

General Plan Amendment No. 148, Zone Change No. 476, Annexation No. 96 Project

City of Redlands

November 6, 2025
3151 Airway Avenue, Suite F208
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City of Redlands
Development Services Department
35 Cajon Street, Suite 20
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Subject: Biological Reconnaissance Assessment Report for the General Plan Amendment No. 148, Zone Change No. 476, Annexation No. 96 Project Located in Redlands, San Bernardino County, California

Chambers Group was retained by the City of Redlands (City) to conduct a literature review and biological reconnaissance-level survey for the proposed General Plan Amendment (GPA) No. 148, Zone Change No. 476, Annexation No. 96 Project (Project). The purpose of this survey was to document existing vegetation communities, identify special status species with a potential for occurrence, and map habitats that could support special status wildlife species, as well as evaluate potential impacts of the Project to these resources.

Project Site Location and Description

The Project site comprises six unincorporated parcels adjacent to the City's boundary with Mentone along Wabash Avenue, encompassing approximately 47.31 acres. The site is located on the northwest corner of Opal Avenue and San Bernardino Ave. The site is located within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Redlands* California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The Project proposes to annex the following parcels (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN]: 0297-121-03, -04, -05, -09, -12, and -13) into the City of Redlands (City). Furthermore, the Project proposes to redesignate the Project site from its current 'Agricultural' land use classification to 'Light Industrial' and zone the site as M-1 Light Industrial and C-M Commercial Industrial to accommodate future commercial and industrial uses upon annexation. No immediate development is proposed at this time. The Project site has relatively flat terrain with an elevation of approximately 1,580 to 1,630 feet above mean sea level (amsl). A map of the Project location and Project vicinity is provided in Attachment 1: Figure 1.

Methods

Literature Review

Prior to performing the biological reconnaissance survey, a literature review was conducted for soils, potential jurisdictional water features that contribute to hydrology, and special status species known to occur within the Project's vicinity (approximately 5 miles) of the Project site.

Soils

Soil maps for the Project site were referenced in accordance with categories set forth by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Conservation Service and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey (USDA 2025).

Hydrology

Prior to performing the field survey, a database review of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS 2025) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) and National Hydrography Database (NHD) blue line drainages were referenced (NHD 2025). A general assessment of waters potentially regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and California Department of



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Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) was conducted for the Project site. Pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, USACE regulates the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into waters of the United States. The State of California (state) regulates discharge of material into waters of the state pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code, Division 7, §13000 et seq.). Pursuant to Division 2, Chapter 6, Sections 1600-1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, CDFW regulates all diversions, obstructions, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake which supports fish or wildlife. A desktop assessment was conducted of available data prior to the biological reconnaissance survey in the field.

Special Status Habitats and Species

The most recent records of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) managed by CDFW (2025) and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2025) were reviewed for the following quadrangles containing and surrounding the Project: *Redlands, Yucaipa, El Casco, Sunnymead, Riverside East, San Bernardino South, San Bernardino North, Harrison Mountain, and Keller Peak* California USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. These databases contain records of reported occurrences of federal- or state- listed endangered or threatened species, California Species of Concern (SSC), or otherwise special status species or habitats that may occur within or in the immediate vicinity of the Project site (Attachment 1: Figure 2 – CNDDDB Occurrences Map).

Biological Reconnaissance Survey

The biological reconnaissance survey was conducted on foot within the Project site. During the survey, the biologists identified and mapped all vegetation communities found within the site onto aerial photographs (Attachment 1: Figure 3 – Vegetation Communities Map). Plant communities were determined in accordance with the *Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer et al. 2009). Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual, Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012). Plant and wildlife species observed or detected within the Survey Area were recorded (Attachments 2 and 3). Site photographs were taken depicting current site conditions (Attachment 4).

Results

Chambers Group biologists Heather Franklin and Jessica Calvillo conducted the biological reconnaissance survey within the Project site to identify vegetation communities, the potential for occurrence of special status species, and/or habitats that could support special status wildlife species. The survey was conducted on foot between 0800 and 1130 hours on June 24, 2025. Weather conditions during the survey included temperatures ranging from 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit, wind speeds between 0 and 5 miles per hour, with 0 percent cloud cover and 0 percent precipitation.

Biological Site Conditions

Soils

According to the results from the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey (USDA 2025), the Project site is located in the San Bernardino Southwestern, CA677 part of the soil map. Three soil types are known to occur within and/or adjacent to the site. The soil types are described below.

- HaC—Hanford coarse sandy loam occurs within the center of the Project site. This soil type is made up of 85 percent Hanford and similar soils and 15 percent minor other components. The parent material is alluvium derived from granite. The typical soil profile is sandy loam (0 to 12 inches) at the A layer and fine sandy loam (12 to 60 inches) at the C layer. The available water storage is classified as



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moderate with a depth to the water table of more than 80 inches. This soil is considered well drained and is not classified as hydric (USDA 2025).

- SoC—Soboba gravelly loamy sand occurs throughout the eastern portion of the Project site. This soil type is made up of 85 percent Soboba and similar soils and 15 percent minor other components. The parent material is alluvium derived from granite. The typical soil profile is gravelly loam sand (0 to 12 inches), very gravelly loam sand (12 to 36 inches), and very stony sand (36 to 60 inches). The available water storage is classified as low with a depth to the water table of more than 80 inches. This soil type is considered excessively drained and is not classified as hydric (USDA 2025).
- SpC—Soboba stony loamy sand occurs throughout the southern portion of the Project site. This soil type is made up of 85 percent Soboba and similar soils and 15 percent minor other components. The parent material is alluvium derived from granite. The typical soil profile is stony loamy sand (0 to 10 inches), very stony loamy sand (10 to 24 inches), and very stony sand (24 to 60 inches). The available water storage is classified as low with a depth to the water table of more than 80 inches. This soil type is considered excessively drained and is not classified as hydric (USDA 2025).

Hydrology

According to database searches, no NWI or NHD mapped features occur within or directly adjacent to the site. The Project site is an active orchard and no other drainages or water features including wetlands were observed during the survey (Figure 4). The Santa Ana River occurs directly north of the site; however, the river occurs well outside of the Project boundaries and no impacts to the Santa Ana River or any other downstream features are anticipated to occur as result of the Project.

Vegetation Communities and Other Areas

One vegetation community and one other land types were found within the Project site during the biological reconnaissance survey: Cultivated Agriculture and Developed. The communities are described in the following subsections.

Cultivated Agriculture

Agriculture consists of annual crops, vineyards, orchards, dairies, and stockyards. A large portion of the property is actively cultivated as a citrus and avocado orchard. A dense layer of leaf litter is present in the understory of the orchards. Occasional weedy annuals were observed in the area including prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), common sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), and horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*). Cultivated areas account for approximately 42.74 acres of the Project site.

Developed

Developed areas are areas that have been altered by humans and now display man-made structures such as houses, paved roads, buildings, parks, and other maintained areas. Developed areas include a house and several buildings. There are 3.33 acres of Developed areas on the Project site.

General Plants

A total of 26 plant species were observed within the Project site during the biological reconnaissance survey (Attachment 2: Plant Species Observed). Plant species observed during the survey were representative of the existing Project site conditions. No special status plant species were observed during the survey.



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General Wildlife

A total of 12 wildlife species were observed within the Project site during the biological reconnaissance survey. Wildlife species observed or detected during the survey were characteristic of the existing Project site conditions. A complete list of wildlife species observed or detected is provided in Attachment 3 – Wildlife Species Observed/Detected List. No special status wildlife species were observed during the survey.

Sensitive Species

Special Status Species

The following information is a list of abbreviations used to help determine special status biological resources potentially occurring in the Project site.

CNPS California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)

- 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California.
- 1B = Plants rare and endangered in California and throughout their range.
- 2 = Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere in their range.

CRPR Extensions

- 0.1 = Seriously endangered in California (greater than 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat).
- 0.2 = Fairly endangered in California (20 to 80 percent occurrences threatened).
- 0.3 = Not very endangered in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened).

Federal

- FE = Federally listed; Endangered
- FT = Federally listed; Threatened

State

- ST = State listed; Threatened
- SE = State listed; Endangered
- RARE = State listed; Rare (Listed “Rare” animals have been re-designated as Threatened, but Rare plants have retained the Rare designation.)
- SSC = State Species of Special Concern
- WL = CDFW Watch List
- FP = CDFW Fully Protected

The following information was used to determine biological resources potentially occurring within the Project site. The criteria used to evaluate the potential for special status species to occur within the site are outlined in Table 1.



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Table 1: Criteria for Evaluating Special Status Species Potential for Occurrence (PFO)

PFO*	CRITERIA
Absent:	Species are restricted to habitats or environmental conditions that do not occur within the Project site.
Low:	Historical records for this species do not exist within the vicinity (approximately 5 miles) of the Project site, and/or habitats or environmental conditions needed to support the species are of poor quality.
Moderate:	Either a historical record exists of the species within the vicinity of the Project site (approximately 5 miles) and marginal habitat exists on the Project site, or the habitat requirements or environmental conditions associated with the species occur within the Project site, but no historical records exist within 5 miles of the Project site.
High:	Both a historical record exists of the species within the Project site or its immediate vicinity (approximately 1 mile), and the habitat requirements and environmental conditions associated with the species occur within the Project site.
Present:	Species were detected within the Project site at the time of the survey.

*PFO: Potential for Occurrence

Factors used to determine the potential for occurrence included the quality of habitat, elevation, and the results of the reconnaissance survey. In addition, the location of prior CNDDDB records of occurrence were used as additional data, but since the CNDDDB is a positive-sighting database, this data was used only in support of the analysis from the previously identified factors.

Special Status Plant Species

Database searches (CDFW 2025; CNPS 2025) resulted in a list of 49 federal- and/or state-listed threatened, endangered, or otherwise special status plant species documented to historically occur within the vicinity of Project site. All 49 special status plant species identified in the literature review are considered absent from the Project site.

The following 49 plant species are considered **absent** from the Project site due to lack of suitable habitat:

- Mt. Pinos onion (*Allium howellii* var. *clokeyi*) – CRPR 1B.3
- Yucaipa onion (*Allium marvinii*) – CRPR 1B.2
- Southern California galium broomrape (*Aphyllon epigalium* subsp. *notocalifornicum*) CRPR 1B.3
- marsh sandwort (*Arenaria paludicola*) – CRPR 1B.1, **FE, SE**
- Horn's milk-vetch (*Astragalus hornii* var. *hornii*) - CRPR 1B.1
- San Jacinto Valley crownscale (*Atriplex coronata* var. *notatior*) – CRPR 1B.1, **FE**
- Davidson's saltscale (*Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*) - CRPR 1B.2
- Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*) – CRPR 1B.1, **FE, SE**
- thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*) – CRPR 1B.1, **FT, SE**
- Palmer's mariposa-lily (*Calochortus palmeri* var. *palmeri*) – CRPR 1B.2
- bristly sedge (*Carex comosa*) – CRPR 2B.1
- ash-gray paintbrush (*Castilleja cinerea*) – CRPR 1B.2, **FT**
- San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover (*Castilleja lasiorhyncha*) - CRPR 1B.2
- smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* subsp. *laevis*) – CRPR 1B.1
- salt marsh bird's-beak (*Chloropyron maritimum* subsp. *maritimum*) – CRPR 1B.2, **FE, SE**
- Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*) – CRPR 1B.1
- white-bracted spineflower (*Chorizanthe xanti* var. *leucotheca*) – CRPR 1B.2



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- Peruvian dodder (*Cuscuta obtusiflora* var. *glandulosa*) – CRPR 2B.2
- slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*) – CRPR 1B.1, **FE, SE**
- Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* subsp. *sanctorum*) – CRPR 1B.1, **FE, SE**
- hot springs fimbriatylis (*Fimbristylis thermalis*) – CRPR 2B.2
- Alvin Meadow bedstraw (*Galium californicum* subsp. *primum*) – CRPR 1B.2
- Los Angeles sunflower (*Helianthus nuttallii* subsp. *parishii*) – CRPR 1A
- Parish's alumroot (*Heuchera parishii*) – CRPR 1B.3
- mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*) – CRPR 1B.1
- California satintail (*Imperata brevifolia*) – CRPR 2B.1
- silver-haired ivesia (*Ivesia argyrocoma* var. *argyrocoma*) – CRPR 1B.2
- Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* subsp. *coulteri*) – CRPR 1B.1
- lemon lily (*Lilium parryi*) – CRPR 1B.2
- Parish's desert-thorn (*Lycium parishii*) – CRPR 2B.3
- Parish's bushmallow (*Malacothamnus parishii*) – CRPR 1A
- Hall's monardella (*Monardella macrantha* subsp. *hallii*) – CRPR 1B.3
- Pringle's monardella (*Monardella pringlei*) – CRPR 1A
- mud nama (*Nama stenocarpa*) – CRPR 2B.2
- Gambel's water cress (*Nasturtium gambelii*) – CRPR 1B.1, **FE, ST**
- San Bernardino ragwort (*Packera Bernardina*) – CRPR 1B.2
- Sonoran maiden fern (*Pelazoneuron puberulum* var. *sonorense*) – CRPR 2B.2
- Parish's yampah (*Perideridia parishii* subsp. *parishii*) – CRPR 2B.2
- Parish's gooseberry (*Ribes divaricatum* var. *parishii*) – CRPR 1A
- black bog-rush (*Schoenus nigricans*) – CRPR 2B.2
- chaparral ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*) - CRPR 1B.2
- Parish's checkerbloom (*Sidalcea hickmanii* subsp. *parishii*) – CRPR 1B.2, RARE
- Bear Valley checkerbloom (*Sidalcea malviflora* subsp. *dolosa*) – CRPR 1B.2
- salt spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*) – CRPR 2B.2
- bird-foot checkerbloom (*Sidalcea pedate*) – CRPR 1B.1, **FE, SE**
- prairie wedge grass (*Sphenopholis obtusata*) – CRPR 2B.2
- southern jewelflower (*Streptanthus campestris*) – CRPR 1B.3
- San Bernardino aster (*Symphotrichum defoliatum*) – CRPR 1B.2
- Wright's trichocoronis (*Trichocoronis wrightii* var. *wrightii*) – CRPR 2B.1

Special Status Wildlife Species

Database searches (CDFW 2025; USFWS 2025a) resulted in a list of 55 federal- and/or state-listed endangered or threatened, state SSC, or otherwise special status wildlife species documented to occur within the Project site. After a literature review and the assessment of the various habitat types within the Project site, it was determined that all 55 special status wildlife species are considered absent from the site.

The following 55 wildlife species are considered **Absent** from the Project site due to the absence of suitable habitat present within the site:

- American badger (*Taxidea taxus*) – SSC
- Arroyo chub (*Gila orcuttii*) – SSC
- bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) – **SE, FP**
- Bell's sparrow (*Artemisiospiza belli belli*) – WL
- burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) –Candidate SE, SSC
- California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*) – **ST**
- California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*) – SSC
- California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*) – WL



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- California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) – FT, SSC
- coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) – SSC
- coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgulata*) – SSC
- coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) – FT, SSC
- coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*) – SSC
- Cooper’s hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) – WL
- Crotch’s bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) – Candidate SE
- Delhi sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*) – FE
- Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*) – WL
- golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) – FP, WL
- least Bell’s vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) – FE, SE
- lesser long-nosed bat (*Leptonycteris yerbabuena*) – SSC
- loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) – SSC
- Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*) – SSC
- merlin (*Falco columbarius*) – WL
- orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra*) – WL
- pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) – SSC
- pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*) – SSC
- quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*) – FE
- red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*) – SSC
- Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*) – FE
- San Bernardino flying squirrel (*Glaucomys oregonensis californicus*) – SSC
- San Bernardino (Merriam's) kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) – FE, SE, SSC
- San Diego banded gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*) – SSC
- San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*) – SSC
- Santa Ana speckled dace (*Rhinichthys Gabrielino*) – SSC
- Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*) – FT, SSC
- Southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*) – SSC
- Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*) – WL
- southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*) – SSC
- southern mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*) – FE, SE
- southern rubber boa (*Charina umbratica*) – ST
- southwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys pallida*) – Proposed FT, SSC
- southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) – FE, SE
- steelhead - southern California DPS (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10) – FE, SE
- Stephen’s kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) – FT, ST
- Swainson’s hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) – ST
- tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) – ST
- two-striped gartersnake (*Thamnophis hammondi*) – SSC
- western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) – SSC
- western spadefoot (*Spea hammondi*) – SSC
- western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*) – SSC
- western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*) – FT, SE
- white-eared pocket mouse (*Perognathus alticola alticola*) – SSC
- white-faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*) – WL
- yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*) – SSC
- yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*) – SSC



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USFWS Critical Habitat

USFWS Critical Habitat is defined as areas of land, water, and air space containing the physical and biological features essential for the survival and recovery of endangered and threatened species. Designated Critical Habitat includes sites for breeding and rearing, movement or migration, feeding, roosting, cover, and shelter. Designated Critical Habitats require special management and protection of existing resources, including water quality and quantity, host animals and plants, food availability, pollinators, sunlight, and specific soil types. Designated Critical Habitat delineates all suitable habitats, occupied or not, that is essential to the survival and recovery of the species. According to the USFWS Critical Habitat WebGIS map, the Project is located directly south of San Bernardino (Merriam's) kangaroo rat designated critical habitat (USFWS 2025a) as shown in Attachment 1: Figure 5 – USFWS Critical Habitat Map.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Hydrology

The Project site is located south of the Santa Ana River and approximately 0.65 miles north of the Redlands Aqueduct; however, these features are located well outside of Project area and temporary impacts from spoils to both features can be avoided with the use of best management practices (BMPs) such as straw waddle and sandbags. It is recommended that BMPs should be used to prevent any spoils from flowing off the site in the event of a storm. No impacts to waters of the United States or waters of the state are anticipated to occur as a result of this Project. Therefore, a USACE Section 404, RWQCB 401 certification, and a CDFW Streambed Alteration Agreement will not be required for Project authorization.

Special Status Plant Species

Following the literature review and after the field assessment of the various habitat types in the Project site, it was determined that of the 49 special status plant species known to historically occur within the Project site, all 49 species are considered absent from the Project site due to a lack of suitable habitat for these species.

Special Status Wildlife Species

Following the literature review and the assessment of the various habitat types within the Project site, it was determined that all 55 special status wildlife species known to occur within the Project site are considered absent due to a lack of suitable habitat for these species. Therefore, no impacts to special status species are anticipated to occur as a result of Project activities. None of the species with potential to occur and no sign (active burrows, scat, etc.) were observed within the Survey Area during the survey. No additional focused surveys are recommended at this time.

The Project site is located directly adjacent to USFWS designated critical habitat for San Bernardino (Merriam's) kangaroo rat. However, the entire site is an active orchard and has been significantly altered and disturbed and no longer contains any native habitat. In addition, the site is bordered by development to the east, west, and south, and therefore would not serve as a movement corridor for this species. No impacts to the kangaroo rat or critical habitat are anticipated to occur as a result Project activities. Thus, no additional surveys are recommended at this time.

If construction activities occur, to minimize potential impacts to nesting birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), these activities should take place outside the nesting season (February 1 to August 15) to the greatest extent practicable. If construction activities occur during nesting season, a preconstruction nesting bird survey should be conducted prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities. To the maximum extent practicable, a minimum buffer zone around occupied nests should be determined by a qualified biologist to avoid impacts to the active nest. The buffer should be maintained during physical ground-disturbing activities. Once nesting has ceased and the nestlings have fledged, the buffer may be removed.



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Attachments

Attachment 1: Figure 1 – Project Location and Vicinity Map

Figure 2 – CNDDDB Occurrences Map

Figure 3 – Vegetation Communities Map

Figure 4 – Jurisdictional Waters Map

Figure 5 – USFWS Critical Habitat Map

Attachment 2: Plant Species Observed

Attachment 3: Wildlife Species Observed/Detected

Attachment 4: Site Photographs



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2025a Endangered Species Database. Accessed July 2025.



ATTACHMENT 1 – FIGURES





 Project Location

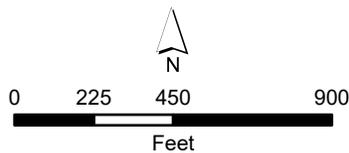
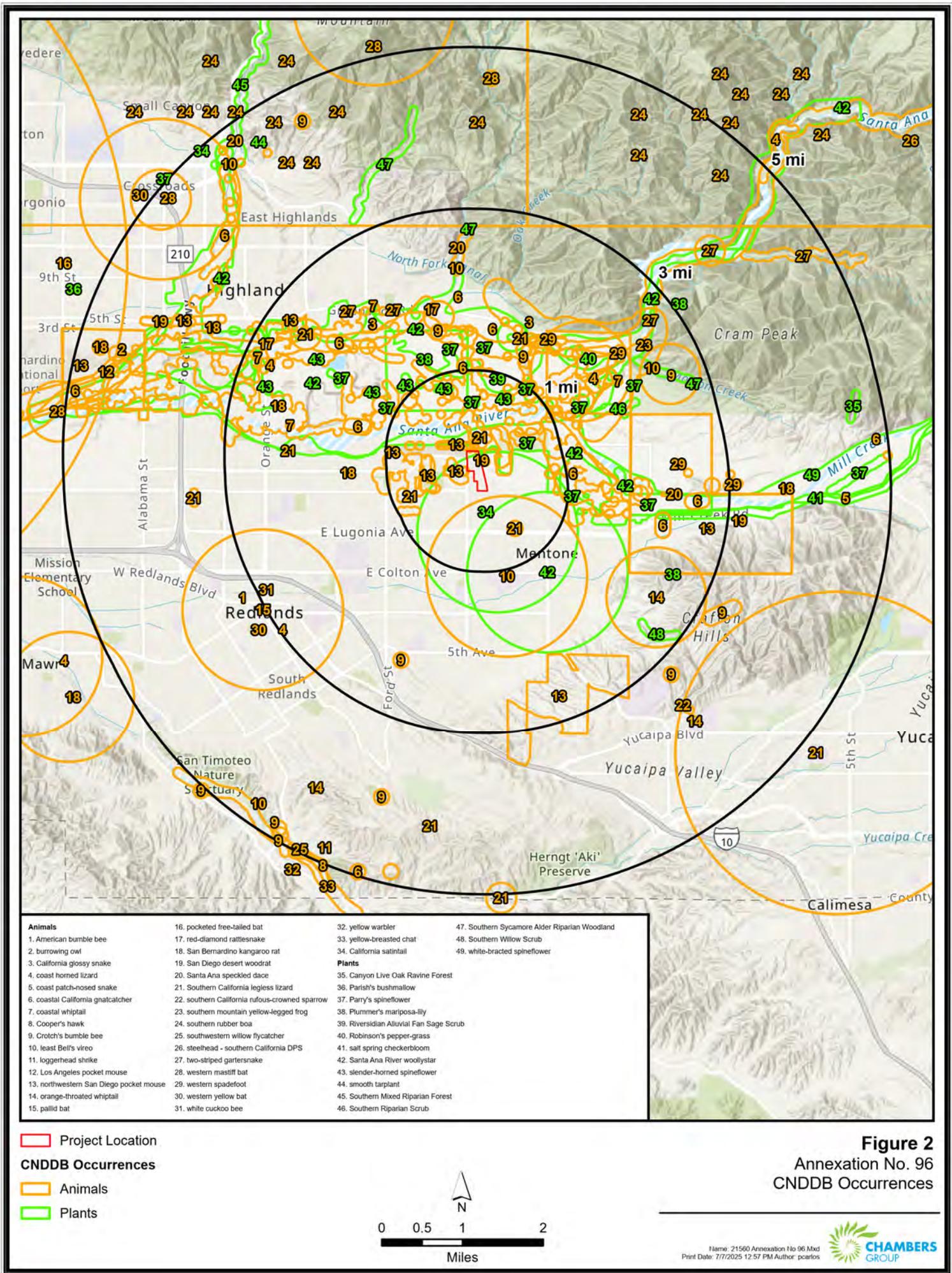


Figure 1
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Project Location and Vicinity





- Project Location
- Vegetation Communities**
- Cultivated Agriculture (42.74 ac)
- Developed (3.33 ac)

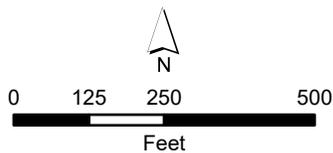
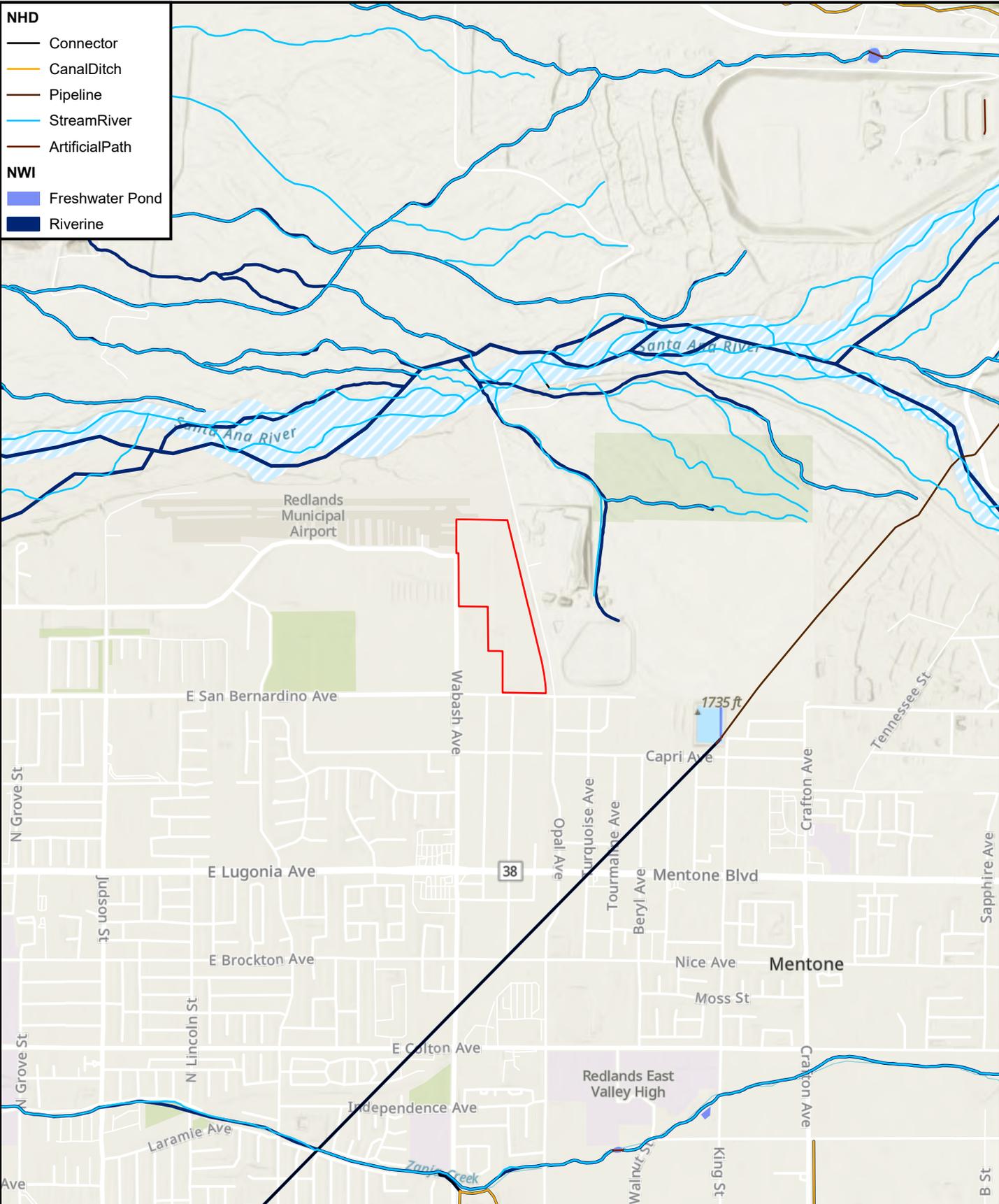


Figure 3
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Vegetation Communities

- NHD**
- Connector
 - Canal/Ditch
 - Pipeline
 - Stream/River
 - Artificial Path
- NWI**
- Freshwater Pond
 - Riverine



Project Location

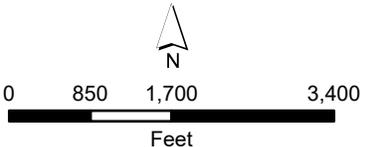
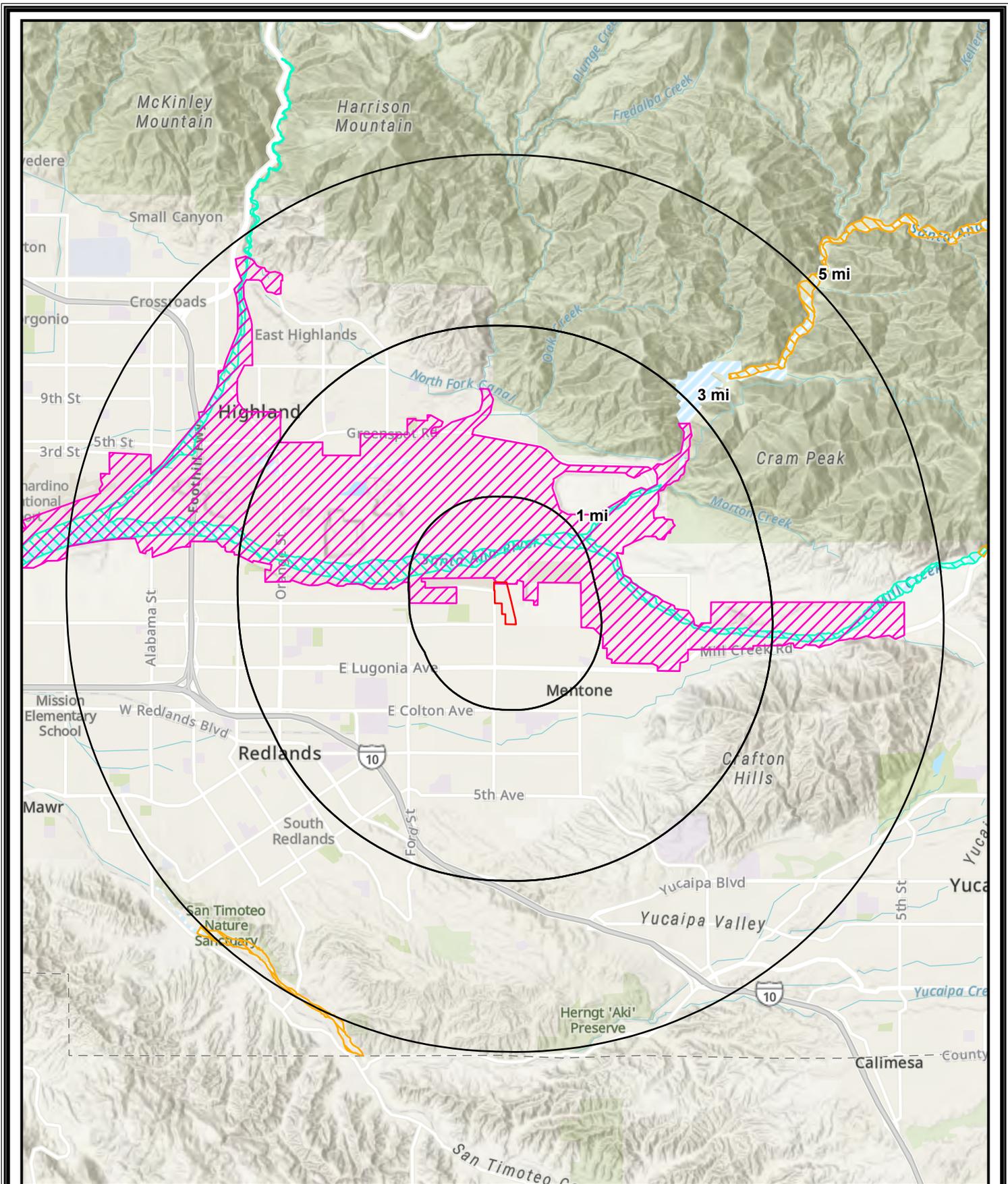


Figure 4
Annexation No. 96
Jurisdictional Waters



- Project Location
- USFWS Critical Habitat**
- Southwestern willow flycatcher
- San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat
- Santa Ana sucker

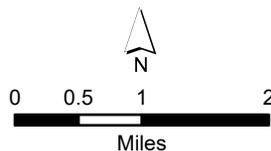
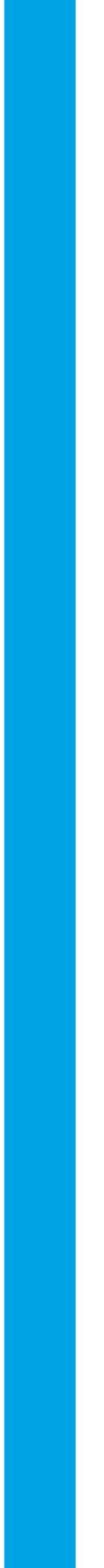


Figure 5
Annexation No. 96
Critical Habitat

ATTACHMENT 2 – PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

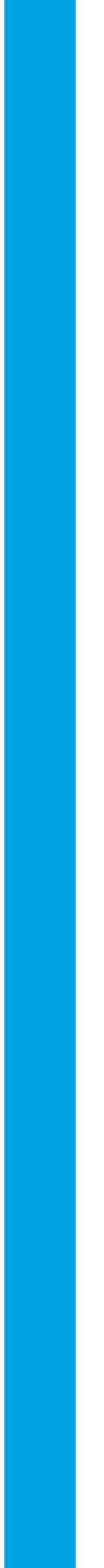


ATTACHMENT 2– PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

Scientific Name	Common Name
MAGNOLIIDS	
LAURACEAE	LAUREL FAMILY
<i>Persea americana</i>	avocado
ANGIOSPERMS (EUDICOTS)	
APIACEAE	CARROT FAMILY
<i>Daucus carota*</i>	carrot, Queen Anne's lace
ASTERACEAE	SUNFLOWER FAMILY
<i>Bidens pilosa*</i>	common beggar-ticks
<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	brittlebush
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	horseweed
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed
<i>Oncosiphon piluliferum*</i>	globe chamomile
<i>Sonchus asper</i> subsp. <i>asper*</i>	prickly sow thistle
BRASSICACEAE	MUSTARD FAMILY
<i>Hirschfeldia incana*</i>	shortpod mustard
CACTACEAE	CACTUS FAMILY
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	coastal prickly pear
CHENOPODIACEAE	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY
<i>Salsola tragus*</i>	Russian thistle
FABACEAE	LEGUME FAMILY
<i>Melilotus albus*</i>	white sweetclover
MALVACEAE	MALLOW FAMILY
<i>Malva parviflora*</i>	cheeseweed
MORACEAE	MULBERRY FAMILY
<i>Ficus carica*</i>	edible fig
<i>Morus alba*</i>	white mulberry
PORTULACACEAE	PURSLANE FAMILY
<i>Portulaca oleracea*</i>	common purslane
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY
<i>Malus pumila*</i>	APPLE
<i>Prunus persica*</i>	peach
RUTACEAE	RUE FAMILY
<i>Citrus sinensis*</i>	orange
SIMAROUBACEAE	QUASSIA FAMILY
<i>Ailanthus altissima*</i>	tree of heaven
SOLANACEAE	NIGHTSHADE FAMILY
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	jimson weed
VITACEAE	GRAPE FAMILY

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Vitis girdiana</i>	desert wild grape
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	CALTROP FAMILY
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> *	puncture vine
ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTS)	
ARECACEAE	PALM FAMILY
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican fan palm
POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	ripgut grass
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> subsp. <i>madritensis</i> *	foxtail chess
*Non-Native Species, +Ornamental, Unlikely to be Invasive	

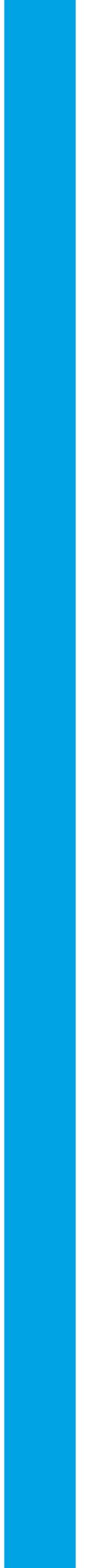
ATTACHMENT 3 – WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED/DETECTED



ATTACHEMNT 3– WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED

Scientific Name	Common Name
CLASS AVES	BIRDS
ACCIPITRIDAE	HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk
FALCONIDAE	FALCONS
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel
CHARADRIIDAE	PLOVERS
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	killdeer
COLUMBIDAE	PIGEONS & DOVES
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove
TYRANNIDAE	TYRANT FLYCATCHERS
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird
CORVIDAE	JAYS & CROWS
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven
FRINGILLIDAE	FINCHES
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch
MIMIDAE	MOCKINGBIRDS, THRASHERS
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird
STURNIDAE	STARLINGS
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling
PASSERIDAE	OLD WORLD SPARROWS
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow
AEGITHALIDAE	BUSHTITS
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	bushtit

ATTACHMENT 4 – SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



ATTACHMENT 4 – SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1

Citrus grove within the Agricultural area of the Proposed Project boundary. Photo facing northwest.



Photo 2

Citrus grove within the Agricultural area of the Proposed Project boundary. Photo facing south.



Photo 3
Citrus grove within the Agricultural area of the Proposed Project boundary. Photo facing north.



Photo 4
Brittle Bush Scrub habitat growing outside of the Proposed Project boundary. Photo facing north.



Photo 5
Citrus grove within the Agricultural area of the Proposed Project boundary. Photo facing south.



Photo 6
Citrus grove within the Agricultural area of the Proposed Project boundary. Photo facing northeast.



Photo 7

Avocado grove
within the
Agricultural area
of the Proposed
Project boundary.
Photo facing east.