



INFORMATION SUMMARY

- A. Report Date: June 21st, 2021
- B. Report Title: Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Sensitive Plant Surveys for the 6.43-Acre (1.22-Acre Offsite Impact Area) Harley Knox Commerce Center Project Site, City of Perris, Western Riverside County, California.
- C. APN#s: 302-100-020, 302-100-030, and 302-100-031 (including adjacent East Nance Street Right-Of-Ways)
- D. Project Location: USGS 7.5' Series Perris Quadrangle Township 4 South, Range 3 West, Section 5, Riverside County, 220-280 East Nance Street, Extending South of Harley Knox Boulevard and North of East Nance Street as shown in Attachment A, *Regional Location Map* and Attachment B, *Project Site Map*.
- E. Applicant: Harley Knox 2021 LLC
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Los Angeles, CA 90049
Contact: Matt Enghard (949) 842-3074
- F. MOU Principal: Cadre Environmental
701 Palomar Airport Road, Suite 300
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Contact: Ruben S. Ramirez, Jr. (949) 300-0212
USFWS permit #TE780566-14, CDFW permit #02243
- G. Date of Surveys: February 11th, May 12th, June 2nd, and 17th, 2021.
- H. Summary: The 6.43-acre project site (1.22-acre offsite impact area) is located within the Western Riverside County MSHCP Mead Area Plan and is not located within a Criteria Area, Cell Group or linkage area as shown in Attachment C, *MSHCP Relationship Map*.
- The MSHCP has determined that all of the sensitive species potentially occurring onsite have been adequately covered (MSHCP Table 2-2 Species Considered for Conservation Under the MSHCP Since 1999, 2004). However, additional surveys may be required for narrow endemic plants, criteria area species, and specific wildlife

species if suitable habitat is documented onsite and/or if the property is located within a predetermined “Survey Area” (MSHCP 2004).

The project site and offsite impact area occurs partially within an MSHCP predetermined Survey Area for nine (9) criteria area plant species as shown in Attachment C, *MSHCP Relationship Map*: Coulter’s goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*), Davidson’s saltscale (*Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*), little mousetail (*Myosurus minimus* ssp. *apus*), mud nama (*Nama stenocarpum*), Parish’s brittlescale (*Atriplex parishii*), round-leaved filaree (*Erodium macrophyllum*), San Jacinto Valley crownscale (*Atriplex coronata* var. *notatior*), smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*), and thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*) (RCA GIS Data Downloads 2021). Based on the presence of suitable habitat for a single sensitive plant (smooth tarplant), focused MSHCP criteria area plant surveys were conducted during the spring of 2021.

The project site and offsite impact area occurs partially within a predetermined Survey Area for four (4) MSHCP narrow endemic plant species as shown in Attachment C, *MSHCP Relationship Map*: San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*), California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*), and Wright’s trichocoronis (*Trichocoronis wrightii* var. *wrightii*) (RCA GIS Data Downloads 2021). No suitable habitat for MSHCP narrow endemic plants was documented within the project site.

No MSHCP criteria area, narrow endemic, state or federally listed threatened or endangered plant species were detected on the project site or offsite impact area during the initial site assessment or focused sensitive plant survey efforts.

SUBJECT

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Narrow Endemic & Criteria Area Sensitive Plant Surveys for the 6.43-Acre (1.22-Acre Offsite Impact Area) Harley Knox Commerce Center Project Site, City of Perris, Western Riverside County, California.

This report presents the findings of a Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) focused narrow endemic and criteria area sensitive plant surveys conducted for the 6.43-acre (1.22-acre offsite impact area) Harley Knox Commerce Center project site (“Project Site”) located within the western region of Riverside County, City of Perris, California. Specifically, the Project Site is located within APNs 302-100-020, 302-100-030, and 302-100-031 (including adjacent East Nance Street Right-Of-Ways).

The Project Site is located at 220-280 East Nance Street, extending south of Harley Know Boulevard, City of Perris, California, as shown in Attachment A, *Regional Location Map* and Attachment B, *Project Site Map*.

The Project Site is located within the Western Riverside County MSHCP Mead Valley Plan and is not located within a Criteria Cell, Cell Group or linkage area as shown in Attachment C, *MSHCP Relationship Map*.

The Project Site lies partially or completely within a predetermined Survey Area for four (4) MSHCP narrow endemic and nine (9) MSHCP criteria area sensitive plant species, as shown in Attachment C, *MSHCP Relationship Map* (RCA GIS Data Downloads 2021), which includes:

MSHCP Narrow Endemic Plant Species

- San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*) [FE, CRPR 1B.1];
- spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*) [FT, CRPR 1B.1];
- California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*) [FE/SE, CRPR 1B.1]; and
- Wright's trichocoronis (*Trichocoronis wrightii* var. *wrightii*) [CRPR 2.1].

MSHCP Criteria Area Plant Species

- Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Davidson's saltscare (*Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Little mousetail (*Myosurus minimus* ssp. *apus*), CRPR 3.1;
- Mud nama (*Nama stenocarpum*), CRPR 2.2;
- Parish's brittlebush (*Atriplex parishii*), CRPR 1B.1;

- Round-leaved filaree (*California macrophyllum*), CRPR 1B.1;
- San Jacinto Valley crownscale (*Atriplex coronata* var. *notatior*), FE, CRPR 1B.1;
- Smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*), CRPR 1B.1; and
- Thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), FT, SE, CRPR 1B.1.

Based on the results of a habitat assessment conducted on February 11th 2021, potential habitat is present on the property for a single MSHCP criteria area sensitive plant species (smooth tarplant) (Cadre Environmental 2021).

According to the MSHCP guidelines, focused surveys are required during the appropriate flowering season to identify and document the presence/absence of target sensitive plant species if suitable habitat is present and if the property is located within a predetermined Survey Area (MSHCP 2004). Therefore, focused surveys for MSHCP criteria area plant smooth tarplant were conducted throughout the Project Site during the spring of 2021. Dates of the field surveys include: May 12th, June 2nd, and 17th, 2021

Each focused survey was conducted on-foot and covered all suitable habitats onsite according to MSHCP protocols and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Native Plant Society (CNPS), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) survey guidelines.

References and literature cited in this report are attached as Appendix A (Literature Cited and Selected References).

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Project Site is currently dominated by disturbed/developed and ornamental (exotic) habitats as illustrated in Attachment D, *Vegetation Communities Map*, Attachments E and F, *Current Project Site Photographs*, and outlined in Table 1, *Project Site Vegetation Community Acreages*.

Table 1.
Project Site Vegetation Community Acreages

Vegetation Community	Project Site (acres)	Offsite Impact Area (acres)	TOTAL (acres)
Disturbed/Developed	6.25	1.22	7.47
Ornamental (Exotic)	0.18	--	0.18
TOTAL	6.43	1.22	7.65

Source: Cadre Environmental 2021.

The Project Site is primarily characterized as disturbed and is dominated by ruderal species. A few native species commonly documented within disturbed habitats were also documented onsite. Scattered plant species documented onsite include cheeseweed

(*Malva parviflora*), red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), tumbling pigweed (*Amaranthus albus*), ranchers fireweed (*Amsinckia menziesii*), California aster (*Corethrogyne filaginifolia*), doveweed (*Croton setigerus*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), Russian thistle (*Kali tragus*), horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*), and ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*).

The developed portion of the Project Site includes the eastern region of the offsite impact area (East Nance Street Right-of-Way).

Several remnant ornamental trees and shrubs are located in the southern region of the Project Site where residential homes were once located. Species include, Peruvian peppertrees (*Schinus molle*), Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.), pine trees (*Pinus* sp.), olive (*Olea europaea*), and oleander (*Nerium oleander*).

The Soil Survey of Western Riverside Area has classified the Project Site as Grangeville sandy loam, drained, saline-alkaline and (GpB), and Domino silt loam saline-alkaline (DV) as illustrated in Attachment G, *Soils Association Map*. Domino soils are classified as “sensitive” by the MSHCP.

METHODOLOGY

A site-specific survey program was developed to achieve the following goals: (1) characterize the vegetation; (2) prepare a detailed floristic compendium; (3) conduct focused surveys to document the distribution and abundance, or absence, of MSHCP narrow endemic plant species at the site; and 4) prepare botanical resource maps showing the distribution of vegetation communities and the location of the MSHCP target species observed onsite. The project surveys also proposed to document other CNPS sensitive plants or species of local concern onsite, if present.

The methodology and focus of the survey program are consistent with the MSHCP guidelines, but also conforms to scientific and technical standards listed by USFWS (1996), CNPS (2001), and CDFW (2009) for sensitive plant species surveys. The surveys were conducted on-foot throughout the Project Site.

Literature Review

Existing biological resources within and adjacent to the Project Site were initially investigated through a review of pertinent literature and online data. The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB 2021a), and CNPS (2021). In addition, soil, local floras, and consultation with local experts were utilized in the identification of species, soils, or habitats that could support the target MSHCP sensitive plants within or adjacent to the Project Site. These and other references are listed below and in Appendix A–Literature Cited and Selected References.

Prior to conducting fieldwork, a thorough archival review was conducted using the following baseline resources:

- California Native Plant Society 8th Inventory Online (2021);
- California Natural Diversity Data Base for the USGS 7.5' Perris Quadrangle (CNDDDB 2021a);
- Soil Survey of Western Riverside Area (Knecht 1971; USDA-NRCS 2021);
- Vegetation Alliances of Western Riverside County, California (Klein and Evens 2005);
- Vascular Flora of Western Riverside County (Roberts et al. 2004); and
- Reports prepared by the Regional Conservation Authority, Western Riverside County (<http://www.wrc-rca.org/about-rca/monitoring/monitoring-surveys/>);

Focused Survey Program Developed for MSHCP Target Plants

Floristic and focused plant surveys were conducted in order to identify all species observed on the Project Site. Additionally, program goals would also locate, census, and map the target MSHCP plants, and other CNPS or species of local concern, if present, occurring onsite.

Field notes and site photographs were taken during each field survey. These notes recorded the date, location, plant species observed, and general habitat characteristics of each area of the project and habitats examined that day. All plant species encountered during the field surveys were identified and recorded in the field notes, including any special-status plants occurring on the Project Site. Surveys were performed in a manner consistent with the MSHCP and other applicable survey protocol requirements as outlined by USFWS (1996), CNPS (2001), and CDFW (2009).

Fieldwork was coordinated throughout the spring and blooming period of smooth tarplant, site-specific habitat conditions, and vegetation-soil associations of the target species. Accordingly, three (3) surveys were conducted onsite, including May 12th, June 2nd, and 17th, 2021.

All portions of the Project Site were surveyed on-foot by walking slowly and methodically across each habitat type. Scientific nomenclature and common names used in this report generally follow Roberts et al. (2004) and Baldwin et al. (2012), or Jepson Project eFlora (2021) for updated taxonomy.

Cadre Environmental conducted the vegetation mapping during the initial habitat assessment as shown in Attachment D, *Vegetation Communities Map*.

RESULTS

Narrow Endemic Plants: None of the four (4) MSHCP narrow endemic sensitive plant species were expected or detected during the project surveys and are therefore not expected to occur due to lack of observation or suitable habitat as noted in Table 2, *Potential MSHCP Narrow Endemic and Criteria Area Plant Assessment*.

Criteria Area Plants: None of the nine (9) MSHCP criteria area sensitive plant species including smooth tarplant were detected during the project surveys as noted in Table 2, *Potential MSHCP Narrow Endemic and Criteria Area Plant Assessment*.

No state or federally listed threatened or endangered plant species were detected onsite.

Table 2
Potential MSHCP Narrow Endemic and Criteria Area Plant Assessment

Species Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>) Status	Habitat Description	Comments
<p>San Diego ambrosia (<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>)</p> <p>FE CRPR List 1B.1 MSHCP NEPSA</p>	<p>San Diego ambrosia is known from Baja California, Mexico, and San Diego and Riverside counties in the United States. It blooms May to September. San Diego ambrosia occurs primarily on upper terraces of rivers and drainages as well as in open grasslands, openings in coastal sage scrub, and occasionally in areas adjacent to vernal pools.</p>	<p>This perennial species was not detected within the Project Site and is not expected to be present.</p>
<p>San Jacinto Valley crownscale (<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notatior</i>)</p> <p>FE CRPR List 1B.1 MSHCP CAPSA CA Endemic</p>	<p>The San Jacinto Valley crownscale occurs primarily in floodplains that support alkali scrub, alkali playas, vernal pools, and occasionally alkali grasslands (Bramlet 1993).</p>	<p>The species is not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable habitat and the highly disturbed and previously developed conditions documented onsite.</p> <p>The species was not detected onsite during conducted in the spring of 2021.</p>
<p>Parish’s brittlebush (<i>Atriplex parishii</i>)</p> <p>CRPR List 1B.1 MSHCP CAPSA</p>	<p>Parish’s brittlescale is a small prostrate to decumbent annual, white scaly, and is often much less than eight inches in length. It blooms May to October. This species occurs on alkali or saline flats, alkali meadows, and in or along the margins of vernal pools or playa depressions.</p>	<p>The species is not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable habitat and the highly disturbed and previously developed conditions documented onsite.</p> <p>The species was not detected onsite during conducted in the spring of 2021.</p>
<p>Davidson’s saltscale (<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i> davidsonii</i>)</p> <p>CRPR List 1B.2 MSHCP CAPSA</p>	<p>Davidson’s saltscale is a decumbent to ascending annual that is sparsely scaly. It blooms April to October. It grows on coastal bluffs and alkaline alluvial terraces, and on alkali or saline flats in interior areas such as western Riverside County.</p>	<p>The species is not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable habitat and the highly disturbed and previously developed conditions documented onsite.</p> <p>The species was not detected onsite during conducted in the spring of 2021.</p>

Species Name (Scientific Name) Status	Habitat Description	Comments
<p>Thread-leaved brodiaea (<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>)</p> <p>FT.SE CRPR List 1B.1 MSHCP CAPSA CA Endemic</p>	<p>Thread-leaved brodiaea is a geophyte, which produces leaves and flower stalks that sprout from corms (underground bulb-like storage stems). Thread-leaved brodiaea blooms March to June. Thread-leaved brodiaea typically occurs on gentle hillsides, valleys, and floodplains in semi-alkaline flats of riparian areas, vernal pools, mesic southern needlegrass grassland, mixed native-annual grassland, and alkali grassland plant communities in association with clay, clay loam, or alkaline silty-clay soils.</p>	<p>The species is not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable habitat and the highly disturbed and previously developed conditions documented onsite.</p> <p>The species was not detected onsite during conducted in the spring of 2021.</p>
<p>Smooth Tarplant (<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>)</p> <p>CRPR 1B.1 MSHCP CAPSA</p>	<p>Smooth tarplant is an annual member of the sunflower family (Asteraceae) that occurs in vernal pools, alkali playas and scrub, alkali grasslands, riparian areas, along watercourses and disturbed sites. It blooms April to September.</p>	<p>Smooth tarplant was not detected within the Project Site during focused surveys conducted in the spring of 2021.</p>
<p>Round-leaved filaree (<i>Erodium macrophyllum</i>)</p> <p>CRPR List 2.1 MSHCP CAPSA CA Endemic</p>	<p>Habitats include open areas in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grasslands, which are often associated with heavy clay soils below 3,600 feet elevation.</p>	<p>The species is not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable habitat and the highly disturbed and previously developed conditions documented onsite.</p> <p>The species was not detected onsite during conducted in the spring of 2021.</p>
<p>Coulter's goldfields (<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>)</p> <p>CRPR List 1B.1 MSHCP CAPSA</p>	<p>Coulter's goldfields is associated with low-lying alkali and saline habitats along the coast and inland valleys. The majority of the populations are associated with coastal salt marsh. In Riverside County, Coulter's goldfields primarily grow in highly alkaline, silty clays associated with the Traver-Domino-Willows soils, and usually in the wet areas in the alkali vernal plain community.</p>	<p>The species is not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable habitat and the highly disturbed and previously developed conditions documented onsite.</p> <p>The species was not detected onsite during focused survey efforts.</p>

Species Name (Scientific Name) Status	Habitat Description	Comments
<p>Little mousetail (<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i>)</p> <p>CRPR List 3.1 MSHCP CAPSA</p>	<p>Little mousetail is widespread in California. It occurs in alkaline vernal pools, and vernal alkali plains and grasslands, and blooms March to June.</p>	<p>The species is not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable habitat and the highly disturbed and previously developed conditions documented onsite.</p> <p>The species was not detected onsite during focused survey efforts.</p>
<p>Mud nama (<i>Nama stenocarpum</i>)</p> <p>CRPR List 2.2 MSHCP CAPSA</p>	<p>Mud nama grows on muddy embankments of marshes and swamps, lake margins, riverbank, meadow, playa, and vernal pools. In western Riverside County, it is known only from the north shore of Mystic Lake (Roberts et al. 2004).</p>	<p>The species is not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable habitat and the highly disturbed and previously developed conditions documented onsite.</p> <p>The species was not detected onsite during focused survey efforts.</p>
<p>Spreading navarretia (<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>)</p> <p>FT/SE CRPR List 1B.1 MSHCP NEPSA</p>	<p>Spreading navarretia is a member of the phlox family, and is found in vernal pools, chenopod scrub, edge of marshes, and playas on saline-alkali soils. It occasionally grows in ditches and depressions associated with degraded habitat or old stock ponds (Consortium 2012). Spreading navarretia is a small prostrate to occasionally erect annual. Spreading navarretia blooms April to June.</p>	<p>The species is not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable habitat and the highly disturbed and previously developed conditions documented onsite.</p> <p>The species was not detected onsite during focused survey efforts.</p>
<p>California Orcutt grass (<i>Orcuttia californica</i>)</p> <p>FE/SE CRPR List 1B.1 MSHCP NEPSA</p>	<p>California Orcutt grass is a small, unique grass that occurs primarily in vernal pool habitats. In southern California, it is known from Orange (recently reported occurrence), Los Angeles, Riverside, Ventura, and San Diego Counties, and continues south into Baja California, Mexico. California Orcutt grass blooms April to August. In Riverside County, this species is found in southern basaltic claypan vernal pools at the Santa Rosa Plateau, and alkaline vernal pools such as Skunk Hollow, at Upper Salt Creek near Hemet, Menifee and elsewhere.</p>	<p>The species is not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable habitat and the highly disturbed and previously developed conditions documented onsite.</p> <p>The species was not detected onsite during focused survey efforts.</p>

Species Name (Scientific Name) Status	Habitat Description	Comments
Wright’s trichocoronis (<i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>) CRPR List 2.1 MSHCP NEPSA	The historic known range of Wright’s trichocoronis includes the Great Valley of central California, western Riverside County, and south Texas and adjacent northeast Mexico. This plant grows in meadows and seeps, marshes, riparian scrub, and vernal pools. Wright’s trichocoronis blooms May to September.	The species is not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable habitat and the highly disturbed and previously developed conditions documented onsite. The species was not detected onsite during focused survey efforts.
<p>California Native Plant Society (CNPS): California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) CRPR 1A – plants presumed extinct in California CRPR 1B – plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere CRPR 2A – plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere CRPR 2B – plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere CRPR 3 – plants about which we need more information, a review list CRPR 4 – plants of limited distribution, a watch list .1 – Seriously endangered in California .2 – Fairly endangered in California .3 – Not very endangered in California</p> <p>Federal (USFWS) Protection and Classification FE – Federally Endangered FT – Federally Threatened FC – Federal Candidate for Listing</p> <p>State (CDFW) Protection and Classification SE – State Endangered ST – State Threatened</p>		

Attachments

Attachment A – Regional Location Map

Attachment B – Project Site Map

Attachment C – MSHCP Relationship Map

Attachment D – Vegetation Communities Map

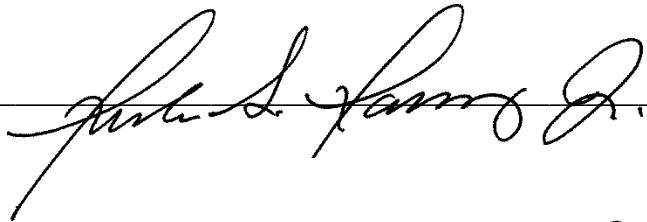
Attachment E - Current Project Site Photographs

Attachment F - Current Project Site Photographs

Attachment G – Soils Association Map

Certification

“I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.”

Author:  Date: June 21st, 2021

Fieldwork Performed By:  Date: June 21st, 2021

APPENDIX A

LITERATURE CITED AND SELECTED REFERENCES

- Baldwin, B.G., D.H. Goldman, D.J. Keil, R. Patterson, T.J. Rosatti, and D.H. Wilken, eds. 2012. The Jepson manual: Vascular plants of California, 2nd ed. University of California Press, Berkeley.
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Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J. Evans. 2009. A Manual of California Vegetation, 2nd Edition. Sacramento: California Native Plant Society.

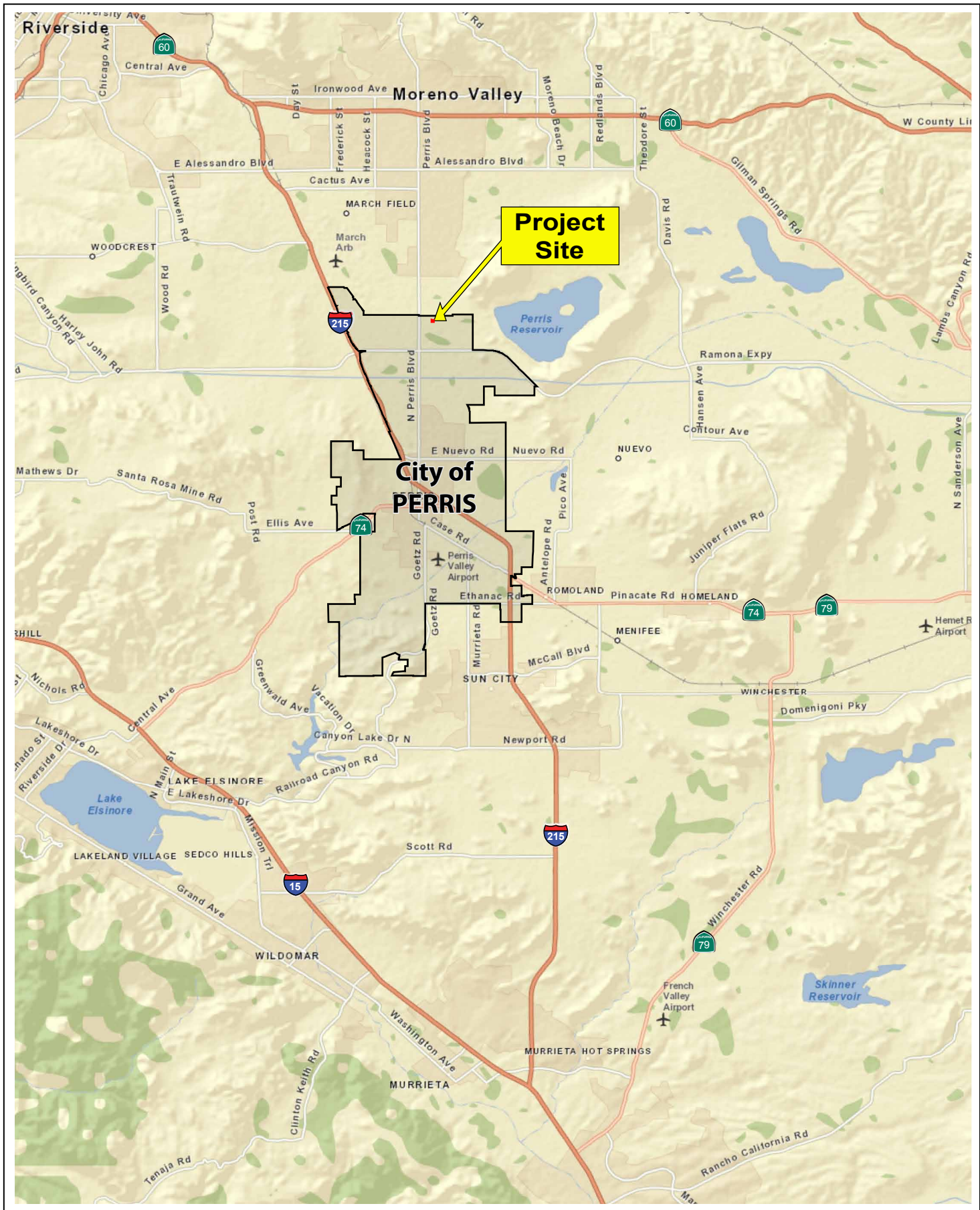
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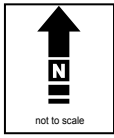
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2005. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Designation of Critical Habitat for *Brodiaea filifolia* (thread-leaved brodiaea); Final Rule. Federal Register 70:73820-73863. December 13, 2005.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2005. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Designation of Critical Habitat for *Navarretia fossalis* (spreading navarretia); Final Rule. Federal Register 70:60658-60694. October 18, 2005.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2012. Designation of revised critical habitat for *Allium munzii* (Munz's onion) and *Atriplex coronata* var. *notatior* (San Jacinto Valley crownscale). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office, Carlsbad, CA. Federal Register 77 (74): 23008–23056.



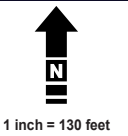
Attachment A - Regional Location Map
MSHCP Sensitive Plant Surveys
Harley Knox Commerce Center

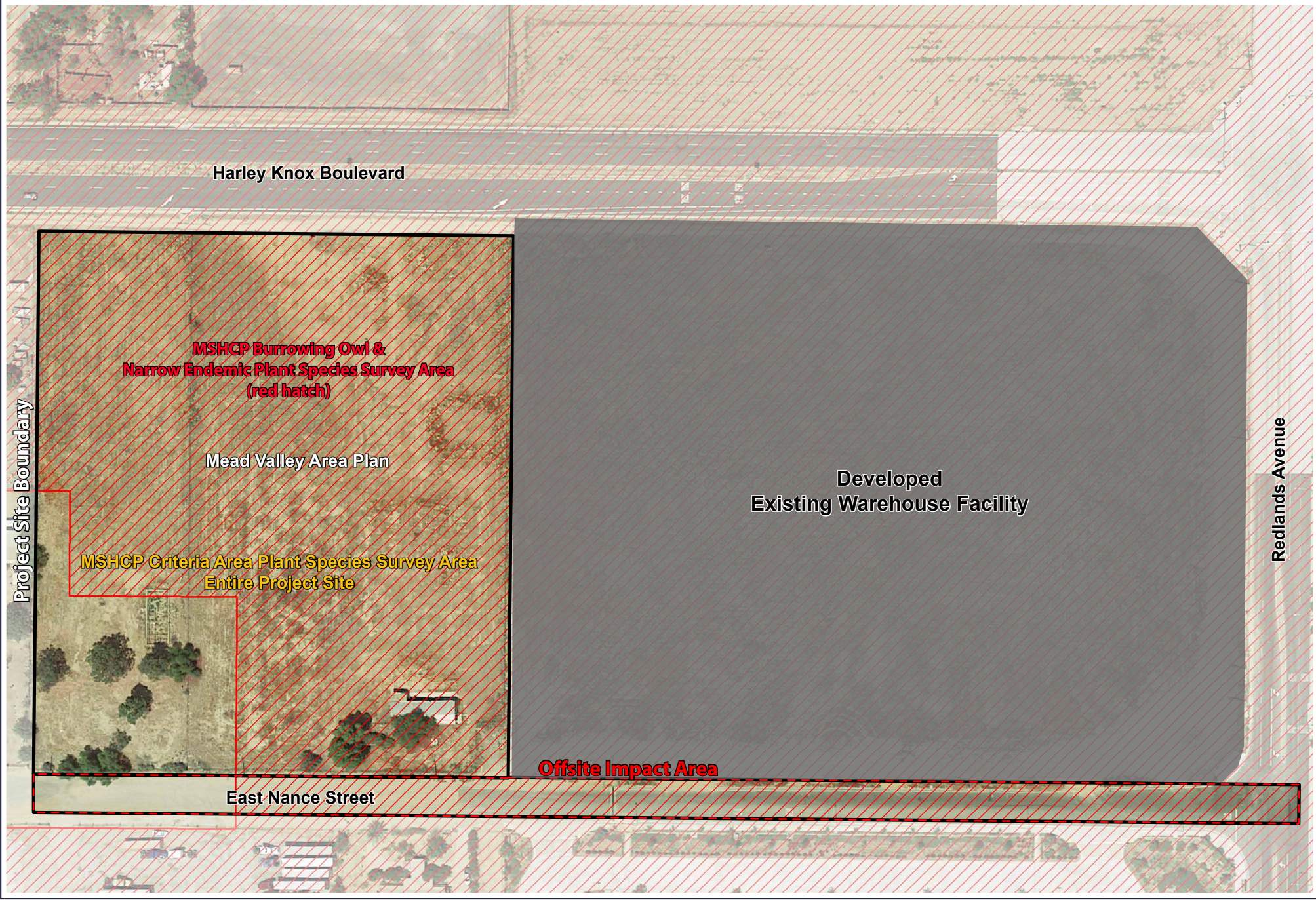




Attachment B - Project Site Map

*MSHCP Narrow Endemic & Criteria Area Sensitive Plant Surveys
Harley Knox Commerce Center*





Attachment C - MSHCP Relationship Map

MSHCP Narrow Endemic & Criteria Area Sensitive Plant Surveys

Harley Knox Commerce Center



1 inch = 130 feet



Legend

- DIS** Disturbed
- DEV** Developed
- ORN** Ornamental Trees

Attachment D - Vegetation Communities Map
MSHCP Narrow Endemic & Criteria Area Sensitive Plant Surveys
Harley Knox Commerce Center



↑
N
 1 inch = 130 feet



PHOTOGRAPH 1 - Northwest view of Project Site from southeast corner adjacent to East Nance Street.



PHOTOGRAPH 2 - Southwest view of Project Site from northeast corner adjacent to Harley Knox Boulevard.

Refer to Attachment B for Photographic Key Map



PHOTOGRAPH 3 - Southeast view of Project Site from northwest corner adjacent to Harley Knox Boulevard.



PHOTOGRAPH 4 - Northeast view of Project Site from southwest corner adjacent to East Nance Street.

Refer to Attachment B for Photographic Key Map



Attachment G - Soils Association Map

*MSHCP Narrow Endemic & Criteria Area Sensitive Plant Surveys
Harley Knox Commerce Center*



1 inch = 130 feet