	It is a small fish, typically less than 7.62 cm (3 in) in length. Males are generally larger than females, and have bright-blue coloration, while females and juveniles are silvery or tan.	A notable attribute of the desert pupfish is their ability to survive in environments of extreme salinity, pH, and temperature, and low oxygen content.	No habitat, or salty canals. None observed.

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Mammals				
Big free tailed bat *Nyctinonmops macrotis*	CDFW: SC	Body length of 5 1/8 to 5 3/4", with a 17" wingspan, which makes it bigger than other free tailed bats. Fur is reddish brown to dark brown, with hairs white at base. Tail extends past membrane at least an inch. Big ears are joined at base and extend out over face like a hat. Eats mostly moths, some crickets, grasshoppers, ants, various other insects.	Lives in rocky areas of desert scrub or coniferous forests. During day roosts in crevices on cliff faces.	Not expected; no habitat.
western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	SSC	is a member of the "free-tailed" bat family and can be easily identified by its very large ears and mouse-like tail.	The greater mastiff bat prefers to live in habitats with open space. Some examples include desert scrub, woodlands, and grasslands.	No desert habitat. None observed.
American Badger *Taxidea taxus*	CDFW: Species of Concern	Burrowing animals that feed on ground squirrels, rabbits, gophers and other small animals. Prefer grasslands, agricultural areas.	Found in drier open areas with friable soils	None seen; no burrows observed with badger characteristics observed. Not expected because of farming activities
California leaf-nosed bat *Macrotus californicus*		The California leaf-nosed bat weighs between 12 and 20 grams, has a wingspan of over 30 centimeters and a body length of over 6 centimeters, and is brown in color. As its name implies, it has a triangular fleshy growth of skin, called a noseleaf, protruding above the nose	California leaf-nosed bats can be found in Sonoran and Mojave Desert scrub habitats in the Colorado River valley in southern California, Nevada and Arizona, and throughout western Mexico. It is non-migratory and does not hibernate.	None observed; No desert habitat

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Mammals				
pocketed free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	SSC	The name is derived from a skin fold stretching from the medial side of the femur to the middle of the tibia. This fold produces a shallow pocket on the underside of the interfemoral membrane in the vicinity of the knee. Some defining characteristics include: Ears joined at the midline; second phalanx of the 4th digit is less than 5mm; anterior part of hard palate narrowly excised; upper incisors placed close together with longitudinal axes nearly parallel.	In the dry season, they seek drinking water from various open access water sources. The roosts are located in caves, crevices, mines, tunnels, and man-made structures with colony sizes less than 100 individuals.	No caves, or other habitat. None observed.
pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	SSC	Pallid bats have a head and body length of approximately 2.75 inches (6.2-7.9 cm), forearm length of approximately 2.1 inches (4.5–6 cm), a tail of approximately 1.75 inches (3.9-4.9 cm), and a wingspan of 15-16 inches (38–40 cm). They weigh 14-25 grams. These bats are large, with long forward pointing ears (over 2.5 cm). Fur is pale at the roots, brown on their back, with a light underside.	Pallid bats are typically found in arid or semi-arid habitats, often in mountainous or rocky areas near water. They are also found over open, sparsely vegetated grasslands.	No mountainous or rocky areas or other habitat. None observed.
western yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	SSC	The western yellow bat is a small species, though it is larger than the southern yellow bat. Its fur is bright yellow. Individuals weigh approximately 16 g (0.56 oz). Its forearm length is 42–47 mm	is a species of vesper bat found in Mexico and the southwestern United States. This species roosts in trees	Not many trees to roost in. None observed.
flat-tailed horned lizard *Phrynosoma mcallii*	SSC	A small, flat tailed lizard with a stripe and spheres down its back.	The species occupies a small range in the Sonoran Desert of southeastern California, southwestern Arizona, and extreme northern Mexico in the Baja California and Sonora states	No desert habitat. None observed.
Colorado Desert fringe-toed lizard *Uma notata*	SSC	It can be distinguished from the Mojave fringe-toed lizard and the Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard by its orange/pinkish stripes on the sides of its underside, while the backs have much similar appearances.	It is adapted to arid climates and is most commonly found in sand dunes within the Colorado Desert of the United States and Mexico.	No desert habitat. None observed.

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES	STATUS[1]	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	HABITAT	OBSERVATION/ SITE POTENTIAL
Mammals				
Yuma hispid cotton rat		"A subspecies of Sigmodon hispidus of large size, long tail and hind feet, large skull, dorsum, including head, pale; sides pale ochraceous" (Hoffmeister 1986). Head and body 5"-8" (127-203mm). Tail 3.5"-6" (81-152mm). Weight 4-7oz. Skull has 16 teeth. 8-10 mammae.	Dense grassy areas such as fields and along roadside edges, brushy or weedy areas among weeds and cattails along the Colorado River and streams or ponds, in irrigated fields, and desert scrub (AGFD 1988).	None observed; No grassy habitat or wet areas.
Western Yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	CDFW SC:	Consumes small to medium-sized, night flying insects. Yellow color/short ears.	Roosts in leafy vegetation the deserts of the southwestern United States. Roosts among the dead fronds of palm trees and cottonwoods	Not expected; no palms or cottonwood trees found on site.
Amphibians				
Sonoran desert toad/ Colorado river toad *Incillius alvarius*	CDFW: SC	Large: 7.5 inches or more in length. Smooth, typically olive-green/brown skin, cranial crests, and prominent, elongated glands on both sides of the back of the head (parotoid glands) and on the hind legs. Young toads have small dark, orange-tipped spots on the back. Larger tadpoles are gray or brown with a rounded tail tip, and grow to about 2.25 inches.	Sonoran Desert scrub, semi-desert grasslands. Can be tied to permanent water, such as major rivers or the edges of agriculture. May be found many miles from water, particularly during the summer monsoons. Can be found in rodent burrows or underground retreats.	None observed. No habitat present on site.
Leopard frog *Lithobates yavapaiensis*	Species of concern	Tan,gray-brown or light gray-green to green above; yellow below. Vague upper lip stripe, tuberculate skin. Dark network on rear of thighs; yellow groin color often extends onto rear of belly and underside of legs. Male will exhibit a swollen and darkened thumb base.	Find in desert grassland and in woodlands. Uses permanent water sources, stays near water. Breed Feb-April. Bullfrogs are predators	No water sources on site; not expected on site. Bullfrog population has decimated this species

Special Status Species that Occur in Imperial County (USFWS)				
Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status[1] Federal/CDFW /** **CNPS**	**DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES**	**Habitat**	**Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area**
Plants				
Peirson's milk-vetch *Astragalus magdalenae var. peirsonii*	T/E/1B	Silvery, short-lived perennial plant that is somewhat broom like in appearance. A member of the pea and bean family, it can grow to 2.5 feet tall and is notable among milkvetches for its greatly reduced leaves. Peirson´s milkvetch produces attractive, small purple flowers , generally in March or April, with 10 to 17 flowers per stalk. It yields inflated fruit similar to yellow-green pea pods with triangular beaks.	Desert dune habitats. In California, known from sand dunes in the Algodones Dunes system of Imperial County. Was known historically from Borrego Valley in San Diego County and at a site southwest of the Salton Sea in Imperial County	None observed. No dune habitat
Birds				
California brown pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis* No longer endangered	E/E/-	Large size and brown color. Adults weigh approximately 9 pounds, and have a wingspan of over 6 feet. They have long, dark bills with big pouches for catching and holding fish. Pelicans breed in nesting colonies on islands without mammal predators. Roosting and loafing sites provide important resting habitat for breeding and non-breeding birds.	Open water, estuaries, beaches; roosts on various structures, such as pilings, boat docks, breakwaters, and mudflats	None observed. Could be an occasional visitor

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status[1] Federal/CDFW /** **CNPS**	**DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES**	**Habitat**	**Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area**
Southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	E/-/-	Small; usually a little less than 6 inches in length, including tail. Conspicuous light-colored wingbars. Lacks the conspicuous pale eye-ring of many similar *Empidonax* species. Overall, body brownish-olive to gray-green above. Throat whitish, breast pale olive, and belly yellowish. Bill relatively large; lower mandible completely pale. The breeding range of extimus includes Arizona and adjacent states.	At low elevations, breeds principally in dense willow, cottonwood, and tamarisk thickets and in woodlands, along streams and rivers. Migrants may occur more widely. Prefers riparian willow/cottonwood but will use salt cedar thickets	None Observed No salt cedar thickets with running water found on site.
Yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*		Yellow-breasted Chats are noticeably larger than all other warblers, reaching a length of 7.5 in (19 cm) and a wingspan of 9.75 in (24.8 cm). These birds have olive upperparts with white bellies and yellow throats and breasts; they also have long tails, thick heavy bills, large white eye-rings, and dark legs.	The breeding habitats of this species are dense, brushy areas and hedgerows. The nests of these birds are cup-shaped, and are placed in thick shrubs. These birds eat insects and berries, and will forage in dense vegetation, occasionally gripping food with their feet.	No habitat; no dense vegetation
Yuma ridgeway rail *Rallus obsoletus yumanensis*	E/T/FP	A chickenlike marsh bird with a long, slightly drooping bill and an often upturned tail. Light brownish with dark streaks above. Rust-colored breast; bold, vertical gray and white bars on the flanks; white undertail coverts. Very shy.	Lives in freshwater and brackish marshes. Prefers dense cattails, bulrushes, and other aquatic vegetation. Nests in riverine wetlands near upland, in shallow sites dominated by mature vegetation, often in the base of a shrub. Prefers denser cover in winter than in summer.	None observed or heard; Cattails not found in dense stands; no suitable habitat on site.Too much activity for this shy species

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status[1] Federal/CDFW /** **CNPS**	**DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES**	**Habitat**	**Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area**
White tailed Kite *Elanus leucurus*	/E/	Gray and white with black on shoulders and under bend of wing. Graceful flyer. Adults have bright red eyes. Medium size hawk; about 15 inches long and about 12 ounces.	Found in open country; like to perch on treetop. May be seen hovering prior to attack of a rodent.	None observed. Could fly through area hunting
Ferruginous hawk *Buteo regalis*	/SC/	Males pale with rufous shoulders and thigh feathers. White tail washed with rufous. Wide head wings in shallow v when soaring.	Found in arid to semiarid regions, as well as grasslands and agricultural areas in southwestern Canada, western United States, and northern Mexico.	None observed. Could fly through area hunting
Yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*	C/E/-	Medium-sized cuckoo with gray-brown upperparts and white underparts. Eye-rings are pale yellow. Bill is mostly yellow. Wings are gray-brown with rufous primaries. Tail is long and has white-spotted black edges. Sexes are similar.	Found in forest and open woodlands, especially in areas with dense undergrowth, such as parks, riparian woodlands, and thickets	None observed; no habitat on site.
Least tern *Sterna antillarum*	E/E/-	Small tern. During breeding, black cap ending at white forehead. Short white eyestripe. Bill yellow with black tip. Back light gray. Underside white. Black leading edge to wing. In nonbreeding plumage has black eyestripe extending to back of head, white top of head, and black bill. Size: 21-23 cm (8-9 in) Wingspan: 48-53 cm (19-21 in) Weight: 30-45 g (1.06-1.59 ounces)	Shallow areas of estuaries, lagoons, and at the joining points between rivers and estuaries	None observed; no habitat

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status[1] Federal/CDFW /**	**DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES**	**Habitat**	**Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area**
Least Bell's Vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	E/E/-	Drab gray to green above and white to yellow below. It has a faint white eyering and two pale wingbars; has pale whitish cheeks and forehead and greenish wings and tail. longer tail and subtle wingbars. The song is a varied sequence of sharp, slurred phrases that typically end with an ascending or descending note.	Formerly a common and widespread summer resident below about 2,000 feet in western Sierra Nevada. Also was common in coastal southern California, from Santa Barbara County south, below about 4,000 feet east of the Sierra Nevada. Prefers thickets of willow, and other low shrubs afford nesting and roosting cover	None observed; no habitat on site.
Mountain plover *Charadrius montanus*	FPT/SC/-	Medium-sized plover with pale brown upperparts, white underparts, and brown sides. Head has brown cap, white face, and dark eyestripe. Upperwings are brown with black edges and white bars; underwings are white. Tail is brown-black with white edges. Sexes are similar.	Avoids high and dense cover. Uses open grass plains, plowed fields with little vegetation, and open sagebrush areas. Likes to follow livestock grazing or burned off fields.	None observed; no favorable agricultural fields close enough to site to attract mt. plovers
Black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	-/T/-	The smallest of all rails, the black rail is slate-colored, with a black bill, red eyes and a white-speckled back. The legs are moderately long and the toes are unwebbed. The sexes are similar.	Most commonly occurs in tidal emergent wetlands dominated by pickleweed or in brackish marshes with bulrushes in association with pickleweed. In freshwater, usually found in bulrushes, cattails, and saltgrass and in immediate vicinity of tidal sloughs. Typically occurs in the high wetland zones near upper limit of tidal flooding, not in low wetland areas with considerable annual or daily fluctuations in water levels. Nests are concealed in dense vegetation, often pickleweed, near upper limits of tidal flooding.	None observed; no habitat

Common Name ***Scientific Name*** **Raptors**	**Status[1] Federal/CDF W /**	**DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES**	**Habitat**	**Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area**
Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*	D/E/-	Large, powerful falcon; pointed winged falcon silhouette. Strong shallow wingbeats may dive at speeds up to 100 mph. Dark with dark hooded effect. Blue gray below with narrow bars Long-winged, long tailed hawk. Habitually flys low over open fields and marshes watching and listening for prey such as rodents and birds. (I observed Harrier with a white faced ibis as prey). Perches low or on ground. Low slow flight. Nests in reeds. Grey with black wingtips.	Most often found along coastlines or marshy habitats. Nest in cliffs and have been known to nest in tall buildings	None observed; rare visitors to area outside of the Salton Sea. No waterfowl for prey or cliffs/tall buildings for nesting
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	T, PD/E/-	The distinctive white head and tail feathers. Beak and eyes yellow. Bald Eagles are about 29 to 42 inches long, can weigh 7 to 15 pounds, and have a wing span of 6 to 8 feet.	Found on shores, lake margins, and near large rivers. Nests in large trees. Winters at lakes, reservoirs, river systems, and some rangelands and coastal wetlands (breeding range is mainly in mountainous habitats near reservoirs, lakes and rivers, mainly in the northern two-thirds of California)	None observed; no habitat; could fly through area hunting
Northern Harrier *Circus cyaneus*	-/SC/-	Long-winged, long tailed hawk. Habitually flys low over open fields and marshes watching and listening for prey such as rodents and birds. (I observed Harrier with a white faced ibis as prey). Perches low or on ground. Low slow flight. Nests in reeds. Grey with black wingtips.	Marshes, open fields. Nests in reeds	No nesting habitat; could fly through area hunting

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Status[1] Federal/CDF W /**	**DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES**	**Habitat**	**Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area**
Sharp-shinned Hawk *Accipiter striatus*	-/SC/-	Blue gray above pale reddish below; small size. Tip of tail squared off. Nesting occurs in dense tree stands which are cool, moist, well shaded and usually near water. Hunt in openings at the edges of woodlands and also brushy pastures.	Sharp-shinned hawks may appear in woodland habitats during winter and migration periods and are often common in southern California in the coastal lowlands and desert areas; winters in woodlands and other habitats except alpine, open prairie and bare desert	None observed; could hunt in area
Reptiles and Amphibians				
Banded gila monster *Heloderma suspectum cinctum*		It has a stocky body with a large head and a short, fat tail. The skin consists of many round, bony scales, a feature that was common amongst the dinosaurs but is unusual in today's reptiles. Gila monsters have a striking bright pink and black coloration.	They inhabit scrubland, succulent desert, and oak woodland, seeking shelter in burrows, thickets, and under rocks in locations with ready access to moisture.	No desert habitat
Flat-tailed horn lizard *Phrynosoma mcallii*	PT/-/-	Closely related to Desert horned lizard (scat indistinguishable); only found in Imperial, Riverside County, Ca and Yuma area, Az. Small round lizard with distinguishing round spots on back. Diet of ants; needs sandy soil, shade bushes to survive.	Desert washes/sandy areas with vegetative cover. Diet of ants	No desert habitat

Common Name Scientific Name	Status[1] Federal/CDFW /	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area
Mammals				
Bighorn sheep *Ovis canadensis*	E/E/-	Sheep have short hair which is light gray to grayish brown, except around their stomachs and rump, where it is creamy white. Their tails are about four inches long. Full-grown rams weigh between 180 and 240 pounds.	Desert Bighorn sheep occupy a variety of plant communities, ranging from mixed-grass hillsides, shrubs. Avoids dense vegetation	None observed; no habitat
Jaguar *Panthera onca*	-/-/-	Typically yellow-brown with black spots, called rosettes, but they can also be black with black spots. They are nocturnal and have a keen sense of smell and hearing. Excellent swimmers, tree climbers, and move easily on the ground.	Occurs in tropical rainforests, arid scrub, and wet grasslands. Prefers dense forests or swamps with a ready supply of water	None observed; no habitat

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] Federal/CDFW /	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area
Fish				
Desert pupfish *Cyprinodon macularius*	E/E/-	Small, silvery-colored fish with 6 to 9 dark bands on its sides. Grows to a full average length of only 2.5 inches; develop quickly, sometimes reaching full maturity within 2 to 3 months. Although their average life span is 6 to 9 months, some survive more than one year. Pupfish have a short, scaled head with an upturned mouth. The anal and dorsal fins are rounded with the dorsal sometimes exhibiting a dark blotch. The caudal fin is convex at the rear.	Springs, seeps, and slow-moving streams in Salton Sink basin and backwaters and sloughs of the Colorado River	None observed; no habitat

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] Federal/CDFW /	DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES	Habitat	Suitability Of Habitat In Survey Area
Colorado pike minnow *Ptychocheilus lucius*		It has an elongated body reminiscent of the pike. The cone-shaped and somewhat flattened head is elongated, forming nearly a quarter of the body length. Color grades from bright olive green on the back to a paler yellowish shade on the flanks, to white underneath. Young fish also have a dark spot on the caudal fin. Both the dorsal and anal fins typically have nine rays. The pharyngeal teeth are long and hooked.	Their usual habitat is the backwaters of the turbulent and turbid rivers that make up the Colorado system.	No habitat
Razorback Sucker *Xyrauchen texanus*	Fed/CA: Endangered	One of the largest suckers in North America can grow to up to 13 pounds and lengths exceeding 3 feet. The razorback is brownish-green with a yellow to white-colored belly and has an abrupt, bony hump on its back shaped like an upside-down boat keel	Colorado River	No habitat

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

[1]Status: Federal:

E = Listed as an endangered species

T = Listed as a threatened species

C = Candidate for listing

D = Delisted

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

BCC Birds of Conservation Concern

State/CDFW:

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

T = Listed as a threatened species

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

CNPS (California Native Plant Society):

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

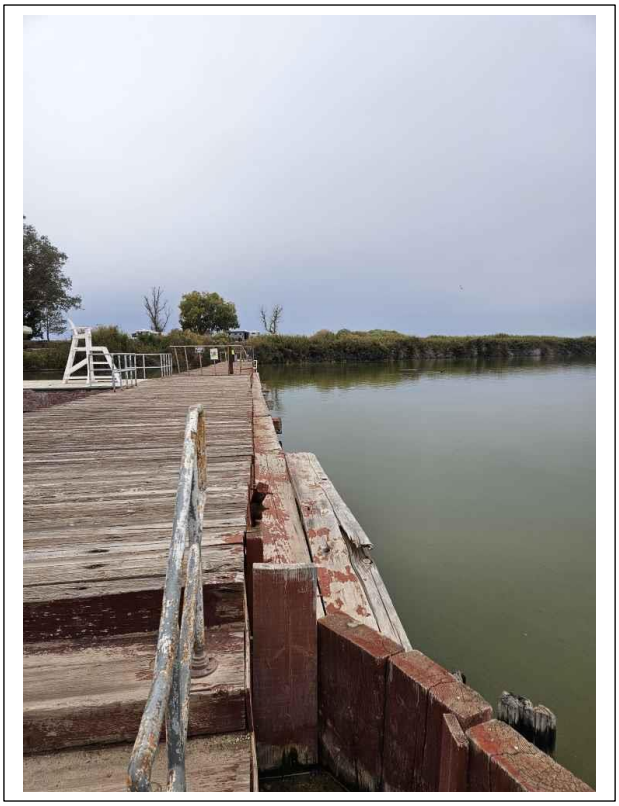
2= Plants rare, threatened,or endangered in Ca, but more common elsewhere

3=Plants about which more information is needed

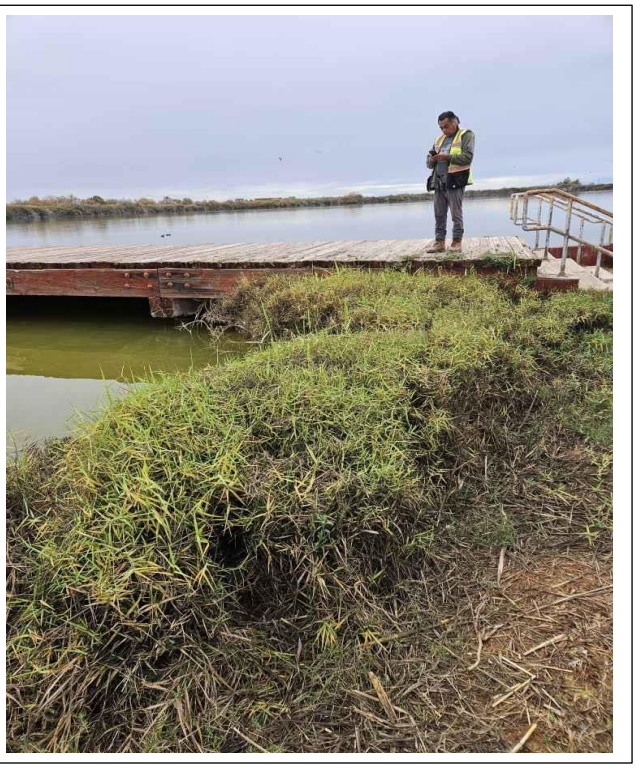
Habitat Suitability Codes: H = Habitat is of high suitability for this species M = Habitat is of moderate suitability for this species L = Habitat is of low suitability for this species

APPENDIX B
PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Area of shade structures to be replaced; sparse phragmites looking south



2. Dock to be replaced looking south



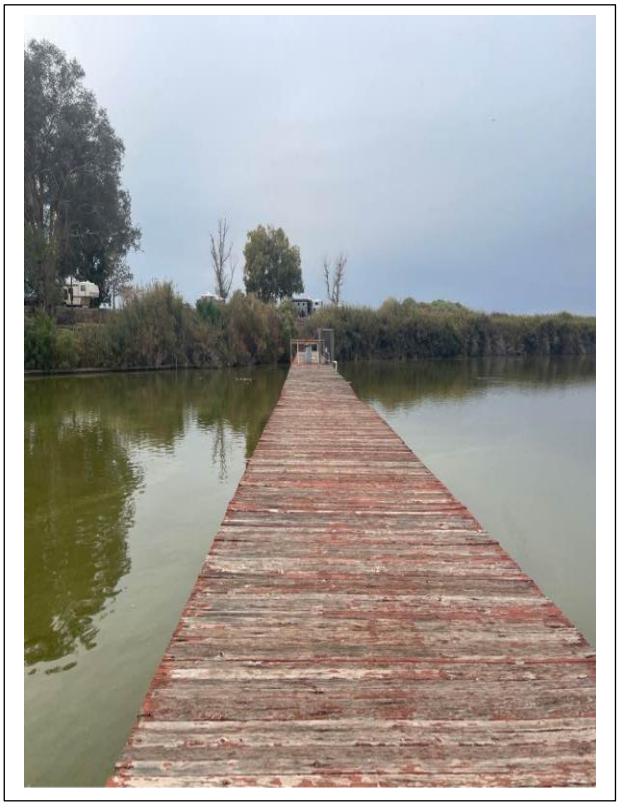
3. Mixture of Bermuda and salt grass near boat ramp to be replaced

4. Sparse cattails along rehabilitation area

5. Parking lot at Weist lake looking south which will be replaced.

6. Sparse phragmites at the NE corner of the boat launch

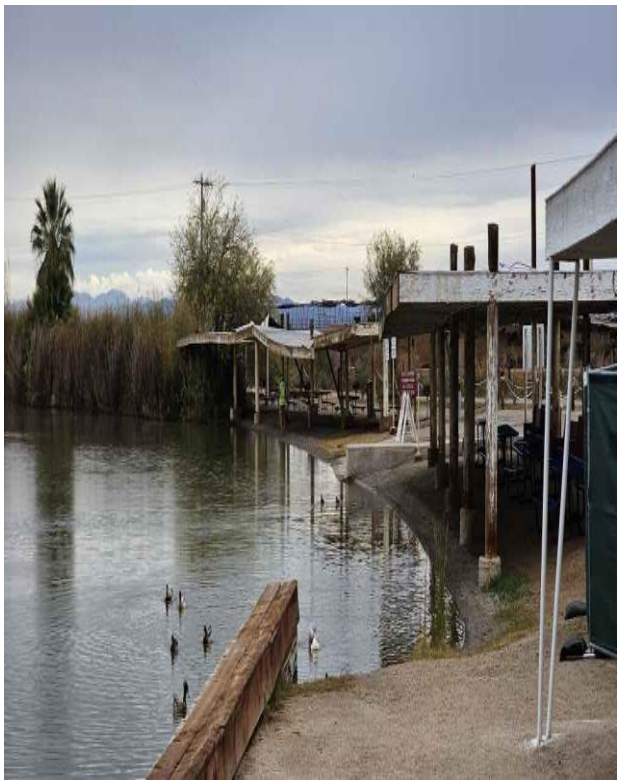
7. Parking lot at Weist lake looking west.



8. Facing south on boat launch

9. Southern entrance to boat launch and camping area

10. Shade area to be replaced



11. The shade shelter over hanging the water had remnants of old, abandoned swallow nests

12. Standing on the lake shore, on the north side of the boat ramp, looking towards the south

13. Remnants of swallow nests on the underside of the shaded picnic tables on the south side of the boat ramp. This part of the shade structure overhangs the water and is the highest off the ground.

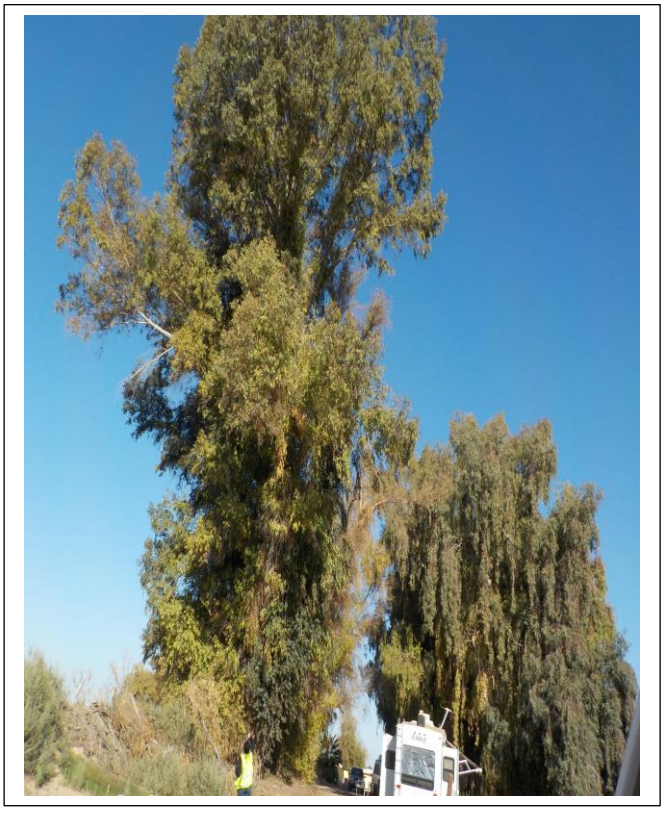
14. Picnic area

15. Burned area north of Wiest Lake and Rutherford Road

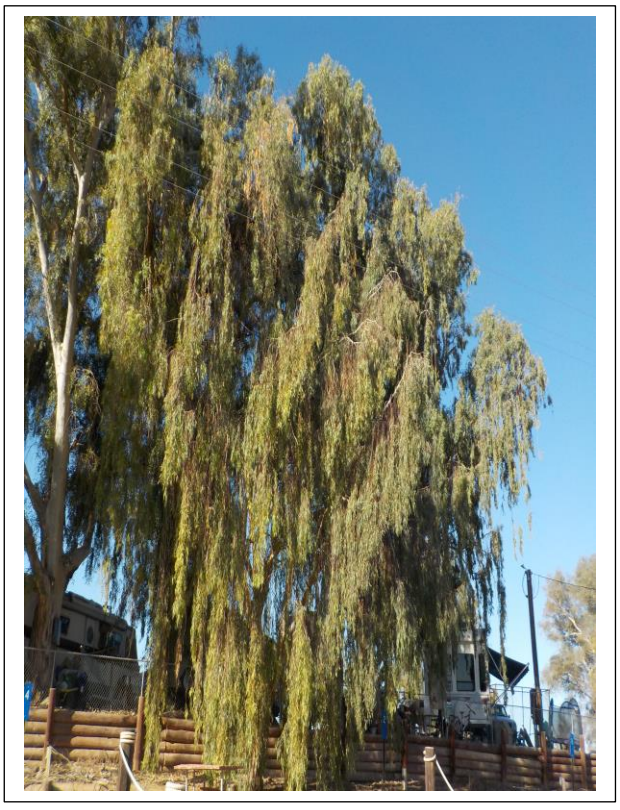
16. Burned Alamo riverbed area and feedlot to the east of Wiest Lake

17. Sugar beet field and field ditch to the south of Wiest Lake

6. Agricultural fields to the south of Wiest Lake



7. Eucalyptus trees and camping area to the south of Wiest Lake



8. Eucalyptus trees and camping area to the south of Wiest Lake

APPENDIX C
SPECIES FOUND ONSITE AND VICINITY

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIES OBSERVED ON OR NEAR WIEST LAKE	
Common name	***Scientific name***
Birds	
American coot	*Fulica americana*
Black phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*
Blackbird	*Turdus merula*
Cattle egret	*Bubulcus ibis*
Clark's grebe	*Aechmophorus clarkii*
Common crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*
Double crested cormorant	*Phalacrocorax auritus*
Eared grebe	*Podiceps nigricollis*
Eurasian collared dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*
Foresters tern	*Sterna forsteri*
Gadwell	*Mareca strepera*
Great blue heron	*Ardea herodias*
Great egret	*Ardea alba*
Great tailed grackle	*Quiscalus mexicanus*
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*
Ring billed gull	*Larus delawarensis*
Ruddy duck	*Oxyura jamaicensis*
Snowy egret	*Egretta thula*
Swallow (old abandoned nests under shade)	*Hirundo rustica*
Invertebrate	
Ants	*Various*
Mammals	
Canine tracks	*various*
Gopher	*Thomomys bottae*

BOTANICAL SPECIES OBSERVED ON OR NEAR SITE		
Common name	**Scientific name**	**CNPS Classification**
Alkali heliothrope	*Heliotropium curassavicum*	None
Alkali grass	*Distichlis spicata*	None
Bermuda grass	*Cynodon dactylon*	None
California fan palm	*Washingtonia filifera*	None
Cattails	*Typha spp..*	None
Common reed	*Phragmites australis*	None
London rocket	*Sisymbrium irio*	None
Malva	*Malva parviflora*	None

Mesquite	*Prosopis glandulosa*	None
Prostrate pigweed	*Amaranthus albus*	None
Saltbush	*Atriplex lentiformis,*	None
Saltcedar	*Tamarix spp.*	Ca Noxious Weed Cal-IPC rating: High *
Residential trees/vegetation	*various*	None

*High – These species have severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically.

APPENDIX D
QUALIFICATIONS

GLENNA MARIE BARRETT

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

PROFILE

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

WORK EXPERIENCE

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

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

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

FIELD EXPERIENCE

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

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

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

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

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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

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

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

CERTIFICATIONS/ WORKSHOPS

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

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

LICENSES/CERTIFICATES/TRAINING

Flat Tailed Horn Lizard Surveyor CDFW/BLM
Burrowing Owl Surveyor (CDFW/USFWS)
USFW Desert Tortoise Egg Handling Desert Tortoise Council Survey Techniques Workshop Certificate
BCI Bat Conservation and Management Workshop (Acoustic) Certificate
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Workshop Kernville, CA 2010
Yuma Clapper Rail Training Colorado River Yuma Bird Festival AZ Game and Fish 2008

CAREER HISTORY

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

Have performed numerous (over 40,000 acres) surveys involving varied wildlife including burrowing owl and plant species and written reports and biological assessments. Certified to perform Flat Tailed Horned Lizard Surveys; completed Desert Tortoise workshops; approved to handle desert tortoise (American Girl Mine/BLM project, 1/2013). Work closely with governmental agencies such as such as Bureau of Land Management, State Office of Mining Reclamation, California Department of Fish and Wildlife. **Biological**: Over 150 days spent in field monitoring/surveying for FTHL; 98 days in field monitoring/surveying for desert tortoise and 40,000 acres surveyed for burrowing owl; 3 IID Burrowing owl surveys with AECOM (2011/12- 275 hrs). Wrote Imperial Irrigation District (IID) Artificial Burrow Installation Manual (2009). Over 25 active burrowing owl burrows passively relocated and 50 artificial burrows installed. Volunteered for desert tortoise work (20 hrs) with Dr. Jeff Lovich. Projects: 8Minutenergy Mt. Signal Solar 4500 acres. Preconstruction surveys/construction monitoring and BUOW Post construction monitoring; Biological reports. 2010-2020 Black Mt. MetTower Installation: desert tortoise survey and monitoring approved by BLM, El Centro office. **Monitoring**: Salton Sea Species Conservation Habitat Project Nov 21 -7/22: preconstruction surveys and monitoring; 8ME-Burrowing Owl/MBTA/Avian Mortality Monitoring and training for the Mount Signal Solar Projects in Calexico, CA (April 2010-currently); Salton City Burrtec Landfill FTHL/MBTA monitoring/clearance 2010-2022; Superior Redi Mix: FTHL surveys, Oat Pit Environmental Assessment/surveying/monitoring, El Centro, 2009-21. SDG&E La Rosite Pole Replacement FTHL Monitoring 2012-2013(410 hrs); Imperial County Department of Public Works: 6 Bridge biological assessments/reports and applicable permitting (2018-present)/Brawley Solid Waste Site Reclamation Mitigation 2015-16/Gateway of Americas Lift Station 32: Biological Assessment/Report 2016/On Call Environomental Services:2011-16; All American Aggregates, FTHL surveys, 8Minute USFWS Authorized desert tortoise biologist: American Girl Mine and Mesquite Mine. **Wetlands and Vegetation:** Participated as member of the Citizens's Congressional Task Force on New River to develop constructed wetlands criteria for 4 constructed wetlands. Performed biological/vegetative habitat surveys on each wetlands; cooperated with developing water quality and habitat criteria. Wrote a grant and obtained monies for outreach to over 2000 local students. Developed signage for the Shank Road Wetlands to explain and demonstrate the actions of wetlands. Performed Bombay Beach habitat assessment for ECORP , Sept 2021 for proposed habitat enhancements in the Bombay Beach area.

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

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

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

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

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY: Imperial Valley Coordinator, 2006-2022.

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

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

DESERT WILDLIFE UNLIMITED: Lifetime member; serve on Citizens Congressional Task on New River

EDUCATION

University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona

Masters of Science Degree – AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

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

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

Bachelor of Science Degree.- AGRICULTURAL BIOLOGY, Entomology option

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

Jacob Calanno
Post Office Box 458
Niland, California 92257
760-550-4214

SPECIALTIES: Biological Surveys and Monitoring, Mechanical Process Applications, Field operations.

EDUCATION: Imperial Valley College, Imperial, Ca. - Municipal Water and Waste Water Treatment; Licensing pending.

COMPUTER SKILLS: Basic computer skills, Lab View for Engineers.

CERTIFIED SPECIALIZED TRAINING:
Environmental Review & Compliance for Natural Gas Facilities Seminar- June 5-7, 2012
Desert tortoise Surveying, Monitoring and Handling Techniques Certificate Nov. 5-6, 2012
Flat Tail Horn Lizard Training- June 20, 2012
Introduction to Plant Identification, CA Native Plant Society, June, 2019
Desert Pupfish Training CA Department of Fish and Wildlife, Sharon Keeney, Summer Fall 2019
40 Hour Hazwoper Feb. 8, 2013
CALIFORNIA OSHA TITLE-2011
Confine Space Training, 2005
Lockout/Tagout , 2005
Respirator Training, 2005
Operators Safety Training, 2005
Foreman Field Crew Supervisory and Operations Training, 2005

SUMMARY: <u>Biological surveyor and Monitor/ Field Operations Crew Foreman/Operations Technician</u>
For the past ten years I have been specifically working on biological surveys and monitoring including burrowing owl, flat tail horned lizard, desert tortoise and migratory birds. I have 15 years' experience in the environmental remediation industry. My area of expertise is in biological monitoring, remedial mechanical applications, equipment, operations and maintenance programs.
Training and hands on experience working in the field with endangered species:
Desert Tortoise and the Flat Tail Horned Lizard, Desert Pupfish, Ridgway Rail followed compliance policy and procedure when encountering endangered species. This training was received while working on specific projects such as:

WORK EXPERIENCE:

2012-18 Barrett's Biological Surveys
Salton Sea Species Conservation Habitat Project: Imperial, CA: Nov 2020 -current monitoring construction for desert pupfish, Ridgway Rails and other species. Found both species on site and consulted with agencies for protective measures. 8 hrs/day/5 days per week
Project Salton City Burrtec Landfill: 320 acre clearance and provided FTHL training to construction crew(42 hrs)
Project AECOM/IID Burrowing Owl habitat surveys June, 2015
Project Imperial County Public Works Desert Tortoise/MBTA monitoring: 195.7 hours at Walters Camp, near Palo Verde, CA
Project Mesquite Mine: 30 acre desert tortoise clearance; fence installation monitoring (25 hrs)
Project Oat Mine: FTHL monitoring (186 hrs)
Project CalTrans: FTHL monitoring (50 hrs)
Project: Arms and Dudes Film Project FTHL/MBTA monitoring (181 hours)
Project Niland Wastewater Project BUOW/Biological surveys (5 days)

Project: Hell's Kitchen MBTA Nesting Bird/Burrowing Owl Surveys (5 days)
BLM, El Centro, CA office: Volunteer Bat Surveys with Pat Brown (20 hours)
CDFW, Avian Carcass Collection Volunteer (5 hours)

2005 to 2010 Volper, LLC, Burbank, Ca.
Provided field supervision of construction
Responsibilities include plan and coordinate field construction and activities, field reports and tracking hours.
Manager/Grower

2003 to 2005 Cape Environmental, Irvine, California
Field Operations Supervisor/Sr. Operations Technician
Provided technical equipment applications support on various environmental remediation projects.
Responsibilities included; construction, planning and field supervision for the installation, operation and maintenance of ground water remediation equipment.

2000 to 2003 Foster Wheeler Environmental, San Diego, California
Field Operation Supervisor/Sr. Operations Technician
Provided technical equipment applications support on various environmental remediation projects.
Responsibilities included; construction, planning and field supervision for the installation, operation and maintenance of ground water remediation equipment.

REFERENCES:

Mr. Fredrick Rivera	Marie Barrett	Ed Cooney
IR Manager,	2035 Forrester Rd	Engineering Technician
Naval Air Facility - El Centro	El Centro, CA 92243	FEAD/PW Bldg.504 NAF El Centro, CA 92243
760-339-2226	760 427 7006	760-339-2469

Michel D. Remington

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

Objective

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

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

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

Experience

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

Installation Environmental Program Director

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

September 1981–September 2011 Imperial Irrigation District (IID) Imperial, CA

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

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

Supervised:

- four environmental specialists in the development of California Environmental Quality Act and National Environmental Policy Act documents
- one regulatory compliance specialist to audit, identify and correct all environmental compliance areas at the IID
- five hazardous materials/waste staff in coordinating, managing, storing and disposal of all hazardous wastes and conducting emergency spill response within the IID service area of approximately 7,000 square miles
- four emergency management staff in operation, coordinating and managing IID's Emergency Operation Center and related response and recovery in a disaster; and
- the environmental compliance and assessment/mitigation for major projects such as the $25M Environmental Mitigation Program for the 32-mile All American Canal Lining Project, the new Imperial Valley Substation to Dixieland Transmission Line, etc.

1980–1981 Imperial County Agricultural Commissioner El Centro, CA
Agricultural Biologist II

Assisted in the development of the Pesticide Use Enforcement section of the department.
Inspected aerial pesticide application operations and enforced state regulations through citations and fines.

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

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

- Flat-tailed Horned Lizard survey protocol
- Western Burrowing Owl (BUOW) Survey, Avoidance Mitigation, Relocation Protocol along all canals and drains of the Imperial Irrigation District (IID) as well as a two-year construction impact study on BUOWs at IID's Diesel Power Generating Plant
- Desert pupfish survey protocol; survey and relocation within the IID drains as well as San Felipe Creek and other tributaries to the Salton Sea
- Venomous Snake ID, trapping, relocation protocol training
- Various Migratory Bird Species survey, avoidance, mitigation protocol
- Shore bird identification training
- Ridgeway Rail (formerly Yuma Clapper Rail) training on call survey protocol
- Desert Tortoise survey protocol
- Invasive Species mitigation/control (Hydrilla; Quagga Mussel; Salt Cedar)

Environmental Compliance Qualification/Experience:

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

Licenses:

- California Qualified Applicator Certificate (A-Residential, Industrial, and Institutional; B-Landscape Maintenance; C-Right of Way; D-Plant Agriculture; E-Forest; F-Aquatic; G- Regulatory; H-Seed Treatment; J-Demonstration and Research) (Expired)
- California Agricultural Pest Control Advisor License (A-Insects/mites and other invertebrates; D-Vertebrate pests; E-Weeds) (Expired)

Memberships:

- One year member of the Salton Sea Science Subcommittee investigating pollutants chemicals in the sea water and sediments
- 10-Year member of the Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Strategy Management Oversight Group representing the Navy and Naval Air Facility El Centro
- Over 20-year member of the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program representing IID to maintain IID's 3.2 Million Acre Feet of historic appropriation of Colorado River water for the Imperial Valley Agricultural, Residential, and Industrial Customers

Education

1977–1980 California State Polytechnic University Pomona, CA

BS, Agricultural Biology.

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

Honors/Awards

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

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

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

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

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY /CRYSTAL SHORE 970.219.9401

- 19 years of experience and knowledge of wildlife research techniques and scientific writing.
- Outstanding ability to effectively manage multiple projects and complete deadlines on time.
- Notable ability to analysis and evaluate scientific data.
- Can work independently with little supervision or in a group setting.
- Excellent interpersonal, verbal, written and organizational skills.
- Strong ability to interact with the public and natural resource management agencies.

WORK HISTORY

May 2021- Current
Biologist, Barrett Biological Surveys
Imperial County, California

- Conducted post-construction burrowing owl population surveys.
- Conducted pre-construction surveys for burrowing owls and badgers.
- Construction biological monitoring; including environmental training, preconstruction surveys, bi-weekly monitoring, and reporting.

April 2018-August 2018
Associate Field Scientist/On-Call Environmental Consultant, Sequoia Ecological Consulting, Inc.
Danville, California

- Construction compliance and biological monitoring; including environmental training, preconstruction surveys, daily monitoring, and reporting.
- Conducted pre-construction surveys for nesting birds, wildlife and special status species.
- Lead environmental training for vegetation removal crews, monitored all site activities, and submitted daily reports.
- Captured, handled, measured and relocated western pond turtles.
- Conducted burrowing owl population counts and nesting surveys and monitored for owl disturbance during vegetation removal.
- Compliance monitoring for California state and federal regulations, including: Endangered Species Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, National Environmental Policy Act, Clean Water Act, California Environmental Quality Act, and National Environmental Policy Act.

March 2016-October 2017
Biological Science Technician, US Geological Survey
Western Ecological Research Center, Dixon Field Station

- Trapped rodents in bird colonies using animal cage traps and bait.
- Monitored Forster's Tern, American Avocet, and Black-necked Stilt nests to determine nest fate and causes of mortality.
- Collected random eggs from Forester's Tern, American Avocet, and Black-necked Stilt nests for mercury testing, concentration, and impact on hatching success.
- Collected dead chicks, took feather samples, and measurements to determine the effects of mercury on chick mortality.
- Banded Forester's Tern chicks, took measurements and feather samples to determine growth rate and survival using mark-recapture methodology.
- Assisted with Caspian Tern and Western Snowy Plover social attraction program to attract terns and plovers to nesting islands using decoys and call back sound system.
- Conducted surveys to count waterbird numbers, Caspian Tern and Western Snowy Plover behavior, resight banded Caspian Terns and count nesting terns and plovers on islands with decoys and call back sound system.
- Assisted with modifying data sheets, protocols, and survey techniques for Caspian Tern and Western Snowy Plover social attraction project.
- Wrote end of the season summary on the Caspian Tern/Snowy Plover social attraction project.
- Used ArcGIS to count nesting terns via aerial photographs.
- Maintained and operated field and laboratory equipment, boats, trucks, and aquatic sampling gear.
- Processed collected specimen samples in laboratory setting.

- Cleaned and sanitized laboratory setting to prevent cross contamination of specimens
- Conducted tests to determine mercury levels in avian tissues using M3000 Mercury Analyzer machine.
- Entered, proofed and summarized data collected in the field using MS Word and Excel.
- Managed, organized, and tracked large numbers of field collected biological samples and the data associated with such samples.
- Assisted the Contracting Officer's Representative in procurement of materials and supplies.

March 2015-January 2016
Biological Science Technician, US Geological Survey
Western Ecological Research Center, Dixon Field Station
- Similar duties as the more recent related position listed above.

April 2012 – October 2014
Seabird Monitoring Site Supervisor with Humboldt State University and US Fish and Wildlife Service
San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Complex, Fremont, CA
- Common murre and other seabird breeding colony restoration and population and productivity monitoring.
- Analysis of cormorant nests in aerial photographs, along the Central and Southern California coast.
- Marine mammal population monitoring.
- Anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic disturbance monitoring.
- Access database entry, management, and analysis.
- Summarized statistical results and report writing.
- Assisted with annual shorebird survey.
- Assisted with annual population counts of endangered clapper rail.
- First author on manuscript to be published in Western Birds journal.

May 2011 – September 2011
Biological Science Technician and Site Supervisor, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, Aiktak Island, AK
- Supervised biological technician.
- Managed daily operations of a remote field camp.
- Collected flowering chronology, daily weather and mean weekly sea surface temperatures.
- Conducted seabird population counts.
- Collected diet samples and biometrics on storm-petrels and puffins.
- Conducted passerine transect surveys.
- Monitored nesting seabirds, shorebirds, and raptors.
- Monitored marine mammals.
- Conducted oil contamination transects.
- Summarized and analyzed data and report writing.

April 2010 – March 2011
Seabird Monitoring Biological Technician with Humboldt State University and US Fish and Wildlife Service
San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Complex, Fremont, CA
- Similar duties as the more recent related position listed above.

April 2009 – August 2009
Seabird Monitoring Biological Technician with Humboldt State University and US Fish and Wildlife Service
San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Complex, Fremont, CA
- Similar duties as the more recent related position listed above.

November 2008 – March 2009
Biological Science Technician, US Fish and Wildlife Service

Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Roswell, NM

- Used sticky traps to keep scorpions and brown recluse out of offices and garages.
- Supervised volunteers.
- Assisted with taking weekly air quality readings.
- Conducted monthly water quality surveys in sinkhole ponds.
- Conducted waterfowl, shorebird, raptor, and lesser sandhill crane counts.
- Restored and placed American kestrel nest boxes around refuge.
- Participated in the Christmas Bird Count.
- Initiated a point count survey for passerines.
- Assisted with eradicating feral hog population on the refuge.
- Wrote a Biological Opinion for a Section 7 consultation of prescribed burn.
- Collected native *Phragmites* spp. for species identification and a leaf sample project.
- Mapped noxious weed *Ravenna* sp. grass using a GeoXT Trimble Unit, downloaded raw data in Refuge Lands GIS program, created maps, and organized data sets.
- Assisted with maintenance and monitoring of living collection exhibits.

April 2008 – September 2008
Biological Science Technician, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Medicine Lake, MT

- Conducted waterfowl pair counts.
- Assisted with waterfowl aging, sexing, and banding.
- Completed HAPET (Habitat and Population Evaluation Team) surveys for breeding shorebirds.
- Counted California and ring-billed gull nests.
- Assisted with the Piping Plover Reproductive Success Program.
- Counted American white pelican and double-crested cormorant nests.
- Banded American white pelican chicks and monitored for West Nile Virus outbreaks.
- Surveyed for nesting raptors.
- Conducted a roadside raptor survey.
- Assisted with the prairie inventory vegetation transects.
- Assisted with creating a youth conservation day on the refuge for a local school group.
- Filled in and lead the Youth Conservation Corp (YCC).

August 2007 – April 2008
Biological Science Technician and co-Crew Lead, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Laysan Island, HI

- Initiated invasive plant eradication project and sprayed plants using herbicide application techniques and methods.
- Baited and trapped ant species for identification.
- Supervised and lead members of field crew.
- Conduct wildlife monitoring surveys of nesting seabirds and endangered endemic birds.
- Conduct endangered sea turtle nest monitoring and endangered monk seal population and pup monitoring.
- Conducted habitat restoration including the control of invasive species and the propagation of endangered plants.
- Conducted line transect and plot vegetation surveys.
- GPS/GIS work related to habitat restoration and wildlife monitoring.
- Create and maintain various management and research databases.
- Report writing and summarizing data and statistics from the field season.

April 2007 – August 2007
Seasonal Wetlands Biologist
Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory, Fort Collins, CO

- Supervised a biology intern.
- Surveyed waterfowl, shorebirds, and upland birds around playas.
- Conducted vantage and flush counts of birds.

- Worked and communicates with stakeholders to access private property and discuss current conservation concerns and issues.
- Conducted anuran nocturnal call surveys.
- Conducted hydrology surveys.
- Completed vegetation plot surveys on dry playas.
- Used ArcGIS program to create rainfall and wet playa maps.
- Entered data into Access Database and Excel spreadsheets.

March 2006 – November 2006
Biological Science Technician with US Fish and Wildlife Service
Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Laysan Island, HI
- Similar duties as the more recent related position listed above.

May 2005 – October 2005
Biological Science Technician, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge, Walden, CO
- Trapped ground squirrels using burrow entrance traps.
- Supervised biology interns, technicians, and YCC members.
- Supervised and independently conducted monthly waterfowl and shorebird population surveys.
- Worked and communicated with private landowners to access private property for water management.
- Conducted waterfowl brood count surveys.
- Assisted with Canada goose banding.
- Assisted with surveying waterfowl nests.
- Conducted research to determine optimal sage grouse habitat.
- Collected malformed amphibian assessment data on chorus and leopard frogs.
- Conducted mark recapture surveys for endangered boreal toads.
- Conducted endangered North Park Phacelia (*Phacelia formosula*) population counts.

May 2004 – August 2004
Biological Science Technician, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge, Walden, CO
- Similar duties as the more recent related position listed above.

May 2003 – August 2003
Biological Science Technician, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge, Walden, CO
- Similar duties as the more recent related position listed above.

May 2002 – August 2002
Internship/Volunteer, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge, Walden, CO
- Similar duties as the more recent related position listed above.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science in Wildlife Biology, Minor in Fishery Biology (2005)
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY, FORT COLLINS, CO

ADDITIONAL TRAINING

- Red Cross Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and First Aid Training – April 2016
- A-312 Water Ditching and Survival - December 2012
- B3 Combination Helicopter/Airplane Safety - March 2011
- Raptor Field Techniques Workshop, Linwood Springs Research Station, Stevens Point, WI - October 2008

- National Outdoor Leadership School (NOLS) Wilderness First Aid - March 2006
- Natural Resource Ecology & Measurements, CSU, Fort Collins, CO - June 16–July 11, 2003
- S-130/190 I-100 Wildland Firefighter - May 2003
- 24-hour HazWoper Training Certification w 8-hour HazWoper refresher
- A-312 Water Ditching and Survival Certification
- B3 Combination Helicopter/Airplane Safety Certification

AWARDS AND HONORS

- Volunteer Monetary Award: 2002, 2009
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Employee Performance Award: 2008, 2009
- United States Geological Survey Employee Performance Award: 2016, 2017

FIGURE 1
REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

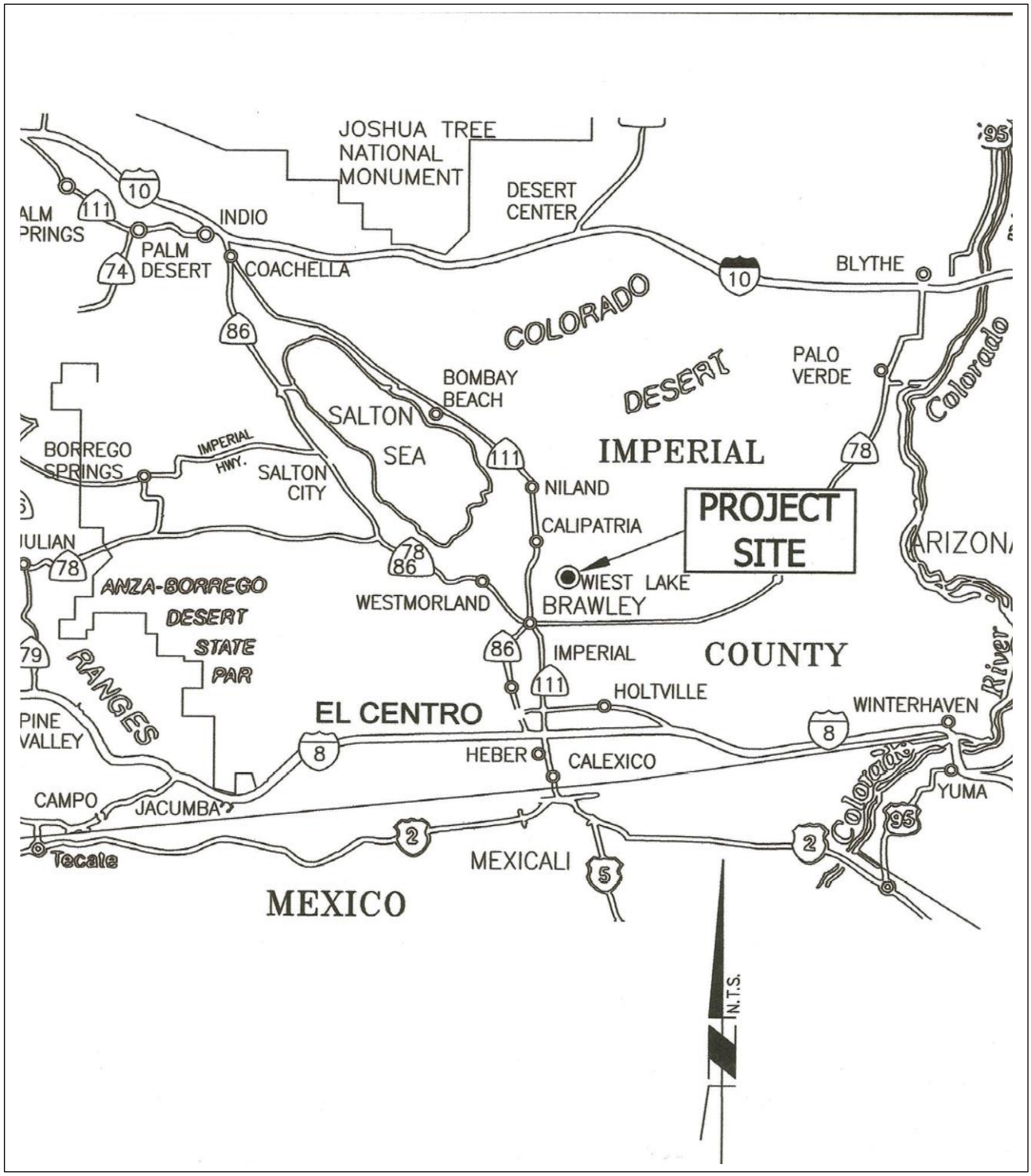
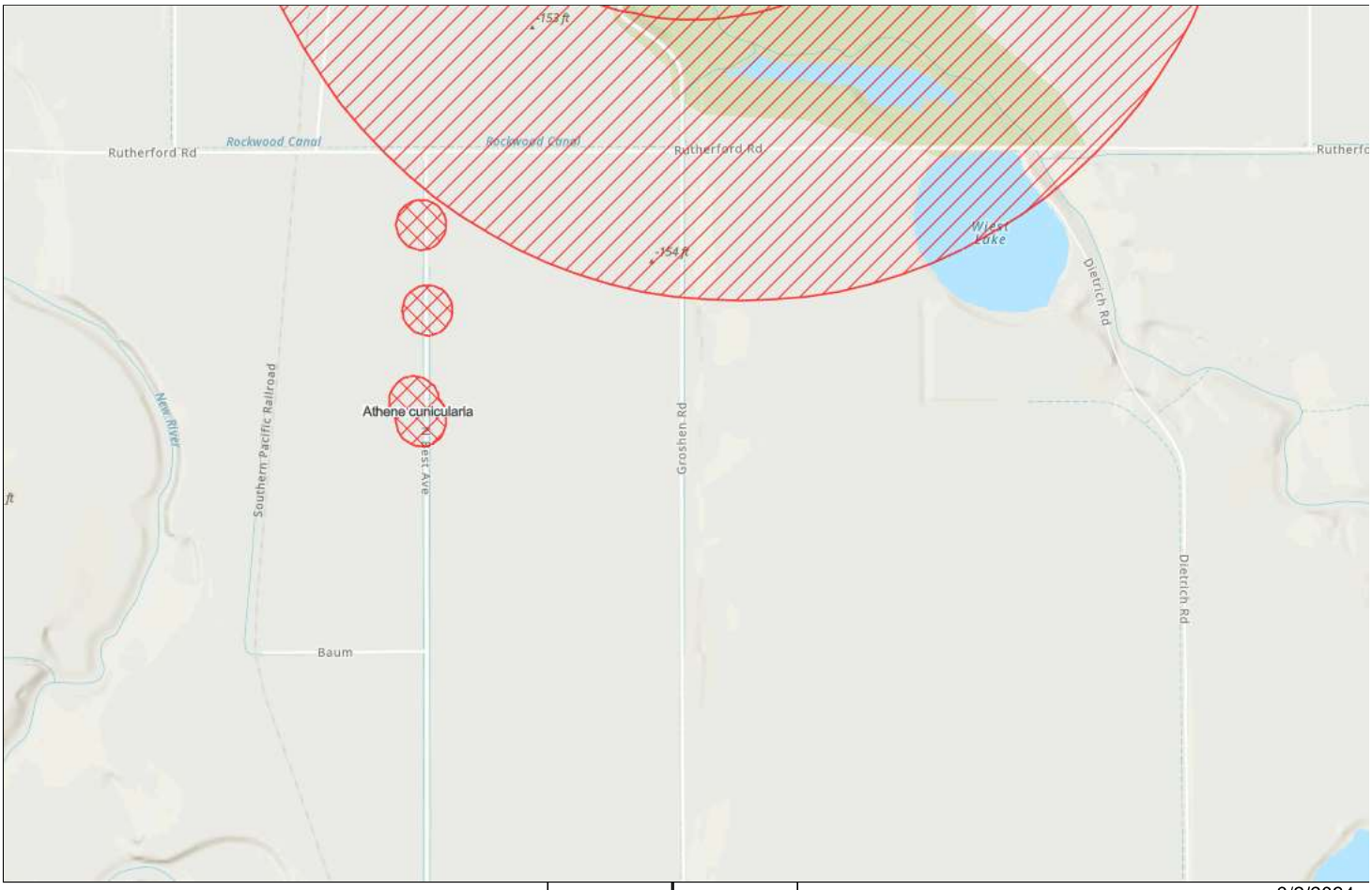

JOSHUA TREE
NATIONAL
MONUMENT
DESERT
CENTER
INDIO
PALM
DESERT
COACHELLA
BLYTHE
COLORADO
DESERT
PALO
VERDE
Colorado
BOMBAY
BEACH
SALTON
SEA
IMPERIAL
BORREGO
SPRINGS
IMPERIAL
HWY.
SALTON
CITY
NILAND
CALIPATRIA
PROJECT
SITE
ANZA-BORREGO
DESERT
STATE
PAR
WIEST LAKE
WESTMORLAND
BRAWLEY
IMPERIAL
COUNTY
RANGES
EL CENTRO
HOLTVILLE
WINTERHAVEN
River
HEBER
CALEXICO
YUMA
CAMPO
JACUMBA
Tecate
MEXICALI
MEXICO
N.T.S.

FIGURE 2
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES MAPS


Ruderal vegetation
S26
Rutherford Rd
Rutherford Rd
Rutherford Rd
S26
Wiest Lake
Mulberry Drain
Dietrich Rd
Cattle feedlot
Wiest Lake Construction Area
Agricultural fields
Outlet from Wiest Lake
Wiest Lake
Dietrich Rd
Construction area
Alamo River
Agricultural field
Dietrich Rd
500 foot buffer
Moorhead Canal
Google Earth
Image © 2024 Airbus
73
N
1000 ft

BIOS Map Weist Lake BUOW



459 meters	1504 feet

3/2/2024

(ENTER MAP CAPTION OR YOUR DESCRIPTION HERE)

Map Legend

California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Commercial [ds85]

- Plant (80m)
- Plant (specific)
- Plant (non-specific)
- Plant (circular)
- Animal (80m)
- Animal (specific)
- Animal (non-specific)
- Animal (circular)
- Terrestrial Comm. (80m)
- Terrestrial Comm. (specific)
- Terrestrial Comm. (non-specific)
- Terrestrial Comm. (circular)
- Aquatic Comm. (80m)
- Aquatic Comm. (specific)
- Aquatic Comm. (non-specific)
- Aquatic Comm. (circular)


Multiple (80m)


Multiple (specific)


Multiple (non-specific)


Multiple (circular)


Sensitive EO's (Commercial only)

NOTES TO USERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

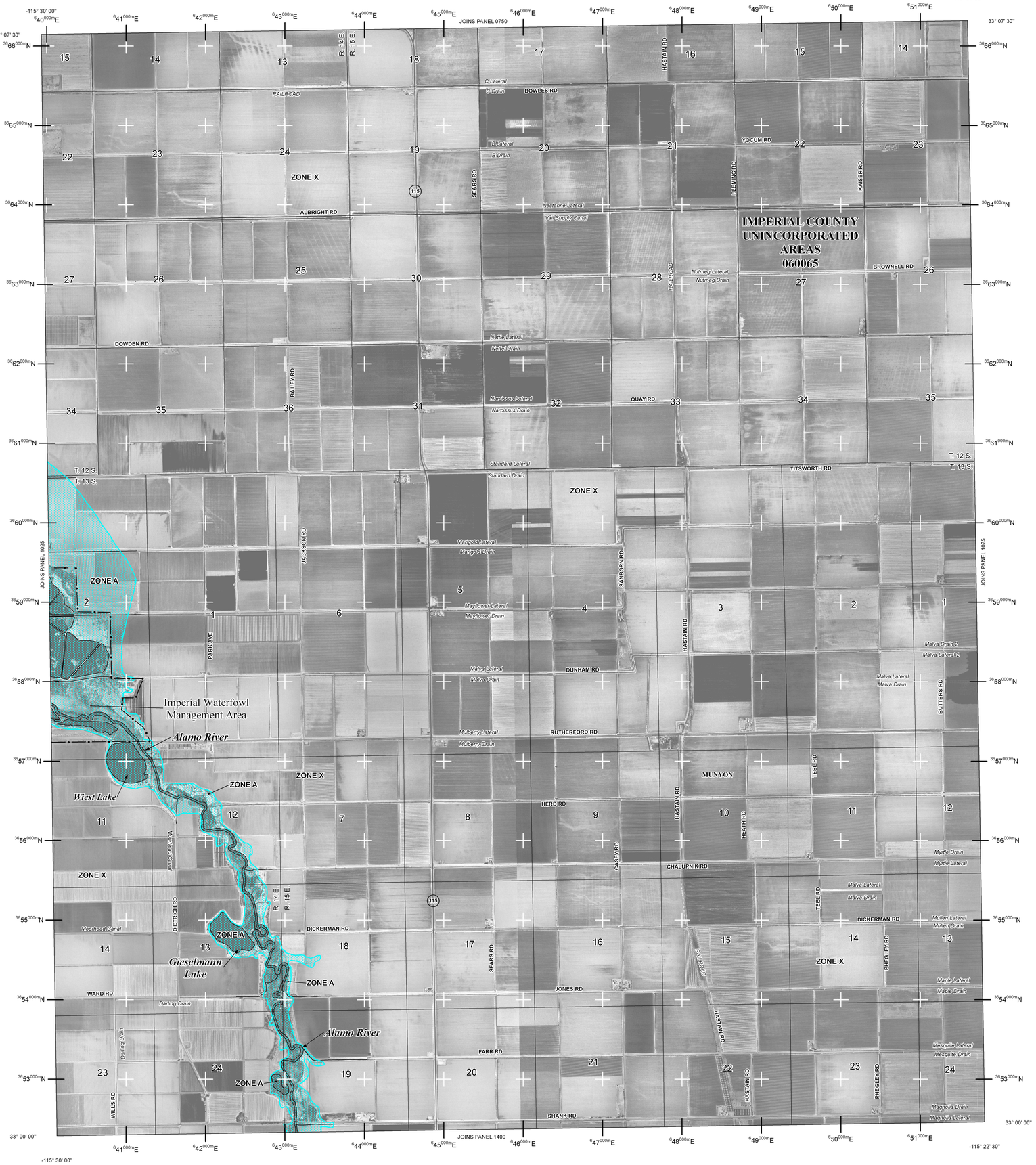
This map reflects more detailed and up-to-date **stream channel configurations** than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. The floodplains and floodways that were transferred from the previous FIRM may have been adjusted to conform to these new stream channel configurations. As a result,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

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

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

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

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



LEGEND

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

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

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

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

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

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

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

OTHER AREAS

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

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

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

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

*Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

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

MAP REPOSITORY
Refer to listing of Map Repositories on Map Index

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

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

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

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

NFIP

PANEL 1050C

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 1050 OF 2300

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
IMPERIAL COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREAS	060065	1050	C

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

MAP NUMBER
06025C1050C

EFFECTIVE DATE
SEPTEMBER 26, 2008

Federal Emergency Management Agency

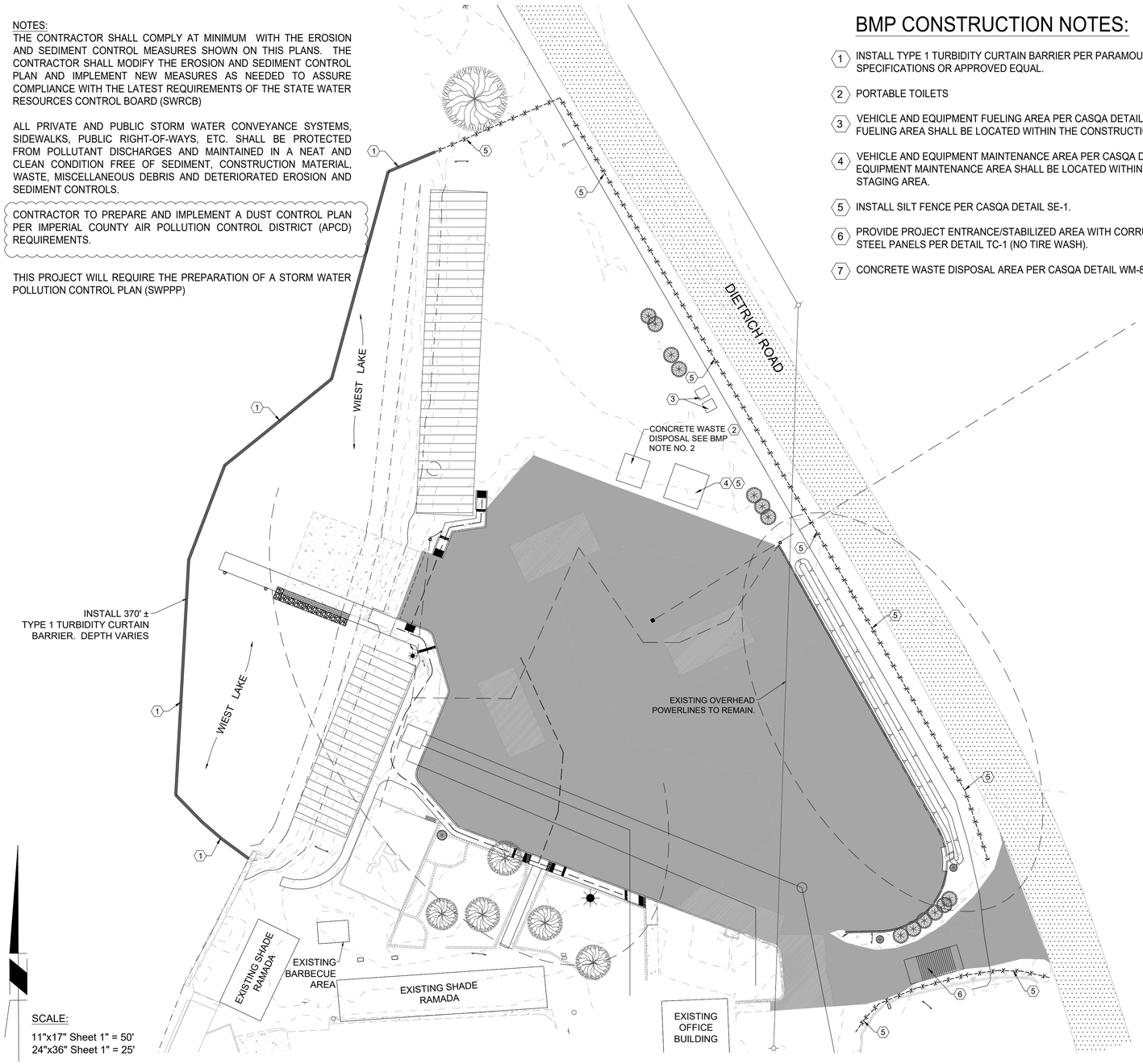
FIGURE 4
SPECIFICATION SHEETS

NOTES:
THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY AT MINIMUM WITH THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHOWN ON THIS PLANS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MODIFY THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN AND IMPLEMENT NEW MEASURES AS NEEDED TO ASSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE LATEST REQUIREMENTS OF THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB)

ALL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC STORM WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS, SIDEWALKS, PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAYS, ETC. SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM POLLUTANT DISCHARGES AND MAINTAINED IN A NEAT AND CLEAN CONDITION FREE OF SEDIMENT, CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL, WASTE, MISCELLANEOUS DEBRIS AND DETERIORATED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS.

CONTRACTOR TO PREPARE AND IMPLEMENT A DUST CONTROL PLAN PER IMPERIAL COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT (APCD) REQUIREMENTS.

THIS PROJECT WILL REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A STORM WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN (SWPPP)



BMP CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1. INSTALL TYPE 1 TURBIDITY CURTAIN BARRIER PER PARAMOUNT MATERIALS SPECIFICATIONS OR APPROVED EQUAL.
2. PORTABLE TOILETS
3. VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING AREA PER CASQA DETAIL NS-9. EQUIPMENT FUELING AREA SHALL BE LOCATED WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION STAGING AREA.
4. VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AREA PER CASQA DETAIL NS-10. THE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AREA SHALL BE LOCATED WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION STAGING AREA.
5. INSTALL SILT FENCE PER CASQA DETAIL SE-1.
6. PROVIDE PROJECT ENTRANCE/STABILIZED AREA WITH CORRUGATED STEEL PANELS PER DETAIL TC-1 (NO TIRE WASH).
7. CONCRETE WASTE DISPOSAL AREA PER CASQA DETAIL WM-8.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES:

1. FILTERED RUNOFF. ALL RUNOFF SHALL BE FILTERED PRIOR TO DISCHARGING FROM A SITE OR TO ANY TYPE OF PRIVATE OR PUBLIC STORM WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM (NATURAL WATERCOURSES, STREETS, GUTTERS, CONCRETE-LINED V-DITCHES, STORM DRAINS, FLOW-LINES, INLETS, OUTLETS, ETC.). ALL NON-PERMITTED DISCHARGES ARE PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING ANY STORM WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM YEAR-ROUND
2. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP'S). POLLUTION PREVENTION MEASURES, ALSO KNOWN AS BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP'S), MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY FIELD ACTIVITIES. THE DEVELOPER/CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ESC (EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL) MEASURES THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT FOR ALL CLEARING, DISKING, GRADING, EXCAVATING AND STOCKPILING ACTIVITIES, AND ON ALL EXPOSED SLOPES AND INACTIVE PADS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE SITE. THE DEVELOPER/CONTRACTOR IS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DISCHARGES FROM SUBCONTRACTORS.
3. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS. ALL ESC MEASURES SHALL BE INSPECTED, RESTORED, REPAIRED OR MODIFIED YEAR-ROUND THROUGHOUT THE SITE TO PROTECT PERIMETERS, ADJACENT PROPERTIES, ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS AND ALL PRIVATE/PUBLIC STORM WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS. IF ANY EROSION OR SEDIMENT CONTROLS FAIL DURING ANY RAIN EVENT, MORE EFFECTIVE ONES WILL BE REQUIRED IN THEIR PLACE.
   a. EROSION CONTROLS. EROSION CONTROLS SHALL INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO APPLYING AND ESTABLISHING: VEGETATIVE COVER, WOOD MULCH, STAPLED OR PINNED BLANKETS (STRAW, COCONUT OR OTHER), PLASTIC SHEETING (MINIMUM 10-MIL), POLYPROPYLENE MATS, SPRAY-ON CONTROLS TO ALL DISTURBED AREAS OR OTHER MEASURES APPROVED BY THE COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. JUTE NETTING SHALL NOT BE USED AS A STAND-ALONE EROSION CONTROL. FOR SLOPES GREATER THAN 4:1, PROVIDE FIBER ROLLS AND EITHER A BONDED FIBER MATRIX PRODUCT APPLIED TO A RATE OF 3500 LB/ACRE OR A STABILIZED FIBER MATRIX PRODUCT APPLIED TO A RATE OF 10 GAL/ACRE. THE COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT MAY APPROVE DIFFERENT APPLICATION RATES FOR SLOPES LESS THAN 4:1.
   b. SEDIMENT CONTROLS. SEDIMENT CONTROLS SHALL INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO: DESILTING BASINS, GRADED BERMS, FIBER ROLLS, SILT FENCES, GRAVEL BAG CHEVRONS (FILLED WITH MINIMUM 3A" GRAVEL), CHECK DAMS, DRAINAGE INLET PROTECTION, ETC. FIBER ROLLS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN 15-FOOT INCREMENTS MEASURED ALONG THE FACE OF THE SLOPE. SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED ALONG INTERIOR STREETS AND COMBINED WITH GRAVEL-BAG OR SILT FENCE CHEVRONS INSIDE THE SIDEWALK RIGHT-OF-WAY OR BACK OF CURBS.
4. STATE CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT. IF THE PROJECT DISTURBS, EXPOSES OR STOCKPILES ONE ACRE OR MORE OF SOIL, THE SITE MUST BE COVERED UNDER THE STATE CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT. A WASTE DISCHARGE IDENTIFICATION (WDID) NUMBER, A RISK LEVEL DETERMINATION NUMBER AND THE QUALIFIED "STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN" (SWPPP) DEVELOPER (QSD) SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE COUNTY PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF A GRADING PERMIT.
5. PERIMETER PROTECTION. PERIMETER PROTECTION MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY CLEARING ACTIVITIES. CLEARING SHALL BE LIMITED TO AREAS THAT WILL BE IMMEDIATELY GRADED OR DISTURBED. A COMBINATION OF ESC MEASURES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED IN AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN CLEARED. ALL DISTURBED AREAS OF AN INACTIVE SITE SHALL ALSO BE PROTECTED.
6. CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS. CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH A COMBINATION OF ROCK AND SHAKER PLATES TO PREVENT TRACK-OUT. INTERIOR ACCESS POINTS (ALL PROPOSED DRIVEWAYS, MATERIAL STORAGE AND STAGING AREA ENTRANCES/EXITS, ETC.) SHALL ALSO BE PROTECTED WITH ROCK TO PREVENT TRACK-OUT ONTO INTERIOR STREETS. ROUTINE STREET SWEEPING SHALL BE PERFORMED ON ALL PAVED STREETS WHERE TRACKING IS OBSERVED. VACUUM SWEEPERS SHALL BE USED WHEN STREET SWEEPING BECOMES INEFFECTIVE. CONTROLLED STREET WASHING SHALL ONLY BE ALLOWED PRIOR TO THE APPLICATION OF ASPHALT SEAL COATS, AND ONLY WHEN ALL PERTINENT DRAINAGE INLETS ARE PROTECTED.
7. MATERIAL STORAGE. MATERIAL STORAGE AND STAGING AREAS SHALL BE ESTABLISHED. FUEL TANKS, PORTABLE TOILETS, LIQUIDS, GELS, POWDERS, LANDSCAPE MATERIALS AND STOCKPILES OF SOIL SHALL BE STORED AWAY FROM ALL PRIVATE/PUBLIC STORM WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS, SIDEWALKS, RIGHT-OF-WAYS AND FLOW-LINES AND SHALL HAVE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT. INACTIVE STOCKPILES OF SOIL SHALL BE COVERED AT ALL TIMES. ACTIVE STOCKPILES SHALL BE COVERED PRIOR TO A FORECAST RAIN.
8. CONSTRUCTION WASTE. CONSTRUCTION WASTE AND MISCELLANEOUS DEBRIS SHALL BE PLACED IN WATER-TIGHT BINS. WIRE MESH RECEPTACLES SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED. WASH-OUT STATIONS SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR CONCRETE, PAINTS, STUCCO AND OTHER LIQUID WASTE, AND SHALL BE LINED WITH PLASTIC AND LOCATED AWAY FROM PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAYS, FLOW LINES, ETC. PRIOR TO ANY FORECAST RAIN, BINS AND WASH-OUTS SHALL BE COVERED WITH LIDS OR PLASTIC TARPS.
9. MAINTENANCE. ALL ONSITE AND OFFSITE FLOW LINES (I.E., V- AND BROW-DITCHES, TERRACE DRAINS, RIBBON GUTTERS, CURB GUTTERS, ETC.), STORM WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS, CHECK DAMS, CHEVRONS, SILT FENCES AND DESILTING BASINS SHALL BE FREE OF SEDIMENT, CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, WASTE, MISCELLANEOUS DEBRIS AND DETERIORATED ESC MEASURES *YEAR-ROUND*.
10. OBSTRUCTIONS. NO OBSTRUCTIONS, OTHER THAN BMP'S, SHALL BE ALLOWED WITHIN ANY STORM WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM, UNLESS ALTERNATIVE DRAINAGE FACILITIES HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REVISION	DATE	COMMENTS

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF:
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — CARLOS BELTRAN No. 69121 EXP 6-30-26 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CARLOS BELTRAN, P.E. — 69121 R.C.E. No.
4/26/2024 DATE — 06/30/26 REG. EXP.

Dynamic CONSULTING ENGINEERS
CIVIL ENGINEERING - LAND SURVEYING - CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT
2415 IMPERIAL BUSINESS PARK DRIVE. SUITE B., IMPERIAL CA. 92251
TEL. (760) 545-0162 FAX (760) 545-0163

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF IMPERIAL

APPROVED BY THE COUNTY OF IMPERIAL:
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — JOHN GAY No. 62028 EXP 9-30-25 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA
JOHN GAY, P.E. PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR — 62028 R.C.E. No.
DATE — 09/30/25 REG. EXP.

DATE 4/26/2024
DRAWN DB
SCALE AS SHOWN
CHECKED CB

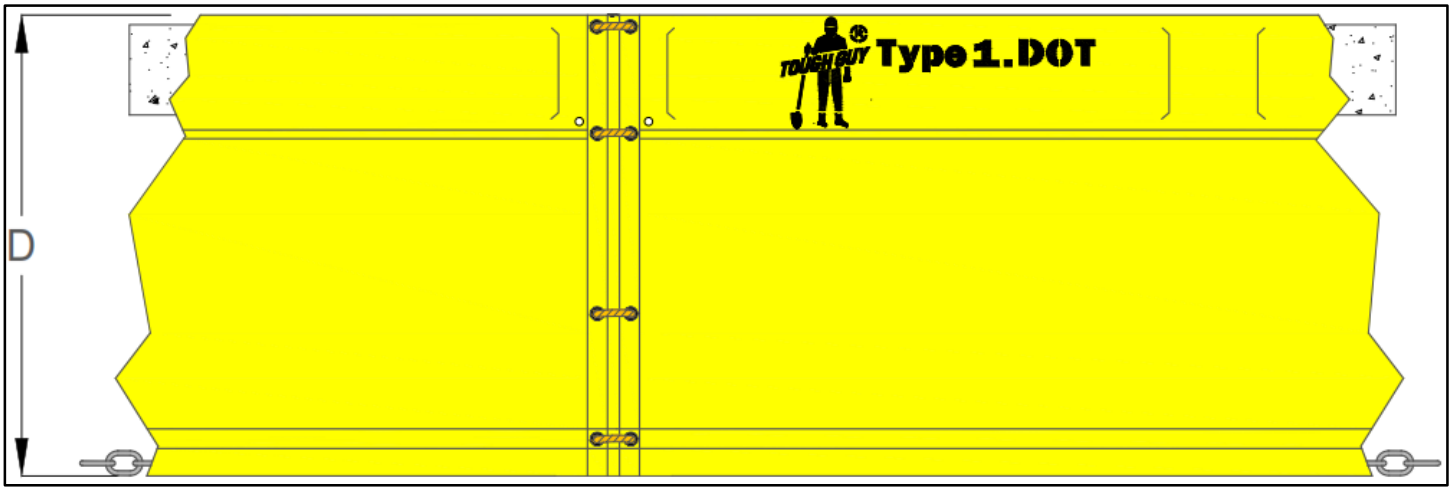
COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE WIEST LAKE BOAT LAUNCHING FACILITY PROJECT

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

SHEET 27 OF 27

AER-FLO®
4455 18th Street East, Bradenton, FL 34203
800.823.7356 ● www.aerflo.com



Tough-Guy® Floating Turbidity Barrier
Type 1.DOT

Specifications

Fabric: 18oz. nominal PVC coated polyester

Base Fabric (100% Polyester)	1000D x 1000D / 9 x 9
Weight (FS-191-5041)	18oz/yard²
Tensile Strength, Grab (ASTM 4632)	325 lbs x 310 lbs
Tear Strength, Tongue (ASTM 2261)	55 lbs x 45 lbs
Elongation (ASTM 4632)	21% x 21%
Adhesion Strength (ASTM 751)	17 x 17 lbs/inch
Abrasion Resistance (ASTM 4833)	325 cycles
Hydrostatic Resistance (ASTM 751)	At least 660 lbs/inch²
UV Resistance (Weather-O-Meter)	Not excessive fading after 1000 HRS
Cold Crack Resistance (ASTM 2136)	-40° F
High Temperature Resistance (ASTM 2136)	180° F (Does not Block)
Flame Resistance	Pass
Special Treatment(s)	Anti Mildew

All seam heat sealed
5/8” diameter poly rope reinforced vertical edges
#4 brass grommets
1/4" galvanized chain ballast
EPS flotation foam: 6” x 6”, 13.5 lb./ft. buoyancy in fresh water and 14.4 lb./ft. buoyancy in saltwater

MADE IN THE USA

AER-FLO®
Manufactured by Aer-Flo, Inc.
Bradenton, FL
Sold by Authorized Distributors

LEGEND:

1. #1 : INSTALL-370 ' TYPE 1 TURBIDITY CURTAIN BARRIER "DEPTH VARIES"
2. #2 : EXISTING BARBECUE AREA
3. #3 : EXISTING SHADE RAMADA
4. #4 : EXISTING OFFICE BUILDING
5. #5 : INSTALL SILT FENCE
6. #6 : VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING AREA.
7. #7 : VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AREA.
8. #8 : EXISTING BOAT RAMP.
9. #9 : NEW BOARDING FLOAT WITH CONCRETE DECKING, **(INSTALL 8'x60' STEEL FRAME BOARDING FLOAT SYSTEM).**
10. #10 : EXISTING SHADED AREA.
11. #11 : NEW SINGLE UNIT FLUSH TOILET.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE WIEST LAKE BOAT LAUNCHING - FACILITY PROJECT

PROJECT NO.: SR6081CED

REVISIONS:

SCALE: NTS

BID FORM

TO: Acting by and through its Board of Supervisors, hereinafter called COUNTY.

1. Pursuant to and in compliance with your *Notice to Contractors Calling for Bids* and the other documents relating thereto, the undersigned bidder, having familiarized itself with the terms of the contract, the local conditions affecting the performance of the contract, and the cost of the work at the place where the work is to be done, and with the drawings and specifications and other contract documents, hereby proposes and agrees to perform, within the time stipulated by the contract, including all of its component parts and everything required to be performed, and to provide and furnish any and all of the labor, materials, tools, expendable equipment and all utility and transportation services necessary to perform the contract and complete it in a workmanlike manner, all of the work required in connection with the

IMPERIAL COUNTY
Wiest Lake Boat Launching Facility Project
5351 Dietrich Rd., Brawley, CA, 92227

COUNTY PROJECT NO. SR6081CED

All in strict conformity with the drawings and specifications and other contract documents, including addenda nos., _____, _____, _____, and _____, on file at the office of Public Works Facilities Management, for the total sum of _____Dollars ($_____), hereinafter called the *Base Bid Price*.

Warning - If an addendum or addenda have been issued by the Department and not noted above as being received by the bidder, this proposal may be rejected.

COUNTY reserves the right to make award or any combination of base bid process plus deductive bid items as COUNTY determines to be in its best interest.

AL = Allowance CF = Cubic Feet CY = Cubic Yard EA = Each LB = Pounds
LF = Linear Foot LS = Lump Sump SF = Square Feet TON = (2,000 lbs)

ITEM No.	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	EST. QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1.	Mobilization/Demobilization, temporary facilities, construction sign, insurance, bonds, taxes, fees, permits and similar expenses	LS	1		
2.	Saw Cut Existing AC Pavement	LF	760		
3.	Remove and Dispose Existing AC Pavement from Existing Parking Lot Area	SY	4200		
4.	Remove and Dispose Existing Planters Including Existing AC Pavement, Existing Concrete Curb, Existing Trees and Existing Underlaying Material to Design Subgrade Elevation	EA	3		

5.	Saw Cut Existing Concrete	LS	1		
6.	Remove and Dispose Existing Concrete Sidewalks and Existing Curb Returns Including Underlying Material to Design subgrade elevation	SF	1450		
7.	Remove and Dispose Existing Concrete Sidewalk Including Rebar and Underlaying material to New Abutment Design Subgrade	LS	1		
8.	Remove and Dispose Existing 24ft by 80ft Shade Structure Including Posts and Foundation	LS	1		
9.	Remove and Dispose Existing 24ft by 140ft Shade Structure Including Posts and Foundation				
10	Contractor to Provide Lead Abatement and Testing for the Removal and Disposal of the 24ft by 80ft Shade Structure	LS	1		
11	Remove Existing AC Dike and Underlying Material	LF	415		
12	Construction Area Signs	LS	1		
13	Furnish and Install New ADA Access Ramps Including Truncated Domes	LS	1		
14	Install P.C.C. Sidewalk per County Detail (Including sand and subgrade preparation)	SF	1995		
15	Install 3-inch AC Pavement (40,500 SF)	TON	705		
16	Install 9-inch of Class II Base at Parking Area	CY	105		
17	Excavation Earthwork. Retention Basin Excavation. Contractor to Dispose Export Material	CY	60		
18	Furnish and Install New Parking Lot LED Lights, Light Pole, Including Foundation, Pull Box and Electrical Wiring.	EA	2		
19	Install Free Standing Concrete Curb	LF	300		
20	Striping Per Plans (Including Parallel and Diagonal Parking Stalls, Walkways, Lettering, Arrows, No Parking Areas, Loading Zones, Accessible Parking Spaces, and Accessible Parking Signs)	LS	1		
21	Furnish and Install Concrete Wheel Stops for ADA Parking Spaces	EA	1		
22	Furnish all Material and Install New 24ft by 80ft Steel Shade Structure Including Posts and Foundations per Details on Sheets 7 and 8	EA	1		
23	Furnish all Material and Install New 24ft by 140ft Steel Shade Structure Including Posts and Foundations per Details on Sheets 9, 10, and 11.	LS	1		
24	Adjust Existing Storm Drain Catch Basin	EA	1		
25	Furnish and Install New 8’ x 60’ Boarding Float per Details on Sheets 16-18	EA	1		
26	Furnish and Install Guide Piles per Details on Sheet 17	EA	3		

27	Construct New Concrete Abutment per Detail on Sheet 16 of Construction Plans	EA	1		
28	Install 6-inch AD Dike	LF	225		
29	Install New CMU Single Unit Restroom, Including Water Service and Sewer Line	LS	1		
30	Electrical Wiring for Street Lights and New Restroom	LS	1		
31	Erosion and Sediment Control	EA	1		
32	New Project Sign and "Danger Overhead Power Lines" Sign.	LS	1		

TOTAL BASE BID: _____

Note: The amount entered as the "Total Base Bid" should be identical to the Base Bid amount entered in Section 1 of the Bid Proposal form.

Warning - If an addendum or addenda have been issued by the Department and not noted above as being received by the bidder, this proposal may be rejected.

COUNTY reserves the right to make award or any combination of base bid process plus deductive bid items as COUNTY determines to be in its best interest.

2. It is understood that COUNTY reserves the right to reject this bid and that this bid shall remain open and not be withdrawn for the period specified in the Notice to Contractors Calling for Bids.

3. The required bid security is hereto attached.

4. The required list of proposed subcontractors is attached hereto.

5. It is understood and agreed that if written notice of the acceptance of this bid is mailed, telegraphed, or delivered to the undersigned after the opening of the bid, and within the time this bid is required to remain open, or at any time thereafter before this bid is withdrawn, the undersigned will execute and deliver to COUNTY a contract in the form attached hereto in accordance with the bid as accepted, and that it will also furnish and deliver to COUNTY the Performance Bond and Payment Bond for the Public Works as specified, all within ten (10) days after receipt of notification of award, and that the work under the contract shall be commenced by the undersigned bidder, if awarded the Contractor, on the date to be stated in COUNTY's Notice to Contractors to Proceed, and shall be completed by the Contractor in the time specified in the contract documents.

6. Notice of acceptance or requests for additional information should be addressed to the undersigned at the address identified in Paragraph 8 below.

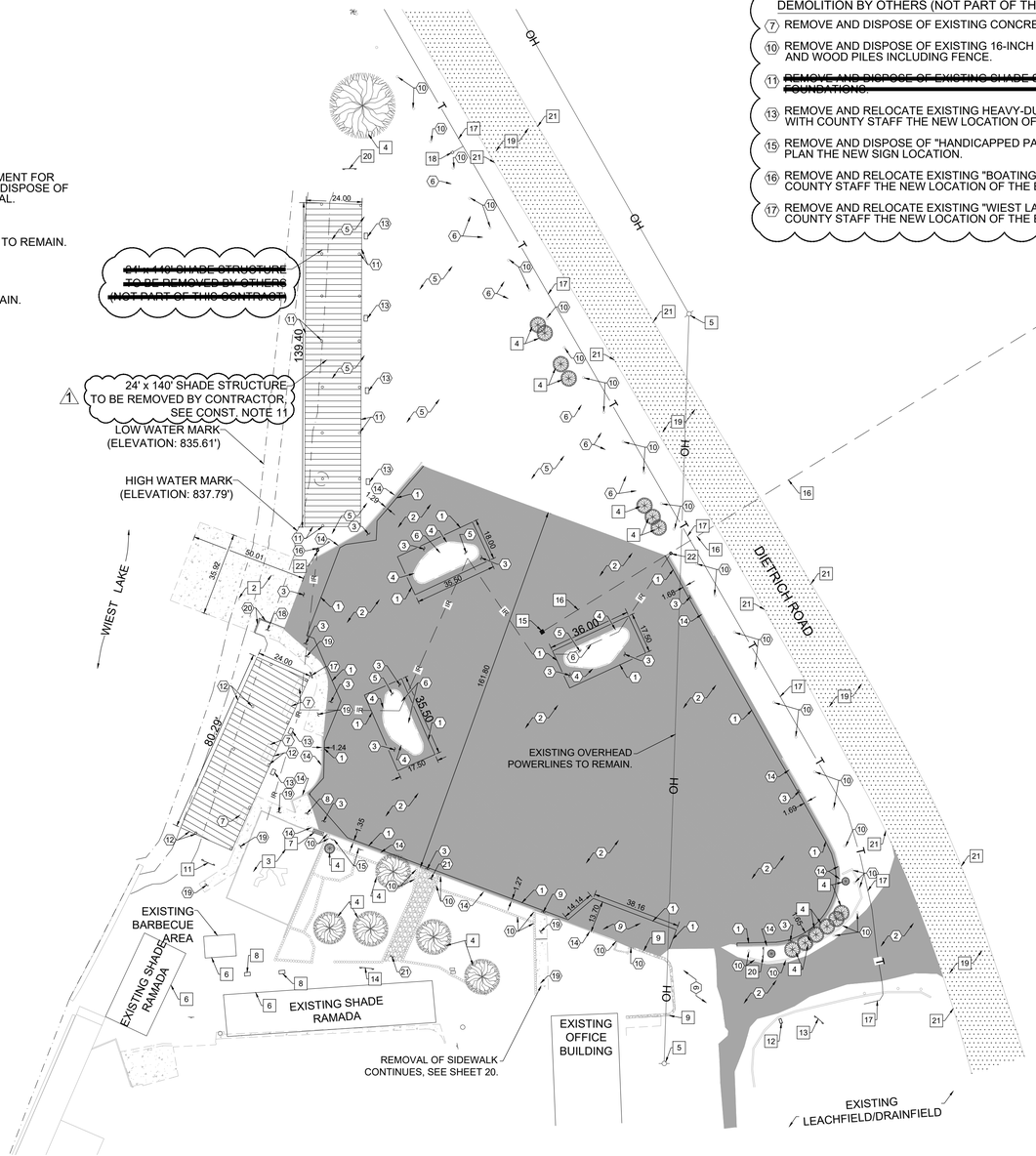
7. Print/type the names of all persons interested in the foregoing proposal as principals in the space provided below:

LEGEND:

COLD PLANE EXISTING A.C. PAVEMENT FOR 1-INCH THICKNESS. REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING A.C. PAVEMENT MATERIAL.

EXISTING CONCRETE BOAT RAMP TO REMAIN.

EXISTING A.C. PAVEMENT TO REMAIN.



DEMOLITION BY OTHERS (NOT PART OF THIS CONTRACT)

(7) REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING CONCRETE BENCH WITH BACK INCLUDING ANY FOOTINGS

(10) REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING 16-INCH DIAMETER, APPROX. 5 FEET HIGH WOODEN POST, AND WOOD PILES INCLUDING FENCE.

(11) ~~REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING SHADE STRUCTURE, INCLUDING SIXTEEN (16) POSTS AND FOUNDATIONS.~~

(13) REMOVE AND RELOCATE EXISTING HEAVY-DUTY STEEL GRILLS AND PERTINENCES. COORDINATE WITH COUNTY STAFF THE NEW LOCATION OF THE EXISTING GRILLS.

(15) REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF "HANDICAPPED PARKING" SIGN. COORDINATE WITH THE STRIPING PLAN THE NEW SIGN LOCATION.

(16) REMOVE AND RELOCATE EXISTING "BOATING LAWS ENFORCED" SIGN. COORDINATE WITH COUNTY STAFF THE NEW LOCATION OF THE EXISTING SIGN.

(17) REMOVE AND RELOCATE EXISTING "WIEST LAKE COUNTY PARK" SIGN. COORDINATE WITH COUNTY STAFF THE NEW LOCATION OF THE EXISTING SIGN.

DEMOLITION KEYNOTES

(1) SAWCUT THE EXISTING A.C. PAVEMENT FOR THE FULL DEPTH OF THE A.C. PAVEMENT.

(2) COLD PLANE EXISTING A.C. PAVEMENT FOR 1-INCH THICKNESS. REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING A.C. PAVEMENT MATERIAL.

(3) REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING A.C. PAVEMENT AND UNDERLYING MATERIAL TO SUBBASE DESIGN GRADE.

(4) REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING P.C.C. CURB AND UNDERLYING MATERIAL TO SUBBASE DESIGN GRADE.

(5) REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING NATIVE MATERIAL TO SUBBASE DESIGN GRADE.

(6) REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING TREE AND LANDSCAPING AREA. CLEAR AREA OF ANY VEGETATION, ROOTS, AND ORGANIC MATERIAL. CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE AND CAP THE EXISTING IRRIGATION LINES WITHIN SAWCUT AREA.

(7) ~~REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING CONCRETE BENCH WITH BACK INCLUDING ANY FOOTINGS.~~

(8) REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING P.C.C. HANDICAP CURB RAMP AND MATERIAL UNDERLYING P.C.C. HADICAP CURB RAMP TO DESIGN SUBBASE GRADE.

(9) REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING DETERIORATED A.C. PAVEMENT AND UNDERLYING MATERIAL TO SUBBASE DESIGN GRADE.

(10) ~~REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING 16-INCH DIAMETER, APPROX. 5 FEET HIGH WOODEN POST, AND WOOD PILES INCLUDING FENCE.~~

1 (11) REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING SHADE STRUCTURE, INCLUDING SIXTEEN (16) POSTS AND FOUNDATIONS.

(12) REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING SHADE STRUCTURE, INCLUDING TEN (10) POSTS AND FOUNDATIONS.

(13) ~~CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE AND RELOCATE EXISTING HEAVY-DUTY STEEL GRILLS AND PERTINENCES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH COUNTY STAFF THE NEW LOCATION OF THE EXISTING GRILLS.~~

(14) REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING 6-INCH A.C. DIKE AND UNDERLYING MATERIAL TO SUBBASE DESIGN GRADE.

(15) ~~REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF "HANDICAPPED PARKING" SIGN. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE STRIPING PLAN THE NEW SIGN LOCATION.~~

(16) ~~REMOVE AND RELOCATE EXISTING "BOATING LAWS ENFORCED" SIGN. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH COUNTY STAFF THE NEW LOCATION OF THE EXISTING SIGN.~~

(17) ~~REMOVE AND RELOCATE EXISTING "WIEST LAKE COUNTY PARK" SIGN. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH COUNTY STAFF THE NEW LOCATION OF THE EXISTING SIGN.~~

(18) REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING P.C.C. WALKWAY INCLUDING REBARS AND UNDERLYING MATERIAL TO SUBBASE ABUTMENT DESIGN GRADE.

(19) REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING P.C.C. SIDEWALK AND UNDERLYING MATERIAL TO SUBBASE DESIGN GRADE.

(20) SAWCUT THE EXISTING P.C.C. WALKWAY INCLUDING REBARS FOR THE FULL DEPTH OF THE P.C.C. WALKWAY.

(21) REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING WALKWAY PAVERS AND UNDERLYING MATERIAL TO DESIGN SUBBASE GRADE.

EXISTING FACILITY KEYNOTES

1 EXISTING SIDEWALK TO REMAIN.
2 EXISTING CONCRETE BOAT RAMP TO REMAIN.
3 EXISTING PLAYGROUND TO REMAIN.
4 EXISTING BUSHES OR TREES TO REMAIN.
5 EXISTING POWER POLE TO REMAIN.
6 EXISTING SHADE RAMADA TO REMAIN.
7 EXISTING RON PRATE PLAYGROUND CREDIT SIGN TO REMAIN.
8 EXISTING HEAVY-DUTY STEEL GRILL TO REMAIN.
9 DECORATIVE ROCK WALL TO REMAIN.
10 N/A
11 EXISTING "NO SWIMMING OR WADING" SIGN TO REMAIN.
12 EXISTING MAILBOX TO REMAIN.
13 EXISTING "WIEST LAKE PARK RULES" SIGN TO REMAIN.
14 EXISTING "NO SWIMMING NO LIFEGUARD" SIGN TO REMAIN.
15 EXISTING STORMWATER CATCH INLET TO REMAIN.
16 EXISTING STORMDRAIN PIPELINE TO REMAIN.
17 EXISTING AT&T PIPELINE TO REMAIN.
18 EXISTING AT&T UTILITY BOX TO REMAIN.
19 EXISTING A.C. PAVEMENT TO REMAIN.
20 EXISTING SIGN TO REMAIN.
21 EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT.
22 EXISTING HOSE BIB TO REMAIN (PROTECT IN PLACE).

SCALE:
11"x17" Sheet 1" = 60'
24"x36" Sheet 1" = 30'

REVISION	DATE	COMMENTS
1	2/21/25	24'x140' SHADE STRUCTURE TO BE REMOVED BY CONTRACTOR AS PART OF THE CONTRACT.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF:
CARLOS BELTRAN, P.E. — 69121 R.C.E. No.
5/12/2021 DATE — 06/30/26 REG. EXP.

Dynamic CONSULTING ENGINEERS
CIVIL ENGINEERING - LAND SURVEYING - CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT
2415 IMPERIAL BUSINESS PARK DRIVE. SUITE B., IMPERIAL CA. 92251
TEL. (760) 545-0162 FAX (760) 545-0163

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF IMPERIAL

APPROVED BY THE COUNTY OF IMPERIAL:
JOHN GAY, P.E.
PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR — 62028 R.C.E. No.
DATE — 09/30/25 REG. EXP.

DATE 4/26/2024
DRAWN DB
SCALE AS SHOWN
CHECKED CB

COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE WIEST LAKE BOAT LAUNCHING FACILITY PROJECT

EXISTING CONDITIONS & DEMOLITION PLAN

SHEET 3 OF 27