

4 VITAL NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Promote an open space plan that conserves the natural canyons and the hillsides to the south, the Santa Ana River and wash to the north, and the Crafton Hills and agricultural lands to the east, enables continued agriculture and citrus production, and completes the “Emerald Necklace” of open space and trails around the city.

Redlands’ open spaces—the hillsides and canyons to the south, Crafton Hills, the Zanja aqueduct, and the citrus groves—are widely valued. The General Plan seeks to preserve the open space at the city’s edges, where agricultural uses and many citrus groves are also located, and realize the community’s long-sought desire for a linked system of open spaces and trails around the community, forming an Emerald Necklace that is integrated with the regional open space system.

For principles and actions related to trails, sustainable food systems, and water quality See Chapter 7: Healthy Community. Some topics have been moved from Healthy Community to Vital Natural Environment to help balance the section – these are indicated with orange text.

4.1 LAND CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE

Principles

- 4-P.1 Develop a balanced and integrated open space system that reflects a variety of considerations, including resource conservation, production of agriculture, recreation, and aesthetic and community identity. (Staff Recommendation)
- 4-P.2 Designate and develop the Emerald Necklace around the city, consisting of open spaces and conserved lands that showcase and link unique resources such as the canyons, biological preserves, citrus groves, Crafton Hills, and the Santa Ana River, and serving as a distinct boundary for urban development within Redlands. (Staff Recommendation)

Actions

- 4-P.3 Preserve as open space those areas that provide unique visual amenities, such as orange groves, hillsides, ridges, canyons, and waterways that create natural contrasts among the urban cityscape. (Staff Recommendation)
- 4-A.1 Designate and map open space, recreation areas, and trails that compose the Emerald Necklace. (Staff Recommendation)
- 4-A.2 Identify gaps in the Emerald Necklace and work with San Bernardino County and neighboring cities, conservation organizations, and landowners to prioritize land acquisition or resource preservation strategies in those areas. (Staff Recommendation)

- 4-A.3 Identify portions of the Emerald Necklace that are not in public ownership and work with conservation organization and landowners to ensure that the land is dedicated or otherwise conserved. (Staff Recommendation)
- 4-A.4 Develop and implement a wayfinding program along the Emerald Necklace to identify sites of interest and provide directions along trails and roadways. Ensure that any signs are consistently designed and visually compatible with the surroundings. (Staff Recommendation)
- 4-A.5 Work with San Bernardino County, conservation organizations, and landowners to maintain and enhance the trails, roadways, and lands that make up the Emerald Necklace, and to ensure that sensitive resources in these areas are not disturbed or degraded. (Staff Recommendation)

4.2 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

For background information, see Existing Conditions Report Chapter 10: Biological Resources.

Principles

- 4-P.4 Minimize disruption of wildlife and valued habitat throughout the Planning Area. (1995 General Plan)
The Planning Area offers diverse settings for wildlife and habitat. Elevation in the Planning Area ranges from about 1,100 feet above mean sea level along the Santa Ana River in the northwest up to about 3,300 feet in the east. The broad floodplains of the Santa Ana River and Mill Creek occupy the northern edge of the study area, while smaller natural and artificial watercourses sustain riparian vegetation and wildlife in the central and southern portions. (Updated language reflecting current conditions)
- 4-P.5 Protect environmentally sensitive lands, wildlife habitats, and rare, threatened or endangered plant and animal communities. (Modified from 1995 General Plan)
*Areas of native scrub and riparian vegetation in the Planning Area provide potential habitat for several threatened or endangered species. Parts of these areas have been designated as critical habitat for the Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), and San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*). These and other vegetation communities also provide habitat for more common plant and wildlife species.*
- 4-P.6 Recognize the links between biotic resources in discrete locations throughout Redlands. (1995 General Plan)
Although now divided by roadways and expanses of urban development, the remaining open space and undeveloped land within the Planning Area was once part of an interlinked regional ecosystem. The genetic flow between these areas persists, although at a greatly reduced level, and impacts on any portion of the system will affect the rest of the system.

- 4-P.7 Preserve, protect, and enhance wildlife corridors, including natural watercourses, connecting the San Bernardino National Forest, Santa Ana River Wash, Crafton Hills, San Timoteo/Live Oak Canyons, the Badlands, and other open space areas. (Combines two principles—relating to wildlife corridors and watercourses, as the two are linked—in the 1995 General Plan)

Wildlife movement includes seasonal migration along corridors, as well as daily movements for foraging. Migration corridors may provide for unobstructed movement for deer, bobcats, and other large wildlife species. Riparian corridors provide cover for migrating birds, routes between breeding waters and upland habitat for amphibians, and routes between roosting and feeding areas for resident birds.

The principal natural watercourses in the Planning Area serve as wildlife corridors in addition to habitat for many wildlife species. The Santa Ana River and Mill Creek are particularly important corridors linking the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains with habitat to the south and west. The Crafton Hills provide for movement between the Santa Ana River-Mill Creek-San Bernardino Mountains habitats to the north and the Live Oak-San Timoteo canyons-Badlands area to the south. San Timoteo Creek and the hills in the southern part of the planning area are part of an important wildlife movement corridor that extends into Riverside County where it connects with a core open space area for Riverside County's Multi-species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). Note: This language in italics may be moved to background text for the topic rather than remain with this principle.

- 4-P.8 Where feasible, landscape public areas using native vegetation. (1995 General Plan)

Native vegetation provides habitat for local species and tends to aid in water conservation, since native species are drought tolerant or resistant. Public areas include parkways, median strips, parks, and other City-owned or maintained green spaces.

Actions

- 4-A.6 Require a biological assessment of any proposed project site where species that are State or federally listed as rare, threatened, or endangered species were identified as potentially present within the Planning Area. (modified from 1995 General Plan)

Listings of sensitive and special status species change from year to year. As of 2015, 19 species that are State or federally listed as rare, threatened, or endangered species were identified as potentially present within the Planning Area. Eight of these species are either known to be present within the Planning Area or have a moderate to high probability of occurring due to the presence of suitable habitat.

- 4-A.7 Require that proposed projects adjacent to, surrounding, or containing wetlands, riparian corridors, or wildlife corridors be subject to a site-specific analysis that will determine the appropriate size and configuration of a buffer zone. (1995 General Plan)

The size and configuration of the buffer zone should be based on the characteristics and importance of the wetlands, riparian corridor, or wildlife corridor, and the proposed project, and determined in consultation with the Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as

appropriate. The purpose of the buffer zone will be to ensure the long-term viability of the habitat area, and continued presence of wildlife. (General Plan)

- 4-A.8 Support innovative site design techniques such as cluster-type housing and transfer-of-development-rights to preserve sensitive environmental resources, where appropriate. (Staff recommendation)

- 4-A.9 Construct freeway and arterial street undercrossings where necessary after identification of and as a part of establishment and preservation of wildlife corridors. (General Plan)

To enable wildlife to move freely throughout the Planning Area, undercrossings beneath the freeway or major thoroughfares may be necessary. This is particularly evident between the Crafton Hills and San Timoteo/Live Oak canyons-Badlands area, which are separated by the I-10 Freeway. Undercrossings should be designed in consultation with biologists who understand the requirements of the species. (General Plan)

- 4-A.10 Enhance the Zanja and Morey Arroyo and tributary drainages as riparian corridors, where feasible, to provide habitat as well as recreational and aesthetic value. (General Plan)

The Zanja and Morey Arroyo are artificial ditches with varying habitat value. The Zanja crosses the Planning Area in both underground and aboveground segments. In December 2015 the Redlands City Council accepted a conceptual plan for the Zanja Trail and Greenway Park Project, which aims to enhance the historic area and add to the city's public trail network. The project will establish a 2.2 mile natural surface trail along or near the historic Mill Creek Zanja between Ninth Street in downtown and Wabash Avenue.

- 4-A.11 Work with the Crafton Hills Open Space Conservancy to preserve, enhance, and maintain the Crafton Hills as an ecosystem. (1995 General Plan)

The Conservancy is committed to habitat preservation in the Crafton Hills, as well as enhancement of open space and recreational values. The Crafton Hills may be an appropriate target for vegetation management or enhancement program; the area contains remnants of past vegetative associations but is generally covered with introduced species. The cultivation of native species could enhance habitat value, and might decrease fire risk through the reduction of flammable grasses. (General Plan)

- 4-A.12 Coordinate open space and habitat preservation in San Timoteo and Live Oak canyons with Riverside County. (1995 General Plan)

San Timoteo Creek and the hills in the southern part of the planning area are part of an important wildlife movement corridor that extends into Riverside County where it connects with a core open space area for Riverside County's Multi-species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP).

- 4-A.13 Continue participation in regional planning efforts to protect habitat and environmentally sensitive species, including with the City of Yucaipa on habitat preservation along Yucaipa Creek and in Live Oak Canyon throughout its length. (Yucaipa policy from current General Plan; added regional planning wording)

- 4-A.14 Ensure conservation of the Santa Ana River woolly star by supporting the San Bernardino Flood Control District in maintaining woolly star preserve areas, working with the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District to implement the Upper Santa Ana Wash Habitat Conservation Plan, and working with other concerned agencies and organizations to preserve the species in the Planning Area. (updated from 1995 General Plan)

Construction of the Seven Oaks Dam for the Santa Ana River Mainstem Project was expected to reduce woolly star habitat, which is scattered throughout the Santa Ana River Wash. To mitigate the impact of the project, 764 acres were set aside as reserve land managed by the San Bernardino County Flood Control District. The Santa Ana Wash Habitat Conservation Plan was developed to balance ground-disturbing activities of water conservation, aggregate mining, recreational activities, and other public services in the Upper Santa Ana Wash with the conservation of natural communities and special-status plants and wildlife, including the woolly star as well as the slender-horned spinyflower, cactus wren, Coastal California gnatcatcher, and San Bernardino kangaroo rat.

- 4-A.15 Coordinate trails with preservation of habitat and protection of species sensitive to human intrusion. (1995 General Plan)

Trails policies are specified in Chapter 7, and Policy 7-A.26 emphasizes a concern for preservation of natural vegetation and topography. The open space values which are attractive to trails users are often a result of the presence of wildlife and native vegetation, both of which may be sensitive to human disturbance. Planning for both values will ensure compatibility.

- 4-A.16 Explore opportunities to have nature displays along the Santa Ana River in conjunction with trails to provide environmental and habitat information. (General Plan)

GEOLOGY/SOILS

Principles

- 4-P.9 Conserve sufficient aggregate resources to allow conversion of two 50-year supplies (approximately 2400 acres) of aggregate reserves to meet the Planning Area's contribution to future regional needs. (1995 General Plan 7.42a)

Because most of the Planning Area's Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) designated under SMARA is in the Santa Ana Wash, it will not be subject to urban development. Redlands will be bearing more than a proportional share of the impacts of aggregate production given the location of mining and processing operations.

- 4-P.10 Manage aggregate resources to ensure that extraction results in the fewest environmental impacts. Require preparation and assured implementation of a reclamation plan for aggregate extraction sites as a condition of approval of mining. (modified 1995 General Plan 7.42b)

Mining is traditionally a high impact industry that must adjust its operations to become an acceptable neighbor to urban areas. Reclamation plans should address protection of biotic resources, as well as the inclusion of possible recreational uses.

- 4-P.11 Reserve designated MRZ areas outside the Santa Ana Wash for agricultural or urban use. (1995 General Plan 7.42c)

Although the State Mining and Geology Board revised the boundaries of some sectors in 1987 to delete urbanized area, substantial acreage south of the blufftop is designated.

Actions

- 4-A.17 Clearly identify mineral resource areas, those areas targeted for conversion to reserves for possible future extraction, and areawide aggregate transportation routes. (modified General Plan 7.42d)

Mineral resource zones (MRZs) targeted for conservation include most, but not all, of the Flood Control/Construction Aggregates Conservation/Habitat Preservation area in the Santa Ana Wash and Mill Creek Canyon as indicated on the General Plan Diagram.

- 4-A.18 Apply zoning regulations to areas identified in Policy 4-A.17 allowing aggregate extraction as a conditional use and prohibiting incompatible land uses in Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resource Areas to be conserved. Zoning should cover sufficient area for two 50-year supplies of construction aggregate reserves and be reevaluated every 10 years per CDMG Guidelines. (1995 General Plan 7.42e)

This policy meets a requirement of SMARA.

- 4-A.19 Deny approval of surface mining permits at locations where unmitigated adverse impacts would be significantly greater than at alternative locations with the San Bernardino Production- Consumption Region. (1995 General Plan 7.42f)

- 4-A.20 Make issuance of a surface mining permit conditional upon approval of a reclamation plan and financial assurances for reclamation in accord with Public Resource Code Section 2770. (1995 General Plan 7.52g)

- 4-A.21 Ensure that future mining activity in the Santa Ana River Wash area is consistent with the Upper Santa Ana Wash Land Management and Habitat Conservation Plan. (Staff Recommendation)

WATER RESOURCES

Principles

- 4-P.12 Promote the protection of waterways in Redlands from pollution and degradation. (Staff Recommendation)

Actions

- 4-A.22 Require the use of construction and post-construction BMPs to prevent sedimentation, erosion, or runoff contamination that might impact local waterways. (Staff Recommendation)

- 4-A.23 Protect and, where feasible, enhance or restore the city's waterways, including zanjias and ditches, preventing erosion along the banks, removing litter and debris, and promoting riparian vegetation and buffers. (Staff Recommendation)

4.3 AGRICULTURE

Principles

- 4-P.13 Retain the maximum feasible amount of agricultural open space for its contributions to the local economy, lifestyle, air quality, habitat value and sense of Redlands' heritage. (General Plan)
- 4-P.14 Provide for continued operation of existing livestock/dairy farms in areas of the San Timoteo/Live Oak Canyon planning sector designated Rural Living and Very Low Density on the General Plan Diagram. (General Plan)
- 4-P.15 Encourage retention or establishment of horse stables and riding academies in the San Timoteo/ Live Oak Canyon planning sector to meet the needs of the Planning Area's equestrians. (General Plan)

Actions

- 4-A.24 Employ zoning for agricultural use and rural living, City ownership, and zoning for rural living to maintain citrus and other croplands in production where designated on the General Plan Diagram. Permit transfer of development rights (TDRs) within a parcel, and between agreeable owners to preserve agricultural land and citrus groves. (modified General Plan – introduced TDRs, replaced PRDs)

Using TDRs, densities may be transferred within a parcel to preserve agricultural land. Where designated on the General Plan Diagram, viable citrus areas may be designated for preservation as a condition of development approval without reducing the number of housing units or the development to be built on the parcel.

Designated Rural Living areas in the Crafton, Live Oak Canyon, and Mentone planning sectors are primarily planted to citrus and are increasingly attractive as residential locations. At maximum densities of one housing unit per 2.5 or 5 acres, citriculture will remain viable.

- 4-A.25 Encourage formation of a land trust to make the most efficient use of funds available for agricultural preservation. (General Plan)

Sale below appraised market value ("bargain sale") to a land trust that subsequently conveys the property to a public agency can provide attractive tax savings to a seller. Assistance informing a land trust is available from the Trust for Public Land or similar organizations.

- 4-A.26 Permit agricultural road side-stands as an allowed use in the Zoning Ordinance. (Staff Recommendation)

- 4-A.27 Ensure that new development adjacent to an agricultural use is compatible with the continuation of the use by requiring appropriate design criteria, such as site layout and buffer areas. (Staff Recommendation)

4.4 WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

Principles

4-P.16 Work with the local and regional water agencies to improve and enhance groundwater quality in the region. (modified General Plan)

4-P.17 Where feasible given flood control requirements, maintain the natural condition of waterways and flood plains to ensure adequate groundwater recharge and water quality. (General Plan)

An increase in impervious surfaces works to diminish percolation of water into the aquifer. The flushing action of adequate flows is necessary to preserve water quality. Preservation of soft or natural bottom channels aids in percolation and recharge, maintaining water quality.

4-P.18 Provide Redlands residents the highest quality water for domestic use as is reasonably available to it. Prioritize water sourcing in the following order: (modified General Plan – includes water sourcing prioritization)

- Surface water of Mill Creek, which is the highest quality water presently available
- Surface water of the Santa Ana River through stock ownership rights or other rights.
- Local groundwater sources of good quality.

4-P.19 Consider the State Water Project, to the extent possible, as supplemental water, and to be utilized only as necessary to meet demand. (General Plan)

4-P.20 Actively protect all water supply sources, to the extent legally possible, from contamination and from a diminution of supply, and undertake all necessary steps to provide a secure supply of high quality water to meet the present and future needs of its citizens. (General Plan)

The Citizens of Redlands rely upon the City to provide them with safe, reliable, high quality water for domestic use. Redlands' water supply is derived from several different sources of varying quality. Increasingly stringent water quality standards are promulgated by state and federal regulatory agencies for drinking water, and there is some uncertainty whether existing water treatment technology alone can remove contaminants sufficiently to meet such standards. Because technology alone may not be sufficient to ensure high quality drinking water, Redlands must endeavor to use the highest quality uncontaminated sources of water available to it, and must protect such sources from contamination. The City Council of the City of Redlands believes it is in the best interest of its citizens to provide the highest quality water reasonably available to it for domestic use by its water users. It is also necessary to ensure a dependable water supply for the City from many sources, to prevent shortages, caused by adequate outages, unexpected contamination, droughts, or emergencies.

4-P.21 Ensure that adequate wastewater collection, treatment, recycling and disposal facilities are provided in a timely fashion to serve existing and future needs.

4-P.22 Preserve and improve groundwater resources. (Staff Recommendation)

Actions

4-A.28 Prepare and implement a program to reduce groundwater contamination from industrial and agricultural operations. (Staff Recommendation)

Given agricultural and industrial land uses in the Planning Area that either introduce nitrates and other chemicals into the environment or create impervious surfaces that promote runoff, groundwater contamination is a potential challenge that the city faces. Although 50 percent of the city's water comes from groundwater, some of this supply is already contaminated and cannot be used as a source of potable water.

4-A.29 As landfills close, continue groundwater monitoring to detect leaks into the aquifer. (General Plan – removed commentary on past levels of toxic substances)

4-A.30 Require that applicants take soil samples prior to grading or construction in existing or past orchard or other agricultural areas that were treated historically with toxic chemicals such as DBCP. If contamination is discovered, prior to development consult with the appropriate agencies for proper cleanup measures. (General Plan)

The Regional Water Quality Control Board, State Department of Health Services, or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency can provide information or referrals on cleanup measures.

4-A.31 Construct treatment plants or systems to treat contaminated groundwater as necessary to ensure availability of potable groundwater. (General Plan – removed outdated information on available treatment plants)

4-A.32 Establish a program to increase the use of rainwater collection and use for landscape irrigation, providing information and incentives to encourage rainwater collection systems in new construction and in retrofitting existing buildings. (Sustainability Plan)

4-P.23 Oppose approval of development projects within the Planning Area that would rely on package wastewater treatment plants. (General Plan)

City of Redlands wastewater treatment capacity can be expanded to serve the Planning Area at buildout. Separate, smaller package plants typically are more difficult to maintain and operate at comparable standards and may pose a threat to groundwater quality.

4-A.33 Periodically review and update development impact fees, wastewater connection charges, groundwater mitigation fees, and monthly service charges to ensure that adequate funds are collected to operate and maintain existing facilities and to construct new facilities. (Staff Recommendation)

4-A.34 Promote the use of recycled water for appropriate uses, extending recycled water infrastructure throughout the city. (Staff Recommendation)

4-A.35 Require industrial water users to pretreat wastewater onsite prior to discharging into the sewer system, in accordance with Redlands' industrial wastewater pretreatment ordinance. (General Plan)

Ordinance No. 2268 requires wastewater pretreatment, meaning the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the eliminating of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of

pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging these pollutants into the City waste water facility or public sewer. While pretreatment may not be necessary for all industrial uses, it is, in some cases, critical for water quality preservation

- 4-A.36 Continue routine maintenance of the water and sewer facilities within the community, ensuring collaboration among City departments when funding and siting improvements to manage the efficient timing and replacement of infrastructure. (Staff Recommendation)
- 4-A.37 Promote the use of Low Impact Development strategies, BMPs, and on-site infiltration to create blue infrastructure for treating and reducing stormwater runoff before it reaches the municipal stormwater system. (Staff Recommendation)
- 4-A.38 Ensure that post-development peak stormwater runoff discharge rates do not exceed the estimated pre-development rate. Dry weather runoff from new development must not exceed the pre-development baseline flow rate to receiving waterbodies. (Staff Recommendation)
- 4-A.39 Require measures during construction to limit land disturbance activities such as clearing and grading and cut-and-fill; avoid steep slopes, unstable areas and erosive soils; and minimize disturbance of natural vegetation and other physical or biological features important to preventing erosion or sedimentation. (Staff Recommendation)
- 4-A.40 Require that new development provides landscaping and re-vegetation of graded or disturbed areas, with drought-tolerant native or non-invasive plants (Staff Recommendation)
- 4-A.41 Maximize the amount of pervious surfaces in public spaces to permit the percolation of urban runoff. (Staff Recommendation)
- 4-A.42 Ensure that public areas, including streets and recreational areas, are routinely cleaned of litter, debris, and contaminant residue. Coordinate with and support efforts by other organizations or volunteer groups to promote clean-ups of parks and public open spaces. Require the City, property owners, or homeowners associations, as applicable, to sweep permitted parking lots and public and private streets frequently to remove debris and contaminated residue. (Staff Recommendation)
- 4-A.43 Continue partnerships with other local agencies to implement the Area-Wide Urban Storm Water Runoff Management Program. (Staff Recommendation)

On January 29, 2010, the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board), which has jurisdiction over Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, issued a new Storm Water Program Permit that identifies additional measures to prevent storm water pollution. The new Area-Wide Urban Storm Water Runoff Management Program is directed at controlling pollutants carried by storm water and conveyed by municipal separate stormwater systems. To help reduce costs and share the work load, the City partnered with the surrounding cities and the County of San Bernardino to work together to meet the goals set by the Regional Board. An updated permit is expected to be issued in 2016. City ordinances require use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the control of pollutants that could potentially enter the storm drain system.

4.5 ARCHEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGIC RESOURCES

Historical and cultural resources are addressed in Sections 2.2 Historical Resources and 2.6: Arts and Culture. Note: There is no background section for these in the Existing Conditions Report; detailed existing conditions information will be collected as part of the EIR.

PRINCIPLE

- 4-P.24 Protect archaeological and paleontological resources for their aesthetic, scientific, educational, and cultural values. (1995 General Plan)

ACTIONS

- 4-A.44 Using the Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Map, review proposed development projects to determine whether the site contains known prehistoric or historic cultural resources and/or to determine the potential for discovery of additional cultural resources; refer all applications affecting sensitive areas to the Archaeological Information Center for further study. (1995 General Plan)

This map, compiled by the Archaeological Information Center, is on file with the City. (General Plan)

- 4-A.45 Require that applicants for projects identified by the Archaeological Information Center as potentially affecting sensitive resource sites hire a consulting archaeologist to develop an archaeological resource mitigation plan; monitor the project to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented. (1995 General Plan)

- 4-A.46 Require that areas found during construction to contain significant historic or prehistoric archaeological artifacts be examined by a qualified consulting archaeologist or historian for appropriate protection and preservation. (1995 General Plan)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires evaluation of any archaeological resource on the site of a development project. Unique resources, as defined by State law, should be protected, either by physical measures or by locating development away from the site. A preferred preservation method involves covering a site with earthfill for potential future, leisurely excavation; immediate excavation by qualified archaeologists may be undertaken if such protection is infeasible. If human remains are recovered, State law requires immediate notification of the County coroner, and cessation of work until the situation is resolved. (General Plan)

- 4-A.47 For projects involving federal land, or requiring Federal permission or funding, ensure that applicants meet stricter criteria for archaeological resource review, prior to commencement of work. (1995 General Plan)

Projects involving the Federal government fall under a stricter set of review standards than those projects reviewed under CEQA. Federal-related projects include, for example, all drainage improvements in which the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has an involvement. (General Plan)

- 4-A.48 Proactively coordinate with the area's native tribes in the review of archeological and paleontological resources at development sites. (Staff recommendation)
- 4-A.49 Work with the San Bernardino County Museum to identify and protect Redlands' significant nonrenewable paleontological resources. (1995 General Plan)

The Museum has prepared paleontological sensitivity maps for some portions of San Bernardino County. (General Plan)